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MC 2033

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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.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, $1.00 per inch.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 19, 1908.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!

'The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE STRENUOUS LIFE

Mr. Roosevelt, who recently added several conspicuous American editors to the membership roll of the Ananias Club, now proposes to Congress that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the New York World, shall be prosecuted by the United States government for libel. He sent a special message to Congress yesterday in reply to newspaper charges in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal property from a French syndicate for $40,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt says the charges, in brief, are that there was corruption by or on behalf of the government of the United States in the transaction by which the Panama Canal property was acquired from its French owners; that there were improper dealings of some kind between agents of the government and outside persons, representing or acting for an American syndicate, who had gotten possession of the French Company; that among these persons, who it was alleged made huge profits, were Mr. Charles P. Taft, a brother of Mr. W. H. Taft, then candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law; that Mr. Cromwell, the counsel for the Panama Canal Company in the negotiations, was in some way implicated with the United States governmental authorities in these improper transactions; that the government has concealed the true facts, and has destroyed, or procured or agreed to the destruction of, certain documents; that Mr. W. H. Taft was Secretary of War at the time that by an agreement between the United States Government and the beneficiaries of the deal all traces thereof were wiped out by transferring all the archives and secrets to the American Government, just before the holding of the convention last June at which Mr. Taft was nominated.

Mr. Roosevelt says he does not read many of the newspapers, and that the charges referred to were first brought to his attention by a friend who sent him a copy of the Indianapolis News, of which Mr. Delevan Smith is editor. Mr. Roosevelt deals with Mr. Smith and Mr. Pulitzer in these words: "The stories were scurrilous and libelous in character and false in every essential particular. Mr. Smith shelters himself behind the excuse that he merely accepted the statements which had appeared in a paper published in New York, The World, owned by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. It is idle to say that the known character of Mr. Pulitzer and his newspaper are such that the statements in that paper will be believed by nobody; unfortunately, thousands of persons are ill informed in this respect and believe the statements they see in print, even though they appear in a newspaper published by Mr. Pulitzer. A member of the Congress has actually introduced a resolution in reference to these charges. I therefore lay all the facts before you."

He submits documents and records to show that there is no good foundation for scandal, and then he shakes the big stick at Mr. Pulitzer and raises the question of punishing libel against a government or a nation. "Now," he says, "these stories as a matter of fact need no investigation whatever. No shadow of proof has been, or can be, produced in behalf of any of them. They consist simply of a string of infamous libels. In form, they are in part libels upon individuals, upon Mr. Taft and Mr. Robinson for instance. But they are in fact wholly, and in form partly, a libel upon the United States government. I do not believe we should concern ourselves with the particular individuals who wrote the lying and libelous editorials, articles from correspondents, or articles in the news columns. The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pultizer for libel. He should be prosecuted for libel by the governmental authorities. In point of encouragement of iniquity, in point of infamy, of wrong-doing, there is nothing to choose between a public servant who betrays his trust, a public servant who is guilty of blackmail, or theft, or financial dishonesty of any kind, and a man guilty as Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has been guilty in this instance. It is therefore a high national duty to bring to justice this vilifier of the American people, this man who, wantonly and wickedly, and without one shadow of justification, seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens, and to convict the government of his own country in the eyes of the civilized world of wrongdoing of the basest and foulest kind, when he has not one shadow of justification of any sort or description for the charge he has made. The attorney general has under consideration the form in which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought."

In a personal letter which appears among the papers submitted with the message, the President, who has been a target for endless newspaper criticism, says that as a rule he pays no attention to newspaper attacks. He adds: "Of course, now and then I am willing to denounce a given falsehood, as, for instance, as regards this case of the Indianapolis News, or the case I have quoted of the New York Sun, simply because it appears that some worthy people are misled or puzzled by the direct shamelessness of the untruth. But ordinarily I do not and can not pay heed to these falsehoods. If I did I would not be able to do my work. My plan has been to go ahead, to do the work, and to let these people and those like them yell; and then to trust with abiding confidence to the good sense of the American people in the assured conviction that the yells will die out, the falsehoods be forgotten, and the work remain."

