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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1912.

CHINA

The latest developments in China call attention to the real issue which precipitated the rebellion and which makes the existence of foreigners peculiarly perilous. We have been so accustomed to regard the Chinaman as a religious fanatic in his hatred of foreign devils that it will surprise us to find his present grievance is an economic one. Of course his hatred of the Manchu dynasty and its inept and corrupt control of internal affairs had prepared the way, but it is his economic betrayal of the country which has lately inflamed him. The Chinese government allowed a loan of \$50,000,000 to be forced on it by the four powers, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. This loan is held by an eminent English writer on foreign affairs to have been entirely unnecessary, since the Chinese have been building railways out of their own revenues and subsidizing money already by back concessions given to foreigners. Rather naturally, therefore, they regard the forcing of this loan as merely an excuse on the part of the powers concerned to interfere in the internal affairs of the country on the plea of safeguarding their interests. The Chinese considered that they were giving sufficient evidence of their determination to bring their country up to date, and undoubtedly their great efforts against the opium traffic, for one thing, support that claim. However the revolution came about and it was conspicuous beyond all other risings in China for its freedom from attacks on foreigners. But now the cry of "foreign devil" has arisen again, though probably only among the more debased and mercenary of the population, who are being exploited by forces which dislike the revolution. But the memory that \$50,000,000 loan will not improve matters.

HOUSING THE WORKERS

St. John has slum districts at present which are bad enough, although not so bad as are similar districts in other cities of its kind. The comparative absence of factories is largely responsible for this, but there is more than probability that before long these conditions will have changed. Some firms have already decided to increase their plant and the number of their workers, many others are in process of considering similar moves, and new firms are bound to come with the development of the port. The new workers who will be attracted here must be made efficient and satisfied citizens, and the problem will not be so difficult of solution if it is grappled with in time. Early action will do much to prevent the recurrence here of those labor disputes which are paralyzing industries elsewhere, and which have their source to some extent in the conditions under which the laboring population is compelled to live. It is not merely that proper supervision will have to be exercised over the places where work is actually carried out, but that much must be done to render the home life of the workers as pleasant and healthful as possible. The attention which the Board of Trade is giving to town-planning is a step in the right direction, but more than this will be necessary. A careful study of the experiences which have befallen other cities where they have allowed the problem to become confined to a very small area, for the population it contains, and there is ample room for expansion without increasing the population of its slums. It will not be enough that buildings are put up anywhere and anyhow under a plea of urgency or anything else which neglects

the main requirement. Evil conditions make for the breeding of evil people as surely as weeds grow on a dunghill. There is no reason why these evil conditions should be allowed to arise as long as the citizens realize their duties and in fact their real interests in this matter. The appointment of the commission will not absolve them from their civic conscience and will provide them with the best available instrument for making those consciences effective. The study of what a city like Glasgow has done in the way of municipal ownership and municipal housing of its industrial workers will be found both interesting and illuminating.

THE VASTNESS OF LONDON

The streets of London would stretch from Halifax to Vancouver and part of the way back again. Through those interminable streets marches the eternal policeman, moves the eternal vendor of oranges, and glides the eternal flower-girl. Men and women, omnibuses and hansom, drays and lorries, motor-cars and broughams, in endless procession in tumult and turmoil, represent the immensity, the wealth, the poverty, the joy, the suffering, of the greatest aggregation of people ever gathered together in one city. London is in sober truth a mighty city. Its population is almost equal to the whole of Canada. It is twice the size and nearly double the population of Greater New York. It has twice as many policemen, four times as many children under education in the public schools, more public libraries, and nearly four times as many paupers. It is the clearing house of the world, the great factory of bullion. The insured portion of it alone is valued at considerably over five billions of dollars, and it spends nearly ten millions every year in protecting the wealth from the criminal classes.

