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Maple Leaf forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
**and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1913.

**A VITAL QUESTION—MONEY FOR**  
**THE FARMER**

New Brunswick's need for more farmers  
and more productive farms, for a plan  
that will bring more of its land under  
the plow and give the owner more profit  
per acre, has long been plain. Nova  
Scotia's case is practically the same. Both  
provinces have suffered from the defeat of  
reciprocity, and both have lacked suffi-  
ciently courageous and progressive local  
government action for the promotion of  
agriculture. In this respect our own pro-  
vince has lagged behind Nova Scotia,  
whose Agricultural College at Truro, must  
not be forgotten. Yet the main problem  
is unsolved in both provinces. A most  
important set of suggestions on the sub-  
ject appear in the New Year's edition of  
the Halifax Chronicle, and so well do  
these apply to conditions in New Brun-  
swick we produce this summary of them:

1.—Nova Scotia has seven million  
acres of uncultivated land available for  
agricultural purposes.

2.—The farmer is the backbone of  
the country; Nova Scotia has room for  
many more.

3.—Various reasons have contrived  
to make farming less lucrative and the  
farmer's conditions of life more diffi-  
cult.

4.—Agricultural colleges, experi-  
mental farms and other aids have materi-  
ally helped. But these are not enough.

5.—The college must be taken to the  
farmer. He must be given instruction  
on his own land.

6.—The farmer needs cheap money  
to remodel his business, improve his  
farm, and increase his production.

7.—The development of the banking  
system has robbed him of his market  
for cheap money.

8.—The credit of the province, placed  
behind the farmer, would enable him to  
borrow to advantage.

9.—The province can borrow money  
at four per cent, and, by organizing  
a system of loan companies, make it  
available to the farmer at a reasonable  
rate of interest.

10.—It has been done elsewhere,  
and built up nations from countries with  
fewer natural advantages than Nova  
Scotia—witness Denmark, Germany,  
Prussia and France.

11.—Why not do the same thing for  
the farmers of Nova Scotia?

The Chronicle does not propose cheap-  
money as a cure-all for the agricultural  
situation. It says that good roads, wider  
markets, cheap telephones, and other im-  
provements are necessary and must come.  
It suggests that the local government  
launch a rural betterment policy, including  
good roads and cheap telephones, and  
cheap money. It devotes several columns  
to a well-reasoned analysis of its plan to  
provide the necessary working capital, and  
urges upon all the duty of giving these  
proposals support. Nova Scotia is not yet  
willing to admit that it is behind Den-  
mark in dealing with problems of vital  
concern to the people. And what about  
New Brunswick?

**THE BALKANS—AFTER PEACE**

Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall  
continue to live there or be sent to bed  
and his days in Asia, the Balkan situation  
will present many difficulties. When the  
Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish  
territory three autonomous states—Bul-  
garia, Serbia, and Montenegro—it hardly  
could anticipate the nation growth and  
self-consciousness that they were to de-  
velop. Greece dreams of a Greater Hella-  
dote as seriously as the most ardent Ger-

man patriot thinks of the Pan-Germanic  
future; Servia, with a population of less  
than three millions, cherishes the strong  
est aspirations for a Greater Servia; Mon-  
tenegro, whose total inhabitants would  
only make an average sized city, expects  
not only the fruits of this present war  
but also to be a great power, and some-  
times hopes to add Herzegovina and other  
territory to her domain. Bulgaria hopes  
to be central among the lesser actors on  
the European stage, or even dreams of  
changing from a nation into an empire.

The clashing ambitions of these states  
will begin to count when Turkey stops  
her hems and haws, surrenders her suzer-  
ainty over states that never acknowledged  
it, and settles down to the work of inter-  
nal regeneration, or to the interrupted  
business of dying. They are united now  
by a common hatred, but this will prove  
an indifferent bond of union when the  
fear of the enemy is removed. For some  
inscrutable reason the Greeks have ad-  
vertised their dissensions to the world; at  
the very time when everything turned on  
their maintaining a united front against a com-  
mon enemy. They have sharply criticized  
the Bulgarians for accepting a truce before  
the besieged places and Tchaudja had  
fallen. The Bulgarians have borne the  
brunt of the war and a serious proportion  
of their army has fallen. Greece may be  
desirous of further weakening its ally, but  
perhaps the real explanation of her atti-  
tude is found in her anxiety over the fu-  
ture of Salonica and Janina. The Greeks  
appear to think that if Bulgaria could be  
induced to make further conquests in  
Thrace, their own claim for compensation  
in Western Macedonia and Salonica would  
be improved.

