

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1904.

OUR FIRST RHODES SCHOLAR.

It seems but yesterday the world was
repeating the last words of Cecil Rhodes,
emphatically, and discussing that last
will and testament which he framed
that his wealth and his ideas might still
go on making for the progress of the
Anglo-Saxon people when he had gone to
his last rest. The English-speaking world
passed for a while to wonder at the
wisdom and strength and ambition which
he willed to the brothers who were to
live after him and carry on the world's
best work.

By prompt and energetic action the
omission of those provisions from the
scheme of English scholarships was re-
versed, and yesterday news came to Mr.
Chester Martin, of this city, that he had
been the first of the scholars to be
awarded on this occasion. To Mr.
Martin, who has won this high honor, to
the University of New Brunswick which
graduated him, and to the St. John High
School which grounded him in the studies
he subsequently pursued with so much dis-
tinction, hearty congratulations must be
offered. Mr. Martin, the first Canadian
student to represent us at Oxford under
the Rhodes arrangement, is at once a
talented scholar and a modest one. He
carries his honors easily and gives evidence
of the possession of brilliancy and staying
power, which will carry him far. His
achievements at the University marked
him as one well calculated to take ad-
vanced rank in a larger sphere of schol-
arship, and now his chance has come.

THE CLASH AT CHONG-JU.

Chongju, the Korean town at which a
Russian force was repulsed by the Jap-
anese and from which it was driven back
beyond Kasan, has a population about
equal to that of St. John. It is near
Korea Bay, southeast and about thirty
miles from the mouth of the Yalu river,
but apparently considerably west of the
main road from Seoul north to Wiju. The
engagement, according to the elaborate ac-
count which the Russian commander gives
of it, was of little importance save that it
tells us the Japanese are in considerable
force that far north, and that the Rus-
sians were able to hold a hornet's nest.

By his own story General Misteichenko,
after, anxiously, planning to bring the
Japanese to a stand and after seizing what
he describes as a commanding position,
drew off after losing fifteen in killed and
wounded out of a force of some hundreds,
and beat a rapid retreat in order to avoid
having his Cossacks captured or cut to
pieces. He appears to have been considerably
astonished by the courage and re-
sourcefulness of the enemy, and praises
them for gallantry. No attempt was made
to push the attack home. He is most care-
ful to assure the Czar that the Cossacks
"retired in perfect order, as if on parade,"
and that the Japanese "had suffered" too
severely to permit them to occupy the
position which the Russians abandoned so
readily. Just what the enemy's losses were
he does not know, and as they appear to
have been sheltered during much of the
fighting it is not easy to understand why
the Japanese could have suffered so severely.
Nor is it plain why they should have been
unable to occupy the hill which the Rus-
sians vacated, had it served any good pur-
pose to have taken it. As the Russians
glimped away it may be inferred that
the Japanese commander was not worry-
ing about the hill. A curious feature about
this dispatch is that the Russians appar-
ently retreated south, thus leaving the
enemy between them and their base.

The Russian army commanders are
about as adroit as their naval brothers in
costing with sugar their accounts of re-
verses. The account of the "bottling-up"
process at Port Arthur which now comes
from Admiral Makarov goes to show that
while Admiral Makarov represented the
attempt to close the harbor entrance as
a complete failure it was in reality only
partial. A narrow channel remains, but
while it has been proved that the Rus-

ians will fight stiffly to avoid being sealed
up it is doubtful if they will be much in-
clined to navigate the narrow strip of free
water while the ships of Togo are within
striking distance.

Reliable information as to the Japanese
plans on land is still lacking, but there
is some reason to believe that a descent
upon Newchang may soon be attempted,
and the successful landing of a strong
force there would mean not only the
cutting of the railway to Port Arthur but
the appearance of the invaders in the rear
of the Russian position along the Yalu.

VOTES AND TAXES.

If the local government is to judge from
the arguments presented yesterday by the
St. John men who opposed or advocated
the bill repealing the act compelling citi-
zens to pay their rates or forfeit their
votes, the weight of evidence is against
the legislation proposed. The bill is said
to be put forward in the interests of the
workmen, but, as our report shows,
the government heard conflicting testi-
mony as to the attitude of the workmen
toward it. The official representa-
tives of these men, however, say the bill
is a good one, and that the delinquents
are not the small taxpayers alone. It is
true that some men whose tax bills are
considerable are often slow about paying
them, but it is the smaller bills, as a rule,
which are paid last.

