

**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., Mar.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
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 line and one cent  
for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths,  
25 cents for each insertion.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at  
One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any  
address in United States at Two Dollars a  
year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
All remittances must be sent by post office  
order, registered letter, and addressed to  
The Telegraph Publishing Company.  
Correspondence must be addressed to the  
Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

**AUTHORIZED AGENT**  
The following Agent is authorized to canvass  
and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
Wm. Somerville

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1908.

**MR. MORSE AND ST. JOHN**  
Mr. Morse, vice-president and general  
manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, says  
that railroad will be in full operation by  
1911. Seemingly this would mean a little  
more than two years. He says, also, that  
his company intends to make extensive  
use of the port of St. John, winter and  
summer. But if the St. John delegates  
who interviewed him about Courtney  
Bay have reported him accurately, his  
views concerning this port are not so  
optimistic. His report contains the following  
statement referring to the interview with Mr. Morse:

"Mr. Morse said that he had made a  
brief inspection of the harbor; that the  
G. T. P. was desirous of coming to St.  
John; that they had not yet decided  
whether they would reach it by the west  
bank of the river or by the east bank;  
that the difference between the two  
plans was not great; that the west bank  
was practically prohibitive; that his  
road would not contribute to the cost of  
the harbor; that he considered it advisable  
to have his engineer come to St. John  
and indicate the extent and character of  
the works which should be done; that  
looking to the future, the G. T. P. would  
require a very large area at St. John,  
and that he was unable to say to what  
portion of the harbor they would direct  
their attention if Courtney Bay should  
be found to be impracticable. He further  
said that his road would be in full operation  
by the year 1911; that pending the  
reconstruction of the Quebec bridge, car  
ferries would be used; and that he proposed  
to use St. John as a port for all the  
year round, as a few hundred miles be-  
tween that port and Montreal or Halifax  
would not amount to anything in a trans-  
continental road."

Mr. Morse appears to have no anxiety  
about terminal facilities. He seems not  
to have heard definitely from his engineers  
with regard to a direct line to St.  
John. A few hundreds of miles more or  
less, he is made to say, is neither here  
nor there. If a few hundreds of miles  
represented truckage, it would be kept free  
from snow during a hard winter, the dis-  
tance would mean a great deal. It is a  
fact, also, that in transportation matters  
the economic haul is the one sought. St.  
John should have been the eastern ob-  
jective of the Grand Trunk Pacific from  
the beginning, because of its situation.  
If true railroading principles govern,  
the bulk of the freight that comes east  
of Quebec must come to St. John. Mr.  
Morse will find ample room here for  
terminals, but the cost will be great and  
the city will not be expected to pay any  
portion of it. The cost here will be less  
than it would be elsewhere, considering  
the advantages gained. The city should  
not be asked to explore the sand in  
Courtney Bay, but if the cost of the  
work is not heavy it may be well to  
while to learn at once what the outlook  
there is for terminal facilities at a reason-  
able expenditure. Meantime the im-  
pression that Mr. Morse is very vague on  
many important points is unavoidable.

**GETTING THE BUSINESS**  
After 1911 at latest we must suppose  
the preference on British goods will be  
conferred to freight entering this country  
through its own ports. What then will  
mean for Portland, Boston and New York  
the year after the change is made re-  
mains to be seen, but beyond doubt in  
the course of a few years the handicap to  
these ports would have become heavy.  
The Canadian route is commanding much  
attention among our neighbors. The New  
York Journal of Commerce is again con-  
firming of Montreal's rapidly growing at-  
traction for freight which the Journal  
thinks ought to go through New York.  
The question of the shrinkage of grain  
exports from New York, it says, is a  
somewhat familiar topic, and it has nu-  
merous phases. Its latest phase consists,  
briefly, in the fact that grain can be  
loaded into the steamer at Montreal at  
20c to 30c per bushel lower carriage  
charge than at New York. That is to  
say, the rate for grain from lake ports to  
Montreal is not over 30c per bushel, while  
the lake and railroad rate to New York  
is 60c to 70c per bushel, to which must  
be added 10c for the cost of putting the  
wheat on board.

