POOR DOCUMENT

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY

The end of the college year finds the University of New Brunswick in an unusually strong position in all respects save one—its income. The class just graduated is larger than any previous one. It is a pleasure to be able to make another announcement—that the University authorities have good reason to believe the number of students entering next fall will be greater than in any former year. Reports from preparatory schools and the volume of inquiries concerning the University from prospective undergraduates or their parents are such as to promise a freshman class large beyond precedent there. The University has lost Professor Scott, to the regret of many, but it has secured Professor Salmon, of Kings, whose enviable record gives assurance that the college is most fortunate in having enlisted him at this time.

These are cheerful reports. And the University deserves them. It does not yet receive the recognition from the people of the province to which it is entitled, but there are signs that appreciation is growing. Fortunately every successful graduate is either a missionary or an advertisement for the institution, and of late years its graduates, or most of them, have stepped at once into places of honor and usefulness in the life of the country. As yet too many of the graduates in engineering go to the United States, but the great projects to be undertaken in this country will claim more and more of them in the immediate future.

The University offers great advantages to the young men of these provinces, and these may be had without great financial outlay. That the University needs more money—a greater income to enlarge its usefulness—is an old story, but it is a story which must be retold until the province has made the repetition unnecessary by increasing the grant.

IS INDIA DRIFTING AWAY?

A curious and somewhat unexpected question is asked as a result of the recent tour of India made by the Prince and Princess of Wales. A corps of British and foreign newspaper men accompanied the royal tourists, and many new views of India and Indian questions were given to the world. The London Times correspondent discovered much that puzzled him. His articles have led other reviewers to ask bluntly: What will happen when the people of India, or a considerable percentage of them, have become educated according to English standards and have imbibed the British idea of freedom, independence, self-government, equality? The Times correspondent, to quote one of these reviewers, "noting the results of western education upon the natives, finds a strong and growing opposition to British rule. The only native public opinion in the country is manifested by the so-called national congress party, which is largely a collection of natives who have been educated on the European plan and who, by their control of the vernacular press, exercise a powerful and persuasive influence upon the masses of the people." "How have they come to develop an activity so antagonistic to British authority?" the Times man asks. "The national congress party," the Times correspondent continues, "in its best and worst aspects, is essentially a product of our own making. We have been engaged for nearly a century in expanding the area of English education in India, and in every successive generation an increasing number of young Indians have been initiated through our language and our literature into a new world of thought. Yet, so far, the main result has been to breed in them a spirit of revolt against the political ascendency of the race to whose superiority in the realm of knowledge their eagerness to share in the benefits of the education which it imparts is an abiding tribute. How is this puzzling phenomenon to be explained?"

An English professor in an Indian College is quoted in explanation of the way in which education affects the native. The thought is a striking one:

The answer which almost all Indians give to the question, "What has English literature taught you?" is that it has taught them liberty to think for themselves; it has freed them from slavery to authority. This, perhaps, is not the lesson which a German or a Spaniard would extract from English literature, for the value and suggestiveness of any new idea depend largely upon the previously existing stock to which it is conjoined; but the intellectual antecedents of the Indian were such that this idea more than any other appeared to him novel and suggestive. The characteristic of all Indian teaching in the past, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, has been reverence for authority. The young scholar has been taught to justify his view by citing a great pandit or maulvi, and when he had elected to follow a certain school of thought, it was sheer blasphemy to question the teaching of any of its great masters. With such antecedents it is not surprising that the most wonderful and illuminating idea in English literature should have been the freedom and independence to which it introduced them. They found themselves suddenly introduced into a world in which independent private judgment was a duty, and the conscious exercise of it a virtue.

