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The News

ST. JOHN, N. S., DECEMBER 4, 1999.

BODS TING AND BUYING HOUSE In our modern cities "boosting" has taken its place quite among the regu-far and recognized means of publicity. In its present meaning the word comes to us from the West, but it seems to be in general use all over the country.

Towns whose foundation is narry be-

footish as if a man hoped to build up a successful business by advertising without having any value to offer his customers. Advertising will bring a ers must always pay deterence to the god of things as they are. The avowed boosting is progress and when it does not attach itself to truth, or to what may easily become truth it all the citizens were boosters, it but emphasto decors. Like all effective advertising a must be honest and must at least be first cousin to truth.

400 much of it has led the average American to believe that they are the greatest and best people in the world: tue little has led the average Canadian to think of himself less highly than he excess becomes a vice, and neglected Virtue should be assiduously cultivated in our city today. We may indicate some ways in which the booster may exercise his virtue and benefit all during the coming holiday season.

We are approaching the time to which all tradesmen, merchants, shop-keepers look forward during the prement their buildings. They discount take new improvements.

illustrated catalogues with their at-Possibly the large catalogue houses bring to the man who is far away from not otherwise obtain. But no citizen of St. John can be better served by them than by his own merchants. liven granting that the first price of the article is less than is quoted here, which in nine cases out of ten is not the case when quality and other things are considered, the cost of carriage, the worry of repeated correspondence make it much more expensive in the one boosted when it deserves it least

Supposing that there were disadvantages in connection with local buying, that the stock is not so varied or may not be made to appear so at-tractive, although we believe this city compares very favorably with larger centres, even if this were the case, the one way to discount the im-provements in the past and to discourage them in the future is to go outside for some slight temporary advantage. Civic pride is the only soil on which civic patriotism can grow. When men giory in their city, its up-to-dateness, they save it from eclipse by any rival Boosting today is one of the cardinal classed as the chief of the seven dead-

THE CHALLENGE OF THE LORDS The Lords have thrown the budget out and the gauntlet down. In the face of direct warning that the consea government victory, would be a radical curtailment of their authority, they have deliberately violated the constitutional usage of generations by challenging the will of the Commons on a money bill, and that in open de-fense of their own pocket books and privileges. True, they claim that the budget that they are rejecting is unconstitutional and revolutionary and that they are not rejecting it but only appealing to the people over the head of the Commons; but the first claim not well founded and the other but clever distortion of terms.

Contrary to the Lords contention there is no new principle of taxation embodied in the budget, no principle that previous Chancellors of the Exchequers have not acted upon, except n the land tax clauses. As for the Lloyd-George land taxes, they are in no real sense "revolutionary." The equivalents are in operation in self-governing overseas nations of the Empire. They are far from being a realization of the late Henry George's proposed "single tax" system. They consist of a tax on undeveloped land, a reversion tax on ground leases and a tax on the unearned increment. In addition there is a tax of 5 per cent.

This is new in Britain, but it will be hard to convince those who are not. themselves landowners that there is any injustice in the proposition that the community is entitled to a share in the values which the community creates. Of course there is a strong appeal to the populace in the taris reform cry, with its promise of improved industrial conditions involving as-

surances of more work and higher ages, but the action of the Lords will tend to place this in a secondary position and to focus public attention upon the constitutional question of Lords vs. Commons and upon the rock on which the two houses have split. And upon this issue, unless the British spirit has changed of late years, there be only one verdict.

VALUE OF PUBLIC CONTROL How a provincial public utilities commission would serve in the present dispute with the New Brunswick Telephone Company is apity illustrated by the recent action of the Dominion Railway Commission in forbidding an increase in telegraph tolls until investi-

Towns whose foundation is nar'ly beyond the memory of the vennest nehabitant have become active and populous centres through the activity and persistence of their boosters; and others with equal advantages, nave been totally eclipsed because this spirit was not regnant. Boosting a city is a form of advertising that should an word. It is now proposed to make it was not regnant. Boosting a city is a form of advertising that should appeal to all.

