

POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by
The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St.
John, a company incorporated by Act of the
Legislature of New Brunswick.
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E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths,
50 cents for each insertion.

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Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1908

IT WAS NEEDED
One thing has been made abundantly
clear to all men by the evidence heard thus
far before the Central Railway Commis-
sion, and that is the absolute necessity for
such an investigation. Blind or docile de-
fenders of the old administration cried
out that Premier Hazen's determination to
probe the fearful and wonderful Central
was born of partisan motives. These de-
fenders of the old administration well
knew how much an act of this kind
would be feared. They well knew also that
the interest made imperatively necessary
the production of the facts. But they
hoped in some measure to break the full
force of exposure by asserting that the
investigation was dictated by political rat-
her than public considerations. There was
little room for this hope, because the pub-
lic whose sympathy they sought to enlist
was the same public that turned upon the
old government in March last and voted
down the Central Railway bill.

The public was fully convinced by a
prompt and searching inquiry was neces-
sary. The first few witnesses have pro-
ved that in this public instance was un-
erring. For, while but a small portion of
the evidence is yet before the jury, there
is already enough to indicate that the
cloud of distrust, raised by many half-
veiled transactions in and out of the regis-
tration in connection with the Central,
fully justified by the facts. The first chap-
ter of the evidence accurately forecast the
nature of those to come, the public did not
suspect enough.

It is not the purpose here and now
to deal with individuals, or to make full
evidence the subject of conjecture, but
rather to emphasize the fact that this
investigation, necessary as it
is proven to be, will make strongly for
sounder political health and a more
straightforward administration in this province for a long
time to come. It would have been a
wretched service to the people to have
whistled the whole Central business down
the wind, and thus to have left the public
in ignorance as to what actually became
of the money that poured from the pro-
vincial treasury in a steady stream to pro-
duce so poor an imitation of an adequate
return in railroad construction.

The public already knows that the
money was handled as if the adminis-
tration of that day believed it had a
perpetual lease of power from the voters
whose patience was without limit. The
inquiry must go beyond the agents
and the secretaries, and trace re-
sponsibility to the men who had the power
to set the bond-producing machinery in
motion and to control for their own pur-
poses, private and political, the distribu-
tion of the money which the bond pro-
duced. If some reputations suffer in the
course of the investigation, no one can
justly complain. If the probe goes deep
enough the public interest in future will
be all the more securely safeguarded. There
is a class of politicians to whom nothing
is wrong until it is shown to be dangerous.
Publicity, followed by a lasting popular
conception as to the identity of the guid-
ing spirits and their principal associates
in the Central enterprise, will tend to
prevent politicians of the class referred to
from gaining control of the provincial
treasury hereafter.

TARIFFS NOW AND HEREAFTER
The Republican platform tariff plank
is discussed by the London Standard from
the Imperial standpoint, and, as the
Standard demonstrates, it is of no little
interest when so considered.

"Congress," the Standard observes, "is
to be asked to institute a maximum rate
and a minimum rate; the maximum rate
to be available to meet discriminations
by foreign countries against American
goods, and the minimum rate to repre-
sent the normal measure of protection at
home." The instrument of negotiation, in
fact, is being re-fashioned, not neces-
sarily for immediate use, but to be pre-
pared against contingencies. What these
contingencies may be remains to be seen.
But it is certain that they will arise;
and it is equally certain that, in such an
event, Great Britain stands to lose, what-
ever happens. She is tied hand and foot,
and can only look on helplessly at each
successive external combination of inter-
national forces of commerce. When the
Franco-Canadian treaty is ratified, the
value of the preference granted to us by
the Dominion will be seriously dimini-
shed; and Mr. Bonar Law has pointed out
that a similar arrangement concluded be-
tween Canada and the United States and
Germany would result in its practical
nullification. The United States is pre-
paring in good time to take full advantage
of any such opportunity; or—to be more
precise—it is making ready in self-defence
to secure its own interests.

