

STAY EAST THIS YEAR EAST THIS WORD

Andrew Elliott Says Provinces Are All Right—Agricultural Expert Chats Of Conditions In New Brunswick.

"Stay east, young man, stay east. The Maritime Provinces are all right. Ninety per cent of the young men who go west could do better if they stopped in the provinces by the sea."

So said Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ontario, lecturer on agriculture, who has travelled in ten states of the American union and all over Canada and who knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Elliott has been addressing the Farmers' Associations of the Province under the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Department. Starting in Victoria, he has travelled through the good deal of the province, addressing 32 meetings in all. Today he leaves for Sussex, where he hopes to secure land suitable for raising sheep for an Ontario man, who proposes to develop a big sheep station in this province, and will start operations with 200 or 300 breeding ewes, if a suitable stand is secured.

In conversation with a Standard reporter Mr. Elliott spoke at length on the agricultural conditions in the Maritime Provinces, and has just completed his third tour of this province, spoke appreciatively of the manner in which he had been used by the Provincial Agricultural Department, and the interest in his addresses manifested by the farmers. The meetings he addressed were largely attended by the farmers, and at some of them Premier Haazen, Dr. Landry, W. B. Dickson and others were present.

"Since I was here before," said Mr. Elliott, "there has been a great improvement in the different branches of agriculture, due, I think, in large part to the progressive policy of the local government."

"Although I have travelled all over Canada and ten states of the American union, I was never so impressed with the agricultural possibilities of any country as I am of the Maritime Provinces. Unhappily I must say that I know of no part of this country where opportunities have been so systematically neglected. But undoubtedly the success of the Dominion depends upon the progress of the Maritime Provinces. In the West they have a saying that the Maritime Provinces produce the brains of the Dominion. If the farms of these provinces were abandoned it would be a serious blow to the Dominion, for the people who make food in this country come mostly from the farms of these provinces."

"After careful investigation I must say that the soil of these provinces is better than I imagined. Of course there are large areas of poor land, but there are big sections where the soil is equal to that of the best farming districts of Ontario, and on the poor lands it would be possible to raise hundreds of thousands of sheep. Sheep-raising I believe will eventually become a very important industry, and a great source of wealth to the Maritime Provinces."

"The local government has done much to assist the farmers to secure better stock cattle, but there is great need of more co-operation in all lines among the farmers and strict laws to prevent scrub cattle running at large. It is a noticeable fact that much of the advantage arising from the importation of pure bred cattle is lost through the practice of allowing scrub cattle to run at large."

"Another feature that strikes the observer is the failure of farmers to experiment with the possibilities of the soil, or stock-raising. Many valuable crops raised in Ontario are unknown here, such as rape, which is very suitable for feeding sheep, and rye, which is exceedingly useful for seedling down clover."

WHAT THE RULE OF THE SOCIALIST MEANS TO MILWAUKEE



MAYOR SEIDEL

Milwaukee, July 25.—What are the socialists doing in Milwaukee? That is what I came here to find out.

I, myself am not a socialist, I know little about such things. I have spent plenty of time here and much of my investigations have been among people who are not socialists. I believe I am able to fairly report what these people are doing, and I think I can write it down, first of all, that the greatest novelty I find in the Milwaukee city government under socialism is this one thing:

The men in office seem to feel that they have been chosen to do some work for the city rather than merely to draw salary and play politics. In April, 1910, Emil Seidel was elected mayor of Milwaukee. At the same time practically all the other elective city offices passed into the hands of socialists, together with a majority of the seats in the city council.

Without doubt it was the vote of thousands of men who are disgusted with peanut politicians in both the Republican and Democratic parties that elected the socialists. The election created a great rumour, it was said that the city would be issued its credit ruined. An issue of city bonds did fail to find purchasers at once, and then the socialists throughout the country called the bluff of the bankers by pouring in subscriptions to the bond issues. That was the end of that.

As soon as Seidel got into the city hall he put expert accountants to work to find out just how the city was fixed. He found that besides a big bonded debt it was actually \$16,000 in the hole—that is, the money in the treasury was that much less than actual current expenses and appropriations.

So the "wrecking" of the city would not have been much of a job. Before the election Seidel had said that he hoped to work out a city ice plant, lighting plant, freight railway and heating plant, and to encourage the people to use the schools and schoolyards for social purposes.