To give these people Western ideas and our everyday conception of freedom, then, is to prepare them for revolution. To seek to keep them in darkness, on the other hand, is unthinkable. "The British have already done 'the mischief,' and it is irreparable, of creating an 'intellectual proletariat' among the Indian people, and these educated natives, who have at tongue's end all the literature of political freedom in the English language can never be dispossessed of it, nor can their children's children." An agitation for larger political autonomy is on foot and it must grow. The fact that British rule improves may be given as a reason why such an agitation should not flourish, yet it seems inevitable that as education spreads among the native population the demand for political freedom must become more powerful. The Times correspondent admits that growing antagonism to the British administrators in India is "partly the result of an almost inevitable conflict between two opposite types of character." The two types are "mutually repellant."

The Times articles and comments upon them have caused British imperialists to regard the future with some foreboding. Here, truly, is an inviting field for high statesmanship. To prepare India for freedom, to grant it when she is ready, and still to keep her within the Empire—will that be done?

HEALTHFUL PUBLICITY

President Roosevelt, who is somewhat sensational himself, is said to have written a letter to Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," accusing him of bad faith and sensationalism in connection with the presidential investigation of the Chicago packing houses. The president, it seems, did not wish to make public the reports of the commissioners he sent to Chicago, intending merely to use their testimony as a club to keep the packing interests in subjection while stringent legislation affecting the meat industry was being passed at Washington. But altogether too much or altogether too little has been told about the horrors of "Packingtown," and there is now a strong public demand that the reports of Roosevelt's commissioners be published in full so that the people who buy the packers' products may see what they have been eating, and so that the packers may realize that they must reform or lose business. The New York Evening Post believes Mr. Roosevelt must yield to public opinion in this matter. It says:

"The most drastic state laws would, we believe, be an advantage to the packers in the long run. To be sure, such laws would kill the profits in deodorized offal now canned and sold under various labels; but they would restore public confidence in the packers' by-products. In this business, as in insurance and railroading, honesty and publicity are the only safe methods. Today, for example, the packers have more to gain than to lose by the publication of the special report to President Roosevelt on the sanitary conditions of the slaughter-houses. Within twenty-four hours so many nauseating stories about 'Packingtown' have been printed in every part of the country that the facts discovered by Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds must be relatively sweet-scented and reassuring. President Roosevelt may stick to his plan of suppressing the report; but the mischief—from the point of view of the packers—has already been done. People who are at all squeamish about their food will for some months to come refuse canned meats of all kinds. On that side of the enterprise, the profits must have fallen off enormously; and the one way out of the difficulty is, by such a device as state inspection, to convince men that the packing-houses are clean and wholesome."

A POWERLESS PARLIAMENT

Russia's House of Commons really has no real power, but it may force the Czar to give the substance where he has granted but the shadow. There is a lull in the war between the popular chamber and the bureaucracy, but it cannot last very long. The Czar gave with one hand and took away with the other. He summoned a parliament one day and promulgated the "fundamental law" the next. This law the parliament must set at nought or have repealed if it is to rule Russia. The "constitution" under which the Douma works cannot be altered, in theory, except by the Czar. To quote some of its provisions is to show how powerless is the Douma should it consent to the existing order of things:

No law passed by the Douma becomes effective until it has been approved and published by the Upper House, an appointive, bureaucratic body of mixed and undefined powers. The power to declare war and make peace is retained by the czar, as is the control of foreign relations.

The failure of the Douma to pass a budget leaves "present estimates" in force, and the emperor may conclude loans without parliamentary sanction.

There can be no interference by the Douma with the crown lands and properties.

The right of declaring amnesty is reserved exclusively to the emperor.

The czar may declare at any time any city, district or province under martial law.

Temporary laws may be promulgated during parliamentary recess to remain in effect through such recess and for two months thereafter.

The freedom of residence anywhere in the country is granted to subjects in one clause and restricted in another, which perpetuates "existing regulations" directed against peasants and Jews.

The Lower House is virtually in rebellion against all of these limitations. In time it, or its successor, will overthrow all of them, whether by peaceful revolution or after a period of frightful political storm, remains to be seen. The storm seems almost inevitable.