The booster need not depart from the truth. When there is no foundation in fact back of it, boosting is as foolish as if a man hoped to build up. Commission has ordered that lates cannot go into effect fill the com-Commission has ordered that lates cannot go into effect till the complaints are disposed of and the companies' demand justified on a south dusiness basis. If we had a cody with similar authority over corporations holding provincial franchises the justice of the recent claim of the local telephone company would not be a matter of public discussion. The commission would investigate the matter and approve or prohibit according to

than he demand that something more than a secret official investigation should follow a head-on collision involving the death of three men. The public have learned, in addition to the fact that indicate two men erred in judgment, one paying for his error with his life, that the syerem of the condition of the province.

(c) The Education Department of the province, of cadet corps, including the practice of rife shooting under suitable conditions by the older boys, in all educational establishments under its control.

(d) The system of the province, of the provin ought to think. Any virtue carried to secret official investigation should foloperated, places too much dependence and too heavy a burden upon the judg-ment of conductors and drivers, and provides insufficient safeguards for the ceding months. For it they plan and contrive, lay in large and attractive mendation of the converse their coroner's jury will stack, increase their capacity, orna- have no immediate effect upon the policy of the Board of Management. the future depending on the increased spending of the citizens to justify their expired, but the balance sheet is still expired, but the balance sheet is still their main concern. But the public have been clearly informed that the But the modern ease of travel, the Intercelonial is operated with an unexpress and parcels post, the large safe insufficiency of night operators department stores in great centres, the and under a train despatching system which sends a freight special meandering along under orders to cross a fast to every fireside, the occasional lack of passenger train practically at any ocal interest and pride make the way place the conductor pleases. And the public will not long be content with hese conditions, even though, to Mr. Brady's mind, they are good enough for the Maritime Provinces.

THE GROWIH OF SOCIALISM
While Socialism seems to be progressing backward in Canada, as evidenced by the recent election's result in British Columbia, it is steadily gaining ground in Europe. In England every bye-election shows the imporfactor in British politics. The socialist not in its credit, but in the readiness electors hold the balance of power in more than one district in greater Lan- capacity, due to their previous traindon, although in the municipal elec-tions held on November 1 in Liverpool, cal condition, of giving a good ac-Bradford, Coventry, and several smaller cities, the socialistic candidates were defeated. It is in the Parliaments of the Continent, however, that the present political strength of Sothe present political strength of Socialism is most strikingly shown. At the October election in several of the German states there were notable Socialistic victories. Of the sixteen seats contested for late in October, represent the political strength of the lesson that the larger army will develop the same than the seath of the lesson that the larger army will develop the same than the seath of the lesson that the larger army will develop the same than the same than the enemy. The history of wars is a perpetual repetition of the lesson that the larger army will develop the same than the sam contested for late in October, representing Berlin in the Prussian Landtag, the Socialists captured fourteen, as compared with eleven at the preceding election of November 3 ot i ceding election. This triumph is made

more significant by the fact that in virtues and knocking is coming to be the preceding election of November 3 the Socialist vote is represented as being 44,000, as against 26,000 at the election of last year, while the united poll of all their opportunts fell from 85000 to 85000. The results in Baden showed a Socialisti victory in twenty districts, as against twelve hitherto. In Saxony the Socialists captured quence of their action, if followed by twenty-four seats, as against one in

the preceding election. The difference between public opinion there and here in this regard is the difference between old and new, between growth and age-confident courage and oppressed despair. Here the average man feels he can fend for himself and wants no dead level of communism. There the many are overwhelmed by the shackles of old conditions, are laborers in an overcrowded field and have small chance to rise. This difference ensures that elsewhere than in Canada the Socialistic experiment will be made as it is bound to be made sooner or laterso that we shall be able,, before deciding the question, to judge of its

merits in practice as well as in theory.

A VALUABLE WORK A book of great value to Canadian agriculturists has just been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the "Farm Weeds of Canada."

The work is designed to assist farmers in least the book is designed to assist farmers. lessening the heavy loss annually due to the prevalence of pernicious weeds upon farm land. Every weed in Canada is described in accurate detail. illustrated by large colored full page pictures. The common as well as the on the income derived from mineral revalties.