At any rate, the situation confronting  
Europe when peace is signed will be as  
difficult as any ever settled by diplomacy.  
The racial antipathy which this war has  
loosed is an intensified blood feud handed  
down from father to son for generations.  
The sympathies of the modern world go  
out to the Balkan nations; but it is not  
difficult to construct a case for Turkey.  
The outrages against the Macedonian  
Christians, which were the ostensible cause  
of the war, are not all to be laid upon  
Turkey. It is a difficult judgment whether  
responsibility for the civil wars that have  
ravaged Macedonia is upon the Moslem  
conscience or upon the conscience of the  
Christian nations that have deliberately  
permitted Macedonia to be turned into a  
shambles. If the Allies receive sympathy  
on the ground that they represent the up-  
rising of a native race against a foreign  
conqueror, it may be noted that the oc-  
cupation of a territory for five hundred  
years represents a pretty good claim to  
overlordship. The Turks overran the Bal-  
kans three hundred years before France  
acquired Alsace.

This perhaps final battle in the old war  
of the Cross against the Crescent may as-  
sure the freedom of the Balkans, but the  
end is not yet. The Allies must settle  
among themselves, in the first instance,  
the re-drawing of the Balkan map. It will  
perhaps be re-drawn again when the Pow-  
ers meet to settle their differences by a  
conference. From the international point  
of view, the entire present war, from its  
origins and its battles to the treaty of  
peace, is but a phase of the struggle be-  
tween rival coalitions for the domination  
of Europe and the control of the known  
world.

"The agony of European Turkey  
has begun," said a keen German editor re-  
cently, "and the question, whether the  
Balkans politically and economically shall  
belong to an alliance or confederation of  
states under Russian influence and depend-  
ency, or remain open to German expan-  
sion, will be a matter of life or death to  
Germanic growth, influence, and life, and  
be finally answered and decided by the  
sword." This is the real danger in the  
Balkan situation.

In the meantime the war has put an end  
to an unbroken chronicle of oppression,  
murder, and massacre. It has broken  
down the Turkish experiment of self-gov-  
ernment, and left for future experiments  
to answer the question whether political  
progress and constitutional government is  
to be a monopoly of European peoples.

**THE NAVY ISSUE**

The Standard editorially endorses The  
Telegraph's statement that a majority of  
the peoples' representatives must have  
their way. After making this delightful  
editorial concession to modern thought, our  
contemporary enters upon a labored de-  
fence of Mr. Borden's naval policy, going  
back three years in an attempt to show  
that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's earlier policy  
was inadequate. There can be no objection  
to that sort of explanation, because all  
Liberals delight to go back to the un-  
animous resolution passed in 1909, at the  
time when Mr. Foster delivered his great  
speech in favor of a truly Canadian navy,  
which speech neither he nor Mr. Borden  
has yet been able to answer. Mr. Borden  
has not yet outlined his permanent naval  
policy, and that is the kind of policy most  
needed.

The Liberals agree that while there is  
no emergency any more than there was  
three years ago, Canada should take steps  
to strengthen the Imperial forces at sea.  
But the Liberals say that Canada should  
not only provide ships, but that it should  
build them as soon as it can, and that  
it should man and maintain the vessels it  
places in service. So far as the immediate  
present is concerned, the Liberals would  
maintain the ships which are to be pro-  
vided, while Mr. Borden and the Standard  
ask the people of the United Kingdom  
to maintain as well as to man them.

