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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life

Measures for the material
progress and moral advancement
of our great Dominion

No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Wine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 31, 1911.

COURTENAY BAY

Ottawa despatches announce that in a few days the Public Works Department will call for tenders for extensive harbor works at Courtenay Bay, the whole plan involving an expenditure of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. There is to be a dry dock of the first class, capable of accommodating the largest warship or merchant vessel afloat, an extensive ship-repair plant, and the construction of piers providing the first of the berths for the Grand Trunk Pacific ocean steamers. Representatives of British engineering and shipbuilding firms, representing very large amounts of capital, are ready to tender for the entire work to be done in Courtenay Bay, and it is thus seen that work on the development of the eastern harbor, to prepare it for the additional traffic that will come over the Grand Trunk Pacific, should be well under way within a reasonable time.

The plans outlined in the Ottawa despatches dealing with this subject show that the work to be done here will be quite the most extensive ever undertaken in the Maritime Provinces, and that the whole project is to be on a scale of great magnitude, and is calculated to be of immense service not only to this city and province but to the whole Dominion. For of course, this is a national work, and while it will be of tremendous local benefit it is far more important in the larger sense, as it will perfect the equipment of the national Winter Port and strengthen the general scheme of all-Canadian transportation.

The Minister of Public Works has worked long and faithfully to bring the Courtenay Bay project into practical shape, and now the Ottawa despatches show that he has succeeded in doing so and that the extent of the work to be done will be beyond what was anticipated from previous despatches on the subject. The expenditure of so large a sum of money here, the making of St. John the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the prospect that the traffic of a third transcontinental will come here over the I. C. R., all mean great things for this city and this province. The news will be most welcome to our citizens, regardless of political affiliation. It affords fresh evidence that St. John's recent display of optimism is fully justified.

THE PREMIER IN LONDON

Sir Wilfrid's speech at the Pilgrims' dinner was vigorous, striking, and imperial in the best sense of that word. The cable reports intimate that while Canada's Prime Minister was very warmly applauded by most of those present, there were some dissenters. Of course, the protectionists in Great Britain, as in Canada, were bound to dissent. But to the dominant party in the United Kingdom and the dominant party in Canada, to the parties in a word, which for a long time to come will shape the trade policies in London and in Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid's speech was agreeable and welcome. Peace and greater freedom of trade are great causes. The Premier has found some annexation talk in London. To those who know no better, and to those who, knowing better, talk annexation for partisan purposes, to provide a booby in place of argument, Sir Wilfrid's speech was an effective answer. He speaks for more Canadians than any other man in our history; no other Canadian has enjoyed to so great an extent the confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens.

PARLIAMENT OF EMPIRE

The Colonial Conference now being held in London may well develop into a Parliament of Empire. The representatives of all the English-speaking countries under our flag are there gathered forming, as the American consul-general described it, "a sort of informal, social Anglo-Saxon parliament." It would be the natural development from present conditions, and many recent developments have emphasized the need of such an assembly. With every year Canadian politics are becoming more and more world politics and arousing the keenest interest in England. Judging from Sir Wilfrid's experience he has met with many misapprehensions in the minds of men who would be supposed to be familiar with the facts regarding many recent Canadian developments. Particularly were they disturbed regarding the influx of Americans into the Canadian West, and fearful that this influx might threaten the integrity of the Dominion. The integrity of the Dominion is not threatened by Americans for they find it easy to return to allegiance to the British king. They find it very easy to conform to the rules and laws of the provinces because the democratic ideals and aims are similar in both countries.

Indeed in the Canadian West Canada has succeeded in accomplishing a task which proved too large for the neighboring republic when it was at a more advanced stage of development; that is, we have succeeded in establishing law and order in every part of our great territory where settlers have gone. At no time and in no section did the administration of British justice get beyond our control. This is something more vast and far-reaching than has been accomplished by any other people under similar conditions. The American settlers present no problem to Canada; she welcomes them all with open arms. Many of them were Canadian born or are sons of Canadians, the others are of Anglo-Saxon origin and closely akin. The problems of Canadian immigration arise from the numbers pouring in from Europe who know nothing of Canadian ideals or democracy. These are the strangers within our gates who offer the real difficulty. The American settlers are of similar language and faith, and a little experience of Canadian institutions makes them as enthusiastic citizens as men from any section of the home land.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and seasoned politicians are often as full of credulity as children over things they do not understand. This sort of informal, social Anglo-Saxon parliament is much needed to prevent misunderstandings. Such a parliament is as much needed by Britain as by the colonies. Indeed it is perhaps more needed by the average Englishman, for he is much less intelligent regarding Canadian conditions than the Canadian is regarding conditions in the home land.