The situation thus created is an interesting one. The case of the United States vs. Pulitzer, if the Attorney General proceeds, should become a famous and instructive one. Mr. Pulitzer recently apologized to the German Emperor. Apparently an apology will not now suffice to mollify Theodore the First.

MOVING THE GRAIN

A big crop and quick movement of the export grain to the seaboard are factors making for Canadian prosperity today, east and west. How rapid the crop movement has been is to be seen by the facts published by the trade and commerce department, which show that during the three months ended Nov. 30, double the number of cars of wheat were inspected than during any corresponding period on record; also that the percentage of high grade grain was larger, while very few complaints were made as to the inspection. During that period 41,750 cars of wheat were inspected, which at 1,050 bushels of wheat to the car is equal to 43,837,000 bushels, out of a total of some eighty million bushels of the crop of 1908 available for export. In all 48,898 car loads of grain were handled, of which the C. P. R. carried 30,900 car loads, the Canadian Northern 14,212, the Great Northern (to Duluth) 2,604 and the Grand Trunk Pacific, in its two months of its operation carried 1,182 car loads. During the corresponding three months of 1907 the C. P. R. transported 17,985 car loads of grain; the C. N. R., 7,170 car loads, and the Great Northern carried to Duluth 683 car loads.

This is crop-moving on a big scale. Not only is the proportion of the year's crop moved out during the season of navigation larger than previously recorded, but the quality of the grain is better. All this, in the opinion of several western observers, means that the provision of an additional outlet by means of the Grand Trunk Pacific has not kept pace with the increased productiveness of the West, all which goes to show that it will eventually require not only the combined facilities of existing railways but also the capacity of the Georgian Bay canal and a railway to Hudson Bay to adequately cope with the Canadian crop moving problem.

FISCAL FAIR PLAY

Had Mr. Borden's party been successful in the late Federal elections the country would have awaited with considerable interest the Conservative leader's legislative interpretation of his own somewhat shadowy phrase "adequate protection." It may be guessed that Mr. Borden would have acted against his own better judgment, if, assuming that he had had the chance, he had subjected the Canadian consumer to any such burden of protection as is demanded by that powerful wing of his following which embraces the extreme protectionists. From several quarters of late there have been hints about the desirability of less protection in certain lines rather than more. Another such hint comes now from Dr. Andrew Macphail, editor of the University Magazine, who in the current number of that fine quarterly, analyzes the causes of the Conservative defeat in October. It is, however, to the tariff feature of the article to which we would refer on this occasion rather than to the Conservative failure as a whole—a failure to which many things contributed. Dr. Macphail writes:

"Mr. Borden was extremely solicitous about the interests of the laboring men. He would apply the principle of protection to justify the payment of a fair wage; but he gave no assurance that such wage would be paid by the employers even if it were justified; and he appeared to forget that those of us who are farmers, physicians, professors, ministers, teachers, and clerks are also laboring men for whom no provision was to be made. The country apparently is willing to endure the burden which it carries; it is in no temper to allow that burden to be increased. One at least of Mr. Borden's followers was loud in his protestations that he was 'an ardent protectionist,' which led men to inquire into the causes of his ardency, and they could not be blamed for concluding that it lay in self-interest. Tariff reform, if Lord Milner forecasts correctly, is bound to succeed in England, though Mr. Hirst of the London Economist prophesies differently. It is a safe guess based upon the results of the elections, that tariff reform would succeed in Canada too. The Conservatives failed, because the oracular utterances of their leader conveyed the impression that it would be reformed, if they succeeded, in a direction contrary to the desire of the electors at large. The Manufacturers' Association affirm that they have taken the tariff out of politics. The people are very likely to bring it in again when they get the chance."

The people, generally, he is convinced, want lower duties rather than higher; or, if they are content with the present schedules, they would resent any movement toward raising them. Of the attitude of the consumer generally this is a safe enough interpretation.