Mr. Borden's Nationalist allies de-  
nounced the Laurier naval policy from the  
households because they said it would lead  
to the sons of French-Canadians being dis-  
embodied in foreign wars. Mr. Borden,  
as the Toronto Star pointedly presents the  
case, has avoided that disagreeable pos-  
sibility. In commenting upon his perfor-  
mance the Star brings out the weaknesses of  
the policy which so delights the Standard.  
Thus, the Star says:

Some of Mr. Borden's Quebec allies  
raved on the political stump against  
the Laurier naval policy as one which

would send their sons to be disem-  
bodied in British wars. Mr. Borden  
has framed a policy which would send  
the sons of every class to war. He has  
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would send the sons of every class to war.

When these vessels come to Quebec  
or Halifax, Canadians can view them  
and know that for every puff of smoke  
the British taxpayer furnished the coal.  
We can admire the vessels with their  
charity feeling that while they bear  
"historic Canadian names" there is not  
on board the son of a Canadian mem-  
ber of Parliament, colonel, or million-  
aire, whose handsome salary the British  
taxpayer does not pay.

The policy put forward by Mr. Borden  
is indefensible as it stands. When Canada  
builds a ship, why should she not main-  
tain it? The vessel should be ours from  
tip to tip. To be sure, we cannot, at the  
moment, supply the trained men to man  
the ship, but we can furnish the trained  
treasurer to handle the pay-roll.

The Standard fears Liberal obstruction.  
It is more likely that Mr. Borden will  
adopt the salient features of the Laurier  
policy. The thing to be kept in mind is  
that if Canada is going to assist in Im-  
perial defence, provision must be made not  
only for a money gift but for Canadian  
service in training, in construction, in  
supply, and, if need be, in blood as well  
as in treasure. Mr. Borden has played a  
politician's part in this matter. Sir Wil-  
frid Laurier's policy is along the true line  
of Imperial consolidation.

**WHAT THE PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE**

Woodrow Wilson said in one of his  
speeches during the campaign, "I am ac-  
cused of being a radical. If I go to go to  
the root is to be a radical a radical I am."  
After all, everything that flowers in  
beauty in the air of heaven draws its fair-  
ness, its vigor, from its roots; nothing  
living can blossom into fruitfulness un-  
less through nourishing stalks deplanted in  
the common soil. Up from that soil, up  
from the silent bosom of the earth, rise  
the currents of life and energy. Up from  
the common soil, up from the great heart  
of the people rise joyously today streams  
of hope and determination that are bound  
to renew the face of the earth in glory.  
I tell you that the so-called radicalism of  
our time is simply the efforts of nature to  
release the generous energies of our people.  
This great American people is at the  
bottom, just, virtuous and hopeful; the  
roots of its being are in the soil of what  
is lovely, pure, and of good report; and  
the need of the hour is just that radical-  
ism that will clear the way for the aspira-  
tions of a sturdy race.

The president-elect intends to make the  
institution express the highest impulses of  
human nature, instead of brutal, or  
mechanical conditions. It is a large task,  
in which even failure is honorable. Our  
programme, his task is rendered easier  
because of the definiteness of public opin-  
ion. What do the people say? What  
do they want? Is always a question with  
the politician. He must distinguish be-  
tween a true public opinion and a popular  
impression. The one requires earnest at-  
tention and discussion for a considerable  
time, and when reached is always signifi-  
cant, even if mistaken. Current talk or  
print is a most uncertain index to it, and  
it rarely exists regarding matters of tem-  
porary interest. A popular impression,  
on the other hand, is facile, shallow,  
transient. The more one studies the popu-  
lar impression the less seriously he will  
take it. But the one message that will  
come to Dr. Wilson, very definitely, from  
the great heart of the people, is that ex-  
cessive protection must be removed from  
the tariff. He will have to do it in a way  
that it will stay done. In this he will be  
opposed by the professional politician, but  
Mr. Wilson is not an amateur. He may  
raise politics to the level of a profession  
and fix its roots in the soil of what is  
lovely and of good report.

