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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 5, 1910.

TRADE RELATIONS

It is announced from Ottawa that the Canadian government will be ready to take up the matter of reciprocity with the United States about the middle of October. Apparently there is a feeling that a mutually profitable arrangement is likely to be arrived at, providing that the United States is willing to make concession for concession. If the United States is not ready to do that, it will soon be apparent that no progress can be made.

CALLING THE MOOSE

Calling moose is the art of imitating, with the assistance of a birch bark horn from sixteen to eighteen inches long, the various grunts, whines, lows, squeals, bellows and snorts of the cow, the bull, and also on occasion the calf. Ordinarily it consists in imitating the bellowing of the cow, but if the bull becomes suspicious and lurks in the neighborhood without showing himself, the caller must bring into play all his art and imitate the whines and grunts and sometimes the challenge of a rival bull and even the bleating of the calf. There has been a growing impression that this method of hunting is quite indefensible from any viewpoint but now comes Mr. Breck in the Outing Magazine for October with some good things to say for the method. He says:

"On the ethical aspect of calling few words need be wasted. If any kind of hunting is right in which both hunter and quarry are not in equal danger of death, then calling moose is legitimate, for the percentage of kills is less than for still hunting. The great majority of its opponents are men who have had practically no experience in calling and have little conception of its difficulties. It is enough to say that such fine sportsmen as Selous, Richard, Ware, House and many others, indulge in it without scruple. It is quite as sportmanlike to outfit a bull by luring him within shot by cleverly imitating the call of his mate at a season when he is especially on his guard, as it is to creep up to him under cover of wind and shoot him down in cold blood at a season when he has settled down for the winter and is as unsuspecting as he is at any time of the year."

and creep and crawl, noting with quick eye the face of the earth around him and the direction of the clouds above; for the wind is the great difficulty in getting at moose.
The large game of New Brunswick is one of the chief assets of the province. There is no other region where moose are found in such large numbers. The question of the length of the hunting season and all problems connected with preserving this magnificent game deserve the most careful attention of men who are authorities on the subject. The open season in Maine is four weeks shorter and four weeks later in opening than here. It is impossible that the moose can long stand the present rate of slaughter in this province. A correspondent tells of a man in the county of Queens who boasts having killed no less than eighteen last year; another in Madawaska who accounted for twenty-seven a few seasons ago. The Queens county man, the correspondent insists, slaughters from pure blood-thirstiness, not even taking the hide or the meat for profit or use. The other man, he says, sells the hides and divides his activities between Maine and Madawaska, killing with evil and heavy hand on both sides of the international boundary. These are particular cases, and the individuals concerned may, before this, have been overtaken by slow-footed justice, but that there is much illegal killing we cannot doubt. Many are strongly of opinion, too, that the middle of September is too early for legal killing, if we are going to conserve this great asset.

PRESIDENT TAFT

The history of the Republic offers no parallel to the position occupied today by President Taft. Nominated and elected by Mr. Roosevelt, inveigled into the high office when the less laborious and much honored position of Supreme Court judge looked before him as the legitimate reward of much honest work, good training and solid talents, he now finds himself completely eclipsed by his meteoric predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt by beating the Vice-President to a "frazzle," now assumes the direction of the New York campaign, and the larger position of party leader throughout the country. Mr. Taft's nomination for a second term will depend upon Mr. Roosevelt as completely as it did for the first. Like the old prophets, the ex-president can go up and down the country calling one man from his plow, another from his merchandise, another from seeking his asses, and anoint Mr. Taft—or another—as ruler over ninety millions of people. If the ruler pleases him and serves his gods, well and good; if not another may be elevated in his room and stead.

Although Mr. Taft received and holds his office on sufferance, it does not mean that he has failed as President. Mr. Roosevelt himself said: "Taft will give you a better administration than mine, for he will be able to build deliberately where I have had to play the pioneer and clear the ground." Mr. Taft, shows the sensation. The people do not abound in firebrands or epigrams, and the difference between his administration and the last is the difference between law and impulse. It is in some respects a better administration than Mr. Roosevelt's. Much of the legislation Mr. Taft fought for has been secured, and many malefactors have been punished. He secured the passage of an important railway bill, a conservation bill, the postal savings law, the statehood bill, and many minor measures. He failed to compass the economies of government he strove for, and his tariff work is yet unsatisfactory; he has not yet roused the country as he had hoped over the evils of political log-rolling; but, taken altogether, he has accomplished much.