The recorder insists that those who do
not pay their taxes have no right to say
how the money of those who do pay them
shall be expended, and the point is well
taken. It is not entirely conclusive, how-
ever, since most of the bills are paid in
the end and the city has a remedy at
hand when they are not paid, a remedy
which is generally regarded as powerful,
however unpleasant it may be and how-
ever reluctant the collectors may be to
adopt it.

It is agreed that the taxes should be
paid, and yet there is no desire to deprive
any good citizen of his franchise. If the
government hesitates at all it will do
so because there is conflicting
evidence as to what the wishes of the
great majority of the people of St. John
are in regard to the matter. Alderman
Baxter's statement that a plebiscite would
be agreeable goes to show that he believes
the city would have the law stand as it
stands now, and that will be the general
opinion. A popular vote would certainly
settle the matter beyond question and set-
tle it right. The matter would present
fewer difficulties if small incomes were ex-
empt, as they should be.

CROWN LAND LOGS.

Although the committee which is hear-
ing testimony bearing upon Mr. Flem-
ming's proposal to prohibit the export of
round logs from crown lands heard con-
siderable evidence of value yesterday,
some of the more important phases of the
question have not yet been touched. It is
of prime importance to ascertain how
much crown land lumber now goes to
Maine and is manufactured there, and
whether, through the completion of rail-
ways now in course of construction or
contemplated, the outlook is that the
number of logs going to Maine will from
crown lands increase very materially
in the future. Definite evidence from well-
informed lumbermen on these points will
do more than anything else to fix the real
value of the legislation which Mr. Flem-
ming proposes, and which has excited so
much interest.

If the loss to this province is shown to
be as serious as the Carleton representa-
tive has intimated, it is for the legislature
to consider the remedy proposed and ap-
ply it if convinced that it will not cut
both ways and cause more loss than ex-
pense. The pulp mill men oppose any
change in the present arrangement. So,
evidently, do those Madawaska lumber-
men to whom the mills at Van Buren af-
ford a profitable market, easy of access.
But, on the other hand, prominent St.
John millmen say, and with force, that
the tendency of this movement of crown
land logs is to build up foreign industries
at the direct expense of those in our
province. It is not now clear how much
danger there is to an increased duty on
Canadian pulp and the abrogation of the
present privilege of manufacturing here
American lumber which comes down the
St. John would follow the prohibition
Mr. Flemming suggests. These are mat-
ters to be investigated. Another sug-
gestion made is that the New Brunswick
Land and Railway Company, which owns
a great timber area, might be induced to
follow the example of the province in au-
thorizing home logs to be manufactured at home.
The company's view on this point might
be ascertained.

But the most valuable testimony, and
that which is absolutely essential to an
intelligent consideration of the Flemming
proposal, is that which will show as near-
ly as possible how much crown land lum-
ber is now manufactured in Maine. It
will be always possible to stop the leak
when it is shown to be of injurious size.

PREMIER TWEDDIE'S CRITICS.

Premier Tweedie took occasion yesterday
to refer to the unusually senseless attack
made upon him by a St. John newspaper
in connection with the visit of a temper-
ance delegation to Fredericton. The new-
spaper said of the delegation that it was
"turned down and that with more blunt-
ness than diplomacy." Preaching from
this text the Premier's critic penned a
distasteful, against Hon. Mr. Tweedie and
the government. Obviously this cartoon
was written in aid of the temperance
cause. It may be guessed that temper-
ance leaders are not bursting with grate-
tude because of it.

An first place the delegation was

not "turned down," but was received with
due courtesy and consideration. The case
presented was worthy of consideration
and that consideration was prom-
ised. This delegation was received ex-
actly as others are received. The
delegates, we must assume, made no com-
plaint such as would warrant the unjusti-
fiable article printed after their visit to
the capital. It certainly is gratuitous and
improper for a newspaper to an-
nounce the failure of their mis-
sion before the government has con-
sidered the case. The newspaper's view
upon the consideration promised. Un-
less the newspaper wishes to promote
hostility between the temperance party
and the government it is not easy to see
what purpose was in view, and if that
was the intention the temperance people
will not thank the newspaper's critic
who belabors the government in their in-
terest before it appears that there is the
slightest cause for dissatisfaction.