All these taxes are qualified by a remarkable series of concessions. Increment duty is not charged on agricultural land "while that land has no "higher value than its value for agricultural purposes only"; ner is increment duty charged upon any increase of land value which is due to expenditure upon the land by the own. of every progressive farmer. It may be procured by single copies only at the office of the Supt. of Stationery Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for the price of \$1.00.

ments to the conditions under which a province may bring its school sys-tem under the scope of the High Commissioner's great and patriotic bene-faction. As is generally understood,

josef in the boys a spaint of patriotism and to instruct them in the radii ments of military drill and rifle shooting. For any province to participate in the inansial benefits of the trust in the regular challenged itself to include physical training for boths sexes in the resular control and also to encourage the formation of rader corps and rifle clubs. This military training is not to be compulsory, but optional, with the pupils, the province simply binding itself to have at least one teacher in each school gaughte of imparting both physical and nulltary instruction. The Militia Department offers to instruct the teachers in this regard, to pay additional grants to qualified teachers and equipment to the cadet corps.

The conditions to which the provincial education departments are asked to comply in order to share in the benefits of the Strathcona Trust are set forth as follows:

Day four per cent; of over \$100,000, six per cent;, and so on, till estates of over \$5,000,000 pay fifteen per cent.

Fourthly, Mr. Llayd-George imposes an extra sixteen cents.

Fifthly, he increases the settlement, legacy and succession duties.

Sixthly, he hopes to raise over \$5,000,000 by adding to the stamp of duties on transact of property, in bonds to bearer, and on transact the set of the stransaction of the stransaction of the stransaction of the complex in order to be divided to the stransaction of the stransaction

ARMS AND THE MEN

benefits of the Strathcona Trust are set forth as follows: (a Physical training to form an in-

adopted to be that in force in the ele-mentary public schools in Great Britain (which has been recently revised in view of the latest developments in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries), with such modifications therein as the local conditions of any province may show to be necessary, (e) The Education Department to

(e) The Education Department to undertake to require, within a specified period, all teachers who are already in possession of its certificates other than those of the lowest grade to qualify themselves to instruct in physical training (subject to the exemption of such teachers as are physically unable to qualify the second sically unable to qualify, or are nearly at the end of their term of service), so that in every school there shall be at least one teacher capable of imparting the necessary instruction. The proposition is eminently prac-tical and should find no obstacle to the universal acceptance of the pro-vincial authorities. Canada is com-mitted to militarism to the extent of guarding her own borders and of contributing to the navel defense of the Empire. And defensive efficiency is not whelly nor chiefly a matter of doubtedly have considerable influence big guns and battleships. Men count more than machinery, even yet; For purposes of war the strength of a naant influence of the socialistic labor tion consists not in its money bags, with strength. Experience does not show that the larger army will de-

of the lesson that skill, discipline, and courage more than make up for great inequalities of numbers and even of armament. The Spanish Armada was vastly bigger and carried more guns and men than the English fleet under Howard.

It is the time and thought given by men to finding out why their country should be fought for and how to fight for it that makes them valuable when war comes. One of the most thought-ful generals of modern times has declared his conviction that the strength of a nation for war depends chiedy on the moral and intellectual quali-ties of the people, "The reality of war," he says, "brings out the true value of a whole people and of every class in it. A nation whose upper classes have squandered their moral force in the enjoyments of life finds itself in the event of war without the kind of leaders that it requires. nation which has neglected to educate the mass of its people has thereby blunted the edge of the only weapon with which it can fight."

THE ISSUES IN BRITAIN A correspondent, frankly expressing his bewilderment over this tangled centroversy now engaging the attention of the British people, asks The Sun to oblige him and other busy readers with a summarized statement the political issues between the contending parties.

Adequate answer is difficult within the space of a newspaper article, so various and complex these issues are, but to state the main points concisely, the government stands in the public mind for a new system of taxation bearing more heavily than in the past upon the rich; for a radical cultail-ment of the constitutional powers of the peers and for a continuance of the present policy of free trade. The chief feature of opposition policy is tariff reform, a sugar coated name for protection, together with repudi-ation of the proposed new traces. ation of the proposed new taxes on land, liquor and large incomes, and a defense of the Lords against Lib-eral attack.

eral attack.

The fundamental fact to be borne The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that for the year 1999-10, owing in the main to the cost of the old age pensions scheme and to the increased expenditure on the navy made necessary by German competition, there is a deficiency of some \$70,000,000, which must be, and can only be, made good by new taxation.

To meet this emergency the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lioyd-George, proposes, in the budget which has provoked the present sterm, the following changes in the present system of direct taxation:

Firstly, he largely extends the system of graduation in the income tax.

