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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.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 25, 1914. "LO THE POOR INDIAN" AND B. F. SMITH. The people of New Brunswick are naturally interested in learning the truth about recent reports that Conservatives intend themselves to the plan to depopulate the Tobique Indian reserve lands of their timber.

Mr. Smith that no green or partly green trees shall be cut. This was accepted and confirmed by Mr. Smith and the Indian agent. Other applicants who inquired about the burnt timber were informed by the department that Mr. Smith had the job. It should be emphasized that it was clearly specified and clearly understood by everybody concerned that no green or partly green trees were to be cut.

On December 1, 1913, Rev. Father Ryan, parish priest, wrote from Victoria County to the department that the Indians complained that the chief and others were cutting logs on the reservation for Mr. Smith and that they were cutting green and not burnt timber. The department replied that it would send a man to investigate. Mr. H. J. Bury was telegraphed the department from Andover as follows:

"Wholesale cutting of green timber by white men and Indians has been going on, sanctioned by Chief Lockwood. Am making thorough seizure. Chief desires by removing marks from logs. Suggest suspending him from office pending completion of inspection. Letter following."

The department replied that it could not suspend Lockwood, but advised Mr. Bury to engage Mr. T. J. Carter, Barrister of Andover, and take immediate proceedings against Lockwood. It soon appeared that Chief Lockwood was working for Mr. B. F. Smith, for Mr. Bury in his letter said:

"Mr. B. F. Smith, licensee for burnt timber on south side, has several men cutting green logs on the north side, all of whom claim that Lockwood gave them verbal permission to cut. Lockwood has himself cut over 170 logs for Mr. Smith and I have already seized a total of over 500 logs (green) cut on north side, in addition to several cords of green maple and birch cut by white men also. I expect to seize the same number of green logs cut on south side. Mr. Smith has violated the terms of his license and I would advise you to stop all operations pending presentation of report."

in connection with the dishonesty that had been carried on wholesale in connection with the timber. The department acknowledged the priest's letter on January 7, 1914, and said it believed the action taken against the trespassers would be the stop of the illegal trespassing both on the part of white people and Indians. On that very date, January 7, 1914, some Indians telegraphed the department that "Smith's parties had been lumbering for the past week and had been cutting green logs."

On January 7, also, Father Ryan wrote that Mr. Smith was operating more largely than before, and cutting green timber, and that he feared serious trouble if the department did not act at once, seize the lumber, and sell it at auction. Mr. S. P. Waite, Indian Agent at Andover, advised the department to allow Smith's men to finish their season's work and charge Smith trespass stoppage.

Father Ryan wrote again, on January 27 last, saying that Mr. Smith was still operating, hauling the seized logs, and cutting more green ones, and that it was hard for the Indians to stand and look on while such a thing was being done. The priest said that Mr. Fraser, a responsible lumberman, and many others, would give three dollars a thousand to the Indians for this lumber, and that the Indians well know that it would be worth even more if left alone.

On January 20 the department wrote to the Indian agent that it had been decided to allow Mr. Smith to purchase logs 26, 27, 28 and 31, Block A, at an open price of \$1,768, one-fifth down upon the payment of which Mr. Smith was to be allowed to remove the timber. This referred to the timber south of the river. The department decided that Mr. Smith might remove it upon the payment of treble dues, the whole amounting apparently to \$88.

The Indian agent asked if it was his intention to have Mr. James Clark survey the logs. The department finally arranged to have Mr. Manley Craig do that work, on the recommendation of Mr. Waite. The department wrote to Mr. Smith on March 11, 1914, after the matter had been read in the House of Commons, that he should pay treble dues on the spruce cut south of the river, six pay in full for the four logs, in full settlement for land and timber.

also, to disregard the fact that the future of the province is to a great extent wrapped up in this railway situation. Those who have to deal with it should realize fully that their responsibility is heavy, that the transaction proposed will be far-reaching and will influence the prosperity of New Brunswick for many years to come. Everybody concerned should rise above narrow and individual interests and act for the good of the province. Courage and public spirit in the right quarters might make all the difference between safety and disaster.

THE MANCHU DYNASTY IN BRITAIN. Speaking of the ramorous words of treason that are at present proceeding so freely from the lips of dukes, deans, poets and pro-consuls, in England, "The Nation" says:

"The government will sign the doom of Liberalism if they yield an inch to this policy. Ulster is really not concerned in it, save as a casus, for if it is possible to argue that she will be oppressed under the Bill, her remedy is assured her before the book of her injuries can possibly be opened. The force pushing these men into the path of open sedition is the rancor of a powerful caste, accustomed to have power, chafing under an eight years' absence from it, and a prospect that it may never really return to them under a system that brings them at last to a clear confrontation with democracy and yields them just so much power of making good their case as the battle of the polls yields them none more."