An opposition is necessarily friendly to
many causes, but it is from a strong gov-
ernment that desired legislation must
come. It is not the government's mis-
fortune that it shows no sympathy with
the cause of temperance, but the govern-
ment's duty to resort to misrepresentation
which is exposed so easily.

A STITCH IN TIME.

The question of better fire protection at
Sand Point is again before the members
of the city council, and should not be
lightly set aside. The property over there
is of great value, and one very serious fire
occurred last year. The insurance com-
panies charge a high rate because the fire
fighting appliances are not up to the
standard.

It may be taken for granted that some
expenditure must be incurred, and it is
only a question of the means that will
produce the best results. Ald. Bidgood
has made himself familiar with the condi-
tions at Portland, Maine, and a proper situ-
ation has been made since his return that
appears to offer a solution of the problem
here. A judicious expenditure may pre-
vent enormous losses at some future time.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Kuratovich's first important
message to the Czar is one of that "I
regret-to-report" kind.

Glad tidings! An American physician
reports the joyous discovery that the blues
are only a form of splenic neurosis and
due to intra-abdominal venous congestion.
So cheer up.

In 1940 only two per cent. of the people
of Russia could write. Twenty-two per
cent. could read, and of these a great
many must be either generals or admirals,
judging from the war reports.

The Russians continue to get their story
in first, and they tell it well. The late
Frank Rosten used to say:—

Three times he is that he has his quarrel
but four times he who gets his blow in first.
And if the Japs are a little late in
forwarding the news, they seem to strike
early and hard.

The University of New Brunswick En-
gineers gave a novel entertainment and
object lesson to some of the legislators
and Fredericton councillors last evening.
The value of the work which is done in
the institution was well illustrated, and
no doubt a step was made toward secur-
ing a little more consideration from the
provincial government.

The Ross government talked until after
eight o'clock yesterday morning in order
to avoid going on record with a majority
less than three. The Liberals could not
defeat Dr. Nesbitt's motion by one vote,
but they killed time until the reserves
came up, and a dreary all-night battle of
weary orators was the result. The govern-
ment's margin is small, but it is stubborn.

We beg to call attention to those select-
ing the winter port to the fact that Halifax
is entirely free from earthquakes. St.
John and Sydney, who have each at differ-
ent times intimated that they would be
candidates for the position, have each been
severely shaken up recently.—Halifax
Echo.

What's the use of worrying about it
when all the traffic is to go to Herring
Cove?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is rebuked by the
New York Sun for saying that Canada
would receive trade overtures from Wash-
ington but would not again take the initia-
tive in relation to reciprocity. Says the
Sun:—

"With all respect to Sir Wilfrid, who
admirably as usual, this is not a very
commendable utterance. There is a touch
of bombast in an expression which is
equivalent to a statement that if the
United States thinks it can get on with-
out Canada, it is certain that Canada
can get on without the United States."
It may be the fact, but it is not
entirely polite to throw it in our faces
at a time when there is unquestionably an
increasing feeling on this side of the line
for more friendly and closer relations.
Canada and the United States are being
drawn into closer commercial brotherhood
by the operation of free trade laws, and
benefit accrues to both. The wisest
course for both is to allow these laws full
play and to avoid all unnecessary obstruc-
tion to their operation.

The United States needs this advice
much more than Canada does. Canada is
very properly disposed to let the Ameri-
cans do the worrying over reciprocity for
some time to come.

The St. John bankers are deeper strate-
gists than the St. John aldermen. The
aldermen talked to the legislators. The
bankers asked them to dinner and made
speeches telling them what grand men

they were. [The result of these tactics will
be awaited with some foreboding.]

Although this is less year Canada's
coy advances are brutally rejected by
Newfoundland.

The aldermen can scarcely afford to
have it said of St. John that it cannot
supply the water demanded by its grow-
ing manufacturing industries.

Herring Cove is forging ahead. The bill
for a railroad to that winter port was in-
troduced yesterday. It will now be of some
importance to build the G. T. P.

The half-holiday question seems far from
settled, but many merchants are evi-
dently prepared to agree to grant it if there
were any guarantee of its general observ-
ance.