THE PLAYGROUND FUND

The proposal to provide supervised playgrounds for the children of St. John is so heartily endorsed by thoughtful citizens that there should be no difficulty in making a good beginning this summer. The Telegraph on Saturday published a number of interviews with clergymen, business men and others, approving strongly of the movement. The ladies of the Women's Council, who have urged for years past the need of supervised playgrounds, will lend their influence and support. The appeal is one that comes to every man and woman in the city. In the course of his sermon last evening, Rev. A. B. Cohoe put the case very strongly, as appears in the brief summary of his remarks in this issue.

There will be time enough, before the vacation season opens, to arrange for supervision of one or more playgrounds, if sufficient funds are available. It is suggested that the large grounds beyond the old Davenport school might be made available for the larger boys and girls, but the first aim should be to provide for the smaller ones, who cannot go so far from home.

The state has not done its whole duty to the children when it has provided school buildings. There are a thousand temptations in play-time, and especially during the long vacation season, from which they should be guarded. They cannot all go to the country. They do not have ample grounds for recreation. The vast majority have but the streets. Every contribution, however small, that is given for the purpose of throwing around the children better influences is a contribution to the welfare of the community.

REFORESTATION

In New Brunswick today there is a vast amount of land which has been laid waste by forest fires. In many cases such land remains useless for a generation after the flames sweep over it. The farmers and lumbermen who have met with this sort of loss, and who own today great tracts of waste land, should be keenly interested in a letter read before the recent Forestry Convention at Ottawa and now reproduced in the Forestry Journal. It was written by Mr. Louis Miller, of Crieff, Scotland, who owns 100,000 acres of timber land in Nova Scotia. Two years ago careless fishermen set a fire in the Miller limits and 10,000 acres were burned over. We reproduce here portions of Mr. Miller's letter, telling how he is reforesting this land, and making suggestions of interest and utility to farmers and lumbermen and to public men and others who regard as a vital subject the preservation of the timber resources of New Brunswick. These resources are constantly being decreased. They should be increased. The local government is already alive to the importance of the matter, and in time reforestation will be undertaken. To prevent fire so far as possible is the great thing; but scientific lumbering and the restoration of burned tracts are matters which mean money to present owners and a great influence upon the future of the province.

"When a forest fire takes place in Nova Scotia, or any part of Canada," writes Mr. Miller, "a crop of bushes and hardwood comes up afterwards, and the burnt ground is entirely lost for twenty or thirty years, for it is only after that time that the natural crop of spruce trees begins to come up.

"I have had large experience in Sweden during the past twenty-five years, and I have been all over Finland and Russia. The accessible Russian forests are practically all exhausted, while those of Finland and Sweden are very nearly the same. During the past few years the Swedish people have taken alarm and started a government system of planting over the country, which is the cheapest and probably the best I have yet come across. In Scotland it costs £2 per acre to plant young trees. In Sweden, however, they plant the seed. Wherever a forest has been destroyed by fire, or has been cut down, the government employs a forester with about a dozen or twenty boys. The boys are placed in a row about six feet apart, each with a small hand-iron; they take out a small hole in the ground, drop four or five seeds in it, tramp on it with the foot, and pass on, taking out holes in this way from three to six feet apart. One pound of seed plants about five acres and the seed costs one shilling per pound. In this way the Swedish forests are replanted at a cost of about twenty-five cents per acre. Seed thus planted grows up immediately, and I have seen Swedish forests planted a few years ago now with a young crop of trees a few feet high.

