

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.

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.

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

Important Notice All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Authorized Agents The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: ELIAS K. GANONG, H. OSCAR KEIRRETT.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 2, 1912.

THE THOUGHTFUL NOTE Those who have been reading English, American, and Canadian magazines, reviews and newspapers during the last year or two must have become aware of the beginning of a reaction from materialism, the appearance generally of a more thoughtful note, having to do rather with human welfare than with money-making and national ambitions.

What will the Democrats do about the tariff? We get a hint as to their probable course from the suggestions made by the New York Journal of Commerce, which is counting upon Wilson's election, which is counting upon Wilson's election, which is counting upon Wilson's election.

"Muckraking," so called, is a spent force. It served a good purpose on the whole, but it is succeeded by something much more hopeful in the frequent and reasoned appeals of men and women of sound and acknowledged reputation, speaking now to a vast circle of alert and interested readers, and preaching the gospel of the common good.

They ask you in a year of good harvests and buoyant national revenue, men, women and children, some millions in the aggregate, are found in the United States, in utter hopelessness, unable by the hard-earned work to gain a margin of security against the demands of illness or unemployment, unable even in periods of steady work to live under decent conditions as regards food, clothing and housing.

There we have the settled conclusion of a most conservative business newspaper, perhaps the most influential in the United States. It tends to corroborate the opinion of those who believe the Democrats under Wilson will really attack the tariff problem earnestly.

THE STANDARD'S "EMERGENCY" As might have been anticipated, the Standard is much moved by the burning words of the Hon. George E. Foster on the question of Imperial defence, which were quoted in The Telegraph a day or two ago.

really important, and upon which we should have dwelt more earnestly, is that portion of it in which he told Sir Wilfrid Laurier—in 1909—that if he believed there was an emergency the opposition would join the government in making some form of emergency contribution.

We have no objection at all to having the Standard make prominent that portion of Mr. Foster's speech, for, in the facts he all considered, it probably is a more awkward political utterance than his insistence upon the construction of a Canadian navy. As we pointed out on the other day, no emergency contribution was made in 1909, although the relations between Great Britain and Germany were much more disturbed at that time, and subsequently, than they are today.

The Standard and Mr. Foster, it may be considered, have offered no emergency contribution on that occasion, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier went out of power soon afterward, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Borden and the Standard's other friends succeeded him.

And how many emergency contributions have Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster made since they came into power? During the first months they were in power, before the British naval estimates were expanded, there probably was more need of an emergency contribution than at any time during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tenure of office.

When Mr. Borden makes his expected disclosure to Parliament, he may be able by telling the country what information he received from the British Admiralty, to show there is in fact need for a large and immediate money contribution. That remains to be seen. But the Conservative management of the question of Imperial defence ever since the session of 1909 has very clearly indicated a desire and a determination to approach the question from the standpoint of political expediency rather than from the higher one of the good of the Empire.

How this would affect business conditions, in the Journal's opinion at least, is thus set forth: "A policy based upon these points would possess the inestimable advantages of reducing tariff agitation to a minimum, of insuring a reduction with least friction, of avoiding paralyzing uncertainty and of preventing destructive shocks to established industry. Under such a programme all concerned would be left free to adjust themselves in advance to changes that are inevitably coming. At the end of ten years the tariff would have been reduced one-half; tariff strife would have lessened, and further revision if necessary could be accomplished with slight disturbance. Such a policy would prove a long stride toward industrial stability, and its influence in promoting international trade and good-will would be beyond calculation."

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"GERMANY'S OLIVE BRANCH" If Germany is determined to attack Great Britain as soon as the German fleet becomes strong enough, as Lord Roberts tells us, it is but fair to say that the blow is not likely to fall in the near future. And, as Britain continues to enlarge its expenditure for defence, the German strong box is likely to be emptied before the German preparedness has been pushed to a point where even a power-mad emperor would decide to risk everything on one throw of the iron dice.

standpoint, is not what it was. That must be admitted. A curious development in this connection is to be found in Montreal, where the two principal conservative newspapers, the Gazette and the Star, do not see eye to eye on this question.

The Star has carried on a drum-beating campaign for a long time past, intended to convict Canadians of lack of Imperial sentiment, or to prod them into coming to the rescue of Great Britain by giving Drosdnoughts or the price of Dreadnoughts. The Star has supported this campaign by daily editorial lectures on the German peril and the alleged weakness of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, and by more or less fanciful depictions concerning the danger of a European conflagration in which the odds against Britain would be overwhelming.

