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# The Rews.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2.

GOMIC OPERA IN GARLETON CO The Carleton County juil delivery sation has taken on complice

of a comic opera variety.

It was charged by Mr. Geo. W. Upn. M. P. P., that a prisoner held is the Carleton jail under sentence for theft was allowed out on election day to vote in the Conservative interes ording to affidavits made by Sheriff romkins and the aforesaid prisoner, and solemnly read in the legislature by Premier Hasen, it is now made to appear that this anxious voter left his durance vile without political assist beyond the sheriff's convenien beence at the time crawled over the jail fence, voted and dutifully crawled back to his confinement, doubtless with a comforting sense of a public respons bility well borne. It is also declared that this incarcerated patriot was canvassed for his vote in advance by an Mr. Kelly resumes his official duties energetic Liberal worker, but the affithe unfortunately fail to make clear how he actually voted. This is a link which must be added before the chain of this remarkable plot is complete. In the meantime the public is in-

formed only that this unfortunate politician was an honored guest in the Carieton jail, one of the family doing uch as he pleased; that one day he hailed a man named Gallagher over the sence and said he'd like to get out cense Act, as introduced in the legisand vote, the aforesaid Gallaghe turally replying that he'd like to help him out and have his vote; that the privileged prisoner carefully told the sheriff all about the conversation; that the sheriff carefully went away election day, allowing the prisoner roam as usual; that the prisoner climbed over the fence, voted and olimbed back again, being assisted by nobody from either party, he declares. But he doesn't say how he voted-whether he appreciated more the politens of the Liberal canvasser of the considtive sheriff. Clearly the plot is weak

without this important feature. But in any event Sheriff Tomkins is obviously a man deserving of commendation for his gracious kindliness. Think of the hurt to this ardent citizen's soul had the sheriff not nobly igmored his literal duty on that great day! And think of the sheriff's charity in welcoming the wanderer back to the fold again, instead of closing the jail doors in his face and shutting him out in the cold, cold world!

#### LABOR AND WAR

While the British parliament was debating or Monday night the ecessity of increasing naval armaments, the government defending the present rate of progress though admitting thu: it spelled national bankrupte eventually and the opposition demanding more ships and a larger expendit e, and both pointing to Germany as the chief source of danger, the Labor members of that parliament and the Socialist members of the Garman Reichstag exchanged telegrams pledgthemselves to work for a reduction of symamicents.

The two parties to this notable pledge weak for the classes in all countries who car the burden of all this wa. theparation as well as a bur der of war itself when it comes. It the weekingman who pays the bulk fills the firing line and the casualty lists, the workingman's wife who weers black after each glorious vic-And the workingman is waking un to this and also to the fact that in ver of profit war may bring to the victorious nation he has small share if any. And in his organization for mutual protection and advance ment he is beginning to realize that, through the ballot, he has the power to direct national policy—that he, who is the victim of war, has in his hand

the power to bring war to an end.

And in this gradual development of

ness, of a spirit of fellowship which transcends national boundary lines lies the only presently visible ground for hope that the world will settle down on a common, sensible peaceable basis before the jealous awers have exhausted or destroye each other. None will deny that universal peace is desirable. The leaders most warlike nations are most ardent disciples of peace in the tem of supervision. Each municipality But though they all cry peace, there is no peace. Though it is obvious that by an ordinary handshaking agreement between half a dozen ms mutually desirous of escaping the costly responsibility of armaments the world would be rid of this horrible tre, these nations keep piling up their debts and dangers. They so not trust each other. Euch suspect the other of siniator designs of aggression and aggrandisement. None dare bake the first step toward disarma-ment for fear of inviting attack. And to the race must go on until bank ruptcy comes or, as is more probable, some nation deliberately chooses war as the lesser evil. When war becomes chesper than peace then war must dome, and that day is not far distant

the present rate of progress. When a Buropean war does come, after all this preparation it may shock the world into its senses, but even that is doubtful. The only sure foundation for common peace is better acquaintance, closer relations and a broader appreciation of the common interests of Christendom. And the greater hope for this union of sentigreater hope for this union of senti-ment lies today in the steady growth of the Labor and Socialist ideas which, with all their fallacies with regard to social and commercial conditions, are the source of the only present political force which igneres national bound-aries and provides ground for auton-fact the common good of manking trefor the common good of mankind, re-gardiess of race or language.