But the general verdict is: "Oh, yes, a solid and steady man, but too archaic; he is not capable of uttering a note of spiritual summons; he is too easy and humdrum, no dash about him, no clarion appeal." It is too bad if the country is losing its power of responding to the appeal of commonplace honesty and independence. Showy qualities and emotional appeal are quite necessary at times when breaches are to be stormed and dragons to be slain, but nine-tenths of all that is important in public life calls not for the spectacular and the emotional but the homely every-day virtues. Charging the battlements and killing lions sets the crowd to huzzaning, but what the country needs—as a steady diet is not the shouting and the tumult, but the sober qualities of industry, thoroughness, sagacity, honesty and plodding carefulness. Highly spiced food is not good for a steady diet, and a people cannot afford to lose its taste for plain, wholesome bread.

"GOING WOOLWARD FOR PROFIT"

Shakespeare has the phrase: "I go woolward for penance," but the protectionists in this country and the United States have learned the easier and more agreeable lesson of going woolward for profit. Taft in pronouncing the Payne-Aldrich bill "very good" expressly excluded the wool schedule. It was the one most serious defect in that structure, or, looked at from the other side, it was the high towering pinnacle to that temple of greed. One of the ways in which the woolmen made the lot of the poor harder and swelled the ravages of tuberculosis, is told in the telegram of Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to Mr. North, his representative on the finance committee: "Of course, Messrs. Aldrich and Dingley will do all that they can, but I depend upon you letting them know what I need. I depend upon you, Dress goods, yarns, and tops." Other ways in which they secured the legal right to exact the uttermost farthing from those who buy clothes are told by Miss Ida M. Tarbell in the October American, under the title: "The Mysteries and Cruelties of the Tariff."

receiving practically no value for their money." The American clothing manufacturer, through the inability of the cloth to stand ordinary wear, is largely deprived of the opportunity to produce garments upon which a good reputation can be based. The clothes bought at the long established popular price in United States cities become shabby, lose their shape, and are often nothing but cotton and shoddy mixtures. As wool has steadily gone up in price the clothes have steadily gone down in value. The amount of wool in these garments has been steadily decreasing in the last few years, falling from fifty per cent to twenty-five per cent, and from there to practically all cotton, immense quantities of the last being manufactured for boys' and men's wear.

Ever since the greed of the woolmen has selected "dress goods, yarns and tops" and all other wools for a swindling duty this great staple has been receding further and further from the reach of the mass of American housewives. Many the country over have ceased buying woolen blankets, substituting the cotton filled puff. One of the New York nurses declared that in only one of the 400 families on the East Side which she had visited in three months had she seen a pair of woolen blankets, and in that case there was a daughter ill of tuberculosis and the family had united in giving her what protection they could.

The existing American tariff simply means the passing of woolen goods from the poor of city and country. They can no more buy them than they can buy diamonds. Miss Tarbell shows that the duty makes the American consumer of woolen goods pay just about double what the Englishman pays. For an American serge costing \$1.37 1/2 the yard the price of the matched English goods in Bradford was sixty-seven cents. The mohair which is much used for women's summer traveling suits can be bought in Bradford for twenty-seven and a quarter cents; in the United States it is wholesaled at seventy cents and costs at retail one dollar. The showing was similar over a long range of goods. The English price was only about half the American price.