It must be a matter of much gratification to Canada, that since the very first of those conferences her statesmen have taken the most outstanding part. Sir Wilfrid has attended them all, and he has had few peers among the great men there assembled. Among the world rulers to-day of any nation he stands without superior and perhaps without any equal for mental and grasp of affairs.

POWER RATES

In comparing the prices charged for electric power in various cities it is very necessary to know whether the figures refer to ten-hour service, twelve-hour service, or service during the whole twenty-four hours. The Municipal Electric Commission of Ottawa has just made a reduction in the Free Press of the city estimates that by the reduction of the lighting prices alone the consumers will save about \$70,000 a year.

At a meeting of the Ottawa commission a few days ago a new schedule of power rates was adopted, and particulars regarding it are given in the following, which is taken from the Free Press report:

At the present time there are but two rates, \$25 per horse power for unlimited service, and \$17.50 for limited service. In future there will be a graded scale under both heads according to the amount of power used.

Here is the new schedule for unlimited power hours, 24 hours service:

From 1 to 5 horse power \$20
From 6 to 25 horse power 28
From 26 to 50 horse power 27
From 51 to 100 horse power 26
Over 100 horse power 25

These rates are subject to 10 per cent. discount.

Under the first grade, therefore, the new rates will mean an increase of \$1.10 per horse power, and under the second grade an increase of 20 cents per horse power per year.

Under the three other grades, there will be reductions of 70 cents, \$1.00, and \$2.50 per horse power respectively.

There is a similar schedule for unlimited hours from \$20 per horse power down to \$10, subject to ten per cent. The minimum rate for over 100 horse power not used between the hours of 4 p. m. and 10 p. m. will therefore be \$14.40 per annum.

These figures, and others secured by the aldermen from several Ontario and Quebec cities, afford a fair idea of what power costs in other places where, presumably, the average cost of development is much the same as it would be in St. John. In Ottawa, it will be observed, power is to be sold at comparatively small quantities for much less than \$30 per horse-power per year, not for twelve hours a day but for twenty-four hours. If this be compared with the prices now charged in St. John, or with the prices which some of the aldermen are talking about for a ten-hour or twelve-hour service, the difference will be seen to be amazing. Therefore, as has been said before, while St. John should be exceedingly anxious to have competition in power, and to be able to offer power to old and new industries at reasonable rates, the aldermen will scarcely be in an intelligent position to do so until they have learned how much money it will cost to develop a given amount of energy and transmit it to St. John. If they know approximately the amount of capital to be invested, and the amount of power to be marketed, they will be able to decide what might fairly

be considered a reasonable price for industrial power here.

To find a market in St. John, electrical power must be able to compete with steam. The manufacturer will certainly go on using steam power unless he can buy electric energy cheaper. Some of the larger users of steam power estimate that it costs them about \$30 per horse power per year, and it may be assumed that they will not become interested in electric power until it is offered at a price lower than the amount mentioned. Of course, it is not proposed to give any company a monopoly, and outside of the question of poles and wires and the obstruction of the streets, the whole question is likely to settle itself in the end through natural competition.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

Heine says that to be successful revolutions require fine weather. "It will not take place tonight, for it is raining," said Pethica, as he opened a window and calmly shut it again, whilst his friends, the Girondists, were in momentary expectation of an outbreak of the populace, incited by the party of the Mountain. The Parisian revolution required fine weather, pleasant sunshine, warm agreeable days. Rain would scare away the men, women and children who press to the scene of the conflict and by their numbers inspire courage in the breasts of the leaders.

The Mexican revolution which has just terminated appears to have been of a similar nature. It was not a great popular uprising inspired by love of freedom. There was no outstanding principle at stake, and the revolution will do nothing more, apparently, than accomplish a change of rulers. Diaz seems to have stated the matter fairly in one sentence of his valedictory: "The people have revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercise of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection." It is a small matter to change a ruler, but a much more difficult matter to work out a representative democracy which will make it unnecessary for the people to form armed military bands again in a few years to dethrone another Diaz.