After analyzing some recent testimony  
heard by the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission, the Journal says:  
"It did not appear in the course of the  
testimony above quoted what was the  
ocean route from Montreal to the foreign  
destination, but it did appear that the  
ocean route from New York was lower  
than from any other port except Boston.  
It followed, therefore, that all grain at  
Chicago, or which could be brought to  
Chicago, would be exported through the  
port of New York unless carriers leading  
from Chicago to the other ports made a  
rate as low, or indeed lower, than was  
made to New York. In short, the water  
route from Chicago to New York and from  
Chicago to Montreal determines the ex-  
port rate through all the ports of the  
United States, while that rate is available.  
The destructive influence on the trade  
of the port of New York of the competition

of Montreal is only another evidence of  
the controlling character of the rates es-  
tablished by the aid of a water route.  
The fact need hardly be pointed out that  
the helplessness of the railroads in face of  
existing conditions supplies a new and  
powerful argument in favor of an active  
prosecution of the work on the harbor  
canal. Incidentally, it might be well to  
have an explanation from the railroads  
why a rate on wheat from Buffalo to New  
York of 32c in 1899 should have given  
place to a rate of 54c per bushel in 1908.  
Doubtless the cost of operation has ad-  
vanced somewhat, but, economies of  
power being taken into account, it will  
not be seriously pretended that increased  
wages account for an added cost of 64 per  
cent."

#### THE ILLS THAT FLESH IS HEIR TO

In the July Harper's Magazine Dr. M.  
Allen Starr tells of some of the wonders  
of modern medicine. Men live longer than  
men formerly did. The world has more  
knowledge and skill, and more horse sense  
about diet, sanitation, and life generally.  
It is not for a layman to vouch for all  
that Dr. Starr says of anti-toxins, but  
most laymen will at least find the story  
interesting. He explains that just as  
quinine acts to counteract malaria, so the  
antitoxins counteract the symptoms of  
various diseases in which they are used.  
If used early in the disease, they are most  
effective and even if used late they are  
of service.

This, he says, is proved by the fact that  
in 1893, before the antitoxin of diphtheria  
was used, there were 6408 cases in New  
York hospitals, of which 1062 were fatal—  
i. e., 34 per cent; while in 1906 there were  
7444 cases and only 731 deaths—i. e., 9 per  
cent. In London in 1894 there were 3606  
cases, of which 1035 were fatal; while in  
1901 there were 7622 cases, of which only  
849 were fatal. In America, among 6576  
diphtheria cases in hospitals, in 1906,  
only 491 were fatal. Taking the cases the  
world over, it may be stated that the mor-  
tality in diphtheria has been reduced from  
35 per cent. to 9 per cent.

Another application of these facts has  
been made in the discovery of the use of  
antitoxin in cerebro-spinal meningitis by  
Flexner, in the Rockefeller Institute in  
New York in 1907—a discovery as important  
and far-reaching as that of Behring. The  
disease, however, which he would direct  
their attention if Courtney Bay should  
be found to be impracticable. He further  
said that his road would be in full operation  
by the year 1911; that pending the  
reconstruction of the Quebec bridge, car  
ferries would be used; and that he proposed  
to use St. John as a port for all the  
year round, as a few hundred miles be-  
tween that port and Montreal or Halifax  
would not amount to anything in a trans-  
continental road."

Mr. Morse appears to have no anxiety  
about terminal facilities. He seems not  
to have heard definitely from his engineers  
with regard to a direct line to St.  
John. A few hundreds of miles more or  
less, he is made to say, is neither here  
nor there. If a few hundreds of miles  
represented truckage, it would be kept free  
from snow during a hard winter, the dis-  
tance would mean a great deal. It is a  
fact, also, that in transportation matters  
the economic haul is the one sought. St.  
John should have been the eastern ob-  
jective of the Grand Trunk Pacific from  
the beginning, because of its situation.  
If true railroading principles govern,  
the bulk of the freight that comes east  
of Quebec must come to St. John. Mr.  
Morse will find ample room here for  
terminals, but the cost will be great and  
the city will not be expected to pay any  
portion of it. The cost here will be less  
than it would be elsewhere, considering  
the advantages gained. The city should  
not be asked to explore the sand in  
Courtney Bay, but if the cost of the  
work is not heavy it may be well to  
while to learn at once what the outlook  
there is for terminal facilities at a reason-  
able expenditure. Meantime the im-  
pression that Mr. Morse is very vague on  
many important points is unavoidable.