In some cases the amount of duty is between 300 and 300 per cent. It is one of the most oppressive and unjustifiable duties in the whole range of the protective tariff. We have not gone so far in the way of oppression in Canada, but we have gone quite too far for the benefit of the consumer. In this climate wool is as essential for clothing as wheat is for food. It would pay the country to pension all the men with their wives and children who are directly or indirectly connected with woolens and throw off all duties so that the consumer might be comfortably clothed at reasonable prices. This tax bears particularly on the poor, on the great mass of toilers, those who dig in the earth, cultivate the soil, fish in the sea, cut the lumber, and upon their brave and patient wives and children for whom they undergo this toil and sacrifice. Of all taxes a tariff on wool is the most unjustifiable.

STREAM POLLUTION

We take the following from the Sussex Record, which has been doing good work for the protection of the streams of this province: "Ald. Harrison, of Fredericton, chief fishery officer of the Dominion fisheries branch, was in town this week. He came to Kings in a tour of inspection, interviewed a number of mill owners and requested that all sawdust be burned in future. Mr. Harrison says the law will be enforced all over the province, but mill owners are to be given a chance to establish incinerators. The illegal use of nets will also be watched and officers have been instructed to see that the law is carried out to the letter. It is the intention of the government to have permanent officers appointed, who will devote their whole time to the enforcement of the fisheries regulations."

This is business. Preventing the pollution of our streams, and giving the game fish protection against illegal methods of fishing, will be a first class investment. It will benefit the whole population, and it will impose hardship upon no one. There is particular need for close inspection on the St. John and its branches, and the Kennebec. It costs little to burn sawdust instead of throwing it into the stream; indeed properly understood the millman will profit by the change. Netting in trout streams, the use of explosives, and fishing out of season, will all be stamped out so soon as the government proves that it is in earnest in setting about the enforcement of the law. Public sentiment will support enforcement.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION

The Monopolies Bill in the Melbourne Parliament, giving the Commonwealth complete control over the trade and commerce, and all industrial matters, including employment and wages, is but the continuation of experiments for which New Zealand and Australia are famed the world over. Yet the saying of some wise economist: "That government is best which governs least," experience has not proven untrue. The great political superstition of the past was the divine right of kings. Today it only survives in the breast of one German war lord. In all other places it is extinct like the dodo. The great modern superstition is the divine right of legislators. It but ascribes infallibility to many where before it ascribed it to one. Some time, too, this superstition will be as dead as the science of alchemy. But many crimes will be committed, without criminal intent, in the name of this superstition before it passes away. It is due chiefly to a belief, now quite too long persistent, that legislators hold in their hands the reins of government, when all they really have, as Carlyle assures us, is the spigot of taxation. Rightly understood, governmental activity is most wisely directed when it arranges that the flow out of the spigot is sane and honestly used in the public interests, and that the cask be filled without oppression or injustice to any individuals or classes. The man who interferes too much with

the labor of bees will often be stung for his curiosity. A legislator can never know through the effects of his legislation will end. Lying close at hand the Melbourne parliament could easily have found examples of much legislative folly. To cite but one example, the early closing law in Melbourne a few years ago, whereby shops could not be kept open after 7 p. m., proved utterly impracticable, robbing all the small suburban stores, which did their main business in the evening, of all chance of success, and creating such an oppression that the law was repealed in a few days. Coming to America they would quickly see that many of the evils under which the country labors today are created by governments or perpetrated by governments. It is as plain to all thinking men that the American tariff produces monopolies and trusts as that drink causes crime. Here steps in the protectionist in a certain locality. "Let us put up a woolen mill," he urges. "Let us pay something more than we pay now for woolen stuffs, so as to make it an object for someone to come in here to start a factory." In the same way those in another locality want a cotton mill, and in the next county an iron furnace. In a short time the consumer finds the country saddled with protected monopolies and he himself paying "something more" for everything he buys. The next natural step is some local legislation to curb the evils that class legislation created.

Governments may do much for commerce, but most of all by keeping their hands off. A river flows more smoothly when it follows its own course without aid or check. It will make its own bed better than the legislator can. The prying, mole-eyed busybody whose ignorance would lay its course and determine its bounds brings far greater evils than he can possibly prevent. The half-baked socialistic idea that by supervision here and restraints there legislators can make a country happy and prosperous, is a reaction towards primitive ideas that have been long since exploded by experience.