"Fiscal Fair Play" is the title of another paper in the University, by Mr. Archibald McGoun. In this contribution the tariff is the subject, and Canada is urged to extend the British preference and deal with the United States in the light of the facts which prove that, commercially, the Americans mean to dominate our market for their own profit. The ambition is commendable enough from their business standpoint, but if it were successful where would Canada stand, and where Britain? Mr. McGoun tells us that the British world is under a deep debt of gratitude to the government for the introduction of the preference principle into our trade and tariff affairs, and he adds:

"It only remains to carry forward its application to its legitimate and beneficial consequences. And future governments will deserve well of the nation in proportion to the degree to which they apply its beneficent influence. It so happens that another line of cleavage exists, practically identical with the line of political allegiance. It lies in this circumstance, that most of our foreign trade is with a nation that maintains a high protective tariff against the products of this country, as well as against the rest of the British Empire and other foreign countries. The fact that we are excluded from American markets by heavy customs duties, while we are admitted freely to the markets of the Mother Country, makes it just, even apart from the question of political allegiance, that we should accord more favorable treatment to the Mother Country which takes our goods free, than to the United States, which does not.

"Nor must we make a mistake as to the proper remedy to apply. It is not seeking reciprocity on a large scale with the United States, because that would involve our adopting in some degree their tariff against other countries, or at the very least, would require us to maintain duties relatively even heavier than now on imports from British countries as compared with those on imports from the United States. We can and should seek no relief in this quarter, because it would simply increase the measure of injustice that we at present display towards the Mother Country. Even those who believe in universal free trade as the proper goal to aim at, should recognize that, before we are justified in moving in that direction, the United States must be prepared for free trade with the whole British Empire, if not with the world at large.

"Our proper course is, therefore, to maintain the British preference, treating foreign countries less favorably than the countries of our own Empire. But not only should we maintain this, but we should extend the preference until at least the average rate on British imports is as low as the average rate on imports from the United States. At present the former is 18 per cent. and the latter only 12 per cent. We should not cease extending the British preference until its rates have been reduced to at least the same average as the rate against the most favored of all foreign countries."

GROWING TO ONTO

The police census of Toronto, completed a few days ago, gives the city proper 301,930 people, and with East, West and North Toronto added, 338,814. These outlying districts are now applying for annexation and are likely soon to be taken in. The enumeration of the population on previous occasions produced these figures:

1893	188,333
1897	195,987
1901	221,583
1905	262,749

Rents, which formerly were low in Toronto, have advanced very rapidly during the last few years, and this has driven many working people into the suburbs where they have erected cheap dwellings of their own, in many cases doing the actual building work themselves after business hours and on holidays, in order to escape rent and own their own hearths. The number of residents who own their own dwellings is said to be increasing rapidly, and certainly that is growth of a solid kind. The census figures show that many houses are vacant in Toronto, from what cause does not appear. For example the returns include: Vacant or unoccupied dwellings, 2,623; vacant stores, 241; vacant factories, 34; dwellings under erection, 1,019; stores under erection, 80; factories under erection, 40. There is a big construction programme on hand for the new year. For ten months past building has been slow, but during the next ten it promises to be very brisk. Toronto grows rapidly, and the growth is sound. It will soon be a city of half a million, and a very beautiful and comfortable city too.

AT CITY HALL

The proposal to consolidate the civic departments to the extent of appointing a city engineer as commanding officer and giving him a chance to carry on the business on business principles, naturally leads some citizens to suggest candidates for the new office which is, or may be, in sight. The office may be difficult to fill, or the selection may be easy, but the committee will do well to examine with care the qualifications of the applicants and the source and nature of the support their candidature commands.

If St. John is to have a satisfactory city engineer he must not only be a competent official but he must be free from any suspicion of obligation to any special interest which might conflict in any way with the best interests of the taxpayers as a whole. It would not do, for example, to appoint as engineer any man who might fairly be supposed to be under obligations to the C. P. R., the G. T. P., or the street railway. The engineer needed at this stage of the game is a man who will serve first, foremost, and all the time, the taxpayers. To do that he must not only be free from outside influences but must also be big enough to resist the influence of anyone at City Hall who might desire to serve any interest except that of the people who pay the bills. Report has it that some of the aldermen are being canvassed in favor of several candidates who would be open to objection on one ground or another. The aldermen, no doubt, may be depended upon to decline any suggestion looking to the appointment of an applicant who might, from previous association, be thought to lack the independence absolutely essential to success in the position proposed.