Meanwhile, the Montreal Gazette, the senior conservative journal, preserves a noticeably judicial tone in discussing wars and rumors of wars, and has made it abundantly clear that it sees no excuse for rushing Canada into any half-baked action with respect to Imperial defence. The Gazette, like many other newspapers, is quite sure that Canada will acquit itself honorably in the matter, but it very properly rebukes the tendency of some newspapers, and of some public men, to urge the public to share the hysteria which appears to affect them when they consider this topic—publicly.

The Gazette is not convinced that war with Germany is inevitable. It gives much editorial prominence to a speech by Mr. Walker Runciman, President of the British Board of Agriculture, and a member of the Cabinet, who has, as the Gazette says, taken occasion to censure those in England who by speech and writing are familiarizing public opinion with the idea that war with Germany is a probability of the comparatively early future, and that the first duty of every one in Great Britain is to prepare for it.

There is, of course, and naturally, some fear in Europe, that Austria and Russia may lock horns over the Balkan trouble. If so Germany would be bound to stand behind Austria against the Slav, and Britain and France might then support Russia. If the Balkan war passes without developing this complication, as probably it will, there will be no visible cause for anticipating an Anglo-German rupture. True, there is an active school of Imperialists who are working up the theory that a conflict between these two mighty Christian peoples is "bound to come some day," but the musing of such an assumption—if which both German and British extremists are guilty—is not an occupation to be proud of. In Great Britain reasonable preparation for defence goes forward steadily, and must for some time yet; but during the last few months relations between Britain and Germany have become much more friendly, with fair prospect for further improvement.

"CALMER WATERS" Instead of threats of sanguinary civil war we hear at present only of tolerably cool debating of the Home Rule bill. A London cablegram which we find in the Ottawa Citizen, conservative, written by Mr. T. P. O'Connor says: "No fewer than three big fissures in the Unionist ranks revealed themselves this week. The first was the break with Lord Dunraven of a large number of Irish peers, who formerly were Unionists, but who have declared for a compromise, denounced Carson's campaign and declared that no danger will exist in the Irish parliament to Protestant liberties. Among the names are some of the largest, those of Lord Ireland and many Protestants, and finally the inclusion of the name of Lord Rosmore, an Ulster Tory peer."

The second manifestation appeared in England when A. Conan Doyle, the celebrated novelist, and also ardent Unionist, decided for Home Rule and his example was followed by Joseph Hocking, a novelist with an immense following of nonconformists, and the author of several novels of a violent anti-Irish tone. Joseph Hocking, who recently visited Ireland, has returned convinced that Home rule is worth any peril to Protestant liberties and has announced his conversion in a remarkable little Home Rule book.

The third revelation he mentions is the protest in the Irish Times, the chief organ of Ireland, against a proposal of Sir Edward Carson to exclude the property of government of Trinity College, Dublin, from the control of the Irish parliament. Mr. Birrell and Mr. Redmond had assented to this, assuming that it was desired by all Unionists. It now develops that they are divided in regard to it, and Dr. Mahaffy, described as the most brilliant scholar on the college staff, has protested "against this divorce of Trinity College from the general Irish life."

date of October 26, after the Turkish retreat from Uckin, reported that 2,000 wounded had already been received in the Servian capital. He could work for the number from personal observation. He said also that the casualties at Kumana and the capture of much artillery indicated that the battle was really a very desperate one. He offered the opinion that if the Allies succeeded in taking Adrianople, as seemed likely, the war would be over.

From all sources now there comes news of the same character, indicating Europe's amazement at the decisive character of the military operations swiftly carried through by the Balkan States, and showing a sort of hesitating conviction that the Turk will be driven from Europe unless jealousy among the great powers leads to an arrangement to restrain Servia and Bulgaria.

London despatches show that there is considerable anxiety in diplomatic circles there, the swiftness and extent of the early successes secured by the Allies having been unexpected, and precipitating a situation of considerable delicacy. Opinion in the United Kingdom is divided as to the Turk, and Sir Edward Grey has before him a task calculated to test even his cool judgment of events.

NOTE AND COMMENT France is most uneasy over the Balkan business. If Austria and Russia get into it, and Germany supports Austria, France will have to join her ally, Russia, and thus be drawn into a mighty war in which she has little interest. But if she failed to second Russia the triple entente would be broken and France would stand alone, as she did before Sedan.

Wars are good for one's knowledge of geography. Also, they give us strange words and phrases. There's the "Sandjak of Novi Bazar," which is frequently mentioned in despatches. It sounds like something strong to drink. As the Allies proceed the names of places they encounter are likely to cause heavy casualties among the telegraph and cable operators and compositors.