Lord Curzon's words concerning Brit-
ain's determination to guard against Rus-
sian menace to India are too plain to be
misunderstood anywhere, particularly in
St. Petersburg.

The G. T. P. debate is on the pro-
gramme for next Tuesday. The country
will then hear some more damaging criti-
cism of the government's bargain with the
Grand Trunk.

Russia or Japan will rule Korea but the
Coreans do not care enough about either
invader, or even about themselves, to take
a hand in the row. In one way or another,
however, they will be forced to help pay
the bills.

If we have a popular vote to decide
about paying taxes before civic election
day the contest should be interesting, for
both sides say they have the people with
them. The government may decide to let
them fight it out and thus avoid com-
plaints later on. It is essentially a St.
John question.

The British troops penetrating Thibet
have suffered from sunstroke by day and
have been half-frozen at night. General
Macdonald is to attempt to enter upon
peaceful negotiations with the Thibetans.
If these strange folk persist in fighting,
as they probably will, the British will be
beyond the reach of reinforcements and
news of the sharpest kind of fighting may
be expected.

Speaking of the letter of Sir Charles
Rivers-Wilson on the G. T. P. matter the
Montreal Witness (Lib.) says it "throws
a light upon the difficulty there was in
persuading the shareholders of the Grand
Trunk to accept the old scheme, and it is
clear that Canada has in Nova Scotia, all
the distinction between the western and
eastern sections of the line, that the for-
mer is 'business' and the latter is polit-
ics."

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., has dis-
tributed among the members of his Bible
class copies of a diary kept by his father
in which he records his regret that he
paid \$2.50 for a pair of gloves when his
wife would have sufficed, and in which he
wrote: "I believe it is a religious duty to
get the most money you can, fairly and
honestly; to keep all you can and to give
away all you can." The rule may be good
but it would seem rather difficult to fol-
low.

Mr. Hearst as a presidential candidate
offends the nostrils of the New York
Evening Post and Mr. Bryan is castigated
for lending countenance to his ambition.
"We had hoped," says the Post, "that Mr.
Bryan, whose private life has been, we
believe, beyond reproach, would shrink
from the repulsive context of a man
whose life has been passed in unmitigable
licentiousness, but seemingly he will
stop not even at that to wreak his ven-
geance, if possible, and prevent his own
threatened submergence."

Wallace H. Ham, of Boston, who stole
\$250,000 from the American Surety Com-
pany and who is suspected of having hid-
den much of his plunder, goes to prison
at hard labor for fifteen years. Among the
many good reasons for this sentence for
theft of the funds of an institution for
invaluable women. The company which had
employed him trusted him absolutely
and paid him \$7,500 a year. He had the
effrontery to urge in extenuation the fact
that the Boston branch had made a great
deal of money under his management.
The judge was not greatly impressed with
the thief's reasoning.

We All Do It.

"Is the pedestrian in a hurry?"
"He seems to be very much so."
"And will he turn the corner with a
wheel?"
"Very likely. Let us watch."
"Ah! he is off his feet and clanking the
air. Now he strikes the pavement with a
thud. Do you think he is injured for life?"
"Oh, no; it's simply a little jar. Now he is
up again and brushing off the snow, and
wondering if anybody saw him fall."
"But see! He looks back at the spot where
he struck. Why does he do that?"
"For the reason that we all do—to see
whether he went down and hit the flag stones
or whether he jumped up and hit him."

The Umbrella.

A man went into a hotel and left his um-
brella in the stand, with a card bearing this
inscription attached to it:
"This umbrella belongs to a man who can
deal a blow of 250 pounds weight. I will be
back in ten min."
On returning to seek his property he found
it in its place and thus inscribed:
"This card was left by a man who can
run twelve miles an hour. I shall not re-
turn."

A Technical View.

"Didn't I tell you not to go out of that
gate today?" said the indignant mother.
"Yes," returned Thanie, "but I didn't
take the gate; I clung through the hole in
the fence."

MUST EDUCATE NEWFOUNDLAND

Lieut-Colonel W. N. Ponton's
Address to the Canadian
Club.

FINISH CONFEDERATION.

Some of the Reasons Why That
Colony Holds Back—A Summary
of the Advantages That Would
Follow to Canada, to Newfound-
land, and the Empire.

(Toronto Globe, Mar. 29.)