THE SCOTT ACT WINS

Advocates of the liquor license system met with a severe defeat in Westmorland county Thursday, the electors sustaining the Scott Act by a majority which, under the circumstances, will be regarded as large. The complete returns were not available Thursday, but it seemed likely that the majority would be about 700, the Shediac vote being expected practically to offset the majority for the act in Moncton. Westmorland had voted on the Scott Act six times before Thursday, with the results here shown:

	For the Act.	Against the Act.	Maj. for the Act.
1879	1,082	299	783
1884	1,774	1,701	73
1888	2,464	1,698	766
1896	2,720	2,443	277
1899	3,208	2,973	235

The temperance party have made a sharp and active campaign during the last few weeks, and their opponents, though they worked more quietly, were organized and busy. The decision of the voters will mean that no attempt to introduce the open bar in Westmorland will be made for some time to come, and also that there will be an effort to stop the sale of liquor in Moncton even to a greater extent than has recently been done. Moncton is not "dry," but it is substantially nearer that condition than it has been for a long time. It is significant that in Moncton, where one would suppose the license party to be strongest, the vote against license was decisive.

Westmorland county does well to keep out the open bar, but it is realized no doubt even by the temperance workers there that if the Scott Act again becomes a farce the open bar will again be proposed with some chance of success. Since Westmorland is and long has been under a prohibitory law it would be a long backward step to introduce license; but that conclusion need blind no one to the fact that when the Scott Act is openly violated and is virtually used as a license law for the purpose of raising civic revenue the conditions are both disgraceful and intolerable.

The people of Westmorland have voted for prohibition, and they should get it. The decent thing to do now is to enforce the law up to the handle. This kind of enforcement requires courage and persistence—and money. If the law is not enforced a great number of the people will soon be saying that it is better to have a few licensed bars than to have the town filled with grog shops which not only provide liquor for all who may desire it but which also proclaim the fact that the law of the land does not command the respect even of those whose first duty it is to enforce it.

THE TRAVELERS

The men who ate, drank, and were merry at the Royal Hotel last Thursday night the travelers of today and from their ranks largely will come the merchants and manufacturers of tomorrow. The Dominion has no more energetic or valuable class than these knights of the road, and the orators who said so last evening and won applause thereby told only the simple truth—samples of which commodity orators do not always carry. The number of travelers in this country today is an army compared with the number of ten years ago, but the country will be glad when the army of travelers is doubled in size, and that time will not be long coming.

Banded together for social and business purposes in one organization these scouts of commerce make up a powerful and influential body. They know this country as no other class knows it, and wherever they are they are ready to tell what a great and good country it is. They have seen it grow, and they realize how rapidly it is going to grow in the years to come. To that growth their energy and tact and intelligence will contribute very materially.

In glancing at their solid qualities one must not forget others, which if less solid are still valuable and characteristic. They carry the latest funny story from one end of the country to the other, or, if the story market is dull, they improvise. They add much to the gayety of nations, and that is no small service in itself. It is not necessary to wish them prosperity. It can't escape them.

WALL STREET

The mere proposal on the part of Gov. Hughes to have an independent committee dig into Wall street has done some good already by causing intelligent critics of the "street" to point out some features which call for amendment. The "little fellows" all over the country, who pour a stream of money into Wall street, know very little about the place which absorbs their cash. They think they know, and that's what makes their ventures costly. The New York Evening Post, which knows Wall street through and through, devotes much attention to Gov. Hughes' proposed investigation. Some of its discerning comment is instructive. For example:

"What is the situation which the new committee is called upon to investigate? We shall consider the matter as it concerns the Stock Exchange, because it is on that institution that the allegations of tampering with values have chiefly converged. The most serious assertions are: first, that large capitalists have repeatedly used the facilities of that Exchange to create a semblance of abnormal activity by giving out simultaneously buying and selling orders, in the same stocks and in great numbers, so that on balance the actual purchases or sales would be insignificant; second, that they have used the same machinery of 'matched orders' to give the appearance of a violent rise or violent decline in prices, their agents being carefully instructed to effect these transactions, so far as possible, merely through sales to one another. It is alleged that such practices have become part and parcel of nearly all the Stock Exchange bull movements of the past few years. The belief is widespread that there are well-known experts in Stock Exchange manipulation who are employed for that service and no other, and that the distinct purpose of the manoeuvre is to deceive the investing public into a belief that the market is strong and genuine buying enormous, when, as a matter of fact, the authors of the scheme know that prices have already risen too high, and are 'unloading' their own stocks on the deluded public. * * *

