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ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1907

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 advance-
ment of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

CABINET MAKING
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is receiving a great
deal of advice from public and in
private in regard to reorganizing and
filling up the cabinet. The advice given
him in public—and the newspapers from
one end of the country to the other are
filled with it—cannot do great harm and
may do some good, for some of it is dis-
interested and represents a desire for
clean, efficient, democratic government.
The advice which the Premier is receiving
in private may be more influential than
the other. As to the nature of it the
country may be able to judge to some ex-
tent after the appointments have been
made. The task upon which the Premier
is engaged is the more difficult because
of the nature of the circumstances which
have made it necessary. The Prime Min-
ister's official family has frequently been
weakened by the loss of valued members
whose reputations were not impaired—
who were called to other spheres of activ-
ity, who accepted offices, who were re-
moved by death or who renounced some
cardinal policy of the administration. The
present cabinet situation spells out a differ-
ent story. There are vacant chairs which the
Premier and his remaining advisers cannot
regrain without considerable perturbation.
No doubt Sir Wilfrid is being pressed
to appoint as ministers men who can
carry this or that constituency—or whose
friends say they can—or this or that prov-
ince. But the country, beyond doubt,
hopes for the selection of men who have
more solid gifts than success in securing
votes or distributing patronage. It wants
men who are known to be not only able
but above suspicion, who are not only
capable of wisely administering Federal
departments but who will so administer
them as to promote economic and pro-
gressive government, who will be abso-
lutely independent of the corporations,
the "interests," and the grafters, who will
work for the Dominion of Canada and not
for a circle of friends who seek to profit
through influence at court, who will re-
gard the good of the country as a whole,
forgoing provincial lines, creeds, and
race, and who will have for their watch-
words honesty, progress, unity and patri-
otism.

Sir Wilfrid has not hesitated on some
occasions to take the grip with difficulties
man-fashion. He has lost some colleagues
of late through no fault of his own but
rather through their determination to go
through of political suicide. It is unques-
tionably the view of the people generally
that he could with advantage dispense
with a few more of his lieutenants, thus
making room for stouter and cleaner cabi-
net furniture. His course in these circum-
stances will command the thoughtful at-
tention of all Canada. It will judge him
by the advisers he selects. Recent de-
velopments have made courageous and
straightforward action absolutely neces-
sary. The country is waiting.

VISITING JOURNALISTS
A Toronto journal slyly warns the British
newspaper men who are visiting Can-
ada that they have had a chance to fortify their
information. It tells of a dinner at
which one of the representatives of a well
known London journal asked the Legis-
lative buildings were situated in Toronto
instead of in Montreal, expressing sur-
prise when informed that Montreal was in
another province. The story is somewhat
discouraging, particularly if it comes to
recall some of the statements written
about the Dominion by one or two of our
journalistic visitors of a few years ago.
One of them dwelt at length upon the
perils of inland navigation in Canada in
the winter, and another placed Ottawa
and Toronto on the St. Lawrence.
But these were exceptions. The pres-

ent hands of discoverers—for there are
two parties of them—will be of immense
service to the Empire, because, while they
may make a few mistakes due to the
great extent of our country, they will
spread before millions of readers in the
United Kingdom much accurate infor-
mation which will be new there, which is
greatly needed, and which will promote
a proper understanding of the great Do-
minion. The people in the Old Country—
not all, but a very great number—do not
know much about Canada and Canadians,
and therefore they misunderstand both
the land and the people. Compared with
twenty years ago the quick and constant
interchange of news and views and the
volume of business across the Atlantic
show a tremendous development, and
there is a much greater improvement in
sight, due in some measure to our growth,
the demands of expanding business, and to
the increase in immigration and travel.
The recognition that across the Atlan-
tic and Canada lies the natural highway
to the East is only now becoming gen-
eral in England. This great natural advan-
tage of situation, together with our riches
in natural resources and our rapidly grow-
ing population, cannot well fall to im-
press the trained observers of the British
press who are now on tour. One
playful Canadian observer expects to de-
tect in them that "certain condescension
toward foreigners" which offended a great
American on his first journey to England
many years ago, but if they had it when
they landed they will lose it during their
sweep through this land of magnificent
distances. They are welcome and we
shall hope that many of their fellows will
come after them.