"When I got the 10,000 acres burnt in Nova Scotia, I took out a ton of spruce seed from England to plant up that burnt ground, but was very much astonished to find I was charged twenty per cent. duty for importing it to Nova Scotia. I remonstrated with the Ottawa authorities, who compromised the matter by reducing the duty to ten per cent. I think, however, it is short-sighted policy on the part of the Canadian government to levy a duty upon seed imported for planting up waste ground in Canada. For example, I reckon that an average acre of forest in Nova Scotia or Canada contains about 6,000 feet of timber, and the cost of cutting down, manufacturing and putting f. o. b. 1,000 feet of lumber is about $10; so that on every acre of forest property cut down, about $60 has to be expended in wages disbursed in the country and which benefits the people of the country. It is therefore of very great importance to Canada to have its waste ground covered with forest, instead of lying barren, because it means employment for the people and benefit all round. I am planting up that 10,000 acres of burnt land on my property by employing about a dozen boys and doing it on the Swedish system. One man goes behind them to keep them in a straight line. A boy, as a rule, can in this way plant about five acres per day. By planting up this 10,000 acres of burnt land with spruce seed I expect in five years to have the whole ground covered with a crop of young spruce trees three to four feet high, which in twenty-five years will be suitable for making pulp, and this instead of having the ground lying waste for twenty or thirty years growing hardwood bushes."

"My experience of Nova Scotia is that an average or fairly good forest will give a growth of about five per cent. per annum.

"In other words, I reckon our property at Lerangport, Nova Scotia, to contain about 6,000 feet per acre of growing trees on an average over the whole ground. I don't mean 6,000 feet of big trees ready for cutting, but of all sizes of trees from perhaps the thickness of your arm upwards. On 100,000 acres this means 600,000,000 feet, five per cent. growth on which would be something like 30,000,000 feet per annum. Of course, the small trees are growing even more rapidly than the big ones. If any one were to cut down the big trees on this ground, there would not probably be more than half this quantity available of big timber suitable for deals, but the small growing timber is, in my opinion, quite as valuable as the big timber, because it is growing rapidly every year, and it takes the place of the big timber. Of course, lumbermen ignore the future, and look only to where they can get sufficient big trees every year as big as possible to feed their mills, and in a matter of five to ten years Nova Scotia will be practically exhausted, except a very few properties. The same remarks apply to Eastern Canada."

He thinks the Swedish method better for Canada than the German, and he argues convincingly that the government should send men to both Germany and Sweden to study the methods followed so successfully in these countries.

A ROUGH REMEDY

The "big stick" has fallen on the heads of the Chicago packers. President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday the report of the special commissioners whom he employed to learn the truth about "Packingtown." This report constitutes a shocking indictment of the Beef Trust. It does not bear out all of the reports circulated about the meat industry in Chicago, but it confirms many of the most nauseating of these reports, and refers to some conditions which have not been hinted at hitherto. In a word, the conditions under which many of the products are prepared for human consumption are shown to be unspeakably filthy. The continuation of the work under the conditions described is a revolting offense warranting instant intervention by both state and federal authorities to prevent further poisoning of the nation, pending the perfection of legal machinery to enforce some approach to cleanliness and decency in the packing houses.

The report is preliminary. The explorers have not yet had time to look into all of the horrors hinted at. They have not yet completed the work of analyzing for the preservative poisons and deodorizers which are believed to be used in the economies of "Packingtown." A preliminary report was necessary in order that legislation might be sought at this session. Evidently President Roosevelt could not bring himself to permit the continuation of these horrors for another year before applying to the highest court of the country, and to public opinion beyond and above that court, for remedies. The President will be accused of haste, of prejudice, of dealing a staggering blow to one of the greatest industries of the republic, of upsetting the market, of ruining trade, of playing politics and out of out-muck-raking the muckrakers. The public which reads the report of his commissioners will acquit him of all these charges, or will say that, whatever his motives may be, the reports justify even more drastic action than he proposes. If the business is injured men and women who read the report will be prompt to say the pity is that the business was not injured long ago, before its methods became so vile and before it grew so wealthy and so powerful at Washington and in a dozen state capitals.

Mr. Roosevelt knows the Chicago packers of old. He encountered "embalmed beef" during the Santiago campaign and he testified afterwards that it was unfit to give to a dog. General Miles started a crusade against it, but the country was occupied with other things and even thousands of soldiers poisoned with the canned rations of their country did not supply evidence enough to shake Chicago into decency. Then the New York Herald and Everybody's Magazine took up the Beef Trust. Mr. Roosevelt felt that the charges were true and appointed Garfield to investigate. The packers fooled Garfield to the top of his bent; and again it looked as if they were invulnerable. There was another pause, followed by the publication of "The Jungle." The direct result of that book is the present agitation, the most serious feature of which is the report sent to Congress yesterday—a report which sets the seal of government confirmation upon practically everything Upton Sinclair wrote about "Packingtown."