It is easy, as we have found in this country to accustom people to rely on government aid, provincial aid and all the bonuses they can get from plant legislators. It is not difficult, also, to see how it undermines character, destroys self-reliance and self-poise. A manly, capable, self-reliant people cannot be built up in this way. The desire of each man to improve his circumstances, to reap the reward of superior talent and energy and thrift is the very mainspring of the production of the world. To hold that a few men by legislation can conduct the industrial life of a people is the height of absurdity. Better to undo the evils caused by past legislation, retire many of our legislators, and then go on with our work like good citizens. The tendency indicated by this bill, if unchecked, can only result in great evil.

THE OLD CRY

The Toronto News, the Toronto World, and the other advocates of extreme protection, after the Toronto Globe with attempting to break up the Empire because it advocates a fair trade arrangement with the United States, an arrangement that shall not in any way interfere with the British preference. The advocates of high protection are really much less in favor of the British preference than is the Toronto Globe, but, as they are afraid of any movement looking toward the reduction of any of our protective duties, they are attempting to fight the reciprocity movement by asserting that it is disloyal and dangerous.

The people of this country are quite aware that it is not proposed to conclude any arrangement with the United States until the concessions to be given by both nations have been carefully considered and placed before the people on both sides of the line. If any proposal should be made which would seem to involve injury to Canada or to the Empire, that proposal could not be concealed, and there is not the slightest danger that it would be adopted.

The Toronto News has resurrected the phrase "Commercial Union," and is attempting to insinuate that any greater freedom of trade between the United States and Canada today must necessarily be found objectionable, even as the people of this country found "unrestricted reciprocity" objectionable in 1891. To this specious and dishonest line of argument, the Toronto Globe makes this straightforward reply, which may well be read with care by all who from this time forward may be following with interest the discussion of our trade relations with the republic south of us:

"Now, 'commercial union,' was more resurrected by the ex-Controller, was made forever impossible when in 1897 Mr. Fielding introduced the British preferential tariff. The Liberal party is pledged to maintain that preference to Great Britain as an integral part of its fiscal policy. Only a few weeks ago at Nelson Sir Wilfrid Laurier repeated that pledge and indicated that nothing that might be done to improve trade relations between Canada and the United States would be permitted to hamper the British preference. Canada regards Britain as her largest and most profitable export market, and she intends to continue the fiscal policy under which imports from Britain pay in most cases a less duty than similar imports from the United States. The Globe is heartily in favor of the British preferential tariff, and therefore is entirely opposed to 'reciprocity' in the sense in which the News is using the word. The reciprocity movement of twenty years ago meant in its essence free interchange of practically all the products of the United States and Canada and a common tariff against imports from all other countries. It was probably not a misnomer to call such an arrangement 'commercial union,' but the journalist who tries to pin the name to the present movement for a mutual removal or lowering of tariffs on certain selected articles is either a very innocent or a very disingenuous person. Reciprocity between Canada and the United States in the sense in which the word has been used in Canadian politics is impossible so long as the British preference remains. The Liberal party is pledged to the teeth to maintain the preference, and the Globe stands with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that issue. Therefore it is untrue that the Globe is promoting a reciprocity movement with the United States. The word is being used merely as a poli-

tical scarecrow. Instead of splitting hairs, would some of our kind Tory friends say how Canada's national interests would be imperiled by an arrangement that would give Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal-free entry into the United States and permit us in Ontario to bring in soft coal from Pennsylvania without paying three millions a year in duties into the Dominion treasury? Why not talk business?"

Reciprocity is a movement in the interest of the mass of Canadians generally. The British manufacturer is not interested in keeping United States products out of this country, unless by so doing he can increase the sale of his own products here; but the high protectionists for whom the Toronto News and the Toronto World are speaking are interested in keeping out of this market not only American goods of all kinds, but British goods of all kinds, in order that the protected interests of this country may make their own prices to the Canadian consumer in the absence of the balancing effect of healthful competition. Canada made it quite clear some years ago that she did not propose to allow even the United Kingdom to do her manufacturing, and that it was her purpose to grow into a powerful manufacturing nation herself. Canada will now make no arrangement that will lead to the injury of any Canadian interest of importance, manufacturing or otherwise. She will continue to give British goods a very marked preference in her markets, but, if a mutually profitable arrangement can be had with the United States, she will seek concessions of benefit to her consuming classes. New Brunswick is greatly interested in free coal, of which the Globe speaks. The Maritime Provinces generally object to any duties which assist in maintaining abnormal prices for goods which are necessities for the population generally. We have had enough of legislation for "the interests."