#### PREFERENTIAL TREATIES

Public attention in England has been  
turned by recent speeches of Lord Lans-  
down, Lord Milner and the Duke of  
Marlborough to the general question of  
imperial preferences, with special refer-  
ence to the Franco-Canadian treaty, the  
relations between Canada and Germany,  
and the attitude of the British govern-  
ment toward the whole subject. It is  
felt, says the London Standard, that the  
danger to British trade involved in such  
arrangements as the Franco-Canadian  
treaty might have been averted if the  
repeated requests of Canada for the con-  
clusion of a bargain by the grant of re-  
proportional concessions between the United  
Kingdom and the British self-governing  
states. Continuing, the Standard says:  
"Up to the present, Germany has been  
one of the most important countries with  
whom Canada has no most-favored-na-  
tion treaty. Rumours have been contin-  
uous and persistent during the last  
three or four years that such an arrange-  
ment was imminent. It has been known  
that Herr Bopp, the German Consul at  
Montreal, has been in frequent communi-  
cation with Canadian Ministers in order  
to discover what concessions would be  
acceptable to Canada to aid in bringing  
about this object."

Reviewing the history of the Canadian  
preference, it is pointed out that Lord  
Salisbury denounced the German and Bel-  
gian treaties, and that later Canada im-  
posed a surtax upon German goods, to  
meet the imposition of the German gen-  
eral tariff on Canadian goods, thus seri-  
ously affecting German trade with this  
country. It is further pointed out that,  
as a result of loss of trade following the

imposition of the surtax, pressure has  
been brought upon the German govern-  
ment to bring this state of affairs to an  
end. The Franco-Canadian treaty has  
suggested to the Germans a way out of  
the difficulty. Thus the Berliner Tage-  
blatt says:  
"It is high time that we, after our ex-  
perience with the South African tariff,  
took the initiative in coming to some un-  
derstanding, and gave up the standpoint  
we had in 1898, which may be theoretic-  
ally justified, but which is politically dan-  
gerous. The Canadian Premier has made  
an independent treaty with France, thus  
establishing a precedent which can be  
taken advantage of for arranging a com-  
mercial treaty between Canada and Ger-  
many. Canada's good government, her  
richness in natural products, her healthy  
population full of possibilities, are bring-  
ing the country into line with the lead-  
ing nations of the world. We must work  
toward them in peace. There is nothing  
separating us except the Atlantic Ocean,  
and that only at its narrowest part."

Further evidence of Germany's desire  
to draw closer to Canada is found in the  
fact that the German Commercial Treas-  
ury Association instituted an enquiry  
among merchants and manufacturers, ask-  
ing the following questions:

"1. Do you think that withdrawing  
Canada from the right of a most favored  
nation, by which the tariff war was begun,  
was a mistake through which the com-  
mercial development of Germany has been  
greatly injured? Do you know whether  
the German Government, before taking  
this step, had sought the views of the  
authoritative representatives of the inter-  
ests concerned and of the leading firms  
engaged in Canadian trade?"

"2. Are you of the opinion that your  
branch of business would gain find re-  
munerative trade with Canada (presup-  
posing that it has been injured by the  
tariff policy)?"

"(a) If the Canadian surtax of 33.13  
per cent. was removed?"

"(b) Or would it be unconditionally  
necessary that Germany be put on an  
equal footing with France and the other  
nations, in consequence of 'most-favored-  
nation' treaties, will you enjoy the same  
rights as France?"

"3. Should you, notwithstanding the  
British preference, and to see whether the  
which we must reckon, be able to com-  
pete with England?"

"4. How far has your export trade with  
Canada been injured through—  
"(a) The introduction of the British  
tariff in 1897;  
"(b) The Canadian surtax of 1903;  
"(c) The new Canadian tariff of 1907?"

"5. What will be the probable effect  
of the new Franco-Canadian Treaty?"

The answers to these questions, which  
of such nature as to induce the Associa-  
tion to petition for a readjustment of cer-  
tain specific rates, and also a general re-  
adjustment of the commercial relations  
between Germany and Canada. Com-  
menting on this fact the London Stan-  
dard remarks:  
"It will be interesting to watch the  
course of events in Germany and Canada  
upon this question, and to see whether the  
Home Government will profit from the  
experience it has already gained by the  
circumstances which attended the con-  
clusion of the Franco-Canadian treaty."