"The real gist of the matter may be learned by observing the present Stock Exchange market, and by reading the comments of all well-informed critics on it. It was plainly in view in the testimony submitted in the recent Morse trial, showing from the record the most brazen 'washing' of Ice shares on the Stock Exchange, Morse repeatedly figuring as both buyer and seller for enormous amounts, which almost exactly balanced. The subscription by a syndicate, in 1901, of $25,000,000 cash for no other apparent purpose than to create an artificial and in effect fictitious Stock Exchange market for the newly-listed United States Steel shares, was itself a basis for wholly reasonable suspicion. These are the episodes and practices which it will be the business of the new committee to investigate. It is time that light should be thrown on all of them, and that we should learn how they are to be dealt with hereafter."

NOTE AND COMMENT

"Let Santa Claus finish his work," says the Belleville Intelligencer.

* * *

Castro says the Dutch are mere pirates. This strong statement is really weak if compared with some assertions the Dutch and others have made about the gamecock of the Andes.

* * *

Today Westmorland chooses between Scott Act and license. Our advices are to the effect that Moncton will favor the prohibitory law, and if it does the license advocates will be beaten.

* * *

Longboat ran the Italian off his legs in the last mile of the big race. If the Indian could contrive to get the lion's share of the gate money away from the managers and promoters of the show he could afford to rest for a while. These gentlemen, however, will keep Longboat on the run. They need the money.

* * *

Dec. 28 is coming this way like a buck before a forest fire, but the committee which on or before that date is to produce a measure of civic reform has not yet had a meeting. The number of meetings that can be held within a given time depends largely upon the anxiety of the gentlemen concerned to begin and to keep on.

* * *

Mr. Pulitzer of the New York World, replying to Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to have sent him to jail for defaming the nation, and incidentally the president thereof, says there are worse things than going to jail in a good cause. The editor adds, however, that Mr. Roosevelt knows he is a confirmed invalid and that he is only distantly responsible for what the World prints. Mr. Pulitzer may go to Europe instead of to jail if the great man's anger is not appeased.

* * *

The aldermanic committee on reorganization is to meet this evening, and presumably on several other evenings, for there is much to be done in a short time. It may not be a hard matter to select a competent engineer. In any case it ought not to be hard to get a reasonably good man and give him a free hand for a year. It will be hard for some of the aldermen to make up their minds that the day of petty "boss" rule is over, but such is the case. There is no good reason why a man in the employ of the city should not work for his salary just as if he were employed by a private citizen. Also, if the city is going to hire an engineer it should not handicap him by interference on the part of individual aldermen. The taxpayers today are demanding genuine reorganization. The imitation article will not deceive them.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The criminal was close pursued
Until, almost at bay,
He stepped upon a slot machine,
And so he got a weigh.

They set the bloodhounds after him,
Upon his capture bent;
It wa'n't any use—you see,
They couldn't get his cent.

G. H. V.

A WONDERFUL CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR CANCER

Seven weeks treatment free to one person in each locality.

Send particulars of your trouble and learn all about what we have been able to do for others.

B VITALLIA REMEDIES CO., Toronto.

MERRY PARTY ROUND THE ROYAL TABLES

(Continued from page 1)

There was a good representation here and he thought it a good opportunity to get the views of the members on various matters. A delegation of employers would attend.

The president, R. A. March, proposing the first toast, extended a hearty and cordial greeting on behalf of the New Brunswick members to the representatives from Nova Scotia. He regretted that Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia was unable to be present. He referred to the honor done the association by the presence of Governor Tweedie and Senator Ellis. It was also a matter of extreme regret that Hon. Mr. Pugsley, minister of public works, was unable to be present. He was glad also to welcome their other guests and the members of other associations. He hoped it would not be long before they would all form part of one great dominion travelers' association. (Applause). He was pleased to see so many of the employers present. He thanked the members for electing him president and he thought the passing of the presidency from one province to the other would result in cementing the men more closely together.