"It cannot be too clearly understood

that the question of fiscal reform has en-
tered beyond the domain of a domestic or
an inter-imperial problem, in which the
policy of reciprocal preference might—even
a year ago—have been so easily adopted.
That unique opportunity has been deli-
cately thrown away. It cannot recur.
The question of tariff reform is now com-
plicated by international considerations.
We owe the increasing difficulty of the
situation to the present Government, who
appear to be wholly ignorant of the im-
plications of the policy of reciprocal prefer-
ence at the Imperial Conference, his Majesty's ministers proceed-
ed to incur financial obligations which
can only be met by a concurrent reform
of the existing fiscal system. But the
government refused even to consider any
proposal for broadening the basis of tax-
ation; and, meanwhile, the production
and trade of the country are suffering
progressive injury under the scientific
and remorseless advance of powerful com-
petitors.

**THE COUNTRY AND THE ELEC-
TIONS**
Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P., remarked in an
interview the other day that there was
now some doubt about the elections being
brought on in the autumn of this year.
The Montreal Gazette, with the same
idea in mind, says editorially:

"It is intimated that Mr. Fisher, min-
ister of agriculture, will visit Europe in
August and September. Is this a sign
that there will be no parliamentary elec-
tion till next year? If the government
was intending to appeal on its record this
fall, one of the few ministers who are able
to stay awake and notice things would
hardly go off on a holiday."

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier is probably still
in doubt about the matter, it is not
strange that others have to speculate. Yet
many are convinced that even if Sir Wil-
frid's mind is not yet made up he can
scarcely refrain from going to the people
within four or five months from now. It
is frequently said that the elections will
come if the West has a good crop. There
is every likelihood that the crop will be
good, but even if it was not up to expec-
tations it is difficult to see just how the
government could improve a confessedly
bad situation by waiting. To wait would
be to make the elections unavoidable. It
would be to make the elections inevitable.
indeed it would be highly probable—that
the temper of the people would be more
unfavorable to the administration the
more they know about its record. And,
every month of investigation and discus-
sion, renders the record more objec-
tionable.

The government's position is certain to
grow in difficulty as time elapses, yet if
it does appeal to the country during the
coming autumn with the idea of getting
more money than it has, it will need
more than a good crop and a rising
market to obscure the issue. People will
not forget the scandals. They will not
overlook the fact that though honest
government servants in the house have
sought to choke off legitimate inquiry into
questionable transactions, much has been
discovered and much more is justly sus-
pected. Logically, the government should
investigation of every accused department
has been finished and the facts are public.
To appeal for a renewal of confidence
after attempting to block inquiry, and
conceal much evil, the existence of which
is known, would be to attempt to secure
an acquittal under false pretences. And
the jury knows too much.

It is the habit of governments to conceal
the date of elections as long as possible.
Premier Whitney recently departed from
this practice in Ontario, but he could af-
ford to do so, and the Federal government
will scarcely feel that it can follow his ex-
ample. From this time forward, the elec-
tions must be expected practically at any
time, for governments which have been
long in power suspect the people and do
not care about giving them too long a
period for examining the issues. Mean-
time, the conspicuous fact about the situ-
ation—the dominant political fact—is that
throughout Canada the people are con-
vinced that graft is flourishing under the
present administration to an extent de-
manding the application of a drastic re-
medy. Since that conviction is general,
the exact date of the elections does not
greatly matter. The conviction will last,
and under any circumstances the contest
cannot be very long delayed.

CANADA AT FORTY-ONE

Some of our newspaper friends who have
just been indulging in their annual Domi-
nion Day growl about Confederation
might do well to ask themselves honestly
what conditions probably would have been
today if the fathers of this confederacy
had failed to carry out the plan of union.
The fact of union was not a "sovereign al-
chemist" that would in a trice "life-leaden
metal into gold transmute." The alche-
mists do not make good nation-builders.
The fathers of Confederation were not
looking for the immediate transformation of
men and conditions. They planned to give
us unity, and we have it. They did not
expect we should be without problems.
Anglo-Saxon Confederation thrives on prob-
lems. They did not expect that all Cana-
dians who lived after them would be al-
truists. Given upon of the organized
sections of the country, they counted upon
the development of certain things which
the separate units would have been. Cana-
da at forty-one has outgrown their expecta-
tions—in material progress, in national
spirit, in outlook, in driving force as a
member of the British family.