#### REFORMING THE MARINE DE-PARTMENT

Hen. Mr. Brodeur has acted with

port of the Marine Enquiry. Those officials found guilty of graft are summarliy dismissed and others whose violations of the duties of their office qualified by a chance for future reinstatement if fuller investigation of their individual cases proves them worthy of holding positions of trust again. All this is right and commendable It was also inevitable. The Minister could have done nothing else in view of the report made by the detective commission he appointed. And that report imposes upon him other duties. It is not sufficient to punish those who took dishonest advantage of a system which by its looseness invited dis-honesty. The system itself must be reformed, reorganized upon square business lines, with the temptations incident to political interference removed or at least neutralized by a Let him finish his work.

The Minister's action in so far as it touches local conditions and persons will meet general approval. No man who knows them has ever doubted that Mr. F. J. Harding and Mr. John Kelly were honest men and good officials, despite the various efforts of prosecuting attorney Watson to find some cause to smirch their character, and their acquittal will be well received. without a shade of suspicion against him and Mr. Harding, who has been for some time in noor health is given the superannuation he requested be fore this marine scandal developed.

#### THE SUBSTITURE FOR PROHIBI-TION

The amendments to the Liquor Limore difficult of enforcement in some and our own money. of its provisions than total prohibition, but a law which even if rigidly enforced will provide slight if any ameli- Canadians who hold that title in honor oration of the evils arising from the will go together. In the details of the abuse of alcohol. Practically the only plan there is naturally room for honest features of public value are those fix- and loyal difference. But to sober mendable, if they are enforced. But while the easier provisions of the existing act are openly ismored, pessimists will have small faith in the stricter regulations.

The value of the clause allowing a pare majority of the votes cast to exclude licenses is doubtful. Few will vote against prohibition, but few will work for it. And experience has proved that prohibitory laws require the support of an active and interested majority for their proper enforcement. Ontario demands a three-fifths majority of the votes cast for prohibitory enditions, and heretofore in this province a majority of the total registered vote has been required. The new conitions will make it easier to declare community "dry." but will not make

either unessential or nonsensical—an bar-rooms, "though it is not necessary | ties must make sure in advance that What it is hoped to accomplish by this to use it meets Canada's approval. we cannot see. In all the hotels the is there here a possible solution of ers are out of sight and some sathis terribe problem of militarism loons have cigar counters in front. If contribute ships or money directly to for all this work Nova Scotia has only which unless peacefully solved in the any results follow this new regulation the British navy. But this lacks the three paid Ministers. True their salnear ature, means worldwide fitarcial it will simply be the relegation of all element of permanent co-operation and aries are larger, but they give all their

## ROADS

The Chatham World heartly enorses Hon. Mr. McKeown's advocacy as a policy itself has proposed and and advocated heretofore. "The peoole," says The World, "will never be content to pay road taxes, when levied by the government, no matter how low hey may be, and will pay such taxes, when levied by the municipal councils, just as cheerfully as they pay ther county taxes. The government should wash its hands of the road business entirely. Let it take charge of the bridges, supplement local road taxation with grants, and leave the local authorities to do the rest." This is sound and sensible, except in

one point. Though government convites political interference and breeds manifold trouble, there should be ome arrangement for a central sysshould be allowed to build and maintain its roads for the satisfaction of its local conditions, but there should be some provision for progressive uniformity. As The Sun has suggested. this could be best provided by the appointment of a qualified road engineer ods of road making. Thus the direct control would be left with the muniintral advisory body would furnish a medium for intercommunication and for keeping in touch with modern for them. nethods in profitable use elsewhere, oviding in this way an encouragement and aid to uniform improvement f the provincial highways.

### CANADA'S WORD TO THE

EMPIRE Althous no direct advance was made in the direction of a definite policy for Canada's participation in the naval defense of the Empire, Canadian history was enriched and Canadian patriotism given a new and stronger ration by yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. Unmarred by a taint of partisan discord or a trace of racial variance Canada's word of loyalty and reverence for England and the things that England stands for-Canada's pleage of shoulder to shoulder alliance with England, through the Empire and the libetry and high social ideals written on the British flag, has gone forth to Britons home and overseas and to the armed world they dwell in. The halls of that Ottawa chamber, resonant with old echoes

eches than those in which Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave stirring voice yesterday to Canada's Imperial devotion and desire to be of Imperial service. That Mr. R. L. Borden fell somewhat flat of the high notes they struck, could not forget even in such a moment that he was a hired critic, in duty bound to find some Geo. E. Foster and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was less offensive have their dismissal be of Imperial service. That Mr. R. L. even in such a moment that he was a hired critic, in duty bound to find some fault, failed to jar the harmony. His criticisms were literal and light, aimed merely at the wording of the Premier's resolution, and were accepted without altering its main purport.