Great Britain's trade returns continue to confound the opponents of Free Trade. September was a record month, exports exceeding those of the same month last year by \$6,385,000. Further, it is shown that during the first nine months of the year the volume of British trade is represented by the colossal figure of \$906,000,000. During this period imports have risen \$30,570,000 to \$228,995,000, exports have risen \$33,104,000 to \$364,883,000, imports have risen \$5,886,000 to \$28,920,000.

St. John should watch with interest the development of a strong movement in Ontario to amend the assessment act of that province in order to give municipalities the right to exempt improvements, in such degree as they may desire, from taxation. The Ottawa city council has unanimously favored this amendment, and Hamilton and Toronto are also in favor of it. Indeed, more than 400 municipalities have asked the local government to introduce this measure of taxation reform. This is the first necessary step toward taxation reform here.

After a period of uneasiness and manipulation Mr. Monk's portfolio has been given to Hon. Robert Rogers, the Manitoba patriot, easily the greatest "practical politician" in the Conservative party. Hon. Mr. Roche succeeds Mr. Rogers in the Interior Department, and Mr. Codrere, the new man, becomes Secretary of State. More resignations among the French members are anticipated. The feature of the shuffle most likely to fix public attention is the turning over of the biggest spending department to Mr. Rogers. The country has in this deal one more means of measuring the value of the virtuous professions of Mr. Borden. As for the cabinet, it may be expected that there will be other changes. The "unhappy alliance" was useful to Mr. Borden as a means of getting into power. It will be seen that he paid heavily for such aid as he got.

to meet them, and how readily our own men have answered to the call. Here in Belgrade the local regiment was at full strength at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the day on which mobilization was ordered—not a single man failed to answer to his name. I had a brother living in a village near St. Petersburg. He heard that mobilization was ordered, and knew that his place was at Nisch, so he set off at once. All he did was to send me a telegram telling me when he would be passing through Belgrade, and asking me to meet him at the station with his uniform, that nothing might delay him. It is the same everywhere. Mothers have sent their sons and wives their husbands to the army; but you see no sad faces in Belgrade. Our pride in our race and in our Christianity demands that we should act; and we do it willingly and joyfully."

Rev. Canon Troop, of Montreal, well known in St. John, has a bone to pick with Hon. Mr. Borden. Rev. Mr. Troop preached last Sunday evening on Home Rule, speaking strongly against the proposed legislation for Ireland, and warning his congregation against the dangers he believes arise from the policy of the Roman Catholic church. In the last portion of his speech he referred to conditions in Canada, and the Montreal Gazette reports him as follows:

"Canon Troop brought up the Ne Temere decree and insisted that British people would not consent to be turned down as the Evangelical Alliance had been by the Prime Minister—and he promised that the imperial project might yet be made in this matter. There must, he asserted, be one sovereignty and one flag only in the Empire."

Certain earnest and excited men who gave their support to the Conservative party a year ago, if we may judge by Rev. Mr. Troop's words, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Borden's services in their cause have not been quite up to the advance notices.

"Usually," says the Toronto Star, "the friends of the defeated party in an election have to do the explaining. In Macedonia, the victors have generously undertaken the task, and wonderful is the result. We gather from the songs of Robin Hood and other that the victory of MacDonald is a sort of combination of the fall of Troy, Thermopylae, Armaggedon, the founding of Rome, the decline and fall of the Roman empire, the Crusades, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the discovery of America, the capture of Holland by the Dutch, the French Revolution, and the election of a Democratic alderman in New York city. No many of these events, except the defeat of R. L. Richardson by two governments. But if you put them all together they give you a kind of idea of what Robin and Rogers did to Richardson. Our party, alas, has no minstrel like Robin. In the two contests that have been fought since the election of 1911 on something like equal terms, our opponents have been found out of their boots. In Quebec and Saskatchewan it was government against government, instead of government plying on to R. L. Richardson. But while our people can win victories they are away behind in the art of celebration. We acknowledge with remorse that we did not do half justice to the victories in Saskatchewan and Quebec."

Halifax, Oct. 30.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, was given a luncheon by the citizens of Halifax at the Halifax Hotel this afternoon, at which he made a statement of vast importance to the question, outlining his plans. These are to extend for one and a half miles along the harbor front from the lumber yard to Point Pleasant Park, and will consist of six piers, 150 feet long, and 10 feet in width, with a capacity sufficient to dock at least thirty ships. There will be one bulkhead loading pier, 2,000 feet in length, at which the great hulks will land. This pier will be equipped with immigration buildings, sheds and a grain elevator.