#### KING AND CZAR

The London Standard quotes the  
speeches of the Czar of Russia and King  
Edward at the banquet on board the Rus-  
sian imperial yacht at Reval. The Czar  
said:  
"It is with feelings of the deepest satis-  
faction and pleasure that I welcome you  
to my Majesty the Queen to  
Russian waters. I trust that this meeting,  
while strengthening the many and strong  
ties which unite our Houses, will have  
the happy result of drawing our countries  
closer together and of promoting and  
maintaining the peace of the world. In  
the course of the past year several ques-  
tions of equal importance both to Rus-  
sia and to England have been satisfac-  
torily settled by our Governments. I am  
certain that your Majesty appreciates as  
highly as I do the value of these agree-  
ments, for, notwithstanding their limited  
scope, they cannot but help to spread  
among our two countries feelings of mu-  
tual good will and confidence."

King Edward, in the course of his reply,  
said:  
"I most heartily endorse every word that  
fell from your Majesty's lips with regard  
to the convention recently concluded be-  
tween our two Governments. I believe  
it will serve to knit more closely the bonds  
which unite us. I am certain that it will  
contribute to the satisfactory settlement in  
an amicable manner of some momentous  
questions in the future. I am convinced  
that it will not only tend to draw our two  
countries more closely together, but will  
help very greatly towards the main-  
tenance of the general peace of the world."

Following the King's visit to the Czar  
at Reval will come that of President Fal-  
lières, of France. A Paris cable says:  
"It is announced that the meeting-  
place of the latter's forthcoming visit  
to Russia will be Reval. The President  
will arrive at Reval on July 27, and will  
remain there till the following day. As a  
result of the meeting, the original pro-  
gramme of the President's visit to the  
Scandinavian countries has been consid-  
erably modified. M. Fallières will first go  
to Copenhagen on July 20, and will spend  
two or three days there. Thence he will  
proceed to Stockholm and Reval. From  
Reval he will sail to Christiansia, where he  
will conclude his tour."

#### EUROPEAN CROPS

While crop conditions in Canada and  
the United States are excellent, it is sat-  
isfactory to learn that like conditions ex-  
ist for the most part in Europe. The  
European correspondent of the United  
States Bureau of Statistics, in the course  
of a report says:  
"Throughout most of Europe there has  
been a visible, and in some parts, a great  
improvement in crop promise during May.  
In central and western Europe generally  
the excessive rainfall of April was suc-  
ceeded by sunshine and genial weather,  
and the progress of the crops was propo-  
rtional to the extent of the change. A  
comparison of crop conditions now, as  
fully as present information permits, with  
those of last year is on the whole encour-  
aging. In three Western countries—Great  
Britain, France and Italy—it is true, pros-  
pects are less favorable than last year,  
but throughout the important producing  
countries of Eastern Europe and probably  
also in Spain, crops promise a much more  
satisfactory yield than a year ago. Rus-  
sia should, perhaps, be excepted, but in  
spite of the expected shortage of its win-  
ter crops the spring sowings up to the  
present are considered superior to those of  
last year. Outside of Russia comparatively  
little wheat land has had to be plowed  
under this year. In Germany, for ex-  
ample, only 24 per cent. of the total area  
under winter wheat has been abandoned,  
while last year more than one-fourth of  
the sowings was lost."

been committed and which had sent a  
thrill of horror throughout India, and de-  
clared that expressions of abhorrence and  
condemnation of these crimes had come  
from public meeting of a Indian gen-  
tlemen throughout the country, showing  
sympathy with the government in its  
efforts to prevent the perpetration of  
such outrages. We quote a portion of his  
lordship's speech:  
"What we, the government of India,  
have had to consider is the nature of these  
crimes, the influence which originated  
them, and the best means of protecting  
the population, with whose safety we are  
charged, against the perpetration of simi-  
lar outrages. We all know, at least every  
one who watches the daily story of In-  
dian political life knows that the lines  
of Indian thought are changing, that em-  
bryo national aspirations are beginning to  
take shape, and it will be a bad day for  
the British Raj and a bad day for the  
people of this country if we ever allow  
the belief to spread that doctrines of mur-  
derous anarchy are even indirectly as-  
sociated with the growth of those ambi-  
tions which British education has done so  
much to encourage. Nothing, to my mind,  
has been more unfortunate and despicable  
than the readiness with which in cer-  
tain quarters endeavors have heedlessly  
been made to further the belief that as-  
sassination is merely an effort of a down-  
trodden people struggling to free itself  
from a foreign oppressor. The conspiracy  
with which we have to deal represents  
nothing of the sort. To the best of my  
belief, it has largely emanated from  
sources beyond the confines of India. Its  
anarchical aims and the outrageous doc-  
trines it inculcates are entirely new to  
this country; but unfortunately, the seeds  
of its wickedness have been sown amongst  
a strangely impressionable and imitative  
people, seeds that have been daily nurtured  
by a system of seditious writing and  
seditious speaking of unparalleled viru-  
lence, vociferating to beguiled youth that  
outrage is evidence of patriotism, and its  
reward a martyr's crown."