For the future the rate on earned incomes above \$10,000, and on all unformed found sorrow.

earned income, is to be raised from

faction. As is generally understood, Lord Strathcome's object in sndowing this trust is two-fold—to improve the physical development of Canadian school children and (secondly) 19 for patriotism and to instruct them in the rudium and to instruct them in the rudium and to instruct them in the rudium and so on, till estates of over \$100,000, six per though the present system of regular though the present system of regular though the present system of regular imprection by officials of the bank itself is an efficient safeguard against official or departmental laxity or dishonest, it does not provide any check on the direction or the general management, and to weaknesses or malfeasing.

Eightly, Mr. Lloyd-George reduces by \$15,000,000 a year the fixed sum set holding provincial franchises the itstice of the recent claim of thi local,
telephone company would not be
matter of public discussion. The commission would investigate the marter
and approve or prohibit according to
the business merits of the company's
case.

REFORMS RECOMMENDED

The inquiry into the fatal train
wreck at Nash's Creek has justified the

demand that conditions

(a Physical training to form an integral part of the curriculum in
every school or public educational established maintained mainly out of
public funds at which a teacher holdlowest grade is employed.

(b) A certificate of ability to instruct in physical training to form
part of every teacher's certificate,
other than those of the lowest grade,
granted by the Education Department
of a lease.

Briefly, the new budget in the first
place leaves the necessaries of life
untouched and taxes only the luveries.

of a lease.

Briefly, the new hudger in the first place leaves the necessaries of life untouched and taxes only the luxuries—whiskey and tobacco chiefly. In the second place, it levies the heaviest toll on the rich, on those, that is to say, best able to bear it. In the third place, all the proceeds of the taxes it imposes go into the national exchequer undiminished except by the chequer undiminished except by the cost of collection. The consumer is not asked, as in Canada and all protectionist countries, to pay a dollar in order to enrich the treasury by fifty

cents. Admitting the need for more revenue, the Unionists, or at least the dominant section in that party, propose a scheme of tariff taxation, inpose a scheme of tariff taxation, involving protection for British industries, the details of which have not been definitely formulated. Between this and the budget the issue would have been fought, but for the probable action of the Lords in rejecting the budget. This departure from the system which has properly given the Commons control of the country's finances, has forced to the front of the controversy the question of the conditional and not a local standpoint. I am proud to have the honor of addressing the business men of St. John, because Canadians will understand the needs of an outlet during the winter months in the North Atlantic. I beg to assure you, that as a Canadian I am greatly interested in solving the problem of winter terminals, as any of you gentlemen can possibly be, and I think I shall be able controversy the question of the constitutional power of the Upper House — a question which bids fair to dominate public attention and form the main ground for the popular vete.

Complicating these larger issues Complicating these larger issues there are, of course, several other differences of policy, particularly on the questions of education and of Irish Home Bule, which, though

on the result.

if he were soon returned to power. A \$4,000,000. quartette or so of front bench Conservatives, comparing themselves among themselves and judging themelves by themselves, have lately indulged in dreams of leadership. Among Lilliputians, Tom Thumb would regard himself as a giant, but hardly so in a kingdom of men. As an example of absolute lack of political acumen take Foster's stand on the French treaty, when he asked that Canada wait to see what the United States is going to do in the matter of reprisals, before endorsing it. Even if it were good business to wait on the United States, no House ever elected to Canada would stand by him when the matter was stated in that way.

What could the Conservatives offer the country today if they were set.

the country today if they were returned to power? They are silent on the question of a may; they are with the government on the question of a tariff. There are many live issues that they might become might place before the people. In a time of political, industrial and social transition it should not be difficult to offer a clear programme of political evolution. The unresting forces, the moment one contrast is decided on, begins another, and Laurier, interbegins another, and Laurier, interpreting these forces, is leading the party from stage to stage and carrying the country with him by sheer force of his personality. There are many points at which issue might be joined. The country is by no means unanimous on the tariff question. The protective tariff has been a fruitful source of political corruption and there haver was a time when tariff reform

BANK INSPECTION

earned income, is to be raised from five to six cents on the dollar, while in the case of incomes above \$25,000 there will be a supertax of two and one-half cents on the dollar on such portion of the income as exceeds \$15,000.

Secondly, Mr. Lloyd-Georgs establishes a scale of license duties, which for the first time, will make the liquor trade pay in proportion to the real value of the monopoly granted to it by the state.