The Juvenile Commission is Hartford's answer to this conditiones. with which he was thoroughly in accord-that Canada must share the burden of Empire but in that sharing must not surrender the vital principle of self-government.

And this agreement of these three leading Canadians, English and French, upon this issue, unquestionthorough system of checking and over- ably is in harmony with the practicalsight. Mr. Brodeur has begun well. ly unanimous opinion of the people at large. Nowhere will there be found a dissenting voice to Sir Wilfrid's eloquent assertion that the salvation of England means the salvation of our own country and that therein lies our civil and religious freedom and everything we value dear in this life. None in Canada will dispute that the supremacy of Britain is essential not only to the maintenance of Empire but of the highest type of civilization n the world. None can deny in honor and self-respect that Canada owes to this maintenance every effort, every sacrifice. And none who cherish the British right of self-government and who justly fear to involve this neareful country in the European turmoil if not worse than war will disagree with the proposition that Canada's participation in this maintenance must be along the lines of a general plan which can be largely worked out in lature yesterday, provide for a law our own land with our own resources

So far, we may safely assume, all

ing the hour for Saturday closing and thought, looking ahead to the future, prohibiting the sale of liquor on pub- the idea set forth in Sir Wilfrid's reso-Mc holdays. These, tending to remove lution must appeal as the best, if not temptation from the working man the only statesmanlike solution—that nomeward bound with his week's our policy must be "to promote the orwages, or loading on a holiday. are ganization of Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial navy along the lines suggested by the admiralty at the last Imperial Conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of England and the peace of the world." It is all there—the acceptance of the burden of Imperial membership, the guarantee of permanent defensive cooperation in accord with a definitely organized, centrally directed plan, the Lacking this they fail. Realizing this guardianship of our autonomous rights and the inducement to closer Imperial union on a partnership basis. Sir Wilfrid does not propose simply that six Ministers drawing in salaries alone ter's resolution seemed to imply. His large extras in the shape of exeasier to enforce prohibition. But perial authorities and organization general for instance gets 5 per cent. final judgment on this point must be along lines which they advise and apdetermined by results rather than prove. It involves the creation of a duties which added about \$1,500 to his The other amendments proposed are fit at any time of need into England's the expense of executive government defensive machinery, but a unit under last year was \$34,734. nstance of the later being the demand | Canada's control, to secure the co-opfor the removal of screens or blinds in eration of which the Imperial authori

bars to the rear of the premises oc- smacks, moreover, of vassalage. It time to the province and are allowed cupied. And what advantage this will would tend to perpetuate the Imperial no extras. The Premier gets \$4,000, be to the cause of temperance is a system of colonies dependent upon and the Attorney General \$3,200 and the deferring to a dominant central state- Commissioner of Public Works and a system which is contrary to British Mines, 3,200, and that is all-a lemocracy. The other extreme-Cana- of \$10,400, as compared with New THE MUNICIPALITIES AND THE dian expenditure for Canadian defense Brunswick's \$10,600, plus pickings. only-would contribute nothing of practical value to the general problem of ber of portfolios in his government to Imperial defense in these days when three or four, according to his oppositials of successful warfare. Sir Wilfrid's plan steers between the two-a demanding from them all their time. Canadian force organized under Im- But any proposition involving an inperial advice and approval, built upon Imperial specifications to fill a prearranged place in a great general scheme, but a force whose upbuilding and dis posal shall be under Canadian control This not only seems to fulfil Canada's duty and to meet present and future needs, but also insures Canadian participation in the councils which shall declare war or perpetuate peace, a participation which will increase until Canada shall become an equal partner in the governance of this Empire.

THE CHILDREN AND THE CITY An entire city department devoted exclusively to the welfore of children the month being for a considerably and planned to make the place a paradise for the little folks, is the measure that Hartford, Connecticut, is prepar- in particular, was more promising ing in order that its 40,000 children may grow up into healthy, intelligent voters | 1908, while the railway construction and wives of voters.