In the West End are condensed the products of all the spoils of Empire. It is the "golden" area of the city and the centre of nearly every trade and industry in the British Empire, and the financial heart of the world. It contains the Bank of England, the headquarters of all the banking, financial, and assurance corporations, the mint, the stock and produce exchanges, and London's great cathedral. The rental value of the land in this square mile of territory is about forty million dollars a year. The three famous thoroughfares, the Strand, Fleet street, and Ludgate Hill, are paved with jarrah wood as carefully laid as a parquet floor. Other streets, over which two thousand vehicles sometimes pass in a single hour, are laid with asphalt, as clean and smooth as the surface of a ball room. The streets of London are better kept than those of any other city in the world, but there is a variety in the paving; jarrah wood, granite blocks, cobble stones or asphalt may all be met in a short run of a mile or two, but all are the best of their kind.

The city is immense in both its wealth and poverty. The former multitude who have failed are numerous in South and East London, forming great wedges and masses along the river side, and collecting in isolated streets in all the other boroughs. About one hundred and twenty thousand paupers are maintained at the public expense, and besides this a continuous vast river of charity flows from the churches and missions in the way of bread, clothing, boots, monetary assistance, and vegetable soup to the just and the unjust in the different sections. The indiscriminate charity causes a multitude of sins, and the stagnant pool of low grade life is extending its borders, menacing with its futility the efforts of those who enforce the laws of sanitation and attend to the health of the city. There is an average of nearly two hundred thousand children born in the city each year. Infant mortality is high, but a great number grow up with the idea that the church is simply a milk cow for tracts and charity.

There is much in the city of London to give confidence to those who hope that the London of the future will be a brighter and healthier and happier London than the past. In the days of Queen Bess the death rate was 80 per one thousand; today it is about 17 per one thousand. Those who love the Empire may regard with satisfaction the growth of this mighty imperial city—with satisfaction unshared with fear.

MR. BORDEN'S SURRENDER

Conservatives who shouted loudly about loyalty and Imperial devotion during the campaign of last autumn will stand aghast if they are honest—at Mr. Borden's surrender to Mr. Bourassa in connection with the navy. It is not now necessary to recall the wider statements of Conservative orators and newspapers regarding their loyalty as compared with the loyalty of the Liberals, but the country has not yet forgotten their fierce professions of their desire to serve the Empire in the matter of naval defence. Today Mr. Borden, at the dictation of Mr. Bourassa and the Nationalists, has decided to repeal the Laurier naval bill, which would have provided a navy, and announces that no naval action of any kind will be taken until some indefinite date in the future before which the Admiralty will be consulted and some sort of policy submitted to the Canadian people.

Mr. Borden, and Mr. Foster, and other ultra-Imperialists were in a tremendous hurry two years ago, and one year ago, and as late as September last; but now the case is different. As a result of their bargain with the Nationalists—a bargain which during the elections and after the Conservative victory—the Borden ministry has decided that there is no hurry about naval defence. Could there be any clearer proof as to which element is in control at Ottawa? A few days ago, speaking at Glasgow the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill had this to say about the British navy: "The government is resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which this country enjoys. There are prospects of further naval

increases among the powers of the European continent. That is a very serious matter, because not only are navies increasing in size, but everything connected with navies is increasing in cost. We were never in a better position and the country was never more united in its resolve to see the supremacy of the British Navy maintained. Whatever may happen abroad, there will be no whining here, no signals of distress will be hoisted, no cries for help or succor will go up.

One would have thought that the Conservative government of Canada would have been eager to strengthen Great Britain's hand in these matters, would have been impetuous and straightforward in its desire to do something useful at once in the matter of paying Canada's share of the burden of naval defence. But no! Mr. Bourassa will not permit it! What a spectacle!

THE MENACE OF THE CITIES

Sir Rider Haggard, the famous novelist, draws attention to the fact that the flocking of the people from the country to the cities is the greatest problem now confronting civilization. He says: "To remain great, people must be rooted to the land. That is why all wise statesmen, all people who can think and see things in their true proportions, should endeavor at any cost to preserve or create a large and healthy rural population." There is no doubt that the amount of physical, mental, and moral degeneracy among the children of the greater cities is painful and obvious. It is due chiefly to bad environment. It is not due primarily to the fact that the children live in the city, but that they live in a bad part of the city. Environment cannot create life but it may choke it. In the parable of the Sower, we are taught the profound importance of environment. All the seed was the same; the difference in results came from the difference in the soil. The soil of the briar plot, the stony ground and the wayside.