The toast to the King was then drunk with musical honors.

Vice-President A. E. Massie proposed the Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Maritime Provinces. This was honored by singing The Maple Leaf and They Are Jolly Good Fellows.

Governor Tweedie.

Lieut.-Governor Tweedie in reply made a witty and pleasing speech which elicited frequent applause. He paid a warm tribute to Earl Grey, than whom there had never been a more popular governor-general since confederation. He spoke of his faith in the great future of the maritime provinces. New Brunswick was occupying a more prominent position in a commercial way than ever before. Vast quantities of goods were being exported through this port, which was growing in importance every year.

The governor then referred to steps to preserve the forests which were of such great value to the province. He spoke of the big game which was attracting sportsmen here every year; of the development of the mineral resources and the fisheries. It was a great pleasure, he said, to meet the members of the association who were such important factors in developing the commercial interests of the dominion. They were acquainted with the people of all districts and were constantly opening up trade. He hoped the association would grow and prosper and he wished them all a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. (Applause).

A quartette composed of Messrs. March, Cooper, Cole and Massie then sang two selections, which were heartily applauded.

Judge McLeod on Commercial Law.

A diversion in the toast list was made so that Judge McLeod might be heard on the subject of commercial law. His honor was given a very hearty reception. He said the subject on which he had been asked to speak was such a comprehensive one that he would not be able to do other than to touch on some of the main points in a general way. He first dealt with the subject of "principal and agent." An agent was one who was employed by another and contracts made by him were binding on the principal so long as the agent acted within the scope of his authority. He spoke of the different classes of agents and defined the scope of their authority. He also paid some attention to the question of "employer and employe," showing when and why an employer was liable for acts of his employe.

Incidentally he referred to the Workmen's Compensation Act introduced in this province and remarked that even with the premier present he would say that those acts would require some judicial consideration before they would be satisfactory. In closing, he said he was glad to meet the class of men who were present and who were the business men of the country. He believed the association to be a good and a valuable one and he wished them every success.

Mayor Bullock.

J. Petrie proposed the toast to the mayor and corporation of St. John, to which Mayor Bullock responded. His worship extended a cordial welcome to the visitors on behalf of the city. He would not say anything about the port of St. John as he would not like to hurt the feelings of the Halifax contingent. He could not help remarking, however, that St. John was getting a fair share of the trade.

He referred to the time when he was one of their number. He had started out on the road from his father's office when nineteen years old and had done a fairly good business. He recited some of the changes that had taken place in the work and manner of getting business in the past twenty-five or thirty years. The traveling men of the present day had a much easier life than in the old days. He concluded by wishing the members of the association every success.

The chairman announced that Governor Tweedie had expressed a wish to retire early. As his honor left the room he was accorded musical honors and three hearty cheers.

Boards of Trade.

After a solo by Mr. McKean, who was compelled to respond to an encore, James Jack proposed the toast of the boards of trade and commerce of the maritime provinces, coupled with the names of G. E. Faulkner, president of the Halifax board, and of W. E. Foster, president of the board in St. John.

Mr. Faulkner spoke of the excellent support given the Halifax board of trade by the business men. Referring to the discussions which arose at times regarding the merits of St. John and Halifax, he did not attach much importance to them. Halifax was proud of the progress of St. John. Both cities were making progress and nothing could keep both ports from growing. He congratulated the president on his election and the justice he had done to the occasion.

Mr. Foster referred to efforts which St. John was making to develop the export business. He urged that when such associations as the commercial travelers' and boards of trade met they should avoid sectional subjects and discuss matters of interest to the three provinces. He placed himself on record as in favor of maritime union and expressed the opinion that the verdict of the people if taken would be in its favor.

If it were to the advantage of the whole dominion to extend running rights to the C. P. R. over the I. C. R., it should be granted or if it could be shown that mails and passengers which landed at certain ports would reach the large cities quicker through other ports the change should be made. Sectional feeling should be sunk for the general benefit.

Transportation and Business.

After a selection by the quartette, the chairman called on W. S. Fisher to propose the toast of the transportation companies. Mr. Fisher, after speaking in terms of praise of the railways of Canada and paying a special tribute to the C. P. R., went on to refer to the resources of the maritime provinces and the want of willingness on the part of the people to invest their money in development. In the manufacturing line he said more had been done and as many as 150 maritime province concerns were now shipping goods to Quebec, Manitoba and the great west.