WHAT WILL THEY OFFER?
Massachusetts, warning up for the state
campaign, is discussing with increasing at-
tention the value of Canadian trade,
devising ways and means to open our mar-
kets to the New England manufacturers.
The Boston Herald and Mr. Henry M.
Whitney, Democratic candidate for gov-
ernor, are growing quite enthusiastic about
Canada. Says the Herald of yesterday,
under the caption "Massachusetts' Inter-
est":

"Mr. Whitney repeats the warning given
by our Ottawa correspondent, that it is
hard to regain trade once lost.
"Canada is about to enter on a career
of development akin to the development
of the United States during the last fifty
years," he says, "but every day's delay in
establishing reciprocity between Canada
and the United States increases the risk
of our losing Canadian trade." And he
truly declares that "this is the great ques-
tion now before the people of Massachu-
setts."

"If it is not ordinary business sense to
seek the trade of the thriving millions
three hundred miles to the north of us,
instead of looking for less prosperous and
reliable customers a thousand miles far-
ther off? And is it not high time for
Massachusetts to vote as she thinks and
as her interests dictate on this question—
to lead the way, as she has so often done
on moral questions?"
The expressed fear of both the Herald
and Mr. Whitney is that we shall succeed
in improving our trade relations with
the United Kingdom that this market will
never be captured by the United States
in the way the manufacturers of that
country desire. The Herald urges the
United States to make such overtures to
Canada as will result in preventing us
from further expanding our trade with
England and the rest of the Empire. It
will be interesting to see how this idea
will succeed in New England, and how
far it will influence the Republican party.
There is no objection on this side of the
line over reciprocity, and there is no
present probability that the United States
will offer terms sufficiently inviting to in-
terest the people of the Dominion. In
the making of trade treaties our American
fellow resemble the Dutch, who were
famous for giving too little and asking too
much.

WHOSE CANAL?
The Americans are digging the Panama
canal, but whose ships will use it? Brit-
ain's chief, is the reply of even Amer-
ican reviewers who are giving the mat-
ter attention. This phase of the question
receives a striking illustration in the ac-
tion of the United States government in
hiring a British naval reserve steamer to
carry mail, passengers and freight be-
tween New York and Colon—"a thorough-
going British craft flying the flag of the
royal naval reserve, with a royal coat-of-
arms above the name Dunottar Castle on
the stern, and officers and sailors walk-
ing the decks in the royal naval reserve
uniform."

This steamer is a famous one. She car-
ried General Buller to South Africa early
in the war, and later she had two more
effective passengers in Lord Roberts and
General Kitchener. Her appearance in
her new role causes American journals to
comment freely upon the disappearance of
the American merchant marine in con-
trast to the vast extent and continued
expansion of British sea power, both mili-
tary and commercial. The Dunottar
writer, "will carry out to the Lethrus
the United States mails, materials and
supplies for the canal and such official
and unofficial passengers as may chance to
be going. Whenever she appears at either
Colon or New York, she will be a re-
minder that we cannot get out to the
American canal, which we are digging at
such a huge cost of money, without hiring
a steamer from abroad—and that when
the canal is completed it may float few
tons, our rivals in trade and possible
enemies in war."

The American war department, it ap-
pears, searched far and wide for an Amer-
ican steamship, but could find none for
the service, for "American ship owners are
not very numerous, and the industry as
a whole is undeniably feeble." The fact
that the Dunottar Castle is a British

naval reserve ship stirs the Boston Trans-
cript to these interesting reflections:
"The Dunottar Castle, by the way, is
herself the product of a protected indus-
try and a British industry at that. She
belongs to the fleet of the Union Castle
Line, which for many years has been re-
ceiving a generous subsidy from the British
and colonial governments. This subsidy
at the present time is \$80,000 a year.
Ships in receipt of it must be built on de-
signs approved by the British admiralty.
So it happens that the Dunottar Castle,
which the United States government has
hired, is a British man-of-war masquerad-
ing as a merchantman. She is, how-
ever, a man-of-war for which the British
admiralty has no present use—that is, she
is fifteen years or more old and is, there-
fore, regarded as antiquated in the
British service, though quite good enough
to loan to Uncle Sam. In the Boer war
the Dunottar Castle, as a British troop
ship, had the distinction of carrying out
to the Cape not only General Buller, who
failed, but Lord Roberts and Kitchener,
who succeeded."