Dr. Wilson says regarding the  
streams of wholesome strength rising from  
the soil of the common people, he is abun-  
dantly supported by history. Radical move-  
ments aiming to extend the application of  
higher sentiment have generally been pushed  
on by the common people, rather than  
by the privileged orders, or by conspicu-  
ous leadership of any sort. This is true,  
not only of Christianity in all ages, but  
of the many phases of modern democracy  
and freedom. It is the common people  
that bear the voice of the true reformer  
gladly and give him his message. Miss  
Jane Addams, from her large experience,  
has advanced a theory, far from absurd,  
that even the confused and depraved  
masses of our cities, collected from all  
lands by immigration, are likely to be the  
initiators of new and higher ideals for  
civilization. In the promiscuous mingling  
everything is cancelled but human nature,  
and they are thrown back upon that for-  
new start. Politicians and other seeking  
selfish ends, few common things, and grow  
to a new human nature, ready into it  
to distrust corruption and disregard for  
honor they find in their own spirits.

It is the weakness of the professional poli-  
tician. He loses his insight into what is  
best in human nature, and destroys him-  
self in his attempt to debauch society.  
It is possible that the country has found  
in Dr. Wilson a true radical. He may be  
able to perceive and express what the  
people have already felt. They have  
chosen him for that purpose, and they are  
often ahead in their choice. But it is  
seldom that the leader who comes to de-  
clare to men what is wrong, and to show  
the way out, is found among the digni-  
taries of the church, the state, the culture,  
that is, High rank binds those who live  
in it with close ties to what is, even  
though often it ought not to be. Dr.  
Wilson has as great an opportunity as any  
man since Lincoln.

**"NOT EVEN THE DAY IN THE MUD"**

"Eh, alenahac atom!" may well have  
been the exclamation of Mr. Borden on  
discovering that his course on the navy  
question was not in accord with the views  
of his ally—Henri Bourassa. The meaning  
of the exclamation is: "Not even the day  
of the mud." The history of the saying  
is interesting. King Ben Abit, of Seville,  
did many acts of gallantry to satisfy the  
whims of his wife, Romaguia. She al-  
ways had some caprice, and her lord ever  
was willing to gratify it. On one occa-  
sion, Romaguia being in her apartment  
which overlooked the river, saw a woman  
without shoes or stockings kneeling mud  
on the banks of the river for the purpose  
of making bricks. When Romaguia saw  
this she began to cry, and the King begged  
to know the cause of her grief. She re-  
plied: "It is because I am not free to do  
as I please; I cannot do as yonder woman  
is doing."

The king, in order to please her, ordered  
a lake at Cordova to be filled with mud-  
water in place of ordinary water; and,  
to procure mud, he had this filled with  
sugar, powdered cinnamon, and ginger,  
beautiful flowers, amber, and such and  
so many other fragrant spices and per-  
fumes as could be procured; and, in place  
of straw, he ordered to be placed ready,  
small sugar canes. Now, when the lake  
was full of such mud, the king informed  
Romaguia that she might take off her  
shoes and stockings and enjoy herself by  
making as many bricks as she pleased.

The next day, taking a fancy for some-  
thing not immediately procurable, she be-  
gan complaining as before. The king en-  
deavored to know the cause. "How can I  
refrain from complaining," she said, "when  
you never do anything to please me." The  
king, seeing that he had done so much to  
please her and gratify her caprices, and  
feeling now at his wit's end, exclaimed  
in Arabic, "Eh, alenahac atom!" that is  
to say, that, although all the rest had  
been forgotten, she might at least have  
remembered the mud he had prepared to  
honor her.

Mr. Borden has sacrificed everything, not  
even excepting honor, for his ally Bour-  
assa, but to no avail. He stooped to con-  
fession, and secured nothing but a constitu-  
tional bias. Mr. Bourassa today has more  
respect for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who stood  
upon principle and refused all compro-  
mise, than he has for the man who  
attempted to do so much for him. This  
is not due to ingratitude on the part of  
the Nationalist. Ingratitude is not Mr.  
Bourassa's great vice. It is rather due to  
the fact that he is too clear-headed to be  
taken in by Mr. Borden's policy of  
benevolence. He does not want Canada  
to be drawn into the vortex of European  
militarism. Bourassa has been trying to  
satisfy the supposed whims of National-  
ists and the copies of ultra-Imperialists,  
instead of devising a statesmanlike and de-  
liberate solution of a situation that is re-  
quiredly difficult. The problem requires  
the discernment and imagination of a  
statesman for its full settlement; Mr.  
Borden brings to it the qualities of a dan-  
cing master, and the section of his follow-  
ers to whom he was most anxious to please,  
Mr. Borden's new policy will not stand  
for Mr. Borden's new policy money pro-  
pense. "Not even the day of the mud,"  
will move him to remember past favors.