At no time in our history has the case
for Confederation seemed so clearly proven
as it does today. The men who were not
sometimes disposed to wax pessimistic on
Dominion Day are the men who twenty
or twenty-five years ago used to speak
openly of annexation. They must see how
even they have improved as the country
began to get its stride. And forty-one is
very young. Double the span—look ahead
forty-one years—and what prophet is dar-
ing enough to fill in the picture, the out-
lines of which are in everybody's mind's
eye? Earl Grey tells us Canada will one

day contain the seat of government of the
British Empire. The government-general sees
far. He has been in Canadian public life
in the sixties he would have been an ar-
dent advocate of Confederation, the as-
sociate of the men of that day who were
not afraid to plan the structure which now
occupies half a continent and which will
glorify it.

Our good friends who growl on Domi-
nion Day gaze too long and too fixedly at
the hole in the doughnut. They should
cast their eyes for a period upon the wide
and nutritious rim of the doughnut.

BRYAN'S CHANCES

There is noticeable in some of the Amer-
ican newspapers a note of uncertainty
about the election of Taft which does not
square with the many sweeping assertions
so frequently heard, to the effect that he
will win easily. Almost everywhere the
assumption that Bryan will be nominated
at Denver goes unchallenged. The New
York Evening Post points out that Bryan
is not weak in the strategic states. It is
not necessarily the strongest demerit.
necessary to victory. But while it prefers
Johnson or someone else to Bryan, it
does not dodge the fact that Bryan has
some chance of election. It says, in the
course of an article reviewing the situa-
tion:

"All the news from Lincoln is that Mr.
Bryan feels not only sure of nomination,
but confident of election. That, however,
is an old sensation with him. All candi-
dates, in fact, have it. To any man con-
scious of his fitness for the highest office
in the nation, it is inconceivable that the
majority of the voters should not be of
the same mind with himself. Even Greeley
expected to win at the polls; the Tribune
predicted mathematically that Bryan
was not the first, and will not be the
last, to see race-ology. Yet his stoutest
opponent may as well frankly admit that
he has a chance. In a year of such con-
fused politics and disrupted business, no
one can tell what answer the oracle of the
popular vote will give in November. Talk
about campaigns from the rear! The
300,000 idle freight cars may prove to be
more effective spellbinders than any orators
that the Republicans can send out."

"No delegate at Denver who will so-
lemnly declare that the probability of
can deny that the nomination of Mr. Bryan
will simply throw away thousands of votes
in the critical States. They would go
thrusting for Judge Gray, or Gov.
Johnson, or Judson Harmon; they will
never be cast for Mr. Bryan. The Sun
publishes this morning a letter written by
Mr. Bryan in 1900, in which he said: 'I
cannot conscientiously ask the party to
consider me again for the Presidency. I
led them to defeat eight years, and I
ought to be enough for any man.' If he
really put the success of his party today
above personal vanity, he would withdraw
in favor of a candidate before whom defeat
did not visibly yawn."

MR. CHURCHILL'S ATTITUDE

The British government's new Patent
Act, requiring foreign manufacturers to
establish factories in the United King-
dom, if they are to be placed on even
terms with the home manufacturers, is a
protective measure, just as the exclusion
of Canadian goods from the market of
the United Kingdom is a protective mea-
sure. Under a government ostensibly
committed to Free Trade are interpreted
in some quarters as betraying a sneak-
ing desire to steal some of the thunder
of the tariff reformers. And the theft
would not be attempted if the thunder
were not thought well worth stealing.
The Toronto World now points out that
Mr. Winston Churchill's attitude in regard
to the Canadian question is in the nature
of a protective measure. The British ship-
ping companies are the mainstay of the
Dundee finally accepted on a Free Trade
platform—after Manchester wouldn't.
The World tells of a delegation from the
National Sailors' and Firemen's Union
which waited upon Mr. Churchill, and
said:

"After explaining the nature and ef-
fect of the language test, and denying
the claim of Chinese to be treated as
'lascars,' the president of the board of
trade (Mr. Churchill) gave a most posi-
tive assurance that 'it will be, in my
opinion, the duty of the board of trade
and of the government effectively to stop
the increase of Chinamen who are ship-
ping to the United Kingdom ports.' If
he said, the circular did not exercise that
control he should look for other methods,
and if he had not given the assurance
means he would have no hesitation in
asking for further powers. And his closing
words confirmed in every respect the
protection of the objects raised by Brit-
ish Columbia, Australia, New Zealand
and South Africa to the appearance of
Asiatics in their respective communities.
'I have,' Mr. Churchill declared, 'the
slightest intention to allow the British
mercantile marine in home waters to be
invaded by four million of the most
other end of the world, who whatever
their virtues and vices, cannot be brought
into close contact with European civiliza-
tion and labor without producing the
greatest hardships and injustice and so-
cial danger.'"

"This incident is a curious chapter in the
history of the British Liberal party,
whose radical and free trade elements
have always insisted on the propriety
of restricting immigration and interfering
with the employment of cheap labor. It
may be taken as another proof of the
progress of the movement for tariff re-
form, based as it is largely on the
claim that it will protect the product of
British labor from the unfair competition of
the free traders, that everything that cheap-
ens goods to the consumer is a national
disaster. A ship manned by cheap
Chinese seamen would reduce the freight
rates, and to that extent lower prices,
but Mr. Churchill sees nothing wrong in
preventing that in the interest of Brit-
ish labor. In the essence of the case for
tariff reform."

Why Your Teeth Ache.

Usually toothache is due to neuralgia in
the gums or to congestion and swelling
of the nerve pulp. As neuralgia relieves
congestion you can easily see why it cures
so quickly. Neuralgia does not cure any
ache or pain, many part of the body
let it be cured, neuralgia, however, con-
tains a cure, as there is no pain, or rheumatism
will cure. All the ills of the family
are relieved by Polson's Neuralgia.

NOTE AND COMMENT

An article from the Montreal Star deal-
ing with the growing scarcity of spruce in
the United States is printed in another
column. The facts there given add some-
thing to the already convincing evidence
that Canada is acting foolishly in selling
its pulpwood for a song and thereby build-
ing up abroad a priceless industry whose
natural home is here in Canada. We
have the raw material, the labor, the
abundant water for motive power and
other purposes of manufacture. These de-
cisive advantages would give us a great
pulp and paper industry within a short
time if we would but cease throwing them
all away by presenting our neighbors with
the raw material which alone endures
their success, even their existence possible.
It is not business.

Inspector Mercereau's tribute to Dr.
William Crockett, in addressing the teach-
ers at Fredericton, was a beautiful and
warm echo, and the resolution adopted
by the Institute is one of which the vet-
eran educationist may well be proud.
Yet it is but a statement of the facts. Mr.
Mercereau spoke truly in giving credit
to Mr. Crockett for his services in con-
nection with the Normal School and in
reminding his hearers that many men
who have been prominent in this pro-
vince and elsewhere must be to the pro-
fession of the old principal who has now
been to take a rest that was earned by
long and sterling service.

Commenting on the significance of the
British Patent Act, the Canadian Manu-
facturer declares that it indicates the
doom of free trade in England. We
quote:

"The day of free trade in Great Brit-
ain is drawing to its close and the dawn
of a brighter, happier day for the manu-
facturers and mechanics of that country
is not far distant, the avowed friends of
free trade, have recognized the desirability
of compelling the 'establishment' of
foreign manufacturers in that country."
The new Patent Act, passed to accom-
plish the above quoted purpose by the
Liberal government, is diametrically op-
posed to the ideal of the Cobden school
of free-traders. Instead of permitting a
foreign manufacturer to produce what he
can do so to greatest advantage to his
country, the legislation says to him: 'We
want more factories in Great Britain. If
you want to take advantage of our patent
laws you must produce your wares in this
country.' With the Conservative party
of Great Britain, pledged to tariff re-
form, and with the Liberal government
so anxious to increase industrial activity
by compelling manufacturers to establish
factories in Great Britain, an early victi-
m of the free-trade doctrine, the new Patent
law is the one great stronghold of
the free-traders, Great Britain, is as-
sured.