Good environment does not necessarily produce good men, but bad environment makes it difficult to produce other than degenerate men. The evils which in modern times are due to causes which can be made the subject of our control. The principal increase of city populations from births is in homes where the environment is more or less unfavorable to a normal physical, intellectual, and moral development. It is common to find two or three times as many children in the homes of the poor as in the homes of the rich. As culture and comfort increase, the birth rate falls. The suffering of the poor accounts for the urban degeneracy which is causing anxiety in European and American countries. "We live on bread and water and molasses," says the child of the Lawrence woolen mill striker, "and we have meat once a week." At the time when women are shivering for coal and children are crying for bread, the miners are shut down and merchants and manufacturers complain of over-production.

It is hopeless to blame the city as such for unfavorable conditions. If that were so there would be no hope. The cities are only beginning to grow. London is about two thousand years old, but four-fifths of its growth was added during the past century. In the last fifty years Berlin grew more rapidly than New York. Everywhere a movement is taking place from the country to the city; it is a world phenomenon. Tokyo grew nearly a million in the last twenty-five years; Rome increased fifty per cent. during that period. This growth will go on. It is impossible that it can be changed. It is due to the modern industrial revolution; the causes are permanent, and indicate that the movement will be permanent.

The modern city will determine the civilization of the future. When children have no play-grounds, and when men work and sleep in foul air and live on poor food, it means a feeble and decaying race. The city of dwellings, sanitation, streets, is not for the advantage of one class but for the common wealth of all citizens. Placing the "landless man" on the "landless land" will not alone solve the problem. If hundreds and thousands of families could be transferred from city slums to the country and trained to become successful farmers, it would not solve the whole problem. The city's trouble would remain. Populating the farms will not solve the problem of the city. It can only be solved by quickening the moral and intellectual life. At present the two great moral sources—the home and the church—are ever weakening before the onslaughts of materialism. The growth of the intellectual and moral life is not keeping pace with the physical. This is the problem of the modern city. It is a great work and a necessary one to people the land, but dispersion alone will not cure the cities. Their problems must be fought out within their walls.

THE ONENESS OF THE WORLD

Britain is feeling the effect of the coal strike upon the allied industries. It will be an object lesson of the dependence of one industry upon another—one enforced at great cost. If the output of coal could be stopped, all transportation by railway and steamship would cease. Street cars would come to a standstill. Illuminating gas, electricity, and power supply in our large cities would all fail. Agriculture would be prostrated, through the lack of transportation, and all factories dependent on steam power would shut down. Industry of every kind would be paralyzed; and before the forces of civilization could readjust themselves, famine and pestilence would sweep through the land. In the city of New York alone there are nearly 50,000 manufacturing establishments; if the coal supply were withheld for even a short time all these would suspend, bringing disaster and ruin to the whole city. Not only has modern industry produced the interdependence of all industries, but it has also led to the interdependence of the workmen in the different industries, and to the interdependence of different sections of the country. It takes seven men, they say to make a perfect pin. "Seven men to a pin and not a man too much,"

says Mrs. Browning. It takes sixty-five men to make a shoe; and each one of the sixty-five is dependent on the other sixty-five for the finished product. In the old days of handicrafts, the worker had variety in his work. If took several years to learn the various processes of a single trade. The pride which men took in their work in those days, transformed them from artisans into artists. Under the present system of industry in most cases the day's work is an endless repetition of one or two wholly mechanical processes. It produces more wealth but it increases in a frightful degree the monotony of life.