"The rounding off of confederation by the
incorporation of Newfoundland into the
Dominion" was the subject of an interest-
ing address by Lieut-Colonel W. N. Pon-
ton at the Canadian Club luncheon yester-
day.

Colonel Ponton referred to the fact that
he and the Hon. William Ross of Halifax,
had apparently struck "a live wire" of
current interest in moving a resolution at
the Congress of Chambers of Commerce
of the Empire, held in Montreal in August
last, advocating from an imperial point
of view, as well as in the interests of
Canada and Newfoundland the rounding
off of confederation, the settling for all
time of the French shore treaty, and the
securing of one intact Atlantic seaboard.
This resolution had been unanimously car-
ried.

A campaign of education in Newfound-
land would be needed, first, to overcome
the ignorance of a portion of the inhabi-
tants who are not accustomed to think
on public questions, secondly, to compete
with the monopolies and seaboard, and, thirdly,
to reconcile a certain amount of antago-
nism which is felt by a few in conse-
quence of the refusal of Canada to ac-
cept the fait act and Canada's rejection
of Newfoundland's proposals for federa-
tion in 1855, when that colony was suffer-
ing from financial depression.

Importance of the Coast.

Our Pacific coast is cut off by United
States territory, terminating in the two
little islands of Alaska boundary fame,
corresponding to the two little Gulf is-
lands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, whose
importance as a possible United States
purchase from France is now developing,
owing to the present remarks of Senator
Lodge, and the writings of a portion of
the press. The only Atlantic coast
that Canada has is Nova Scotia. All north
of the Straits of Belle Isle, clear to Hud-
son Strait (and therefore important to
the Canadian coast), with all the
minerals, harbours and fishing rights, is
under the exclusive jurisdiction of New-
foundland.

The area of Newfoundland is 42,290
square miles, that of St. Pierre and
Miquelon 95 square miles. Newfoundland's
population is about 225,000, that of St.
Pierre and Miquelon 30,000. All the
islands are engaged in fisheries. The island
railway is completed to the extent of 633
miles, and has been leased for fifty years
to the French Government, who are now
entirely to the colony as owners. The
value of the fisheries is \$7,000,000 annually.
The public debt is \$17,725,000. Canada ex-
ports to Newfoundland about \$2,000,000,
and imports about \$1,200,000 from New-
foundland.

The French Question.

In 1713 by the peace of Utrecht the is-
land was recognized as wholly belonging
to Britain, but the subjects of France
were allowed to catch fish and cure them
on the western, northern and eastern
coasts, but without power to fortify or
erect substantial buildings thereon. The
former rights and ceded the islands of St.
Pierre and Miquelon to serve as a shelter
for French fishermen, and that the French
fishermen should not be bothered
so as to be an "object of jealousy" between
the two nations. The stipulations have
been disregarded on the French shore,
and exclusive rights have been claimed by
France to such an extent, and with such
persistence under the protection and en-
couragement of the British navy, that they
have "got on the nerves" of the New-
foundland people. The fait act forbids
Newfoundlanders, under heavy penalties,
to molest the French fishermen, and the
now so vigorously enforced as to detract
greatly from their value.

Newfoundland is now prosperous and
has this month taken over \$180,000 from
the duties formerly charged on flour, mu-
sines and coal oil. There are no manufac-
turing taxes exacted in St. John's, the great
port of the colony. The occupations
formerly confined to the fisheries are now
extended to the mines, railways, timber
limits and pulpwood manufacture.

Benefits of Confederation.

A confederation was contemplated by
the British North American act and was
not merely a dream of Sir John Macdon-
ald and the other founders of the domi-
nion. The machinery is all provided, and
no imperial statute necessary. The ad-
vantages to Canada will be her territorial
integrity, a free market for her wheat, ap-
ples and other agricultural products, an
increased home market for her manufac-
tures, greater influence in Imperial Coun-
cils, the addition of a quarter of a million
of hardy, self-reliant Islanders to her popu-
lation, the right to be consulted with re-
gard to fishery and other treaties of re-
ciprocity or otherwise, and the control-
ling of the shores of that route by which
the food supply of the empire in the fu-
ture will pass from its granary.

The advantages to Newfoundland will be
the extension of the preferential tariff to
Newfoundland, the consolidation of the
strength of the "nation within a nation,"
the sharing of Canada in the responsibility
of the defence of Newfoundland, the
release of the navy from the odious
task of protecting foreign people against
her own citizens.