"For three years or more the Dunottar
Castle has been laid up for sale on the
other side, but the price asked was so
high that she has found no purchaser.
Now she is hired out to the United States,
but it is essential that the Dunottar
Castle in all essentials remains a British
ship. She is in charge of naval reserve
officers and naval reserve crewmen, and
the servants are to be shipped from
among American citizens at the port of
New York. There was a time when the
episode like this would have stirred the
country, but we have grown used to see-
ing our flag whipped from the high seas
and there are those, though not of New
England, who apparently enjoy the spec-
tacle."

The Transcript, while arguing in sup-
port of a subsidy measure to promote
shipbuilding in the United States, pays a
fine tribute to the British merchant mar-
ine, and makes clear its conviction that
the chief business of the great canal will
be to accommodate British vessels.

TIGHT MONEY AND THE BUSI-
NESS OUTLOOK
Money scarcity and rising rates for
loans continue to excite discussion throug-
out the country and to cause speculation
as to the business outlook. The theory
that Canada is about to enter upon a
series of "lean" years is vigorously as-
sailed by the Monetary Times. This
financial journal finds a text in "a pitiful
story of the Dominion" published in the
London Economist under an Ottawa date
line. The Economist article contained the
following:

"Last winter was a hard one for all
railways, partly because of cold and stormy
weather, partly because of the glut of traffic.
Earnings fell accordingly, but are now re-
covering. There may be a short crop in
the West this year, the seed having
been sown late, in addition to which low
temperatures have prevailed since the
beginning of the season. The inflated price
of town lots and farm lands in the
West has suffered, and as the banks in
Winnipeg are taking in sail, money is
scarce. Severe losses have been incurred
by Ottawa and Toronto investors at Col-
lomb, where the mines are greatly over-
capitalized. Crops in the older provinces
look none too well, and there is a feeling
abroad that we are nearing the end of
the fat years."

The Times denies the existence of a
general "feeling that Canada is nearing
the end of the fat years." "When you
pay undue attention to a hedgehog," it
proceeds, "it rolls up and becomes an im-
penetrable ball. In a similar way, the
enterprising have been paying marked at-
tention to capital. Capital, like the hedge-
hog, has become cautious. We are cer-
tainly experiencing a lull. It requires no
deep knowledge of economics to observe
that the country is paying the cost of
rapid development. 'Nearing the end of
the fat years' is a sorry phrase. The country
is taking its breath for another com-
mercial spring. If there really exists abroad
the feeling which this particular Ottawa
opinion must have occurred in the
past few months."
Nevertheless there is much reason to
believe that the money market is going to
make the country cautious for some time
to come. The banks, in taking advantage
of the money situation, in sending large
sums to great cities in the United States
for short loans—in turning an honest penny
in short—have helped to produce a feel-
ing of uncertainty and hesitation which,
while it may not be justified by the finan-
cial and commercial condition of the Do-
minion, may not easily or soon be al-
layed. In the time the driving force of the
country's prosperity will reassert itself
and produce renewed confidence and buoy-
ancy. Meantime the tendency to button
up pockets seems likely to persist.

A STORM CENTRE
The pot boils in Morocco and conten-
tation of it stirs the capitals of Europe
—potably Paris, London, Madrid and Ber-
lin. France can scarcely hesitate to at-
tempt now, alone or in company, the
policy to which she was committed before
the German Emperor's frown caused her
to throw overboard Delcasse, her able
foreign minister, and assent to the refer-
ence of Moroccan trouble to the uneasy
conference at Algiers. The Moors have
supplied excuse enough to spur France to
radical action. The massacre of Europeans
at Casablanca should mean that as Mor-
occo cannot protect foreigners their own
governments must do so, even if a puny
expedition representing several pow-
ers prove necessary. It may be surmised
that should this course be taken, or should
France and Spain act jointly, Morocco
will join the long line of unruly countries
which have lost the number of their men
through long disregard of civilized usage.
Casablanca, of which we are hearing so
much just now, is one of the eight coast