What Mr. Borden needs in his cabinet  
is men of vision and of outlook to advise  
with. His ablest man has left him, and  
if Mr. Foster were to retire, there would  
be an absolute intellectual equality among  
the others. Removing the men of distinc-  
tion is one way of securing intellectual  
equality.

**THE MAN IN THE PULPIT**

A big Scotchman, who once was a rail-  
road porter in Renfrewshire, has come  
from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be-  
come pastor of one of the most important  
Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto  
is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich  
of late years and is not without its lean-  
ing toward the world, the flesh, and the  
devil. Therefore wayfarers men in other  
cities will regard with some curiosity the  
manner in which John McNeil will attack  
the problem before him.

Curiosity of this kind is whetted some-  
what by reading of certain incidents in  
McNeil's career. Once, in Glasgow, when  
his front pews were filled with wealthy  
"pillars of the church" in the form of rich  
business men, the big man took for his  
text: "The Church of Christ is Built Upon  
the Laws of the Apostles and the Prophe-  
tets." Having announced these words as  
the basis for his discourse, he suddenly  
leaned far out of the pulpit and shook  
his hand over the kneeling gentleman in  
the front seats, crying to them in a great  
voice: "Do you hear that, you down there  
with the big stomachs, and the white  
vests? Don't you think for one moment  
you hold up a church?" Yet it is recorded  
of him that with one possible exception  
no church ever parted from him willingly.

The exception was in London. He went  
from a big church in Edinburgh to London  
in 1889 to Regent's Square, one of the  
most wealthy and exclusive congrega-  
tions in London. He felt that the audi-  
ence was never large enough, and that it  
ever lacked warmth. Therefore he decided  
to change things. One Sunday one of his  
wealthy deacons was horrified, on ap-  
proaching the church a few minutes before  
sermon time, to find McNeil in front of  
the big door, without a gown, calling on  
passing pedestrians to enter and hear the  
gospel. This was too great a shock for  
the deacon, and he never returned.

There was a noteworthy reduction in  
the death rate in St. John in 1912, when  
the health authorities have more power  
they will produce much better results. At  
present St. John has many buildings which  
should be torn down, and not a few which  
should be closed as tenements until they

Greenock; after that he worked for the  
North British Railway, in its head office,  
at Edinburgh. In 1887 he decided to enter  
the church, and he contrived to support  
himself while taking a course at Edin-  
burgh University, a year at Glasgow Uni-  
versity, and four seasons at Free Church  
Divinity Hall, Glasgow. In 1898

he was ordained to the McCreagh Road  
church in Edinburgh. Thence, as told, he  
went to London. Afterwards he accom-  
panied Moody, the famous American evan-  
gelist, to Chicago, where, during the  
World's Fair, they packed the theatres.  
Since that time Mr. McNeil has been pas-  
tor of several famous churches, and on  
many occasions he has addressed audiences  
containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons.

What will John McNeil say to the  
gentlemen with the big stomachs and the  
white vests whom he will find in Toronto?  
What is to be the Canadian church of the  
future? John McNeil announced upon ar-  
riving in Toronto that he had come to  
preach "the good old-fashioned gospel,"  
that he intended to preach, not to lect-  
ture. Is the pastor of the future going to  
walk softly, or is this generation to re-  
vive those men who thundered out their  
truth regardless of its effects upon the  
truthful hearts of the hearers? Is the  
truthfulness in which they served? Is the  
church to prosper by increasing its sys-  
tem of compromises? Or is it to risk every-  
thing by abandoning all compromise, open  
or tacit, and following the example of  
the Founder? Perhaps, big John  
McNeil, in Toronto, may supply the first  
part of the answer.