GOVERNOR WOOD

The new Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. Josiah Wood, to whom was administered the oath of office Wednesday, and who begins his office by opening the Legislature, comes to his honorable station as a man of mature judgment and ripe outlook upon life, and his appointment adds one more to the long list of conspicuous men who have represented the Crown in this capacity. Let us glance back over that list: Major-General C. H. Doyle, July 1, 1867. Col. F. P. Harding, Oct. 18, 1867. L. A. Wilnot, Esq., D. C. L., July 14, 1868. Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Nov. 5, 1873. Ed. Baron Chandler, Esq., K. C., July 16, 1878. Hon. Robert Duncan Wilnot, P. C., Feb. 11, 1880. Hon. Sr. S. L. Tilley, K. C., M. G., Oct. 31, 1885. John Boyd, Esq., Sept. 21, 1893. John A. Fraser, Esq., Dec. 20, 1893. Hon. A. R. McClean, Dec. 9, 1896. J. B. Snowball, Esq., Jan. 28, 1902. Hon. L. J. Tweedie, March 5, 1907. Hon. Mr. Wood is still on the sunny side of seventy, and during a long lifetime of activity he has been a busy and a successful man, identified closely with the business and political life of New Brunswick. He was educated at Mount Allison, where he was graduated in 1863. He was called to the Bar in 1866, subsequently becoming a merchant, chief partner and manager of M. Wood & Sons. For some years he was interested in shipping, and for many years afterwards in lumbering, manufacturing, farming and stock raising. He was mayor of Sackville from its incorporation until April, 1908, five years in all. He is treasurer of the Board of Regents of Mount Allison University. He was elected to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in 1882, when he defeated Sir Albert Smith, in 1887 and in 1891. He resigned from the House of Commons and was elevated to the Senate on August 5, 1905.

A man of means, and of affairs, having a comfortable acquaintance with the world and its ways, and a close knowledge of political and constitutional questions, Governor Wood should find his not too onerous duties resting somewhat lightly upon his shoulders; and there is every reason to believe that he will discharge them gracefully and satisfactorily.

COMMISSION—NO DELAY

An esteemed evening journal, in the course of an editorial criticizing the new charter and the Citizens' Committee, advises the ordinary citizen "who goes about his daily round and his simple daily duty, who is neither a speculator nor a manipulator, to 'master the intricacies of the system now propounded with his best judgment.'" But, really, it is not the commission system that is intricate, but the editorial of our contemporary which opposes it. A very great majority of the people of St. John voted in favor of commission government. The next vote that is in order is a vote to select a mayor and four commissioners. St. John expects to have a commission election this spring. Unquestionably a very great majority of our citizens would be disappointed and embittered should a successful attempt be made to postpone the introduction of the system which was endorsed by such an overwhelming vote a short time ago. The movement for commission is a movement giving effect to the desire of a very large majority of the electors, who seek greater simplicity, greater efficiency, and greater progressiveness in civic affairs. Let us get to business. What is wanted now is the passage of the bill, followed by the election of a mayor and commissioners. And may the best men win.

THE VAGARIES OF THE MOB

"The foolish woman is clamorous," declared one of the wise men of old, and this clamorousness seems to possess the whole of that militant class in England who menace public institutions and private rights, in their desire for the franchise. The franchise is not only a right but a duty, and the lawless acts which discourage industry by preventing the enjoyment of its fruits, are not strong arguments for conferring it. Had there been oppression by the government such aggressive demands might become a right, but no English government has ever been more beneficent or more progressive than the present one in granting reforms. It is above all things foolish to think that any government can mould its policies on the vagaries of the local or larger mob. But the whole militant suffragette movement is but a phase of the haste, superficiality and strain which is so characteristic of our present civilization. Henry James remarked some time ago that we had practically lost the faculty of attention. Men who wish to say anything except aggregate and repeat and advertise and caricature, saying too much in the hope that a little may be heard. This is the cause of the "loud" talk indulged in by those whose voices are naturally low and fine. They begin to shout like the rest, to make their voices heard in the din. It is so rooted in the general state of things that few escape it. But it is a fatal delusion. In the long run, nothing will be really listened to except that whose quiet truth makes it worth hearing. The whispers of truth are

hard to hear amid breaking glass and ferocious outcry. But it is hopeless to try to understand the reasoning of the suffragettes. It was perhaps a "wise man" who said: "If you want to know what a woman really means—which, by the way, is always a dangerous thing to do—look at her, don't listen to her."