He would be rash who would predict that this agitation and the laws to follow it will give the country clean meat. The Beef Trust is not to be reformed in a year by act of Congress merely. But loss of business at home and abroad, together with drastic regulations, will lead to a great change for the better. Sinclair wrote much in "The Jungle" about the human beings who toil in the foulness of "Packingtown." The President's commissioners found them there—a fit product of the conditions about them. For these wretches there will come some measure of relief. The work is but begun, but there is hope now that the fight for decency and cleanliness will be maintained until mention of the Beef Trust shall cease to give some millions of people a suggestion of nausea.

STIFF SENTENCES

Not many persons in New Brunswick, or in Canada for that matter, have suffered because of train robbers. With many other crimes the country is much more familiar. But train robbing in Canada produces a shock throughout the country. Everywhere one hears hearty approval of the punishment meted out—life imprisonment for two of the robbers, twenty-five years for the third.

The approval is both natural and warranted. But while the train robbers deserve all the punishment they are to receive, do we punish other offences in proportion—homicide in its various degrees, housebreaking, embezzlement, forgery, felonious assault, attempts at murder?

"There will not be much more train-robbing on this side of the boundary," is doubtless a common remark today. Very true. But if stiff sentences, such as the laws provide, will deter men from robbing trains, a somewhat hazardous business, will not such sentences prevent the commoner crimes? We may believe it; but the record does not indicate it. Justice was swift, sure, impressive, in this one case. Delay was minimized. The public mind was still full of the exploit when the court sat in judgment. The country applauds, and with reason. But why do we not give less picturesque criminals some of the same strong medicine with as little delay?

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Many listened approvingly when Wendell Phillips, in the semi-madness of his later career, raised his eloquent voice in defense of the principle of political assassination as a method to compel reform; now even a Wendell Phillips would be driven from the platform should he champion such a doctrine. * * * We recognize that the attack is not on royalty, but against the people, against organized society itself in the persons of delegated agents and servants.—New York Globe.

Like many other writers of today the one quoted seeks an answer to anarchy and assassination. He finds none but death for the assassin and imprisonment for the man who in public or private upholds the doctrine of the assassin. The writer continues:

"It is idle to argue with the anarchist—to show him that what he does injures the cause he would promote; that in constitutional governments the way is always open to effect changes by peaceable means. The man incapable of seeing of his own accord things so elementary and simple is so perverted in soul and so deaf in reason that he cannot be successfully instructed. The only thing to do is to hunt him as a wild beast; to wage unceasing war for his extermination; to convert him by physical fear, and, if this does not avail, to kill him before he has a chance to kill others. Freedom of speech and freedom of association are precious rights, but in behalf of one kind of propaganda the privileges cannot be allowed to run. Any man, under a constitutional government, who supports in public or private conversation the notion of ruler-assassination should be restrained of his liberty before he has a chance to put his principles in practice. Worse than a madman, he has a hallucination that makes it dangerous for him to be at large.

"Within ten years the criminal statutes of many countries, including our own, have given increased recognition to this necessary distinction, but there is need for more Draconian vigor. The anarchist hunt should begin, and continue in earnest until every foul nest is broken up, every crime-inciting book or pamphlet destroyed, every platform closed. Experience forbids us to hope that these repressive measures will be altogether successful, and that such a scene as the streets of Madrid presented will not again be beheld; but we shall be supported by the consciousness that all that is possible to prevent has been done."

NOTE AND COMMENT

King Alfonso and his bride do not lack courage. While the world was still discussing their narrow escape and the slaughter of their subjects yesterday the royal pair were flying about the capital in an automobile, all smiles.