towns for which the Algerians agreement
established a foreign-offered police force
of 2,000 men. This force has not yet been
organized, although the Swiss inspector-
general, who is in supreme command, was
reported to have arrived in Morocco
months ago. At Casablanca it was pro-
vided that the commanding officers should
be French and Spanish, and this fact
would relieve France from any suspicion
that she was feathering her own nest in
adopting radical measures—a suspicion
which would agitate Berlin should the
French become active in some quarter
where the Algerians agreement contem-
plated no French interference. Italy and
Spain, hearing of murdered subjects, are
eye upon the fate of Kaid McLean. And
the Kaiser would doubtless co-operate
with a readiness born of a desire both to
show his flag in a storm centre and to be
in at the finish when there might be spoils
to divide or over-zealous neighbors to re-
strain.

In urging immediate intervention, the
New York Herald points out that the
Moroccan question is anything but local:
"Europe cannot wash its hands of Mor-
occo. To do so would be to provide the
Mohammedan populations in Algeria,
Tunisia, Egypt and India with an ex-
ample that, if followed, would mean the
overthrow of European domination in
those countries. In the interests of Euro-
pe, to say nothing of the interests of
civilization, order must be brought out
of the chaos now existing in Morocco,
France, as the power most closely con-
nected and best equipped with means for
prompt action, is the one to take the task
in hand. Any further hesitation would be
criminal."

So the eyes of the world shift from
the Hague to the desert, to the captains
and the shouting.

THE ELECTIONS
There is little reason to believe that the
Federal elections will be brought on this
year although there has been considerable
talk about such a possibility. In reality
it does not make much difference when
the elections come, but it is important
that the people have fair warning of an
appeal to the country in order that it may
not be necessary to vote upon ill-digested
issues. It is a party custom to shout
about the necessity for saving the country
and often not the party generally so much
as the party machine which has much
cause for hope or fear.

If the electors have sufficient warning
of an election, and if the issues are fairly
and thoroughly presented to them, they
may fall into the good habit of voting
for their best interests and those of the
country rather than for the mere interests
of professional politicians. The country
and the parties would be the better for
the whole lot of salvation, doubtless, but
the voters who impartially regard the good
of the Dominion as a whole, and who
give the issues broad and honest consid-
eration on their merits, will be likely to
choose representatives to their own liking
rather than the volunteer candidates who
want to save the country in their own
fashion, and incidentally to repay them-
selves at their own rating for doing so.

The red-fire and enthusiasm of party
demonstrations, even the fighting spirit
which bids some men vote first and ex-
amine the candidate and the issue after-
wards, should not serve to carry into
possession men who are having the mat-
ter decided in Parliament. It would be
unfair to judge every constituency by its
representative before he has been exposed
to the temptations of public life; but if he
has been tried and found to yield to the
fascination of the evils of politics the con-
stituency which re-elects him will surely
deserve the scorn of more thoughtful con-
stituencies.

It is a time of big transactions in Can-
ada. The people are making money, and
they do not readily give to public ques-
tions the thought and attention which
they demand. At such a time the need
for a full and fair presentation of politi-
cal news is very great. When the elec-
tors are supplied with facts rather than
party fiction they will be much less likely
to follow blindly the advice of leaders
great or small whose aim is party or
personal success rather than good gov-
ernment. It is lack of information which
makes it possible for graft, sectionalism,
opportunism and allied evils to obtain a
serious hold in Canada. Publicity in these
days of growth is the friend of honesty.
Honesty is the corner stone of sound gov-
ernment and enduring national accom-
plishment.

The country has forgiven many public
men whom it knew to be guilty, but its
leniency has not been justified by events.
Too often the men who were excused, and
others of like character, jumped to the
conclusion that the public was deceived,
and acted on that assumption. The re-
sult bids fair to be a reaction and a de-
mand that men in public life must be
above suspicion or make way for others.
This year or next, the elections should
find the people ready to cast a thought-
ful vote. Such a vote would improve the
tone of public life so materially that even
the doubtful elements in politics would
take the hint.