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION

Mr. John A. Cooper drew attention to the other evening before the Canadian Club to the discontent of the working classes in Great Britain with a government that has done so much for them. On top of this comes the result of the South Manchester election, where a Liberal majority of more than 2,000 has been turned into a Conservative majority of nearly 600. The significance of such a result cannot be gauged, but it may easily be misrepresented or exaggerated. In the first place by-elections in Great Britain scarcely ever favor the party in power; the majorities obtained at general elections dwindle very considerably when they do not disappear altogether. That is due to a variety of causes. For some people the government has gone too fast, for others too slow, and every existing grievance is laid at the door unmercifully. Many of its supporters, knowing that it has a safe majority, vote against it because of some local consideration or the desire to make it "sit up," when they would support it in a general fight between the parties.

Possibly some people may think the election is a triumph for tariff reform, in other words protection, but this is not the case. Discontent with the government's handling of the cotton and coal strikes has probably had much to do with it. If the coal strike continues, the industries of Lancashire, as indeed of the whole country, will be crippled. Thus many workers are faced with the prospect of compulsory idleness, while the cost of living is increasing and coal likely to reach almost fabulous prices. They look to the government, naturally enough, to extricate them from this dilemma, and when it fails they vote against it. The Insurance Act is also a powerful factor in the defeat, because of its contributory clause. That clause makes it necessary for the worker to subscribe a few cents weekly in order that he may receive the protection of the state against sickness and unemployment. But the workers think they should be insured for nothing, and the Tory party has made the most of this grievance. It has been amusing to see how duchesses have espoused the cause of servant girls, through sheer goodness of heart, of course, and not through the hope of party gain. The Tory party has no intention of bringing in a non-contributory scheme, since they opposed the non-contributory old age pensions established by the Liberals, but like the Tories of Canada, they have no scruple about methods as long as they obtain their ends.

As for the "tariff reform" question, it has been discreetly kept in the background. Mr. Bonar Law, remembering his own crushing defeat at the general election in a Manchester constituency, was not likely to insist on it. He knows that it is a tariff reform which has converted Lancashire from Toryism to Liberalism, and that as long as there was danger of a protectionist party gaining power Lancashire would vote against it. The world has not yet been illuminated by that heaven-born scheme of tariffs which, with Sir Max Aitken as a profound auxiliary, Mr. Law went to the golf-links of the Riviera to formulate. After that, doubtless, no Liberal will dare to raise his voice.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. W. F. Burditt's fine address on town-planning ought not to be neglected. It is timely, progressive, and immensely practical. If the suffragettes continue their enjoyable pastime of smashing stone windows on the prisons of London will soon be crowded. The British and French governments regard the situation in China as sufficiently serious to warrant them in moving reinforcements in that direction. The forward movement in St. John and the province generally is attracting more and more attention in other provinces and among investors generally. The situation in Mexico is beginning to give some concern to the government of the United States. The latter country has important interests in Mexico, which are likely to be injured by a continuance of the present disturbances. St. John citizens, by most of them, a year ago would have laughed to scorn the prediction that there would be in this city a real estate movement of such proportions as that which the daily papers chronicle from day to day. And the movement has only begun. American coal mine operators say they have not raised the price of coal in nine years, and that the increased prices paid by the public simply represent the unchecked selfishness of the retailers. Well, if that's the case a remedy ought to be possible. The Liberals at Ottawa are not only in a fighting mood but they are extremely cheerful. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's definite announcement on Saturday night at the Graham banquet that he would continue to lead the party affords as much discomfort to the Conservatives as it does satisfaction to the members of his own party. The Maritime Merchant, referring to the proposed New Brunswick town planning act, says it understands that a movement is on foot to introduce such an act in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and expresses belief that such legislation would be followed, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by its prompt application. There can be no doubt of that so far as the city of St. John is concerned. The Merchant, referring in another article to the bright outlook in New Brunswick says: "The

spirit of the people is much better than we have yet seen it. They are full of hope, and are rapidly waking up to their opportunities. We dare to think that Nova Scotia will likewise show considerable progress and development within the next five years."

Mr. Borden surrendered to the "interests" in the matter of the tariff commission, and to the Nationalists in the matter of the mixed marriage question, and he is trying to dodge that of separate schools. The Premier is making a reputation as the prize straddler of the age. The Nationalists were sure of their ground before they began to tell what would happen if the Conservatives won last September.