Underlying all this was the promise that Milwaukee should be made a better place to live in, where the cost of living should be reduced, working hours shortened and wages increased, while to the poorest child in Milwaukee should be insured the right to sunshine, fresh air, decent food, a place to play, a place to be taught the "three Rs" and an education for a useful life.

"Oh, yes," the socialists cheerfully respond, "they are dreams all right. All plans are dreams till they are realized. But we won't wreck Milwaukee. Why we have to live here, and our children will live here after us! We would not more wreck this city than we would cut off our fingers or burn out our houses."

But the "wrecking" question does not arise in Milwaukee. The present Socialist administration has the full sympathy of the Federated Civic Clubs, said Henry C. Campbell, president of the federation. "As far as the city government goes we are in hearty sympathy with Mayor Seidel and his party. We don't call the measures the administration stands for socialism. We call it good government of these civic clubs. There are 24 of these civic clubs. The votes of their Republican and Democratic members went far toward electing the present administration."

ROYALTY IS HEDGED IN BY ETIQUETTE



SOME THINGS KING GEORGE MAY AND MAY NOT DO—ANCIENT PRIVILEGES AND CUSTOMS RE-MAIN.

There are many curious matters of law, of rule and of etiquette, which constitute the divinity which "doth hedge a king." For some there are historical reasons in their origin, for others such reasons still exist, others of rule and of etiquette are old customs and others simply the crystallization of long custom and observance.

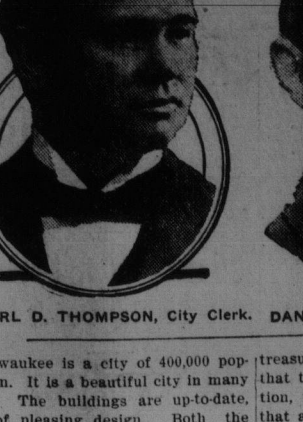
In some matters the King is governed by statute, in others he and his mere wishes are the law, and in the latter category there are matters in which that pleasure must be conveyed in writing. The limit of the power of the sovereign was perhaps best illustrated by the old operation of the law of attainder, though that law has for long been obsolete in practice and is now modified by statute (1870). A person accused of treason is tried by a court of law—the court of the Lord High Steward, in which the peers are judges and jury if the accused be peer or peeress—the ordinary law courts if that be not the case. Following upon the verdict or after execution of the sentence the man was attained by the passing of an act of attainder.

Assuming that act to have been granted, the King could, if he chose, grant the convicted person a full and free pardon. That relieved him from the execution of the judgment, but nothing more; the King could restore him to all his forfeited property, but the King could not replace the man in his former position, for he remained unable to inherit.

King's Powers. He could restore forfeited peerages and titles of honor, but unless an act of attainder the action of the sovereign did not more than create new peerages. The King could grant a pardon of precedence, but that would have no effect on the House of Lords, where precedence is governed by statutes. The constitutional position of the sovereign accounts for one—and to many of us growing under the budget is a most important—difference. The sovereign pays no rates or taxes. The reason for this is that theoretically all taxes are levied in the King's name for the purpose of carrying on the government, and that, as in fact it would have been before the days of the civil list, to tax the income of the King for the purpose of defraying the King's expenditure was simply taking money from one of his pockets to put it into another.

So stringently is this theory adhered to that the exemption from taxation extends no further than the personal services of the monarch, and all other members of the royal family are subject to the same taxation as the rest of the country. The matter was tested by the late Prince Consort in connection with his farming experiments at Windsor. Royal Arms. It is all a part of the same theory that the warrant holders is exempted from the operation of the act which enforces the taxation of armorial bearings, and this exemption of the royal arms allows the family of Lane of King's Bromley to escape taxation because by royal gift they bear upon their own arms a canton of the arms of England to commemorate the saving of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester by Mistress Jane Lane. But the King does not evade the payment of his just debts, and contrary to what is often supposed and

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however, retained his veto with regard to the Marlborough Club, which he had founded, and by virtue of which he could veto any election, while any person nominated by him became a member without election.