**NO MORE FOOD TAXES?**

Having done what it could to increase  
the cost of living and to limit the opera-  
tions of our farmers, fishermen and im-  
porters by insisting to defeat reciprocity,  
the Montreal Star now expresses horror  
at the idea that the food of British work-  
men should be taxed in order to give  
the Canadian farmer a better price for his  
wheat. A few days ago the London Daily  
News asserted that Mr. Borden, when he  
was in England, entered into a compact  
with the Unionist party in connection  
with imperial preference and the food tax.  
Mr. Borden has declined to comment upon  
the Daily News article, but on January 2  
the Montreal Star, with or without his  
authority, attempted to set the Conserva-  
tive party right on this issue. Among  
other things the Star says that the Lon-  
don story is "an astonishing canard, but-  
it serves a good purpose in that it  
gives us an opportunity to say that no  
one in Canada—Prime Minister or  
grain-grower—wants the British public  
to tax their food unwillingly for our  
sweet sakes. The last thing we would  
desire in this prosperous country would  
be that the least important citizen of  
the United Kingdom should feel for a  
moment that he was finding his daily  
'loaf' a crumb smaller in order that the  
fat farmers of the Canadian prairies  
should pocket larger profits. Nothing  
else would so quickly turn the anti-  
democracy of Great Britain against Im-  
perial unity, which is a necessity alike  
to Canada and to the mother country.  
We have said repeatedly that the  
tariff question was one which must  
always be decided wholly and finally by  
the people who are to be enclosed by  
any proposed tariff. . . . Moreover,  
we intend to construct a tariff for  
Canada which will benefit and not  
burden Canadians."

"Who are we?" When the country has  
read Hon. Mr. White's forthcoming budget  
speech it will know whether or not the  
Star knows what it is talking about. Has  
the Conservative party learned the lesson  
of the recent American elections? Has  
it decided to heed the cry of the West  
and of the Maritime Provinces? What  
sort of tariff is it that "will benefit and  
not burden Canadians?"

At the present moment protectionist  
privilege-seekers are urging Mr. Borden to  
pay the debt he contracted when the "in-  
terests" financed the "old flag" election  
which placed him in power. These gentle-  
men want more protection on various  
articles, and some whittling down of the  
tariff. Mr. Borden pays in the only coin at  
his command—tariff legislation—or will he  
heed the handwriting on the wall in Brit-  
ain and the United States and shut the door  
against special privilege? The budget speech  
will bring the answer. By its tariff policy,  
not by its navy plan, the present govern-  
ment will stand or fall. Even the "old  
flag" will not save a government that  
wears the lividity of the "interests."

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

We don't want to fight,  
But, by jingo, if we do,  
We've got the cash  
That'll build the ships—  
And John Bull can find the crew.  
—Canadian Courier.

The death of James R. Keene removes  
a sportsman of note and a financier of  
great daring. Mr. Keene belonged to a  
school of sportsmen or rare nerve.

Mr. Bonar Law's troubles are increasing,  
and so are the difficulties of the party he  
endeavored to lead. The food taxes have split  
the Unionists beyond hope of effective  
reunion.

"Keep right on voting with Morgan,"  
says the sarcastic editor of Pearson's  
Magazine in addressing his fellow-Ameri-  
cans. These are his reasons: "Twenty  
four American railroads were capitalized  
in 1902, at \$2,536,435,765. The same roads  
are now capitalized at \$4,440,204,907.  
Thomas F. Ryan testified under oath be-  
fore a New York grand jury in 1908 that  
95 per cent. of all American railway stock  
is water. Would it facilitate matters any  
if a house were to fall on you?"

There was a noteworthy reduction in  
the death rate in St. John in 1912, when  
the health authorities have more power  
they will produce much better results. At  
present St. John has many buildings which  
should be torn down, and not a few which  
should be closed as tenements until they

have been renovated. New Brunswick  
communities do not show great courage in  
adopting and enforcing modern health re-  
gulations. But improvement should be  
steady from this time forward. It is time  
that tuberculosis cases were reported and  
subjected to supervision throughout New  
Brunswick.