Of the enlarged province of Ontario the Ottawa Journal somewhat proudly remarks: "By the extension of Ontario's boundary, according to the settlement just announced, this province is at one stroke enlarged from an area of 260,000 square miles to 400,000 square miles. Here surely is a dominion in itself. Ontario is now as large as both France and Germany put together, lacking but 15,000 square miles. Our province is three times as large as Italy, and nearly four times as large as Japan, and the British Isles, Greece, Switzerland and a host of other countries which have left their mark upon the history of the world could all be swallowed up in the northern vastness of our single province, and yet there would remain a good-sized kingdom."

The immigration convention in Fredericton tomorrow should be an event of great interest. The programme prepared indicates that many subjects of importance are to be discussed by gentlemen well fitted to handle them. The convention, it may be hoped, will select and endorse some specific course for the promotion of useful immigration and commend that course to the local government. If there is one danger more than another of inviting failure that danger is to be found in advocating too many things instead of concentrating upon some one or two that are essential. It would be a great step in advance if even one thing could be agreed upon as of prime importance, to be done before anything else is done. We should even favor numbering a series of suggestions to be carried out in the order of their importance. Don't scatter your shot.

As regards the commercial aspect of the case, in regard to lumber the northeast or upper side of Oak Point affords an excellent deep water harbor, and all the steamer captains can testify to its high qualities as a berth for large vessels, and its proximity to the head of the Mistake. The distance to be bridged at the Mistake is upwards of 2,000 yards, and 400 yards of that distance the water is very deep, from 40 to 100 feet, and a mud bottom also. In contrast with this the distance across at Oak Point is 1,700 yards with a channel only 200 yards wide and the greatest depth of water is 35 feet. It is a fact that the distance between the water will not average more than two feet in depth. Three surveys were made from the head of the Mistake, none of them being straight, because of the heavy timber between Gorham's Bluff and Kingston, and all requiring heavy cuttings and tunnelling and one of them the bridging of Gorham's Creek.

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COMMITTEE WILL STICK TO STRAIT SHORE SITE

Tuberculosis Association Considers Objections of Douglas Avenue People Unreasonable—Expert Believes It a Proper Place. Wednesday, March 6. The executive of the St. John Anti-Tuberculosis Association met yesterday afternoon in the free dispensary rooms in the absence of the president, Judge McKeown, Dr. Murray MacLaren occupied the chair. The most important matter dealt with was the objections raised to the site on the Strait Shore secured by the association for the home for advanced cases of tuberculosis. The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favor of standing out for the site, as the objections raised, it was declared, were unreasonable. This view was concurred in by all the physicians present, including Dr. Townsend, the superintendent of the provincial government sanitarium at River Glade. The objection of the Douglas Avenue residents, it was said, was hardly well taken inasmuch as the home would not be close to that street. Furthermore, it was considered that the opposition was not consistent, as it had been urged that the institution would be too close to one of the best residential sections, and again, it was said that it was not a pleasant location for sick people. As it was declared that every possible modern method of sanitation would be provided, the present opposition was unreasonable. Those who have had the matter in charge said that they had looked over other sites suggested, including Pokiook, and it was found that there would be enormous expense in obtaining water and proper sewerage. The position taken by the association will be placed before the public through the president, Judge McKeown, on his return to the city. Among those present were Mrs. T. H. Bullock, Mrs. McLellan, Miss Helen Sidney Smith, the secretary; Mrs. E. A. Smith, Rev. W. F. Chapman, V.G.; Rev. A. W. Meahan, Dr. McAvoney, Dr. Emery, Dr. Townsend, and Dr. Murray MacLaren. Considerable business was transacted, and the nurse's report was submitted.