* * *

St. George is planning a fitting Dominion Day celebration. Will St. John follow suit, as it sometimes talks of doing, and attract people to the city Or will St. John simply take a day off in the country as usual?

* * *

The Chicago packers have issued a long and circumstantial denial of the charges made by the Roosevelt commissioners, but that will not cause this continent or Europe to yearn for canned goods from Chicago for some time to come.

* * *

If Preston believes all he hears about himself he must wonder how he can have been at the same time an honest and energetic government employe and a pirate and grafter of the darkest dye. But no doubt he takes all both sides say about him with a grain of salt.

* * *

In two or three months we are to have the report of the assessment commissioners. There is some chance that a bill may be ready in time for the next legislature. By that time we shall know more about our aldermen. An assessment measure is likely to prove a severe test for the Council and for a whole lot of other unselfish citizens who want the other fellow to pay the taxes.

* * *

The Russians are to court martial Admiral Rojestvensky because he surrendered a torpedo boat on which he was seeking to escape, to several Japanese warships. The surrender seems to be one of the few incidents in his later career which the admiral might justify. Why not court martial him for losing his whole fleet? Or, why not abandon this long series of inquests, forget the Japanese war, and live in the bomb-throwing present. There are plenty of live subjects for investigation in the Russia of today without going away back to the time when Kuropatkin set out for Tokio.

* * *

There is a difference in degree between the barbarity which aims to destroy human life and that which applauds a bull-fight, where there is always a possibility of men as well as bulls being killed. That the King and Queen of Spain have set the seal of their approval upon bull-fighting may add to their popularity in that country, but it suggests comparisons between this so-called Christian country and some that are non-Christian, which are not, perhaps, entirely favorable to the former. One can imagine an impoverished but thoughtful Spaniard, viewing the gorgeous display attending the royal bull-fight, wondering to himself how much it benefitted him or his country. If he were an anarchist the conclusion might not be healthy for royalty.

This summer the Lower Province Methodist church will send out theological students to carry on evangelical work at different points in the district. Among those appointed are: Rev. T. E. Shanklin, Rev. H. H. Irish, in Halifax county, and Rev. Mr. Jewett, in New Brunswick. Rev. E. A. Westmorland will travel in the interests of the temperance federation.

CRIMEAN VETERAN DEAD AT CHATHAM

Major Templeton Passed Away Yesterday—Fought at Alma and Inkerman, and Was Desperately Wounded.

Chatham, N. B., June 4—The death of Major Templeton occurred at his home this afternoon after an illness of some months.

Major Alexander Stothart Templeton, son of the late William Templeton, was born at Edinburgh (Scotland), about seventy-six years ago. As a member of the 49th Regiment of the British army he was with Lord Raglan at the battle of Alma, 1854, when the allies comprising British, French and Turkish soldiers administered a crushing defeat to the Russians. He also was engaged at the Battle of Inkerman, when the Russians attacked the British camp.

In one of the many desperate skirmishes during that war, Major Templeton received a bullet wound in the forehead which was feared would prove fatal, but a surgeon extracted the shattered bone and inserted a silver plate and the major recovered, the shot apparently leaving no ill effects.

At the close of the Crimean war he was given a medal by the Sultan of Turkey, and later he received long-service and good-conduct medals from the British government, and one from the Canadian government for good work in the Canadian militia.

He also served five years in the West Indies. About the time of the civil war Major Templeton was sent to New Brunswick by the British government to drill the militia and during the Fenian raid took a prominent part in the defence of the dominion.

After many years of active service he settled in Chatham, where he was for eleven years superintendent of the Northumberland county almshouse.

The deceased was married twice and leaves a widow, a son, who lives in Boston, and a daughter in New York, and a brother private, John Templeton, who served twenty-one years in the British army, part of that time being spent in India.

Earthquake "Compositions"

The following are taken from some "compositions" on the earthquake and fire written by school-children:

"And the people ran to the banks and tried to get their money, but they couldn't get it out and the Call building is still standing."

"The Palace Hotel was blowed up with dinnimight."