Every member of Parliament, and every  
elector, ought to read an article which The  
Telegraph republishes today from Toronto  
Saturday Night, dealing with the applica-  
tion of the steel men for tariff conces-  
sions. Steel, woolen, and cement manu-  
facturers are now pressing the Borden gov-  
ernment for new favors. If they succeed  
other manufacturers will demand similar  
"assistance." The consumer will pay, and  
he will pay far in excess of the amount  
willed than Sir James Whitney. It is of  
doubtful, however, whether the premier  
will give any heed to the remonstrance  
for remonstrance it securely is. It will  
be the duty of Council to send a bill to  
the Legislature asking for local option in  
taxation for Toronto, so that improve-  
ments may be more lightly taxed than land  
values. If Sir James laughs it that  
will be his affair.

Whether Sir James likes it or not, Onta-  
rio is moving surely toward the ex-  
emption of improvements.

St. John is talking about a town-planning  
commission. Edmonton has secured  
a landscape architect to direct the city's  
growth so that its expansion for fifty years  
to come will be along sound lines. The  
census of 1911 gave Edmonton 24,000 peo-  
ple. Fifty years from now, or twenty, St.  
John should show as much growth as the  
Albertan city. Now is a good time to be  
horrified by Edmonton's daring. Colliers  
Weekly tells us that:

"Edmonton is locating residential dis-  
tricts and parks, dividing the land into so-  
called zones, providing sites for workmen's  
homes and for the housing of municipal  
employees. There is to be a civic cen-  
ter, the land for which will cost a million  
and a half, and an approach to the Parli-  
ament buildings which is estimated will  
cost another five hundred thousand dollars.  
It is not necessary that every city should  
indulge in such ambitions as these. The  
outlay of twenty million dollars, which  
Edmonton proposes, is a pretty serious  
matter. But there are things which even  
the small towns on the prairie could  
attend to, such as, for instance, as seeing that  
their telephone wires are buried under  
ground, that their streets are not allowed  
to be too narrow, and that their mer-  
chants are not allowed to erect unsightly  
and out of times dangerous, advertising signs.  
Edmonton does well to be so ambitious.  
If the other cities cannot afford as much  
money, they can effect almost as much  
good by seeing that the evils besetting  
some of our older cities are avoided."

**The Coming Advance for Maritime**  
**Farmers**  
(Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's  
New Year's Number.)

But as one result of the migration of  
Canadians westward a revolution has been  
effected in the methods of agriculture in  
the old provinces and room made for  
farmers from the British Islands. During  
the last twelve months over 40,000 immi-  
grants have settled in Ontario. Inevitably  
a proportionate number will seek homes  
in the eastern provinces. There they will  
find settled conditions, schools and church-  
es, all the conveniences of an orderly civil-  
ization and as engaging a population as can  
be found on the continent. This revolution  
in conditions will be assisted by federal  
grants for good roads, by appropriations  
made and heavier appropriations to follow,  
for the stimulation of agriculture in all the  
provinces. We have found in Ontario  
that the growth of industrial towns means  
a far higher average of prosperity for farm-  
ers in the surrounding country. We have  
only begun to understand what can be  
achieved by more scientific farming. There  
are farms in Ontario which a few years ago  
would have sold for \$5,000 or \$6,000, but  
which now, through devotion to fruit  
growing, vegetable growing, and other  
forms of scientific agriculture, could not be  
purchased for \$80,000 or \$100,000. Just  
results should be produced in the  
eastern provinces through the growth of  
industrial communities, adequate aid to  
agriculture and intelligent direction of oil  
farms, farmers to improved lands which are  
available for purchase. To all this should  
be added an organized effort in all the  
provinces to establish the advantage of co-  
operation in packing for market and in sell-  
ing to consumers in order to prevent waste  
in fields and orchards and to ensure prompt  
shipment while the demand is fresh and  
active and the best prices can be secured.

**Calgary Man Lost in Wilds.**