In every republic there is a dead line of ignorance and immorality, and when the average citizen sinks below that line, free institutions perish. There is a much higher percentage of illiteracy, pauperism and slavery or peonage in Mexico than it is safe for a republic to carry. These are sinking the average citizen towards that line and making free institutions impossible. Nothing could explain the ungracious conduct of President Taft in ordering his troops to the frontier at the beginning of the revolution but the fear that it would be impossible to preserve the institutions of the country. Mexico will not quickly forget the incident. But it was, no doubt, the presence of American troops that influenced Diaz in refusing to shed more Mexican blood, endanger the credit of the country, dissipate its wealth and exhaust its resources.

The progress of Mexico in recent years has been very great, and greater progress still is assured in the future. Canadian financiers are much interested in the future order and steadiness of Mexican government and institutions. The financiers and bankers of Montreal and Toronto, with a fine disregard of the fact that their loyalty might be called in question, poured money into the country and undertook vast schemes of internal development. These schemes appear to have proved mutually profitable. A few months ago the country celebrated the centenary of its independence by the opening of the New University of Mexico. This is a symptom of a general demand expressed by all classes for educational advance. If this demand is granted it is improbable that the people will ever again have to resort to armed military bands to depose an unpopular and unworthy executive. With all his faults Diaz has been Mexico's greatest benefactor. He outlived his usefulness and his removal became a necessity.

PRISONERS AND DISCIPLINE

The coroner and jury called upon to investigate the death of a man who was a member of the St. John chain gang were confronted with a duty of some difficulty. Public sentiment will not tolerate inhumanity in the administration of the law, but, on the other hand, if men will so conduct themselves as to get into jail, the prison authorities must have the power to enforce proper discipline. If they had not this power, and did not apply it, the whole prison system would collapse in a short time, and the effect upon the criminal element and society generally would be most unfortunate. In a word, if the authorities were to make prison life too agreeable it would have no further terror for a class that is too numerous in St. John and not at all easy to deal with.

The juryman object to the daily parade of prisoners through the streets, and in some respects that objection is well founded. It should serve to suggest the necessity for giving further examination to the frequently suggested plan for the establishment of some sort of prison farm. By having such a farm it is contended that prisoners are given healthful employment in the open air, and that such work, which improves the physical condition, tends to revive self-respect and the desire to become honest and useful in the world. Under such circumstances prisoners may be paid for the work they do, and the money may be turned over to those dependent upon them or given to them at the time of their release in order to give them a fresh start. In Ontario and some other places where this plan has been adopted it is said the results have been good.

In connection with the St. John situation, the recent inquest shows that the prison guards should have definite instructions as to their powers, regarding the enforcement of discipline in the cases of men who refuse to do the work to which they are assigned.

THE WORDS OF A BANKER

At a time when Conservative politicians, afraid of the merits of the proposed trade agreement, are seeking to make it appear that a larger market for our natural products will imperil our loyalty, it is a pleasure to direct attention to the concluding paragraphs of an address made recently in London by Mr. F. Williams Taylor, London manager of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Taylor, who formerly made his home in Moncton, had for his subject "Canada and Canadian Banking." The paper was read on May 9 last before the colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts. His Grace the Duke of Argyll presided, and among those present were Lord Brassey, Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Tupper, and many other persons of prominence. Mr. Taylor's concluding words were as follows:

"In conclusion, may I as a Canadian who has had the advantage of residing in the United States, and of knowing that country from end to end, and who has enjoyed the inestimable privilege of living in this parent country, refer to the sub-conscious fear haunting every Englishman and pleasing dream of every American, that some day Canada will become part of the United States."

"As one with an enormous acquaintance in Canada, and who has visited and revisited every city, town and section of the community, I tell you with pride, my Lord Duke, my Lords, ladies and gentlemen, that I do not know one single Canadian who believes in such an eventuality, who harbors a thought so derogatory to our traditions, so contrary to our ambitions. Our earnest desire is to live on friendly terms with the United States, and to settle by arbitration any possible disputes that may arise; but our determination is to retain our political entity, and our anthem is now, and shall be in the ages to come, as it was in 1776, 'God Save the King!'"