"The tides came together and then they broke and many people were cild [killed]. Bricks fell on the people also and killed them and then they put the fire out and said San Francisco is going to be larger than it ever was."

"The people were aloud to take a bath and eat vegetables."

"San Francisco is nothing but a sematery now. When a sick lady in the hospital felt the earth quake the jumped from a six story building and she met death."

"The fire burned Hales store but a little place in front which said, 'your credit is good.'"

"A big water main broke, and drowned all the people in it."

"They say San Fras. was going to be destroyed and so a volcano blew up and covered the city with lather." [lava].

"They dinamited everybody's house up and we had another big one last night."

"Big balls of fire shot out of the ground and started fires all over."

"San Francisco was destructed by fire. There was no water because the water front burned first."

"People were lined up for bread and water, some being killed by the earthquake."

"The fire burned so hard that people came to Nappa to live."

"The Chronicle building is all hurt in the inside and people are cooking on the outside waiting for their chimneys to be inspected."

"They are working hard to get the ruins finished."

"There are 400 babies born in San Francisco since the earth quake and people all over the world are making baby clothes."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Spirited Story

Editor (to new reporter.) "This story of the drunken sailor dancing on the street and getting pulled in is too long. Boil it down."

Two miuntes later the reporter handed in the following:

Carr
tar
bar
jag
jig
jug.

Buying Up Newspapers

(St. John's (Nfld's) News.)

The Harmsworth people are extending their influence in many directions and if newepapers enterprise is an indication, they should soon change the name and title of the firm into "The Empire, Unlimited." Mr. C. W. Murray, of Toronto, who is looking after the Harmmsworth Canadian interests, stated last week that he held options on four daily newspapers in Canada; one of which he expected to be in operation within thirty days.

Tinker's Crick

I'll bet you that the hills are green and
that the sky is blue
Above the fields where Tinker's Crick goes
ca'mly windin' through;
I'll bet the orchards on the slopes out
there are pink and white
And that the blossom-scented air ain't
blowin' just for spite.
And I can almost seem to hear the water
roarin' still
The way it used to roar across the dam
below the mill.

I'll bet the fish are bitin' where the old
crick sort of rests
And lazes just before it makes the bend
by Deacon West's;
And them old willows leanin' out, yet
clinging there as though
They'd like a swim, but didn't have the
courage to let go.
And, further down, the covered bridge—I
see it in my mind
As plain as if 'twas yesterday I'd left it
all behind.

The city's lively and it's big, and there's a
lot to see,
And I'm not claimin' that it hain't been
mighty good to me;
I like the chance it gives a man. I like the
noise and crowd.
The boys are gettin' famous here—they make
me mighty proud—
But 'long about this time of year it's kind
of hard to stick,
When things are as you know they are out
there by Tinker's Crick.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fire insurance adjusters home from Woodstock report that the losses by the recent fire were all total with the exception of the Shearsgreen Co.'s drug store. There a large part of the stock was saved, and the loss amounted to about $1,000.

LAURIER DEFENDS PRESTON'S STAND

(Continued from page 1.)

one. I am as much interested as any man in the house. They are all respectable persons. There are none of them in Great Britain, they are from Germany, Holland and Russia. The leader of the opposition or the gentlemen he names can satisfy themselves as to the company. He will then find out that there is nothing wrong. Therefore until a definite charge has been made we must protect the parties who entered into this contract in good faith."

Laurier's Amendment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved in amendment: "That the conditions surrounding immigration operations on the continent of Europe have required the making of exceptional arrangements for the promotion of immigration to Canada. That the persons who formed the company or syndicate known as the North Atlantic Trading Company entered into their contract with the government of Canada on the faith of an assurance that their names would not be disclosed. That such assurance was given by a responsible minister of the crown; that an assurance so given by the Canadian government to citizens of a foreign country is binding on the dominion and therefore the house refuses to require or permit any minister or officer of the government to violate the engagement so made."