"JOURNALISTIC SPECULATIONS"
Under this caption the Globe on Sat-
urday discussed with evident solicitude
the editorial control of The Telegraph, the
virtues of Mr. S. D. Scott, and the ethics
of journalism. The Globe's manner, in
this brilliant article, was at times pointi-
ng, and at times priggish; but even the
manierisms were not sufficient wholly to
conceal the sweet character of the writer's
motives. It was to be seen clearly enough
that the Globe's ill expressed desire was
to add somewhat to the sunshine of the
community by a cheery word about its
neighbors. We will take the will for the
deed.

The Globe's outspoken tribute to Mr.
Scott does that sterling newspaper man
no more than justice. It comes with all

the more grace from the Globe because of
the fact that Mr. Scott, when he edited
the Sun, found it necessary more than
once to denounce with some severity the
annexationist propaganda carried on,
sometimes tentatively and at others with
considerable effrontery, in this Loyalist
city. One hopes that in mentally review-
ing Mr. Scott's many admirable attributes
the Globe did not overlook his readiness
to rebuke anything like a sneaking ten-
dency to discredit British connection.

So much for the Globe's "journalistic
speculations." This word may, perhaps,
be added with propriety—that the Globe is
not in a position to speak either for Lib-
erals or Conservatives. As for the
"rumors" which it says are afloat, the
Globe might readily have ascertained their
value, or rather lack of it, by inquiry had
its object been to print the truth.

THE WINTER PORT
The annual dispute over the choice of
steamship berths is beginning early this
year. The steamship companies are pre-
paring to handle here next winter a re-
cord breaking freight, and each line is
naturally seeking such wharf accommoda-
tion as will permit of rapid transhipment
of freight. If the men who are responsible
for harbor development had lived up to
the various declarations they have made
there would be ample terminal and wharf-
facilities before next November, and the
steamship companies would not have to
engage in the annual wrangle. The C.
P. R. brings the freight, and it has its
own steamers to load. It is not strange
that the other steamship lines do not care
to take second place.

Again and again the aldermen have
given assurance that everything would be
all right on the West Side this year;
yet today there is great uncertainty and
some probability that the closing of the
St. Lawrence will find St. John three
months or more behind the demands of the
business offering. In a week or two we
may expect to hear that the little city
desires and the famous "orange peel" ma-
chine are to be ordered into service in an
attempt to rush to completion work that
should have been done a month ago.

Dredgers, wharf builders and warehouse
contractors are at odds, and there is no
director of public works to straighten mat-
ters out and keep them going along the
right lines. The Mayor has no authority,
and the board of works is not in any sense
a reliable or business-like body. The con-
ditions make for delay and poor service.
If the public may rely upon several of
the reports in circulation it is about time
that a meeting of representative business
men was called to inquire into the whole
winter port situation.

NOTE AND COMMENT
Cores is misguided enough to kill some
Japanese soldiers. The error is natural
but costly.

Socialists are talking of Haywood as a
presidential candidate. The greater jury
might find him guilty of impertinence.

Cabinet making at Fredericton, as at
Ottawa, goes slowly. Probably Frederic-
ton is waiting to see what Ottawa does.

One or two stray shots from country
newspapers at The Telegraph and The
Times suggest that the grafters have a
few advocates left.

Earl Grey's message to the Ottawa old
boys has the right ring. It unites faith
and patriotism, and it will awaken an
echo wherever it is read.

The Springfield strike—the twenty-first
in eighteen years—bids fair to be a stub-
born one. Everyone concerned will suffer
by the disturbance, and the public will
pay the expenses as usual.

Britain's home fleet was on parade on
Saturday, its 200 ships of war constituting
the most impressive display of naval
power the world has known. And this
fleet was but one of several.

Standard Oil, having been fined \$20,
240,000, it may be that something is being
done to check rebelling. Of course the
company will appeal, and whatever the
public gets out of the case the long drawn
out proceedings will fatten no end of
lawyers.

The turbine Cunarder Lusitania, on a
trial trip, sustained a speed of more than
24 knots over a 1200-mile course. Britain
is about to regain the blue ribbon for
speed in the Atlantic. It is now held by
Germany. A ship like this Cunarder
could run from Liverpool to St. John in
less than four and a half days.

FORMER ST. JOHN
CLERGYMAN IS
HERE FROM JAPAN

Rev. Benjamin Chappell Talks of the
People and Conditions.