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNTRY

For the next few weeks the air will be shaken with explosions and outcries, the relevance of which may be difficult to make out. Messrs. Borden and Foster in their western tour will do every thing possible to confuse the issue and to turn the attention of the people from the matter in hand. No one so far has disputed that reciprocity would result in vast material benefits to the producers in every province in Canada. During the discussion in Parliament that phase of the question was avoided. Led by Mr. Foster the discussion took an entirely different course. With the skill of the political sentimentalist he turned the discussion in a different direction; the other Conservative speakers followed his lead. The same course will be followed in their tour to "educate" the country.

Webster began his reply to Hayne with the demand that the real question before the senate be read. Similarly, it is high time that the attention of the people be called again to the real issue before them. It is granted that reciprocity would increase the profits from labor and raise the value of property. Of what use is a protective tariff on wheat? Of what use is it on fruits, and berries, or on any of the products of the farm? The duty on wheat has been of no value to the Canadian farmer. The price he receives is determined in the markets of the world in competition with the wheat from every wheat-producing country. The duty has made the Canadian farmer the victim of the middleman, until now the average price received by the Canadian farmers is the lowest received in any wheat-growing country in the world. For flour, bran and shorts the farmer pays more than consumers in any other country, for these things are affected by the tariff, and the middlemen and millers take full advantage of that fact. The reciprocity pact will affect the combines of the middlemen and the millers, but that may not be a bad thing for the country.

The one argument that decided the Conservative party in undertaking a fight against the reciprocity agreement was that they feared it would break down the Canadian tariff. The common argument addressed by the protectionists to the Canadian farmers is that the farmers should not complain of the protection which the manufacturers enjoy, because farm products are also protected by a substantial tariff. But the farmer is quite convinced that the protection which he enjoys is of no value to him, that it is a positive evil because it enables the middleman and combines to exploit him effectively. The farmer is not at present complaining of the protection which the manufacturers enjoy, but only of the protection which he himself does not enjoy and which the manufacturer would thrust upon him. He wants reciprocity in natural products with his neighbors, and he is quite willing that the manufacturers would continue to enjoy reciprocity in tariffs with these same neighbors. He has had reciprocity in tariffs, now he wants it in trade.

As to the argument that this is the thin edge of the wedge that will destroy the protective system, it is much more easy to argue that the defeat of reciprocity would drive the wedge in all the way and destroy the system completely. It will create so much discontent in both countries that politicians will be forced to go to extremes such as are not dreamed of at present. The very discussion that the Conservative party has forced upon the country is having the effect which they dread. The passing of the reciprocity agreement will more than anything else turn attention away from the fiscal discussion, and the privileged order will no longer be like a tree standing on a high hill exposed to the rude assaults of every varying blast that threatens to deprive it of fruit and foliage. The real danger to the protected interests would come from defeating reciprocity, not from accepting it.

THE STANDARD AND COURTENAY BAY

The Standard is clearly unhappy because of the news from Ottawa that tenders are soon to be called for in connection with the development of Courtenay Bay, involving an expenditure of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The Standard began by neglecting to publish the news from Ottawa when it was made public some days ago, and it now professes to derive some satisfaction from a paragraph in the Globe intimating that money has not yet been provided to give effect to the Courtenay Bay plans. Half a million dollars was recently voted for the beginning of the work, and, of course, additional money will be voted from time to time as it is required. It will be apparent even to the Standard that when the Dominion Department of Public Works calls for tenders for certain work, and a tender has been accepted, there will be no doubt, even in Conservative circles, that the work will be done. The British contractors and capitalists who are now preparing tenders will not have any doubt that abundant money to pay for the projected improvements will be forthcoming.

The Standard's desire to make political capital continually forces it into an attitude antagonistic to the best interest in St. John. Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., the leading local pessimist, has committed himself and the Standard to the theory that nothing will ever come of the Courtenay Bay project, and he and the Conservative newspaper continue to maintain that position, although the people of St. John and the province, regardless of politics, are looking forward eagerly to the day when the completion of the dry dock and the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals in the eastern harbor of St. John will bring to this port the tremendous traffic of Canada's second transcontinental railway.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The news about Courtenay Bay will fill Dr. Daniel's cup to overflowing.

Conservative newspapers are predicting an election in August or September. Speculation about the election date will be less idle after the American Senate has ratified or rejected the trade agreement.

After seven years of hard work at Panama, the Americans have completed three-fourths of the work of excavation, removing 138,000,000 cubic yards of earth. It is now estimated that the canal will be finished in the autumn of 1913.