R. L. Borden.

R. L. Borden said that the statement of Lord Strathcona that the matter must be kept secret had been departed from last year after a long delay when the government had brought down the contract with the company. Could the prime minister point out any public interest in Canada or the empire which had been injuriously affected by the publication of that document? Mr. Jury swore that he would not believe Mr. Preston on oats, and that it was popularly believed among statesmen that the latter benefited by the company. It was as much consequence to have the N. A. T. shareholders as to have the Connolly books in the McGreevy investigation.

"The premier asked his followers to vote the resolution down, and no doubt they would do so, but the people of the country were not satisfied."

Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Hon. W. S. Fielding pointed out that there was a great difference between the McGreevy case and this because then there was an accusation against members of the house and a definite charge in making which a member had put in peril his seat. The statement that Preston had been a member of the company was denied by Mr. Preston himself, the only competent witness on the subject. Mr. Jury, had frankly said he would not swear that he was. The common talk of steamship men, who no longer got bonuses, they used to get, was a very different thing from a definite statement that Mr. Preston was connected with the company. The essence of the whole thing was the names and it was a small matter to bring down the contract last year. Which one of them had paid money to some company every day, the members of which they did not know. What earthly concern was it to any one to have the names? Confidential relations were necessary in all large affairs and when the opposition sought to raise prejudice on account of secrecy in that agreement they were only pandering to the less-informed portion of the people. The confidential nature of this agreement has been sanctioned by the minister of the interior, and the honor of the government was at stake and the names should not be made public.

Mr. Northrup and Dr. Sproule followed.

Mr. Carvell, who has followed the matter closely from the beginning, said that Mr. Jury devoted all his time, while in Britain, buttonholing everyone in regard to this company, and the Conservatives believed there was something in it. Jury's evidence failed. If Lord Strathcona was sent for he would have said the same thing as Preston did. The evidence of July, who traveled third-class and charged first, and who was in collision with Ennis to obtain private correspondence, was degrading.

Mr. Haggart strongly supported Mr. Borden's motion. He called the company forgers.

Mr. Sifton.

Hon. Clifford Sifton said that the house was perfectly familiar with the circumstances which led up to the making of the contract. Immigration was not satisfactory. The government was paying bonuses under an old order in council of 1893. A change was necessary. There were no recognized agents upon the continent of Europe whose duty it was to enter into a concerted action for active immigration work. When Mr. Preston went there he was instructed to look into general immigration work. In May, 1899, shortly after his arrival in Europe, he made a report recommending a European continental bureau. Subsequently the question was discussed between Preston and Lord Strathcona, and later on Mr. Smart went over. On October 26, 1899, Mr. Preston in a report refers to a discussion he had on the subject with Smart, Colmer and himself, and afterwards with Smart and Lord Strathcona at Glencoe. Mr. Preston's report was forwarded by Lord Strathcona with the letter read by the premier.

"I mention this," said Mr. Sifton, "because it has been said that the contract was made in a hole and corner way. All the parties who had a right to know about it were consulted. There were Lord Strathcona, Smart, Colmer and Preston. There was nothing concealed when Mr. Smart returned to Ottawa and stated the circumstance to me. He said that the only satisfactory way would be the formation of a company of booking agents and the scale would be about the same as before. I agreed to this. Mr. Smart said that the names of these booking agents should not be disclosed. I asked how he proposed to do it. He said to get a company to do the business, I agreed to this. Subsequently I got the letter from Lord Strathcona as to secrecy. I regarded myself bound by that which was the same as was agreed to with my deputy. That was the last heard of secrecy in the department. If I were now in the government I would have advised them to take the course that they are doing. These are the facts of the case. The house divided on the amendment which was carried by 95 to 47, a government majority of 48. Bourassa, Lavagne and Varrile voted against the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then announced the ministerial changes and the appointment of Mr. Fitzpatrick to be chief justice of the supreme court. The premier said that the retirement of Mr. Fitzpatrick would be a loss to the government.

Mr. Borden spoke of Mr. Fitzpatrick's great legal talents and his fitness for the position to which he was appointed.