For Hartford is beginning to realize that municipal ordinances, just like or board to instruct and assist the life in the cities, are constructed almunicipal authorities in the best meth- most wholly in the interests of adults and their convenience. The children are liable to be overlooked in the hurlycipalities, where it belongs, but the burly and too frequently robbed of the essential rights of childhood simply because it is nobody's business to appeal

The public schools in cities are of cours designed for children, but are concerned only with one phase of their development. In most cities also ploygrounds are provided, but these are ordinarily inadequate to keep the children off the streets. In addition, the factory inspectors and truant officers see to it, so far as they are able that no children slave in sweatshops. and heatlh departments require that children with the scarlet fever or diphtheria be isolated from other children. But, as Hartford is becoming aware, there are many other things essential partment's special function to provide. Park Superintendent of Hartford, puts cent attack in this regard. "What it-in industrial cities the child is not worries people, who talk about newsis regarded as in the way because the says The Colonist, "is that the papers child is forced by city conditions to complained of do not assail their politilive and play and work in the way pro- cal opponents. If such people know vided for adults where he is too often how very easy it is to sit down and an unhappy nuisance. When the child write a lot of abusive stuff they would reaches a working age he is welcome enough as a wealth producer and the

government does little to make him ion of some people."

ford's answer to this condition-a commission consisting of six citizens who hold no other office and who are to work in conjunction with the Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools, Imperial defense.

a member of the Park Board, a member of the Charity Commission, a member of the Health Commission and the Judge of the Police Court. The six citizen members are to be appointed by the Mayor subject to approval of the common council. The plan, therefore, would give the children six direct spokesmen and friends in court, and so make certain that every agency working for the betterment of children in education, health, recreation, poor relief, is properly correlated with all others. Under this plan, the entire city government, it is believed, can be made to work as a unit to gain for the by individual pluck on the field as by 40,000 embryo citizens all those things which are essential to their well-being, and also those things which shall bring the home and the state into closer co-operation through the point of common interest in children.

of armaments which is more wearing ably will be the question of computsory attendance in the playgrounds, as loyalty and self-respect permit it is found that merely providing playgrounds is not sufficient to keen the children off the streets. The question also of industrial training and giving taken up.

As Mr. Parker nuts it, the how in the the shop or field, while in the city the doors of his father's office or factory are closed to him, and he loses both his father's companionship and personal instruction in industry and commerce. There is no chance in the cities for a boy to play at man's work.

ANOTHER SALARY GRAB? The report is current that the members of the provincial government propose in the near future to vote themselves increased salaries. We doubt that the government, even with its large majority in the House, could secure legislative sanction for such an inexcusable raid on the treasury. Certainly, if it could, it would meet a storm of indignant protest from the electorate which it could not weather. The present cost of executive government in New Burnswick is an outrage upon the taxpayer. Here we have Canada shall do something for the pro- \$10,600 yearly. In addition to this they tection of her own coasts, as Mr. Fos- draw their sessional indemnity and idea involves consultation with the Im- penses and perquisites. The attorney commission for collecting succession military and naval unit calculated to official income last year. Altogether In Nova Scotia the government has

vastly more work to do. The revenues administered are 50 per cent greater that the bar shall be in the front." | the purpose for which they may desire | and there are many more public interests to look after-technical schools. the agricultural college, and the tuber-Canada might, as some have urged. | culosis sanatorium for instance. And

If Mr. Hazen would reduce the num centralization and mobility are essen- tion pledges, he might quite reasonably increase the salaries of his Ministers crease in the expense of governmen will meet a most emphatic negative from the people of this province.

#### A PROMISING OUTLOOK The Labour Gazette for March, reviewing industrial and labor condi-

tions in Canada during the previous month, reports a gradual and steady revival in commercial and industrial activity, particularly in the manufacturing and transportation branches Compared with February, 1908, conditions were much more favorable, the number of unemployed being much less, and the outlook at the close of more active spring and summer sea son than in 1908. The building outlook than at the corresponding period of operations projected are on a very extensive scale. The mining industry, with the exception of coal mining, had an active month, and a busy summer is anticipated. Agriculturists and fishermen were in their dull season, but prices have been high, and in the case of lumbermen have produced an improved tone in the industry. From reports received from agents

of the Department of the Interior in th northwest provinces, trade has resumed its normal condition, and transportation delays and difficulties have disappeared. Wheat conditions are favorable, and good prices stimulated the movement of grain. ---