#### THE CRISIS IN INDIA

Late London papers give fuller partic-  
ulars of the state of affairs in India,  
which led to the passage by the govern-  
ment of India of the Explosives Bill, and  
the Newspaper Bill, rendered necessary  
by murderous outrages and incitement to  
murder by seditious persons and news-  
papers. The gravity of the situation is  
indicated by Lord Minto's significant re-  
mark that further action may be neces-  
sary. The discovery of a bomb factory  
in Calcutta, following several terrible ex-  
plosions, prompted the passage of the Ex-  
plosives Bill, while that relating to the  
seditious press was a result of the  
repeated publication in certain  
native journals of articles inciting  
the people to murderous assaults upon  
Europeans, and even to civil  
war. One paper, for example, called up-  
on the Bengalis and Gurkhas to join in  
lighting a sacrificial fire fed with blood.  
On this point the London Standard after  
pointing out that neither Lord Morley  
nor Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

"The continued violence of more than  
a few Indian newspapers, and what is  
more serious, the evidence that the effect  
of their diatribes against British rule was  
rapidly spreading wider and taking a  
deeper hold on the popular mind, coupled  
with the discovery of obtaining con-  
victs under the existing law, left the  
authorities no option but to provide them-  
selves with more summary powers. Lord  
Morley has adopted the same view; and  
there are not many people acquainted  
with the present state of things who will  
not endorse it. British rule and the En-  
glishman who administer it are contin-  
ually held up in the newspapers as ob-  
jects for the execration of the masses. The  
empires that neither Lord Morley nor  
Lord Minto would be in favor of  
coercive legislation except as a last ex-  
pedient, says:

prosperous New Zealand is pro-  
sperous. In a recent address the premier,  
Sir Joseph Ward, announced that the  
revenue last year amounted to £9,065,000,  
being the highest recorded. The principal  
increases were: Customs duties, £1,020,000;  
Land in cultivation, £1,043,000; stamp duties,  
£1,043,000; land and income taxes, £1,043,000.  
The Premier stated that the attacks which  
had been made upon the country's finan-  
cial position were unwarrantable and un-  
just. The proof of the Premier's further  
statement that the country is prosperous  
is found in the following statistical com-  
parisons of the economic conditions of  
New Zealand for the years 1907 and 1908.  
The increases and decreases given are as  
compared with the figures for 1907—  
Land in cultivation, 15,215,488 acres; in-  
crease, 1,837,783 acres.  
Live stock and cattle, 7,810,290; increase,  
335,036.  
Sheep, 20,983,218; increase 640,641.  
Railways open to traffic, 2474 miles; in-  
crease 183 miles.  
Railway receipts, £2,761,038; increase,  
£287,900.  
Exports of wool, 171,635,595 lbs.; in-  
crease 11,216,572 lbs.  
Exports of frozen meat, 2,334,808 cwt.;  
increase, 216,251 cwt.  
Exports of butter, 328,441 cwt.; increase,  
74,443 cwt.  
Exports of cheese, 226,833 cwt.; increase,  
162,087 cwt.  
Exports of gold, £2,027,400; increase,  
£76,064.  
Exports of gum, £279,888; increase,  
£129,663.  
Total exports of New Zealand produce,  
£19,783,138; increase, £6,284,539.  
Imports, £7,302,881; increase, \$5,576,138.  
Output of coal, 1,851,009 tons; increase,  
468,207 tons.  
Savings bank deposits, £12,823,063; in-  
crease, £4,948,186.  
Population (excluding Maoris), 929,484;  
increase, 121,553.

With regard to new legislation the Pre-  
mier stated that it was intended to amend  
the Civil Service and also the Concilia-  
tion, Arbitration, and Mining Acts. The  
Government would propose a system of  
national annuities for the people of New  
Zealand generally, and would introduce  
legislation to provide for the superannua-  
tion of the employees of local bodies. It  
would also introduce a second ballot sys-  
tem for elections.

#### FREE AND FAIR TRADE

The people of Derbyshire, England,  
have brought to their doors a speak-  
ing illustration of the respective merits of  
free trade and fair trade. The Derby