Anniversary Sale Easter Clothing.

TODAY this store celebrates its 3rd anniversary and a healthy
child of three is it. The third years business shows an increase of
ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. What other store in St. John can
show this? It's because the people get service, stylish clothing
here at a saving of 25 per cent.

Men's Suits, \$2 98 to \$15 00
Boys' Suits, 0 75 to 6 75
A beautiful Easter case with each sale of \$1 00 or over today.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,
199 and 201 Union Street.

Neverslip Calks.

are steel-centered,
self-sharpening calks
which can be easily
inserted or removed
from the shoe on the
horse's hoof and keep
him "always ready"
and safe from falls in
slippery weather.
They save your horses
and save your money.
If you're not using
them, give them a
trial this fall and win-
ter. Your shoer will
sell you a set or you
will send your man to
order one. Write for
descriptive pamphlet on
application.

NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

Agents, W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Saturday Half Holiday.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir,—In regard to the Saturday half-
holiday, I would like to make a few sug-
gestions to the party who so generously
contributed a few lines to the editor of
the Star in last evening's issue. I would
like to ask if all the hardware stores closed
the first summer their movement was
on foot, and were they successful in their
attempt that first season, if they were
not they did not give it up as labor lost.
But their employers helped them along as
well. They did not quit because they
thought they were going to undertake an
impossibility, and they soon found success
looking them in the face. Therefore the
people of St. John soon found out they
could buy their little hardware and ends from
the hardware store before Saturday after-
noon or evening, and now there is not a
hardware clerk who does not enjoy the
half-holiday for three months in the sum-
mer.

And now, Mr. Editor, if the people of
St. John can do that much for the few
hardware clerks, don't you think they
could do the same for ever increasing
numbers of dry goods clerks?
And furthermore, if the dry goods firm,
who so generously spoke out last evening,
would have just a little patience, until the
movement gets on foot, he might be able
to look more favorably into the matter of
the most beneficial enjoyment of his clerks.
May I also ask this same gentleman if he
stays in the foggy city on Saturday after-
noon or goes to the country to get the
cool, balmy air.

Now in regard to the two-weeks' holi-
days in summer, I think he most likely
got those kinds of when he was a clerk,
and also that is a customary rule in this
city, as well as other cities, and I will
also venture to say, the Saturday half-
holiday would be a like rule, if they would
only look at it in the same light.
Trusting this little item will have a
favorable effect upon those discouraged
firms, and looking forward for a prosper-
ous season.

Criticizing the Club.

At the opening President Parker refer-
red to a letter that had appeared in the
press predicting a possible disruption or
destruction of the club. "While members
are at perfect liberty to criticize the con-
duct of the committee or the club," said
Mr. Parker, "we think that the proper
way to do it is to the com-
mittee, to the club, or at the club."—Ap-
plause.

CATCHING MOOSE WITH LEONIDAS HUBBARD, JR.

We followed the inlet, and came upon
moose tracks. They were fresh, and the
broken crust told of the frantic endeavor
of a badly frightened animal. It had
heard us, then, and had gone without our
catching a glimpse. But this was part of
the programme. We followed, trying to
run, at first, then dropping to a fast walk,
while briars tore our clothes and scratch-
ed our hands and faces; and every now
and then someone's shoe caught, and
someone went sprawling, probably to
break through the crust and to wallow
like a turtle in an effort to regain his
feet. But when we looked at the moose
tracks we knew our game was fighting
that same battle at every jump. Maybe
it was half a mile, but I think not more
than a quarter, when we heard a thump-
ing in the crust ahead. Then the noise
stopped, and there, in front of us, tumbled
out and helpless, was a big animal with
the agony of fear in his eyes. It made
no effort to get away as we came nigh.
It was as though it knew there was no
use continuing the struggle.

And now we approached, guardedly,
each mindful of what he would do when
the animal raised on its hind feet to
strike. Joe was the only one who did
not appear to worry over what the moose
could do. He walked carefully to his
side, patted it on the back, and said,
"Nice old cow." But the moose did not
rear. Joe put a slip-knot over its neck,
but the moose never stirred. Then we
waited for the men with the sled. Maybe
our captive had grown too desperate to
care. Maybe she had learned that we