PARTY PAPERS The Toronto Globe, though a consistent Liberal newspaper, holds itself aloof from machine control and finds it necessary at times to criticise its own party, and naturally has occato child development which it is still sional trouble with the politicians. The nobody's business to oversee, no de- Victoria Colonist, a Conservative journal, similarly independent of party For example, as G. A. Parker, the control, defends The Globe from reonly not needed but not wanted and papers not standing by their party." appreciate why some newspapers are so fond of induiging in that practice. cities look out for his interests, but The Globe has its weaknesses like the of elequence, never heard two greater all through the unwanted period the rest of us, but it does not recall scan-

dals and it does not keep a lot of invectives on tap to use against its adversaries when it runs out of decent argument. Hence it is not doing its duty by the Liberal party, in the opin-

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE Recent moves on the political chess board of Europe have lent unusual in-terest to the discussion scheduled for today in the House of Commons on Mr. Foster's resolution respecting the participation of Canada in the work of

the South African danger, but preoccupied with their own household afburden heavier even to bear, in these days of ten million dollar Dreadnoughts than the weight of war itself. But of late there has been forced upon them a livelier realization of their responsibility as members of an embat-tled Empire in a belligerent world, a keener appreciation of the fact that modern battles are not won so much though this belated realization has found them unprepared it has not One of the first questions which will there will hardly be heard a reprebe considered by the commission prob- sentative voice to deny that Canada's duty is plain, that she can no longer in shoulders to shirk a fair share of the

burden whose bearing means not only Imperial dignity, but Imperia safety. But how best to assume that share? children the discipline which results Mr. Foster's plan calls for a more effrom useful occupation will later be fective policy for the defense of our own coasts, and that must undoubtedly form a part of any general scheme. country may work with his father in But modern military and naval strategy demands centralization and mobility-a unified flexible force which can be concentrated speedily at the danger point. What value, for instance, in case Germany struck at England would Canadian fortifications and militia and coast defensive cruisers be?

Recognizing this necessity, little New Zealand has loyally offered to conribute a Dreadnought to the British and useless almost before their first for battleships remains. And New Zealand's action also involves a surada is not prepared. All our legislative progress has been in the direction blood which impels us to the aid of England instinctively resents any prodirection of the forces we contribute. Also we are a peaceful people, dreadare patriotically willing to meet na- shortcome tional danger when it comes, but in exposing ourselves to danger we desire some power in the administration of affairs which may hasten it or ward off without the cruel necessity, of war. But over and above all this is the fact that we are members of this

Empire, co-sharers in its dignity and England, my England? greatness and in the necessary protection afforded by an army and navy England, my own? toward the naintenance of which we With your glorious eyes austere, contribute nothing. The situation is As the Lord were walking near, Either we must withdraw from the Empire or must share its burden some England-Round the world on your bugles blown! In facing this day of decision the gov rnment of Canada have a heavy re-England, my England, England my own?

sponsibility. The voice of the people, together with their own inclination. impels them Imperially forward. Common-sense tells them that any assistance, to be of value, must be permanent and continuous and of a kind that will fit in with Britain's present de fensive policy-must be something more than mere provision against possible but highly improbable invasion of our own shores. And national policy and pride, together with a desire to fur-Ever the faith endures. England, my England:ther the closer union of the Empire 'Take and break us; we are yours, upon a co-operative basis warns them against any scheme smelling of tribute -any admission of this country's subordination to the government of any other British state. How to reconcile these dissonant factors into a practical, profitable, general plan is the problem confronting Sir Wilfrid Lanrier and his colleagues today. They need all of their loyalty and wisdom

#### and statesmanship for its solution. ----

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS It is estimated that the expenses of the provincial legislature amount to about \$1500 for each day the House is in session. This year the debate on the formal address in reply to the speech from the throne has dragged along for eight days. At least six days of this debate was wholly unjustifiable from a public standpoint. The opposition's general criticism of the government and the ministerialists' answer thereto could easily and profitably have been condensed into two days' talk and the country saved albout \$9,000. We note that Hon. Mr. Grimmer

blames this protracted and expensive discusion wholly upon the opposition, which is unfair and unfounded. The government began the debate and closed it. In all twelve government members made speeches, not counting Mr. Burchill, against only nine opposition members. And, judging by the official report sent out, the speeches on the government side were consider ably the longer. Mr. Hazen, Mr. Flemming and Mr. Grimmer occupied almost as much space as all the opposition speakers together. In view of these facts the government cannot throw the blame for this wasted week on their opponents. They must asume at least two-thirds of the burden themselves, and we suggest that in charging up the extra expense involved they open new account in edger and debit the \$6.000 to "politics." For certainly no public interests have been served from the flow of oratory on either side. Beyond the general statement of their grounds for witigism the oposition might well have withheld their remarks for subsequent debate on the specific matters and measures open to criticism, and the government would have given more vidence of self-confidence had they not protested so vehemently and volubly in their own defense. Looking at the debate from a political standpoint the conclusion is