A new union passenger station will be erected at the end of Hollis street, which will be of ample size and suitable architecture. These terminals will be approached by a double-tracked railroad, which will branch off the main line at the Threemile House and extend southerly through the low divide between Bedford Basin and the North West Arm. It will then skirt the hill in such a position as will do the least damage to property in that vicinity, avoiding all level crossings, and for the most part passing through deep cuttings, so as to maintain the beauty of the district, and finally reaching the terminals by passing under the lower end of Young avenue. The terminals in the residential district, and the railway is submerged, will be carried over the cutting on artistic bridges in keeping with the present surroundings. The terminal and tracks will be provided for the economic handling of business for the wharves and Union station, also proper facilities for the housing of engines and the care of passenger cars. Continuing the minister said:

You may ask, what about your present harbor. After studying the various locations, including Dartmouth and the dockyards, I have decided upon a site which will give sufficient room for a proper harbor development, one location only was suitable, and that the one I have already designated. Continuing the minister said: a temporary dislocation of business. The future will disclose what we propose doing at the Dry Dock.

Under the present system the possibility of damage by storm, to the extension of the breakwater at the light-house, from that point in, is a matter of general scheme. My engineers are at the present time working out the details.

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PARISH ASSESSMENTS To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: The provincial superintendent of education, W. S. Carter, at a recent meeting of the Teachers' Institute, held at Swoose, made some reference to the making up of the assessments in the various parishes. I would agree with Mr. Carter's views along this line, to have the provincial government appoint the assessors, if such an appointment would keep the work clear of politics, but I cannot see how this could be done.

Under the present system the assessors are appointed or elected by the people, and they in turn appoint the assessors. I believe the valuation in most cases very low, and the assessors should be urged to make an increase in almost every case as the chief benefit would be to raise the road tax on the property owner. I do not think that this authority should be taken from the county council, as the municipal representatives in a great many cases are as capable of selecting good men as the government's representatives. Who would be the men to do the work? The men who were their best supporters. And they would not dare to handle the valuation in an independent way. I differ with our superintendent. The only regret is that the municipal officials are not better paid for the good work they are doing.

Yours, etc., AN ASSESSOR. Sprinkle salt on the tablecloth when wine has been spilled. When the cloth has been removed, pour boiling water through the stain until it has disappeared.

GOVERNMENT HAS GREAT PLANS FOR HALIFAX HARBOR

Minister of Railways, at Luncheon There, Announces the Building of Six Piers to Accommodate 30 Steamers.

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AGENTS The Packing of Bees Reduced Attractiveness

A good deal has been concerning the great farmer's selling profit by the consumer, great too, great as it must accept a share of such condition existing materially aid that will condemn by causing the farmer to produce more than he eventually carried to market for a single day. The marketable produce will be eventually carried to market for a single day. The marketable produce will be eventually carried to market for a single day.

No line of farm goods care that the manufacturer's product, yet the farmer's produce necessarily more care should be taken. Considerations are of price, and the farmer's produce must be produced in an attractive and profitable manner.

Strength of package consideration, and show everyone, yet broken packages are found in a disproportionate amount on the floor of the deck. Scenes too often met with than sufficient to meet the needs of the consumer. The result usually wins out. On commission man gives the price of the product. Thousands of boxes of goods are of the first grade, and the consumer is price.

Attractiveness counts consumer never stops to produce found in a disproportionate amount on the floor of the deck. Scenes too often met with than sufficient to meet the needs of the consumer. The result usually wins out. On commission man gives the price of the product. Thousands of boxes of goods are of the first grade, and the consumer is price.

One Reason Why Plant With No If there is one thing a concerning which many far-espionage it is the question of the home ground. There are who have never given passing thought. Every brought to the standard by this system a man may, but it never pays him, he forgets his best life, talk about the boy leaves explanation, in his best life, in his better self. Small he became restless, for, nature beautified and in than many of the virtues, and it struck a Besides the class of men, who do nothing to home surroundings attract other class who are home something to beauty grounds; but from the are complete failures. peering from behind the front lawn are worse if mounted at the doorstep, and "welcome" on apparently contradictory lines, between two growing plants, and a cracking fire under are, this is not nature's way.

There are other men. They plant shrub because of that should not; but their planting. When they started the no ideal—no mental picture always ends in failure men plant should form

ABE MARTIN GOMBAUL CAUSTIC B As a safe, speedy, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of Caustic Burns, Scalds, and other injuries, Gombaul's Caustic Balm is the only preparation that can be used with perfect safety. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.