Thirdly, he raises the death guties, in future an estate of over \$25,000 will

ment, and to weaknesses or malfeas-ance in these connections Canadian bank failures are chiefly due. The case, Mr. McLeod states, is a strong one, and has the merit of being no new thing. External anl independent supervision of banks is operated with beneficial results in countries handling three-quarters of the world's business, including Great Britain and the United States. Its adoption would in no way limit the public usefulness of Canadian banks and could not but tend to guard, still further than the present system, against mismanagement and directorial weaknesses. It is

difficult in the circumstances, to understand the strong opposition the pro-posal has aroused among many of Canada's leading bankers. Their conention that the present system provides reasonably sufficient insurance is undoubtedly well founded, but one can see no fair ground for objection to even greater safeguards against losses to the public, if this could be provided ithout injustice and injury to the banks themselves. And there is no evience that the Bank of Nova Scotia nas suffered by opening its books to independent audito ...

FINDS SETUM WHICH WILL WARD OF THE INFLUENZA GERM

London Surgeon Says, However, That Trea: ment is Still Too Costly to

LONDON, Nov. 30-Ever since the pacillus of the dreaded influenza was discovered several years ago, doctors who devoted themselves to research work have been busily engaged trying to discover an effective antidote, their quite so emphatic and convincing as on the map Canada should have an the experimenters could have desired, outlet. and further investigations are to be

ground looking for a sectional issue here or there, but it is doubtful if that attitude is the one best calculated to enable a man to hear and interpret the voices for which the people are listening:

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Nervous prostration takes all the vigor and energy out of a person. It leaves you weak, helpless and without an interest in life.

Nervous prostration does not disappear of its own accord. You must fill the system with new nerve force, new energy, new vi-tality by the use of

Dr. A.W. Chase's Nerve Food

In this great restorative treatment are combined the very elements of Nature which are known to form new rish blood and create new nerve force You can feel yourself getting well and strong when you use this medicine. You can prove it by noting your increase in weight.



SHOULD MAKE ST. JOHN THE GLASGOW OF CANADA

Declares That What the New World Can Co-Review of Harbor Development

The Canadian Club luncheon which was held in Keith's assembly rooms velopments abroad in the face of this afternoon, beginning at 1.15 surmountable difficulties have been o'clock, was most successful and the the main under unity of authority and members present, of whom there were continuity of purpose. a fairly large number, had the pleas. The port of St. John has had but one ure of hearing Major George Washington Stephens, chairman of the Mon-treal Harbor Commission in the Montreal Harbor Commission, in an inter- were in 1898. In the same time the pasesting and eloquent address on the senger business of the Canadian railsubject of Canadian transportation ways has doubled, the tons of freight carried trebled, and the earnings of needs, which the speaker ably discuss- the C. P. R. are as much in a week as ed from a national standpoint, wis they were in a year twenty years ago. discourse was listened to with a rant And the best railway authority in interest and his explanation of the developments of the world's greatest cific Railway would never pay for the ports, under seemingly insurmount-able difficulties, was well worth hear-

The President of the Club, C. B. Allan, presided, and after luncheon Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial Railhad been served, introduced Wajer Stephens in a neat speech of welcome.
Lieut. Gov. Fraser of Nova Scotia,
who was present at the luncheon, was called on after the address by the Glasgow of the lower provinces, and President, for a few remarks. Jovern-render to Canada a service never to or Fraser stated that the ports of the be forgotten. Maritime Provinces were destined to be greater than those of Upper Can-Major Stephens, on rising to address DRIVEN INSANE BY

the gathering, was greeted with rounds of applause.
"I have chosen," said he, "as the subject of my address, Canada's standpoint I am proud to have the honor of addressing the business men of St. John, because Canadians will Recent experiments are reported to lead to the belief that the particular serum so long sought has at last been als, as any of you gentlemen can posdiscovered. Up to the present, it is sibly be, and I think I shall be able learned, the results have not been to conclusively show that somewhere

and further investigations are to be carried out, but the measure of success has been far greater than in the past.

"I nave been told," ne continued,
"that St. John possesses many features which make it difficult to develop. I have also been told that the here, jumped from a ferry pier on the past. velop. I have also been told that the here, jumped from a ferry pier on the tidal variations at your port re such Michigan side into the icy waters of subcutaneous injection of serums has as make development slow and expen-been the subject of all the experi-been the subject of all the experiments lately," said a house surgeon at is difficult. But it is only upon examination of the conditions prevailing in had gone in, Swartz replied: "The At a time when political parties are depending more and more on the personnel of their chiefs, it is a curious co-incidence that the Conservatives of the months at the outside.