LABORERS WOULD BOYCOTT KING

Threaten Not to Attend His
Majesty's Next Garden
Party

A special London cable to the Toronto
Globe says:

Members of the Labor party are nur-
ing a grudge against King Edward and,
indeed, threaten to boycott his Majesty.
It appears that Keir Hardie and Vic-
tor Grayson were not included among
the members of Parliament invited to
the royal garden party at Windsor. All
other Labor party members of Parlia-
ment were invited, and a good many at-
tended the function, some of them in
order to display their Socialist beliefs, ap-
pearing in the most striking attire, and
wearing the most elaborate and showy
lounge suits, bowler or soft hats, and
one even sporting a red tie.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, however, fre-
quently indulges in denials of Parlia-
mentary members of the Labor party, and
this Labor member's choice of neck-
wear was not necessarily regarded as
Anarchistic. He was even invited to
the garden party by royal warrant.
Keir Hardie asserts that he and Gray-
son should have been invited, and wants
to know the reason. He is a member of
Parliament, while the majority of the
Labor members profess that the exclu-
sion of two of them was unjust, and they
are determined to protest. The royal
garden party, the whole party will de-
cline the invitation.

It is a pity that Mr. Hardie will not
allow to bring up the matter in the
House of Commons, and that he cannot
answer questions on the subject. Neverthe-
less, there is much feeling in the lobby of
the House of Commons, and while the
omission of any names cannot be regard-
ed as a breach of Parliamentary privi-
lege, the fewest of these omissions
will be the subject of pointed and sug-
gestive attacks. A new element is being
introduced into the relations between Parlia-
ment and the crown.

Four members of Parliament were
left out of the royal invitation, those
not so honored being, besides the two
men already mentioned, Henry Marks
and Arthur Ponsonby. In the case of
three out of the four the indication
of royal disfavor must have been dic-
tated by political considerations.
The exclusion of Arthur Ponsonby has
aroused considerable surprise. He was
the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's
private secretary and the son of Sir
Henry Ponsonby, who was Queen Vic-
toria's secretary. He is not an extreme
Radical, much less a Socialist. His Parlia-
mentary career has been very brief. He
was elected for Stirling district only a
few weeks ago in succession to Sir
Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and since
his appearance in St. Stephen's has done
only one conspicuous thing. This was to
accuse the government of having been
accidental. Others, however, contend
that the King wanted to make an ex-
ample, and selected Ponsonby to do it.
In some quarters it is inconceivable
that the Court should have excluded a
member of the government from the garden
party. It is suggested that the omission
was a mistake, and that the King wanted
to make an example, and selected Ponsonby
to do it.

SIXTY-TWO STORY SKY-SCRAPER

Equitable Insurance Company
to Eclipse Anything
Built Yet

New York, July 1.—Higher even than
the cloud piercing peaks of the Singer and
Metropolitan Life buildings will be a new
structure to be erected for the Equitable
Life Assurance Society. Plans were filed
yesterday with Edward S. Murphy, Super-
intendent of Buildings.

The building will occupy the present
site of the Equitable, on the block bound-
ed by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar
streets, and, including a tower, will rise
to a height of sixty-two stories, 900 feet
above the curb line, exclusive of a diag-
nost, which will measure to its tip 150
feet more. The estimated cost will be
about \$15,000,000.

D. H. Burnham & Co., who were the
architects of the world's fair buildings in
Chicago, filed the plans. These show that
the main building will be of thirty-four
stories, or 480 feet, with a frontage of 187
feet in Broadway, 122 feet in Nassau
street, 304 feet in Pine street and 312 feet
in Cedar street. Above this building will
rise a square tower of twenty-eight stories,
capped with a cupola, the tower and cu-
pola together to be 420 feet high.