Rev. Benjamin Chappell, B. A., B. D.,
a former pastor of Carmarthen street,
Queen square and Portland Methodist
churches of this city, preached at both
services in Centenary to good sized con-
gregations Sunday. He has for the last
eighteen years been connected with the
educational work of the Episcopal Meth-
odist church of the United States in
Tokio, Japan.

This mission has both an academy and
college in the capital. In the first there
are 300 pupils, with 100 in the college.
For some years he has had full charge
of the whole work.

To a Japanese reporter Sunday Mr.
Chappell said that there are very few
foreigners in Tokio in comparison with
Yokohama and Kobe, the great commer-
cial centres of the empire.

An opinion has been formed in the
United States and perhaps to a greater or
less extent in Canada, he said, that the
Japanese are treacherous and not to be
trusted. This, he said, is hardly just.
There are three classes in Japan, the
samurai or warrior class, the merchants
and the farmers. The samurai have a
code of honor which obliges them to deal
justly with one another and with stran-
gers and if one breaks it he is expected to
commit suicide at once. The result is
that no more honorable class of men is to
be found.

The merchant Rev. Mr. Chappell de-
scribes as a totally different man. He is
cunning and unscrupulous and will make
a contract with a foreigner and break it
without compunction if he thinks it to his
advantage. It is the behavior of this
class, Mr. Chappell said, which has brought
so much reproach upon Japan.

The farmers are a simple hearted race,
very kindly disposed towards strangers,
but superstitious and as a rule ignorant.
The prevailing religions of Japan are
Shintism and Buddhism. In the cities and
towns it is to be found the philosophic
Buddhism but in the country the religion
is degraded by all kinds of superstitions
rites.

Since the introduction of the Christian
religion, Rev. Mr. Chappell said, there is
no doubt that the Japanese nation as a
whole has improved in morals. The two
most besetting sins are lying and lust.
The natives under the samurai do not
look upon lying as at all serious, indeed
it is almost a necessary part of life. The
women of Japan are pure, the charge
of lust being entirely with the men. This
arises from the institution of concubinage.
All Japanese have one legal wife and as
many others as they can support. This
system, he thinks, however, is on the
wane and after the death of the present
emperor will probably cease.

Rev. Mr. Chappell left Japan last No-
vember. At that time he said the first
murderings of the trouble with the United
States were heard. He imagined that at
the bottom it was caused by the desire
on the part of the Japanese to be re-
cognized by the western nations as their
equals. This was the more likely be-
cause they had always looked upon the
United States as their trusted friend.
When he was leaving Tokio the teach-
ers in the college held a meeting to bid
him farewell. At this one of those present
said, "You will see many peoples and we
want you to tell them that we have not
the big head because we won the war with
Russia but that we are trying to make
ourselves their equals." They are trying
to do this, he said, along educational lines
and their advance in this particular has
been very rapid. The government has
founded excellent schools and so great is
the desire of the people for enlightenment
that Japan has the largest percentage of
school attendance in the world, more
than 90 per cent of the children being
present at the sessions.

EXAMINATION RESULTS
ARE ANNOUNCED

Names of Those Who Passed Univer-
sity Matriculation and High School
Leaving.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 2.—The results
of the recent university matriculation and
High school leaving examinations were
announced this morning and show that
Miss Isabel F. H. Thomas, daughter of
A. Duncan Thomas, leads the province.
Miss Thomas' school work has been mark-
ed by brilliancy since she was in the pri-
mary grades.

This is also the sixth time in the last
seven years that a Fredericton High
school student has led the province in
these examinations.

There were 114 candidates taking the
matriculation examinations and six tak-
ing the High school leaving examinations.
Of those for matriculation, 107 took the
subjects required for entrance on the arts
course of the university and of these ten
passed in the first division, fifty in the
second, twenty in the third, twenty-three
in the third conditionally and four failed.

Of the seven candidates who took the
subjects required for engineering, two
passed in the second division and five in
the third.

Of the six candidates for leaving, one
passed in the second division, two in the
third, two in the third conditionally and
one failed.