WANT VALLEY ROAD TO CROSS AT OAK POINT

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: A delegation representing both political parties, from the parish of Greenwich K. Co., waited on the premier, the Hon. J. K. Fleming, on Friday, 23rd ult., in St. John, for the purpose of pressing on the premier and his government the advisability of the Valley Roadway crossing the river at Oak Point instead of at Head of Mistake interval and Gorham's Bluff as intended. The delegation, with the representatives for Kings, Messrs. Jones, Murray and Sproul, Geo. B. Pickett, O. A. Flewelling, H. E. Palmer, C. K. Cunard, W. A. Seely, E. D. Whippley, John McKeel, Capt. A. L. Poutman and Mont. Belyea. The delegation was introduced by Fred M. Sproul, M. P. P., in a few well chosen remarks and he then called upon Geo. B. Pickett to present the argument in favor of the change, which the following is a copy: To the Hon. J. K. Fleming Premier of New Brunswick: Hon. and Dear Sir: This delegation wishes to place before you today our reasons in favor of crossing the St. John River at Oak Point with the Valley Roadway instead of at the head of the Mistake as proposed. There are strong indications to support the view that a rock ledge crosses the river at Oak Point, lying near the surface which would greatly facilitate the construction of bridge work. The greatest project of the Kingston Hills opposite Oak Point, which we have investigated, and which comes out on the survey already made through Kingston, we consider a straighter and more practicable route, than the one proposed at the head of the Mistake. The distance to be bridged at the Mistake is upwards of 2,000 yards, and 400 yards of that distance the water is very deep, from 40 to 100 feet, and a mud bottom also. In contrast with this the distance across at Oak Point is 1,700 yards with a channel only 200 yards wide and the greatest depth of water is 35 feet. It is a fact that the distance between the water will not average more than two feet in depth. Three surveys were made from the head of the Mistake, none of them being straight, because of the heavy timber between Gorham's Bluff and Kingston, and all requiring heavy cuttings and tunnelling and one of them the bridging of Gorham's Creek.

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THE PRO

Must Be in a Fine Weeds—Ab Someone has said that he has made a better thing than berry but that he never was right! Certainly! The thing was never made that meant that which grows in the soil, but which grows toward a black box, but those big juicy, lucid take only from six to ten boxes, but when they are ripe they are as sweet as sugar, and they are as nutritious as any other fruit. The story of how the evolved from the wild to the cultivated forms is a chapter of more than one than you ever notice that did one kind of wild have, and they are very One species known as spread. We find them in America, but always in the berry is a small prominent; leaves, dull. You often see this in catalogues as Alpine of you had better not put this. The thing is a fat must have it go out in where and gather up what is cheaper and you don't way. Then there is the Vine leaves of fine texture, shining. Fruit scarlet in long covered stalks. No long. The surface of fruits and the akenes (see these. The Chilean strawberry seen in the wild state, but forms arise from these.

MICHAEL KELLY'S PROGRAMME

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: Permit me through your valuable columns to inform an interested public that in a few days I shall resume my labors in New Brunswick. The three leading planks in my platform are: Christian patriotism, prohibition of the liquor traffic and votes for women. I shall begin work in the noble county of Kings. I most earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation, generous sympathy and united assistance of my Christian brethren and Orange brothers and sisters in carrying forward my noble work. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, and a generous public for past favors, I am, Yours in the good work, MICHAEL KELLY, Digby, N. S., March 4, 1912.

ABE MARTIN

ABE MARTIN We P Intern Will wor Because enables 25% a grant re WE WANT It will not co See our dealer this paper and size 16x22, of International

INTERMAN MANAGING THE

Pointers from the P... mont Poultry If no incubator collar best place to set the home collar. The first set the machine in a room and kept the door connected with the living liked the smell of the hatch was a total failure. I then removed the collar and had a substituted my failure to do a varying temperature. Avoid cold drafts during the day from windows. At night it degrees. The air in a should be as fresh as breathed by human beings of average sleeping. Why is it that an the contents of another hatch? Why is it that the shell of another hatch is full grown, but a full grown chick the shell? The reason is season why a person w no air to breathe. If you no get no oxygen. I enough or it contains likewise. Avoid cold drafts out in the cellar hatch. The problem of air to supply oxygen to the shell of another hatch. I then removed the collar and had a substituted my failure to do a varying temperature. Avoid cold drafts during the day from windows. At night it degrees. 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