The building is to be equipped with a
group of thirty-eight passenger elevators
built in two rows in a corridor finished in
marble and brass. These elevators will run
to the top of the tower structure. There
will also be elevators for freight trans-
portation exclusively. Accompanying
the plans are the \$50,000 needed for
a large survey map showing the lot
boundaries.

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to the top of the tower structure. There
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portation exclusively. Accompanying
the plans are the \$50,000 needed for
a large survey map showing the lot
boundaries.

PEARY ABOUT READY FOR HIS ATTEMPT TO REACH THE POLE

The Roosevelt Will Sail for Sydney on
Monday, Where Explorer Will
Board Her.

New York, July 1.—Commander Robert
E. Peary is to make another attempt to
locate the North Pole. The steamer
Roosevelt, built for him by the Peary
Arctic Club and which carried him and
his party to the North Pole on the last
expedition, next Monday will begin her
northern voyage.

Peary will join his party at Sydney.
B. B. Peary, who will accompany him, will
take on coal. He had planned to have
his ship leave New York today but the
uncertainty of the weather and the need
to finance the expedition caused the
slight delay. All but \$5,000 of the fund
required has been secured and Peary is
hopeful of raising this amount before he
leaves the city.

LAWN MOWERS WOODYATT

The Easy Running, Close Cutting
Gives Universal Satisfaction.
Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18. Prices \$5.75 to \$6.75.
Also, STAR MOWERS at a Little Lower Price

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

FANTASTIC LIBERIA

Impressions of the Black Repub-
lic in Western Africa.

(London Express.)

Liberia, the land of liberty, the country
given over to black men in order that they
might attempt to found a nation, is the
least known of all republics. The Negro
State is more than sixty years old, but for
all practical purposes it remains in its ex-
treme infancy. As a republic, the country
is in its swarming, teething stage. The Lib-
erians still play with liberty as with a
new toy. The black republic appears to be
an incomprehensible blend of tragic
comedy and dramatic excess.

Liberty and equality and justice were
flung to the newly emancipated American
African, who had starved for these things
for centuries, and he clutched them just
as a starving dog snatches at a bone. The
freed slaves absorbed liberty until it
sweated out of them. They played with
their new-found justice until now they are
almost the slaves of their own law.
Just as a girl fingers and plays with a
newly purchased cloak, so the Liberians
play with their newly considered laws.
They are never entirely happy unless they
are in some way concerned in legal actions.
And so it is that Liberia law, as it is
administered, is in the nature of a comical
caricature of justice.

A native will in his anger give a brother
a harsh name. Immediately there is an
action for libel and someone is fined a
few dollars. Another man will put his
hand on the shoulder of a citizen—there
is a charge of assault and battery, which
ends in another fine, or even in imprison-
ment.

So it is with everything. As soon as a
Liberian is appointed to any office, he
feels that he has inherited a kingdom.
His first thought is uniform, and, ac-
cordingly, he adopts a more or less grotes-
que costume. The more gaudy it is the
better it pleases the Negro republican.

The Liberian people have been nursed
by their mothers and taught by their
fathers in accordance with the traditions
of Western civilization. They lack the
stamina, the native strength and real in-
dependence possessed by those African na-
tives whose forefathers were untrammelled
by the influences born of centuries of
slavery.

The Liberian is a Negro, but, as a rule,
he wishes he were not. In everything he
believes or thinks or does he consciously
or unconsciously, imitates the white man.
He wishes he had been born white. On
the other hand, the real African native
thanks Providence every day that he is
black. The native tribes of the Liberian
interior are a finer race of men, people
of a greater nobility of character, than
are the citizens of the town of the re-
public.

No one recognizes this fact more than
do those few cultivated sons of Liberia
who are now working throughout the
world for the regeneration of the African
native, and for the establishment within
the borders of the republic of a great
Negro race.