FINE CRUISERS

London cables announce that the new British cruiser Bristol, (Canada's new ones are to be of the Bristol class) made twenty-seven knots an hour on her trial trip, a pace greater than any previously recorded by a British warship larger than a torpedo boat or a destroyer.

The Bristol, which is the first of nine of her class, is a ship of 4,800 tons displacement, and is fitted with a new turbine called the Curtis, instead of the Parsons which has become so famous in connection with the British navy. Experts speak of the Bristol's trial as showing very high efficiency, and it is believed that the Curtis turbine will produce even more admirable results in other vessels of this class. These cruisers will all be named after British cities. With a speed of twenty-seven sea miles an hour they will be able to overtake the fastest merchant vessels afloat, and they will carry very formidable batteries for ships of their tonnage. Sir Charles Baresford, and many other naval authorities, have long been emphasizing the necessity for increasing Britain's cruiser strength, and the completion of the Bristol class will place the British navy far in advance of its rivals in point of ships designed for protecting the trade routes, or for the destruction of an enemy's commerce.

The Bristol will be the "cavalry" of the fleet. Conservative critics who were so eager to discredit Canada's navy will note, perhaps, that in Britain the Bristol is not referred to as a "tin-pot" vessel, but is regarded by naval and engineering authorities as the very latest word in cruisers.

A correspondent whose letter on road-making is published in this issue offers some advice marked by a deal of horse sense. Men of all shades of politics will do well to give it a careful reading.

"Emperor of America"

(From Punch of Sept. 14.)
Extracts from The Times, October 4, 1910.
(By Marconi Special Service from our Own Correspondent.)
New York, Oct. 3.—This morning Mr. Roosevelt, by a daring coup de main, overturned the Republican institutions under which these States have existed for one hundred and thirty-four years, possessed himself of the supreme executive power, and was proclaimed emperor of America. This astounding revolution has so far been unaccompanied by an effusion of blood. The secret, though it must have been known to hundreds of conspirators, had been well kept, and the paper has since been destroyed by an infuriated mob. Mr. Rockefeller has taken refuge in a church and refuses to come out. The emperor is now engaged in composing a message of 100,000 words strongly affirming both the Monroe doctrine and his own right to the imperial crown. As soon as the message has been delivered, congress is to adjourn for an indefinite period. Seen at 3 o'clock, the emperor said that if he had known what a bully thing a revolution was he would have started in much sooner. The order for the manufacture of the imperial crown has been entrusted to Messrs. Tiffany. It is to cost a million dollars, and is to be bigger and more brilliant than any other crown in existence.
(From the Spectator, Oct. 8, 1910.)
We cannot pretend to be surprised by the news which has reached us from

LONG STANDING SCIATICA

Completely Cured by One Box of Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets.
Sciatica is hard enough to endure, and harder still to cure, in many cases, with ordinary remedies. Caused, like rheumatism, by impurities in the blood, which in this case set up an irritation of the sciatic nerve, it is so difficult to get at with external applications that many sufferers try in vain to get relief.
Mr. Charles McEachern, of Summersville, P.E.I., was in just that position until he started to take Father Morrissey's "No. 7." He writes:
"After trying several doctors and spending large sums of money without avail, I was completely cured of Sciatica of long standing after using one package of your medicine (No. 7 for Rheumatism). No matter how long you have suffered from Sciatica or Rheumatism of joints or muscles—no matter how much medicine or liniment you have used without result—try Father Morrissey's No. 7 before you give up. It has restored health to many who were almost hopeless.
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Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA
By Henry H. Haight

From an address upon the completion of the Union Pacific railroad at Sacramento, May 8, 1869.