Much that had been done was due to the transportation facilities. He believed the maritime provinces could produce goods as cheaply or more so than elsewhere, but the courage to go after the business was lacking.

J. M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the I. C. R., was received with great enthusiasm. The question of railroad transportation, he said, was a vital one to all those present. Much was being done by the railroads in building up industries. He paid a warm compliment to the commercial travelers.

A. C. Currie, of the D. A. R., spoke briefly to the toast.

F. C. McNeil, in Highland costume, sang two comic songs well.

G. B. Higgins proposed "Our Guests," coupled with the names of Hon. J. D. Hazen and Dr. Daniel, M. P.

Premier Hazen.

Mr. Hazen, referring to the remarks which had been made concerning transportation said, amid much laughter, that since March 3 he himself had to grapple with the problem of making the receipts balance the expenditures on that great artery, the Central railway. He went on to pay a tribute to Senator Ellis, who was set down to reply to the toast, and described him as the leading and best citizen in St. John today.

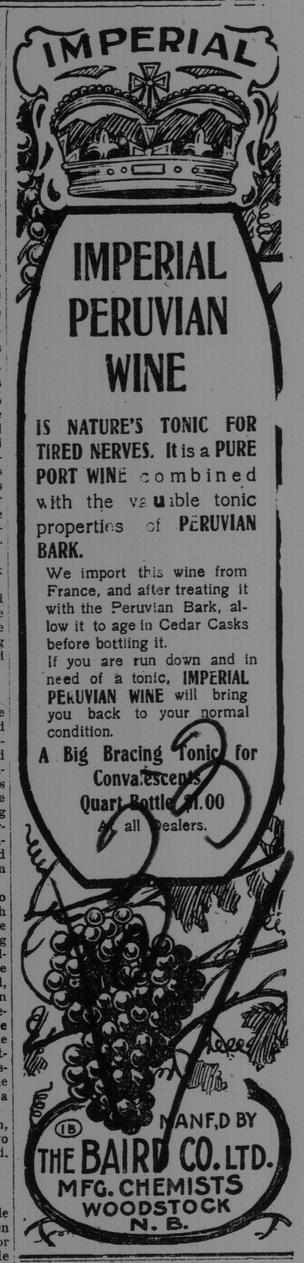
Speaking of the great future before the province, he referred to the possibilities in the crown lands. Taking the good with the bad, he valued the 7,000,000 acres at $5 an acre and expressed the opinion that in twenty-five years they would be worth $100,000,000. He went on to speak of danger from fire and of precautions taken last summer which resulted in scarcely any damage being done to crown lands. The problems before the government were to protect the crown lands and to see that the young men of the province were not crowded out by monopolists. He believed it would be an injustice to auction off lands on which expensive mills had been erected when the leases expired in ten years' time.

The revenue from the crown lands up to Oct. 31 last, he said, was $341,000, the largest in the history of the province, and the game licenses produced $35,000. He also spoke of the work of the agricultural commission, and the agricultural possibilities.

Mr. Hazen spoke in favor of Canada having equal representation at the British parliament and expressed himself in favor of maritime union. The point had been reached, he said, when the people of the maritime provinces should insist that the limit of representation at Ottawa should not be decreased or, as the west grew, the representation would again be reduced. Irrespective of politics, they should stand for a united Acadia to enforce the rights of the maritime provinces in the confederacy which they did not possess today. He urged the commercial men to take up the matter of voting at elections wherever they might be on election day, and unite for its accomplishment.

Dr. Daniel referred to the progress made in the country since confederation. Canada was advancing rapidly along the line of nationhood. This was too big a country to remain forever in leading strings. Whether she did or not she was rapidly developing foreign relations and everyone must hope that these would never cause a cleavage from the great British Empire.

A solo by Frank Cooper followed.

The last toasts on the list were those to the press, the ladies and the dinner committee, each of which was pleasantly responded to.

One of the charges on which a recount is asked in the recent election for governor in Illinois is that in a precinct in Perry county a small chicken coop was used for a ballot box.