The fact that Britain is undergoing a most important revolution cannot be moved even by the casual observer. The walls that the people have set themselves to pull down are still high and almost inviolate, and the privileged interests are entrenched and secure behind them. But the very security holds a delusive danger. The Lords are going to destroy themselves. They secured the passage of the Parliament Act by rejecting the Budget and again, as he went ahead cutting the green timber in defiance of the department, and finally settled on terms so favorable that they must have been dictated by politics alone.

It is not unreasonable for the people of New Brunswick, before making a present of another two million to the Valley Railway company to find out whether or not the Valley railway is to be handed over to the C. P. R., directly or indirectly. And now is the time to learn. The Valley railway from Fredericton to St. John was intended by the great body of people who favored its construction to be used as a highway for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and if need be for the Canadian Northern. As a social proposition no one doubted that the railway facilities for the valley were long overdue. But in providing that the railway from Fredericton to St. John should be of a substantial character, with heavy bridges, and with no grade exceeding four-tenths of one per cent, the plan was to provide for the economic carriage of heavy through traffic, as well as local traffic.

A WEEK TO WATCH. That little journey Hon. Mr. Fleming once made in the company of Sir William Van Horne—is the fruit of it to be a Valley railroad beginning at one point on the C. P. R. and ending at another point on the G. E. R.?

Not many months ago Hon. Mr. Fleming said in a speech that the Valley railway would be completed to St. John before the end of 1915. Would he say so to-day? What is the route below Gagetown, and above Centreville? Is the Grand Trunk Pacific going to use the Valley road—and when? What has become of the money already provided for the railway? How much more will be needed? If the company gets into its treasury for a couple of millions, what guarantee is there that they will not come back for more?

IN IRELAND. There has been bloodshed in Ireland before, and it is not unlikely that there will be bloodshed again—some. Civil war is another matter. Bloodshed will testify to acute differences of opinion, plus excited prejudices, but bloodshed will not prove that Mr. Asquith is right, or wrong. The men who are willing to stir up civil war are worrying less about Ulster than about beating the government. They dislike the land reforms, the insurance and pension laws, the abolition of plural voting, the general weakening of special privileges, much more than they dislike Home Rule. Home Rule is certain now, falling more unexpected government reverse. That vice-president in Belfast is going to upset the government is most unlikely. Disorder will get some people hurt in all likelihood. But the law will prevail.

It is to be inferred from the cablegrams of the last few days that civil war is at hand. If so the position in Ulster (which is a Home Rule majority to Westminster) must have changed very much since it became clear that Mr. Asquith would stick to his guns. A writer who recently passed through and closely observed conditions in Ulster writes in the Westminster Gazette that "if in Belfast and Londonderry goes on as if the prospect of civil war had entered no man's mind. There is the Volunteer Force, to be sure, and here and there small bodies of men may be observed at occasional drill."

MR. BROWN AT CITY HALL. It is rather a pity that, as a sort of overture to the taxation discussion, at City Hall on Thursday, some one of the St. John speakers did not point out in detail the beauties of the plan of taxation which St. John now has. It is an easy matter to ask awkward questions concerning single tax or any other plan of taxation; but there probably is no plan in existence about which so many awkward questions can be asked as the plan St. John uses. It would be good to learn that the Mayor and Commissioners have decided to make some forward step in the matter of taxation reform. The present law is wrong in theory and most unjust in operation; and for the results the assessors are less to blame than the law under which they work. Much personal property necessarily escapes taxation. Much income is incorrectly taxed. When personal property escapes tax, the share of taxes that share has to be laid upon income and real estate. The assessors are supposed to tax all these forms of property in equal ratio, but it is impossible to do so. As it is impossible the plan ought to be changed. It will not do to defer action year after year because the question is difficult. The Mayor and Commissioners are quite right in saying that they do not propose to apply the cut and out single tax plan in St. John, but some change must be made before long and the natural direction to take is to begin the gradual exemption of improvements. Those who fear any change ought to remember that some risk is justified in order to escape the constant injustice—long continued—of the present plan. If the gradual exemption of improvements, say up to fifty per cent in five years, developed had features we could return to the present system. But does anyone believe we would, if once we had shaken it off?

He shows what New Brunswick could do in a few years if we would but act about it. Watch Fredericton this week. Keep your eye on the man representing your particular constituency. His record this week will be worth remembering. The rate at which Mr. Hazen and Mr. Fleming have lost ground in this province during the last few months must be a source of grave anxiety to them and their party.

"Our Minister in this Province, Mr. Hazen, has a very good idea of the nature of the ground, and I have written him also regarding the matter." From Mr. B. Frank Smith's letter to the Indian Department at Ottawa. Mr. Hazen's knowledge of the ground in the Tobique Indian reserve is doubtless profound. Now that the whole story is out Mr. Hazen is no doubt properly grateful to Mr. Smith for this certificate of character. But why keep the Indian chief in jail? He was only a fool.