The only clubs to which King George belonged were the United Free and the Marlborough. King Edward resigned all his offices as a Free Mason on his accession, but King George has never been initiated. The long-continued association of the royal family with Free Masonry began as a safeguard against a very real danger of the capture of the lodges by the Jacobite Party.

No one proposes for the hand of a royal princess in marriage. The sovereign intimates first that a match is a safeguard against a very real danger of the capture of the lodges by the Jacobite Party. No one proposes for the hand of a royal princess in marriage. The sovereign intimates first that a match is a safeguard against a very real danger of the capture of the lodges by the Jacobite Party.

The Queen Consort, although a subject, has always had a unique position in the eyes of the law, as she has always been regarded as free from the disabilities of a married woman, and in all matters of property, contract and procedure, she ranks as a female sovereign.

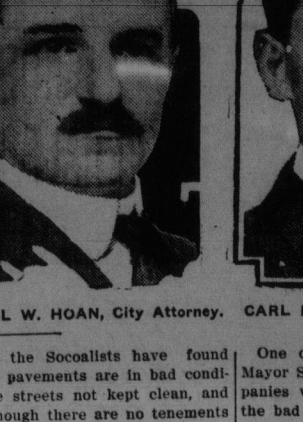
The use of the royal "we" though still preserved in formal documents of any kind, like the old-time "touching of the King's Evil," is gradually lapsing into disuse. King Edward followed the example of Queen Victoria, in his three messages "To My People," "To My People Beyond the Seas," and "To the Princes and People of India," dated February 4, 1901, which were written in the first person singular.

The King has no surname, and though undoubtedly he is a peer—the first among his peers—as Sovereign he never now sits in the House of Peers, but the Cap of Maintenance is still carried before him in his palace of Westminster—and nowhere else—as a sign of his right of peerage.

The King's motor cars carry no number and his chauffeurs are not amenable for exceeding the speed limit. The King cannot bind his successors in the exercise of the royal prerogative, for the simple reason that there is no way of enforcing the obligation, inasmuch as the King cannot be sued in his own courts.—London Daily Express.

FATALLY HURT IN TRAIN WRECK. St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—Thirty persons were hurt, several of them dangerously, early this morning when a crowded Greve-Couer Lake car jumped the track at Crow's Nest and was rammed by another car on the same line. Crow's Nest is about seven miles from St. Louis.

10-Year-Old Italian Lad Found Alone and Padlocked To The Kitchen Sink—Three Days Without Food.



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New York, July 25.—A thin, cowed-looking Italian boy, about 10 years old, was found by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday locked in the kitchen of a top-floor flat at 32 Stanton street. He was fastened to the iron upright of the sink by a padlock and heavy dog chain.

The boy told Magistrate Wyatt in the Children's Court later that his father had kept him chained in the kitchen for eight days and had given him nothing to eat for three days. He was so weak from want of food and his leg so bruised from the friction of the chain that the society's agent had to lift him over the magistrate's desk and hold him there so that the magistrate could see his condition.

The boy's name is Rosario Lichtita. He is the son of Peter Lichtita, a middle-aged Italian blacksmith, and Limoneta Lichtita, who works in a clothing factory on the east side. On May 25 he was taken to the Children's Court by a policeman who found him curled up at 4 o'clock in the morning in a doorway at Twelfth street and Third avenue. The boy at that time told Magistrate Wyatt that his father was in the habit of beating and starving him.

Magistrate Wyatt sent for the father. He said that the boy was in the habit of running wild about the streets and was stubborn and disobedient. So Magistrate Wyatt paroled the boy in the father's custody, but asked the agents of the Children's Society to visit the Lichtita flat from time to time to see that the boy was not maltreated.

Caught Unawares. Agent William F. Leggett of the Children's Society paid several visits to the Lichtita rooms in May, but found that the boy seemed well treated. Thinking that the father antipathized the visits, the agent allowed several weeks to elapse, and visited the top-floor flat yesterday. On reaching the door of the flat, he was startled at first no answer to his knockings. Pretty soon he thought he heard a faint voice from behind the door. Finally he made out the words in broken English:

"I can't open the door. I am chained." Leggett went down to the basement and persuaded Mrs. Rosa Navarra, the janitress to come up and unlock the door with her pass key. Leggett found himself in a filthy, unlighted kitchen. The room was dark, and the agent at first could see no one in it and thought his ears had deceived him and that no one had answered his knocking at all. Then he heard a slight movement near the sink of the kitchen and the clinking of a chain being shifted. Looking down, he saw a cowed, frightened lad, with unkempt hair and wearing a shirt and trousers staring up at him, as though wondering what he was going to do.