THE 14th day of this month terminates the first century of the occupancy of this state by the white race. One hundred years ago, on that day, the first settlement of white men was made within the borders of California. A party of immigrants then arrived, not in a luxurious passenger car, whirled along the dizzy heights and profound gulfs of the Sierras by a ponderous engine, wailing the echoes of the mountains with its roar and rattle, but by a Franciscan friar, not in quest of gold or office, or of a more comfortable home, but stimulated by religious zeal, and bearing the standard of the cross. After a laborious and painful journey overland through Mexico, Fr. Juan Crespi arrived at San Diego on the 14th day of May, 1769. Fr. Junipero Serra followed, arriving on the first day of July of the same year.

It seems singularly appropriate to signalize the centennial anniversary of the settlement of California by the completion of this crowning work of Saxon civilization, which links together in iron bonds the two great oceans of the world, and carries California at one bound into the center of the great family of nations.

If, after the lapse of this hundred years, the good friar could awake from his slumber to revisit the scenes of his self-denying labors, with what speechless amazement would he gaze upon the transformation wrought on these shores since his day! It is doubtful, however, whether the changes of the past hundred years, amazing as they have been, are more wonderful than those that will occur within the hundred years to come. Where is the fancy adventurous enough to conceive the changes to occur before the ceaseless course of time brings the second centennial anniversary of the settlement of California?

stability of government and believed in his policies to rally round his throne and person. He had, he said, entrusted the preservation of public order to the editorial board of the Outlook and any complaints must be addressed to them, though for his part he could not conceive that any loyal subject would want to complain of anything. The great policy of conservatism would now be carried out. His Majesty concluded by saying that he was having a bully time.

(Later.)
The New York American, in a special edition published at midday, calls upon the people to rise against the usurper Mr. Hearst. He has been arrested, and will be tried on a charge of treason. Mr. W. J. Bryan, in an interview, declares that he has suspected the emperor from the beginning. The triumph of the Democrats, he thinks, is now assured. The Evening Post denounces the emperor as an unscrupulous prevaricator, and declares that no self-respecting American can consent to bow the knee to Baal. The office of the paper has since been destroyed by an infuriated mob. Mr. Rockefeller has taken refuge in a church and refuses to come out. The emperor is now engaged in composing a message of 100,000 words strongly affirming both the Monroe doctrine and his own right to the imperial crown. As soon as the message has been delivered, congress is to adjourn for an indefinite period. Seen at 3 o'clock, the emperor said that if he had known what a bully thing a revolution was he would have started in much sooner. The order for the manufacture of the imperial crown has been entrusted to Messrs. Tiffany. It is to cost a million dollars, and is to be bigger and more brilliant than any other crown in existence.

Statistics for the Week.

There were sixteen deaths reported at the office of the board of health last week from the following causes:—Marasmus, pneumonia and cholera infantum, 2 each; enteritis, diarrhoea, meningitis, acute hepatitis, typhoid fever, disease of liver, ganglitis, peritonitis carcinoma of uterus, inflammation of bowels, one each.
Twelve marriages and fourteen births, of which ten were females, were reported at the office of Registrar John R. Jones during last week.

Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher

An old man held a place of power, and in his proud exalted hour, when clothed with prestige of a czar, the statesman came from near and far, and bowed in most effusive style, and fawned and cringed to gain his smile. They fawned and carried at his nod, they knelt beneath his chastening rod. And time rolled on, and it was plain that ended was the old man's reign; rude hands reached out and got his crown, and threw his rusty sceptre down; he was divorced from great affairs, and hustled down the palace stairs. And those who used to cringe and smirk at one got in their dirty work; their woe the fiercest, hardest kicks, they threw the large and ugly bricks, excited in an old man's grief, and turned to hail some new made chief. In any other human game, men will retain a sense of shame, assist in fair and decent play, and chase the crooked sport away; but when in politics they mix, they will not balk at shady tricks, or deeds ungrateful, mean and base, if they will help to win the race.
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