It is a mirror of the experiments, and I am doubtful whether the antitoxin we are all seeking has yet been found. From all that I can learn this new serum does not confer the many a mind is affected as a result of disadvantages of one's own port.

"Three years as I had the pleasure of passing through the port of passing through the port of ports of Europe. Four months were shows that only 3,295 out of a total population of about fourteen thousand." little or no success attended the ex- other ports of the world that one can Lord told me to." It is believed the

personal qualities are generally achanged, he has as yet given no versary of her debut as an operatic and business ability of their administrative bodies. So that a companion trative bodies. So that a companion to the last week was found by a clear and strong indication of states—
manship nor proven his eminent fit—
ness as a leader. On the confary he ed as Lucia. She was then under sev—
has the record of the last campaign to enteen, but had made a public appear—
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ness as a leader. On the confary he ed as Lucia. She was then under sev—
of European ports make a Canadian ed was preparing to move to Coch—
ness as a leader. On the confary he ed as Lucia. She was then under sev—
of European ports make a Canadian ed was preparing to move to Coch has the record of the last campaign to outgrow, with its insistance on personalities and its dearth of any real or profitable issue. Since that campaign Mr. Borden has been singularly unfortunate in his pronouncements. It is true that he bas had his ear to the ground looking for a sectional issue on the concert platform nine don in 1861 she received \$750 a month.

The port of St. John, with those of European ports make a Canadian feet that nature has given to Canadians an inheritance which the people abroad have had to create with brawn and muscle. One hundred years ago Glasgow was a town of 30,000 inhabitants, and for twelve miles below the ground looking for a sectional issue.

> bor at a cost exceeding \$50,000,000. Glasgow is today the first commercial city of Scotland with a population of 800,000. Her river banks are studded with industries, and from her shipbuilding yards are launched the biggest battleships in the world. With a river therefore possessing no natural gems, and with only eighteen inches of water to start with, the Scotsman stood in his native heath and said: 'From the waters of the Clyde shall go forth ships of heavy burden, and the Empire will be served by royal battleships from shippards of Glasgow.' And when he said this he nailed to the mast the motto: 'Every considgration for the progress of the port and no axes to grind. "Newcastle on the Tyne, eighteen miles from the North Sea in a winding tidal river across which you could

of Glasgow, had to face a channel depth a little over fifty years ago, not "Give me police headquarters. Is exceeding five to six feet. In half a this the police? He's killed her. He century there have been taken from cut her throat. She is bleeding to to be towed to sea and dumped. The She's dying, Hurry-"

centre. Today it is a seaport, and in that time \$80,000,000 has been expended in dredging a 28 feet canal and the In crossing over to the continent,

Antwerp, twenty-six miles, up the River Sheldt, the main distributing point of central Europe, has invested \$100,000,000 in the development of her channel and her port. The river itself is a tidal river, in the shape of a let- The police are now looking for Mcwind, and a tortuous channel makes. The woman is in a critical condition.

othis river a veritable siphon, to get over which the Relgian government have planned to spend \$60,000,000. Hamburg, the great north of Europe harbor, in the last 29 years has conse crated 25,000 acres of expropriated creation of one of the finest harbors in the world, fifty-six miles on the North 28 feet, necessitating the building an auxiliary port fifty-six miles aw port administration have included their plant a fleet of dredges, permar ently working to keep clear the cha nel which fills in automaticaly with each tide, and a fleet of ice breaker

for the same purpose during the wir

ter months. All of these huge port de

thority for stating that there is enough power in the reversible falls of the St. way and the Grand Trunk Pacific from St. John to Montreal. Do this and you will electrify enough business

REVIVAL SERVICES

to Drown Himself

goers-Hunisville Man Found Frozen to Death.

co-incidence that the Conservatives of both Canada and England have a dearth of outstanding men Balfour, whose shining qualities are acknowledged by all, is surrounded by second rate clerks and not one of outstanding merit. Here the condition is sven worse Balfour is a proven leader, but while Mr. Borden's charming personal qualities are generally ac-

PHONES: COPS HEAR FIGHT: FIND VICTIM

Sounds of a Struggle Follow Woman's Appeal by Wire - Doctors

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov30.-The buzzer in the police signal room at headquarters sounded at 10.20 o'clock this morning, and "Bill" Martin, the operator, "plugged in" in a private call line.