The boy's legs were bare, and around the right leg was an iron chain of the kind which is used to fasten dogs to their kennels. It was attached around the leg by a padlock, and the marks of chafing on the skin showed the agent that the chain had been on the limb for a long time. "How long have you been chained up in this way?" the agent asked. "For eight days," the boy answered. "Sometimes I am chained by both legs at a chair or a washbasin and sometimes like this. I have had nothing to eat for the last three days. My father and mother have been in and out of the rooms every day. But all I have had is water which got for myself by reaching to the sink."

Agent Leggett got a file and sawed the boy loose. With the chain still on his bruised leg, the boy was taken before Magistrate Wyatt. The magistrate issued a summons for the father, and Agent Leggett took the boy to the Children's Society rooms, in Fourth avenue, where he was fed and clothed. At the offices of the society later it was said that there were also bruises on the boy's body, showing that he had been beaten. Without attempting to minimize the cruelty of keeping a boy chained in a room all day, representatives of the society pointed out yesterday that the boy's parents might have chosen this way of keeping the child off the streets through ignorance. A public school record card found in the boy's pocket showed that he has been going to Public School 20, at Rivington and Forsyth streets. According to the card, his lessons and conduct have been good but his attendance poor.

ART EXHIBITION TO BE BIG FAIR FEATURE



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Delegation of Art Club Members Visit Exhibition Executive and Discuss Details of the Affair.

That an art exhibition of unusual magnitude and excellence is assured in connection with the Dominion Exhibition was evidenced at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Exhibition Executive which was attended by a delegation of the St. John Art Club, composed of Mr. W. S. Fisher, Col. E. T. Sturdee and Mr. M. V. Padlock.

The meeting of executive members and Art Club people was to ratify proposals made by the executive and a very satisfactory agreement was reached. The Art Club was granted sufficient funds to insure a well-housed and properly arranged collection of art works with such matters as insurance, transportation, etc. fully considered. Messrs. Fisher, Sturdee and Padlock informed the Executive that their club was in a position to promise a very superior gallery of canvases, having been promised upwards of twenty expensive paintings by the Art Union of London and an exceptionally large number from Upper Canadian sections, being part of a co-operative scheme. St. John and Eastern Canada will round out this important department.

A vote of thanks was passed at this session of the executive to the Toronto Open Air Horse Parade Association for their fine gift of a sterling trophy in the commercial horse classes and it was decided that exhibitors of cut flowers in outside places be granted the privilege of submitting their exhibits as late as 8 p. m. on the opening day.

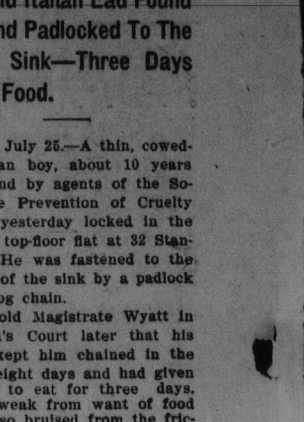
Otherwise the executive attended to routine business. MILLSTREAM. Millstream, July 23.—The farmers of this place have taken advantage of the weather and are busy at the hay, which gives promise of being an extra crop. The strawberries are about done and the next will be the blueberries, of which we generally have an abundant crop.

Mrs. Joseph Alexander has picked about 2500 boxes of cultivated strawberries this season. Messrs. Bliss and A. F. Marr, of Norton, passed through here with a handsome mare which they purchased from C. H. Hayes, the price being about \$250.

Miss Bertha Brundage who has been confined to the house, is rapidly improving. Mrs. John Wright, of Sussex, who has been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Northrup, has returned home. Miss Beatrice Macaulay and sister Mildred, of St. John, and Miss Catherine Wilcox, of Boston, are spending their vacation with their friend Miss Jean Folkins.

Mrs. A. D. Folkins, Norton, is visiting friends in this place. Mrs. Frank Folkins and daughter Hazel, of Boston, are visiting at the

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