An attempt is being made to convince the public that those who are favoring the plan to provide an up-to-date public hospital for St. John are in some way acting from interested motives. This is unfair to the gentlemen who have been most active in connection with the matter. Additional accommodation for hospital purposes is very much needed, and it is important that the money should be spent along the right lines in order that the proper results may be achieved. Any patchwork scheme is bound to be wasteful and otherwise unsatisfactory. Advocates of the larger hospital should have little difficulty in answering any straightforward and disinterested criticism.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN! (Woodstock Sentinel) Chief Lockwood, of the Millie Indian, was given thirty days in jail for cutting green lumber on the Indian Reserve. From his cell window he can see B. F. Smith's crew piling lumber on the brow from the same reserve.

THIS CANADA OF OURS. (Hon. Mr. Lemieux.) Canada has one-third of the area of the British Empire; her area is one-third that of Africa, and one-fifth that of Asia. Canada is larger than the United States, including Alaska. Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms and eighteen Germanys; twice the size of British India, almost as large as Europe; eighteen times the size of France; thirty-three times the size of Italy. We have carved since Confederation, three provinces out of the prairies of the west; and I believe, with the right hon. leader of the opposition, and my friends from the West, that there is yet another province to be carved out of the Peace River valley district. The population of Canada is increasing at the rate of 1,000 per day. The trade of Canada in 1913 reached the high-water mark. It is more than one billion. It has doubled in ten years and trebled in fifteen years. We own the greatest farming territory in the world. Our forests, our mines, our fisheries, contain inexhaustible wealth. Our industrial development in the last ten years was the greatest on record. Our railway mileage in 1907 was 27,778 miles, and in 1913 it was 29,294 miles. We will soon have three transcontinental railways spanning the country from one ocean to the other.

CONSERVATIVE PAPER TELLS OF GRAFT. Chatham World Cannot Stand for Some of the "Bills" from Political Favorites. CITES A CASE. Detailed Report of Bridge Painting Expenditure "Shows That Somebody Pocketed Big Profits"—Hon. Dr. Landry's Great Financial Feat Held Up to Ridicule.

The Conservative Chatham World, whose editor is a Conservative M. P. for Northumberland county, has the following editorial on government transactions: About 100,000 acres of land depend upon building industries. The number of acres is increasing, and the number of acres is decreasing. The climate seems to be getting warmer, and the number of acres is increasing. The number of acres is decreasing. The number of acres is increasing.

When I had him skunt a mile on grammar," once remarked a gentleman from the States, who was managing a big business here, and Hon. Dr. Landry may make the same remark in respect to his predecessors at the head of the finance department of New Brunswick. In any event, the day, to a question, "What were the indirect liabilities of the province Oct. 31, 1913?" Dr. Landry replies that the indirect liabilities for that year were \$2,000,000. It would be interesting, merely as a psychological study, to know if any member of the legislature was fooled by the reply in thinking that the indirect liabilities of Oct. 31, were only \$2,000,000. But they were even greater than the amount we have stated. This amount only covers the indirect liabilities that had been assumed at the date given. There are in respect to the indirect liabilities of Oct. 31, were only \$2,000,000. It would be interesting, merely as a psychological study, to know if any member of the legislature was fooled by the reply in thinking that the indirect liabilities of Oct. 31, were only \$2,000,000.

A Great Financial Feat. Hon. Dr. Landry's budget speech was, in some respects, the ablest presentation of a financial situation that was ever made. He gravely said, for instance, that the loans which were contracted did not increase the public debt, because they were to pay current loans that had been obtained from the banks! The government gets an advance from the banks, then it floats bonds for money to repay the banks, and the public debt is not increased! The discoverer of this great plan of borrowing without getting into debt is sure to become finance minister of Canada some day.

Charlotteton, P. E. I., March 23.—Alfred T. Seaman, aged 21, son of Principal J. D. Seaman, of Charlottetown, has been selected as Rhodes scholar for the Prince of Wales College and has an excellent record as an athlete.

AG Some Facts About Robertson's Education—(From Volume II. Canadian Royal Agricultural Training Station.) Denmark is a geographical position, permit it to be thought such a way that the development of its education may be assisted of the peninsula a number of islands. The area is about 2,000,000 square miles. Its population in 1910 was wholly Scandinavian being foreign born. The area of land is about 200,000 acres. Outside of the which contains about 20 per cent of the total population of the country. About 10 per cent of the people are themselves, and the other towns. About 10 per cent of the population are building industries. The number of acres is increasing, and the number of acres is decreasing.

The appearance of the land has given an aspect to the country. The number of acres is increasing, and the number of acres is decreasing. The number of acres is increasing, and the number of acres is decreasing.

Intellectual and Social. What is noticeable of the people on vacation together, come from all parts of the holdings; in whatever has been plan of an excellent locality, quickly to be made with the modification suit their conditions. The organization is a holding of only vote; the larger times the quantity has one vote, and cogitating of it only the property worth thinking about. It is not probable people would have

HERE NIX YOU A BEAT BED

ABE MARTIN. Some wives are reconciled after read love stories. Ever time talk where some woman gave a short talk wonder how she stopped.