The following are the candidates for
matriculation and junior leaving who passed
in the first and second divisions, ar-
ranged in the order of the highest aver-
ages:

- Isabel F. A. Thomas, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Harry D. Macaulay, St. John High School.
- Wm. H. Hoyt, St. John High School.
- Edith D. Wallace, St. John High School.
- Olive Allen Wilson, New Westminster (B. C.).
- Amy Napier, St. John High School.
- Wm. H. Irving, Moncton Grammar School.
- Margaret McD. Wilson, New Westminster (B. C.).
- Carley Steves, Fredericton Grammar School.

- Second Division.
- Jeanette A. Ken, St. John High School.
- Etha V. Pooley, St. John High School.
- S. Leon Price, Sussex Grammar School.
- Mary E. Everett, Fredericton Grammar School.
- James Carnwath, Riverside Grammar School.
- Roy A. Davidson, St. John High School.
- Edward Haining, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Glady M. Waters, St. John High School.
- George H. McNeil, Florenceville Consolidated School.
- Helen Grace Kirk, Sussex Grammar School.
- Mary L. Corbett, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Paul M. Greg, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Douglas James Barclay, New Westminster (B. C.).
- Stephen H. Irving, Moncton Grammar School.
- Frances F. Fotheringham, St. John High School.
- H. Lester Smith, St. John High School.
- Edith M. Maple, St. John High School.
- Elice Mackay, Moncton Grammar School.
- Georgina Bridges, St. John High School.
- Georgina MacAdam, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Walter K. Willis, St. John High School.
- Joseph Sweeney, St. Vincent's Convent.
- Mary Eliza Mack, New Westminster (B. C.).
- Harry W. White, St. John High School.
- Katherine Higgins, St. Vincent's Convent.
- Grace E. Allingham, St. John High School.
- Guy Gillette, Woodstock Grammar School.
- Samuel Nelson, St. John High School.
- Gertrude Russell, Chatham Grammar School.
- Walter M. Gleason, St. Stephen High School.
- Bestie E. Kilburn, Andover Grammar School.
- Margaret Kennedy, St. Vincent's Convent.
- Grace D. O'Neill, St. Vincent's Convent.
- Hayward C. Kingsford, Fredericton Grammar School.
- Reginald M. McLean, Woodstock Grammar School.
- Chester A. M. Earle, St. John High School.
- Ernest L. Gunter, St. John High School.
- Regina Mitchell, St. Vincent's Convent.
- Boyd D. Earle, St. John High School.
- Charles S. MacLean, Campbellton School.
- Wm. A. Ross, St. John High School.
- Alva Burnside, Moncton Grammar School.
- Donald Edward Murphy, New Westminster (B. C.).
- Walter C. Lawson, St. Stephen High School.
- Harold B. Murray, Moncton Grammar School.

Engineering Candidates—Second Division.
Clyde Robinson, Riverside Grammar School.
Charles G. McQuibban, Moncton Grammar School.

Leaving Candidates—Second Division.
Robert J. Rush, Fredericton Grammar School.
The names of those who passed in
divisions one and two are given.

SHORT LOBSTERS
COST HIM DEARLY

Here's a Man Fined \$1,255 for Vio-
lation of Law.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—One of the
heaviest fines ever known in this state
for violation of the short lobster law, was
imposed today when Ellis Wilbur, of
Little Compton, was fined \$1,255.
The seizure was made today, Wilbur
is said to have had 231 lobsters which
were under the legal length.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT
NARROWLY AVERTED

Big C. P. R. Pile Driver at Union
Street Within an Ace of Falling Into
Slip Saturday Afternoon.

But for the presence of mind of the pilot
of the huge pile driver, at work at Union
street, Carleton, between 3 and 4 o'clock
Saturday afternoon, a number of laborers
employed by R. Roberts' Sons, might have
been crushed out of all recognition.

The pile driver had lifted three pieces
of spiling, and in raising another load the
heavy piece caught in the pile of logs.
The crane continued to hoist, and so great
was the strain that the wheels on the far
side of the car on which the heavy ma-
chine stands were lifted clear from the
track. The gap between the wheels and
the rail was widening every moment, and
the pile driver was almost overbalanced
when the danger was seen by the pilot.
He shouted "Let her go," and the en-
gine at once loosened the winch. The
big machine slowly regained its position
and the danger was averted.

It is believed by those who saw the
situation