A woman's voice, excited, but low. came over the wire: "He'll kill me; send help to-" Then Martin heard a scream and a crash as the instrument fell. The receiver remained off, and the operator heard sounds of a struggle, oaths and then voices of women screaming. Finally the transmitter was picked throw a stone, the ship-building rival up, for another voice, also that of a

woman, came over the wire:
Give me police headquarters. Is the bottom of the river Tyne 120,000,000 death. Send a doctor. He went out tons of excavation, all of which had the back way. Send the police down. to be towed to sea and dumped. The river Tyne today has a twenty-eight foot channel at low tide, and to protect this enormous dredging work, selid masonry sea walls have been constructed at the mouth of the river at a cost of \$7,500,000.

The Tyne development, to get a channel depth of 28 feet, cost in time half a century and in money \$70,000,000.

Twenty years ago the city of Manchester was an inland manufacturing centre. Today it is a seaport, and in money \$70,000,000.

The police learned that the woman ed in dredging a 28 foot canal and the confiscation of a race course, out of which the harbor of Manchester was created.

was m arried last year in Fargo, N.D. to Earl B. McGill, a railroad conductor. He is alleged to have been in the ouse last night and quarreled with her. The woman, it is thought, anticipated trouble and went to another room to telephone the police. She was in the act of summoning assistance when she was attacked from behind. er S, and a combination of tide and Gill, but have found no trace of him.

under her chin.

PROF. HOGAR A MOST IN

Speaks on "The Hi lation to Early Large Audience

One of the most interesting lectur given under the auspices of the John Archaeological Society was del ered last evening in the schoolroor Centenary Church by Prof. David Hogarth, M. A., curator of the Ashir lean Museum, Oxford University. Prof. Hogarth's subject was "Hit Discoveries in Relation to Early Gr History." The lecture was illustra a series of very fine lantern vi of monuments of the Hittie civil tion, which had been discovered

Asia Minor and Syria.

During the course of his lect Prof. Hogarth showed how archaed gical discoveries within the last thi years had brought to light the ex tence of an empire conte with the Pharaohs and Nineveh wh had left its impress in art, religion ; civilization upon surrounding rac and had strongly influenced the ea Greeks. One of the views of Hit monuments was from a new pho graph, and before being shown h had been seen only by those who tended Prof. Hogarth's lecture in Ha

His Honor Judge Forbes took chair at last night's lecture, and troduced the lecturer.
Prof. Hogarth stated that Asia Min in which he had pursued much of 1 irchaeological work, was practically unexplored region. In the past it h been difficult of access on account the instability of Turkish rule very recently important archaeologic research had been abruptly stopped the unrest among the people, an urest that still existed. It was doubti if the work could be resumed before next summer.

The Hittites, or Hatti, said lecturer, were generally known as or of the numerous tribes which inhabi Palestine at the time exodus of the Israelit from Egypt, but the archaeol gist knew them as a people who he left in Northern Syria and in As Minor traces of an art and a civilis degree of development. Excavation in Northern Syria early in the la century had brought to light mon ments bearing figures sculptured relief in a style distinct from oth known styles and bearing also writing which differed from the known wri ings of ancient time. Investigat

Goldwin Smith Wri the Political Situat

LONDON, Nov. 29-Goldwin Smith writing on the battle of the Budget The Spectator, makes this vital con ment on the situation: "The great impression made on the mind of a political neutral by the au which this party conflict over the but get has taken and which seems to l eading you to a political deadlock that the party system of government sense of the term it ever was-has h binations-Liberals, Radicals, Labo ites, Socialists and Home Rulers-for mally united on the Government side but each of them playing its own

game.
"Under a rational system of govern subject to be dealt with on its ow grounds. In this case it forms th cover for an attack on a hated cla and this appears clearly enough in th speeches of David Lloyd-George, t Chancellor of the Exchequer. Part system in England was started the struggle of the Crown between t Hanoverians and the partisans of t Stuarts, with the respective political creeds. It has now no national foundation and is leading to confusion which is not unlikely to end in disas-



has made a wond lovers of high quality Absolutely the ease and warmth.