If reciprocity is defeated at Washington the one sure result, in the United States and in Canada, will be a redoubled popular attack upon protection, an attack which neither the "interests" nor any political party will be able to resist.

Ottawa has reduced the price of electric power to from \$25 to \$20 per amount ranging from one horse power up to 100. These rates are for twenty-four hours of service and are subject to ten per cent discount. A limited service is supplied for from \$30 to \$14.40 per horse power per year.

The Standard threatens to go on whistling, even though it suspects there are some who do not like the tune. Probably those who like the tune least are those who have to pay for it. It is a monotonous and futile piping, and it comes high. Day after day, as the Conservative cause grows more hopeless, the exaggerations of the Conservative organ become more noticeably absurd.

The Standard newspaper does not publish the news from Ottawa that tenders are soon to be called for in connection with the construction of a dry dock, wharves, and other terminal facilities in Courtenay Bay. Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., is one of the men who control the Standard, and apparently it is thought not to be good politics to permit Standard subscribers to know that the development of Courtenay Bay is going on and that some \$5,000,000 is to be spent there. But even readers of the Standard would be very glad to read such news, disagreeable as it may be to the Conservative machine.

The delegates unanimously adopted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for an expression of homage and loyalty to the King—London despatch.

This Canada, through Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leads all the King's Dominions overseas in giving expression to the loyalty of the outlying portions of the Empire. Conservatives of the more reckless sort, who still try occasionally to question the loyalty of Canada's Prime Minister, will not be pleased with the news from London. "If there is one principle," said Sir Wilfrid in his Empire Day speech, "whereupon the Empire can and ought to live, it is Imperial unity based upon local autonomy."

The Toronto News recently asserted that "Great Britain always has been and still is the market that takes the bulk of Canadian produce." If produce in this case means products, as would appear from the context, The News is wrong, says the Toronto Globe. Great Britain is our best market, but has not always been so. In 1882, 1888, and 1889, for example, under Tory rule, Canada committed the unpardonable offense in the eyes of The News of exporting several million dollars' worth of goods to the United States in excess of the value of exports to Britain. That has never happened once under Liberal rule. The preference to British imports entering Canada greatly stimulated Canadian exports to Britain.

A splendid filling for sofa cushions may be made by taking a dime's worth of cotton batting, cutting it into small squares and heating it in a baking pan in the oven for half an hour, care being taken not to let it scorch. Each little square will puff up to twice its size and will be light and fluffy as a feather.

To perfectly cleanse and sweeten the coffee pot, fill it nearly full of water and add a generous teaspoonful of borax. Let the water come to a boil.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE JENNY COMPANY, 17 BURLING STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

HEROES OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR
By Edward Everett

From a Fourth of July address at Worcester in 1833.

BUT in the war of 1756 the military efforts of the colonies were still more surprising. If it is said that they were upheld by the resources of the mother country, let it not be forgotten in making the comparison of their exertions in this war, with those in the revolution, that in the latter they have the powerful support of France. The seven years' war was carried on in America at the same time in the extreme south against the Cherokee Indians; then a formidable enemy in the western part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, at Niagara, on the whole frontier line from Albany to the St. Lawrence and Quebec, in the extreme northeastern part of the country where Nova Scotia and Cape Breton were retaken, in the West Indies and on the Spanish main.

The regiments of New England and New York in this war fought on Lake Ontario and Lake George, in Nova Scotia, in Martinique, Porto Bello, and at Havana. From the year 1754 to 1762 there were raised by the single province of Massachusetts 35,000 men; and for three years, successively, 7,000 men each year. This was an addition to large numbers of the seafaring inhabitants who enlisted or were impressed into the British Navy; and in addition to those who enlisted in the regular British army who amounted in one year to near a thousand. Napoleon at the summit of his power did not carry an equal number of the French people into the field.

An army of 7,000 compared with the population of Massachusetts in the middle of the last century is considerably greater than an army of 1,000,000 for France in the time of Napoleon. If I were to repeat the names of all the distinguished pupils in this great school of war I should have to run over the list of a large proportion of the officers of the revolutionary army. Among them were Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Gridley, Pomroy, Gates, Montgomery, Mercer, Lee, and above all, Washington. If I were to undertake to recount the heroic adventures, the incredible hardships, the privations and exposures that were endured in the frontier wilderness, in the warfare with the savage foe—on the weary scouting parties in midwinter—I should unfold a tale of human fortitude and human suffering to which it would make the heart bleed to listen.