TERRIBLE AUTO CASUALTY LIST IN MASSACHUSETTS

Sixty-two Persons Killed and 640
Seriously Injured During Past Year.

Boston, Mass., July 1.—Sixty-two per-
sons were killed by automobiles within
the state during the year ended today,
according to the first annual report issued
today by the Safe Roads Automobile As-
sociation, an organization formed in June,
1907, for the purpose of lessening the dan-
gers and recklessness attendant upon auto-
mobiling.

Of the number killed during the year,
twenty-one were in automobiles and forty-
one were not. Several persons who were
injured later died as a result of their in-
juries. In addition, 640 persons were
seriously injured, of whom 240 were in
automobiles.

Alma School Closing Exercises.
Alma, N. B., July 1.—Last evening
some of the pupils of the Superior School
rendered the following programme in the
Methodist meeting house.

Chorus—Canada, Land of the Free.
Reading—Crispled Ben. Bill McDonald
Reading—Why did the angels take
Mama?
Myrtle McLaughlin, Gladys McFarlane
Essay—Sir John A. MacDonald
Solo—Chorus—I know a Land
Reading—Lord Nelson
Reading—Lord Nelson
Chorus—A Land in the North
Reading—The Tenthousand of Quebec
Solo—Take me back to New York
Reading—John Darryl's Dream
Reading—The Fishing Industry of Canada
Chorus—Evening Bell
Distribution of prizes
Prizes—Miss Fletcher and the King.

A vote of thanks to the pupils and
teachers was moved by W. Rommel, and
seconded by Rev. J. G. Shanklin. His
splendid entertainment was unanimously
carried and tendered by the mover.

Thos. E. Colpitts, B.A., is retained as
teacher of the Superior school and Miss
Clara Fletcher for the primary.
Miss Carrie Alexander takes charge of
the First Wolfe school, vice Miss Martha
E. Bray, resigned.

Horse Races at St. Stephen

St. Stephen, N. B., July 1.—The opening
of the St. Stephen driving park today was
certainly a popular event judging by the
crowd that was in attendance, about 1,000.
There were three events. Two gentlemen's
driving races and a 2.25 class. The judges
were F. M. Murdoch, C. E. Lyford, C. E. H.
Mulhearn, Timmer, J. H. McMan and David
McDonald. Starting—Thomas Doyle.
Gentlemen's driving race No. 1.—In this
race the prizes were harness, robe and whip
for greyhound, horse and carriage. The
three straight heats by Jas. Green's brown
gelding, Duff, were half miles in all the
times. Summary:

Gentlemen's Driving Race.
Jas. Green, Duff 1 1 1
C. B. McKay, Burton 2 2 2
The Simpson, Duff 3 3 3
H. R. Haley, Lottie C. 4 4 4
Time—1:20, 1:20, 1:20.

Gentlemen's Driving Race, No. 2.
J. W. Smith, Prince Louis 1 1 1
C. B. McKay, Burton 2 2 2
Woodcock, Monte 3 3 3
Gay and Mallory, Bessie 4 4 2
Time—1:34, 1:44, 1:54.

2.25 Class, Price \$100.
There were but two entries for this race.
W. L. Eaton's chestnut gelding, Jim, took
the race in three straight heats. H. R.
Haley's horse, Druggist, was a good second.
Time—1:35, 1:45, 1:54.

Maritime Medicos Elect Officers.
Halifax, N. S., July 2.—(Special).—The
Maritime Medical Association elected offi-
cers this morning as follows:—President,
Dr. T. C. Murphy, Sydney; vice-presi-
dents—Nova Scotia, Dr. W. B. Moore,
Kentville; New Brunswick, Dr. H. C.
Murray, Albert; Prince Edward Island,
Dr. Geo. F. Dever, Southport; secretary,
Dr. Melvin, St. John; treasurer, Dr. D.
McLachlin, Charlottetown; local com-
mittee—Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Dr. Warburton,
Dr. Cowie, Dr. Carruthers, Dr. Conroy,
Dr. Thompson.