A COMMENTARY ON HUMAN BLINDNESS.

(Comments of Bagshot, in the Westminster Gazette.)

I have spent much of my leisure during the last few weeks in hunting down the political predictions made by the wise men of the nineteenth century, and the result is a sad commentary on human blindness and necromancy. I cannot discover any single war which was definitely foreseen except by those who deliberately planned it, any revolutionary movement which did not take by surprise the guardians of law and order, any development of wealth or distribution of population which followed the lines laid down for it, any results of political change which did not being either hopes or fears. I find De Toqueville predicting that America would be a land of moderate fortunes evenly distributed. Mr. Gladstone confident that Jefferson Davis had made a nation, Lord Salisbury declaring a united Germany to be a remote improbability, Lord Gran-

ville confident that peace was never assured as on the day before the Franco-German war broke out, and all well-formed Englishmen persuaded that the one dangerous and formidable man in Europe was the Emperor Napoleon III., while, in fact, he was a hopeless underling clinging verily to his throne and jingling helplessly at the mercy of his German enemy. I find governments and peoples constantly obsessed by groundless high-mindedness and wholly unconscious of the perils that lay ahead of them. There are times when a nation seems to have a positive genius for the wrong bags, and yet the longer I live, the deeper grows my conviction that though knowledge is unfathomable, and desperate error is the inevitable lot of human government, still it is the supreme and saving virtue for nations and individuals. The one irreparable disaster is that a nation should lose faith in itself.

Glass porcelain or bone buttons set now be bought to match almost any coat.

Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher

The old man sits in his figtree's shade, and fills himself with pink lemonade, and he smokes his pipe as he glances o'er the thrilling facts of the baseball score. He has no grief and he has no care, and he just leans back in his rocking chair and views the world with a cheerful smile, for his ladder's full, and he has his pile. The plan he followed you will indorse! He used to work a bald-faced horse; he swung the ax and he plied the spade, and he knuckled down at the blacksmith's trade; wherever he worked, in the field or town, a part of his soul he salted down. He saw the folly of spendthrift men, and took to the bank a large brass yen; they burned their money as though with fire, he took to the bank a big tin lire. And now he sits in his figtree's shade and eats ice cream with a wooden spade, and people smile as they look at him; he's fat and sassy and full of vim. And where are the fellows who drew their wage and blew it in, in that bygone age? Do they lean back in their rocking chairs, serene and happy and free from cares? Have they their figtrees and stuff to eat? Oh, ask the copper who walks your beat.

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WALT MASON.

INTER
HORTICULT
LANDSCAPE GARDENING

The Fourth of a Series of

cles on Home Adornments

There are many species of trees and shrubs that may be planted on home grounds and in parks and gardens, the best kinds are native to the locality.

may be introduced for new selection depends upon individual tastes and local conditions, and is the size of the area to be planted. A few of the most desirable ones are:

Among deciduous trees, the sugar maple is one of the most popular for purposes of shade, it is long-lived and its leaves are beautiful in autumn. It is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.

The Norway maple is one of the useful trees that have been introduced from Europe. It is rather large, but it is rather hardy, and it will thrive on poor soils and stand all exposure.

For street and park planting, the Norway maple is one of the best. It is a large tree, and its leaves are beautiful in autumn. It is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.

The soft maple grows quickly and is well adapted for planting in parks and gardens. Its leaves are beautiful in autumn, and it is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.

Among other maples that are well adapted for planting in parks and gardens are the red maple, the white maple, and the black maple. These are all well adapted to transplant, and their leaves are beautiful in autumn.

The ash-leaved maple, the Manitoba maple and box elder are also well adapted for planting in parks and gardens. They are all well adapted to transplant, and their leaves are beautiful in autumn.

One of the finest of all street trees is the majestic Norway maple. It is a large tree, and its leaves are beautiful in autumn. It is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.

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For street and park planting, the Norway maple is one of the best. It is a large tree, and its leaves are beautiful in autumn. It is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.

The soft maple grows quickly and is well adapted for planting in parks and gardens. Its leaves are beautiful in autumn, and it is well adapted to transplant. Its beautiful leaves make it a general favorite.