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resentment of reasonable criticism which would not seem to indicate that they were sure of themselves and their position before the public

REDUCING THE LOG STANDARD

We are assured by the government press that the action of the Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reducing the size of logs Sure of their loyalty, knowing in their hearts that any Imperial emergency would find them as courageousotherwise. The argument in support ly ready as they were in the days of of this remarkable contention is that the new standard is to enforced while fairs, Canadians have been giving lit- Granting this, would it not have been tle thought to the burden of prepara- better had the present government ention for the contingency of war-a forced the old standard? It takes a spruce tree about nine years to add one inch to its diameter, according to Dean Fernow of Toronto University, so that in reducing the permissible cutting size from 18 feet length and 10 inches top diameter to 16 feet and 9 inches respectively the present government is permitting trees to be cut nine years sooner than they would have been under strict application of the old liminary to the shock of war. And regulations. This change is undoubtedly profitable to the lumbermen, but to argue that it does not tend to found them unwilling. In the parlia-mentary council of the nation today sense.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEEDS

In deferential but obstinate contradiction to Conservative papers which applaud the Hazen government's deotion to past history at the expense of present needs and future development, The Sun maintains that the administration which was swept out of office last March is a dead issue. Its demerits or merits have now no more to do with the upbuilding of this province than the Conservative policy on the Manitoba schools question has to do with the construction of the Grand

Trunk Pacific. We need more people in New Bruns wick, more settlers on our fertile lands, more products from the lands now under cultivation; we need more industries, a railway down the Saint John River Valley, better measures for navy. But this is at best a temporary the protection of our forests from the strength, new energy and nourishing measure. Battleships grow obsolete ravages of fire and reckless lumber blood are created, buoyant good men, better roads; we need more and coat of paint wears off, but the need | better paid school teachers, better provision for agricultural and technical instruction-all this and much more, render of autonomy for which Can- including the administration of the provincial affairs and finances in such a way as to make every measure and of complete self-government. The very every dollar produce the utmost of sickly all the time, had headache, public good. This is the business the poor digestion and sinking feeling. province has entrusted to Mr. Hazen position robbing us of voice in the and his men-this and the maintenance of political peace on non-partisan lines at Fredericton. And we cannot ful of the perpetual danger of war in see how these interests have been or ened my blood, for I gained in which permanent participation in Eu- are being served by continued con- strength as soon as I took them. ropean politics would involve us. We troversy over the accomplishments or mings of a government which am now completely cured." has ceased to be

#### ENGLAND, MY ENGLAND What have I done for you,

What is there I would not do. hispering terrible things and dear As the song on your bugles blown,

Where shall the watchful Sun Match the master-work you've done. When shall he rejoice agen Such a breed of mighty men As come forward, one to ten,

To the song on your bugles blown, Down the years on your bugles blown?

England, my own! Life is good, and joy runs high Between English earth and sky; Death is death; but we shall die To the Song on your bugles blown, England To the stars on your bugles blown!" They call you proud and hard,

England, my England: You with worlds to watch and ward, England, my own! You whose mailed hand keeps the keys Of such teeming destinies, You could know nor dread nor ease Were the Song on your bugles blown, Round the Pit on your bugles blown!

Mother of Ships whose might, England, my England, Is the fierce old Sea's delight. England, my own; Chosen daughter of the Lord. Speuse-in-Chief of the ancient Sword, There's the menace of the Word In the Song on your bugles blown, Englandout of heaven on your bugles blown! -W. E. Henley.

#### Opportunity . .

This I beheld or dreamed it in a dream: There spread a cloud of dust along a plain; And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged furious battle and men yelled, and swords Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner vavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes,

craven hung along the battle's edge. And thought, "Had I sword of keener That blue blade that the King's son bears-but this Blunt thing!"-he snapped and flung it from his hand. And lowering, crept away and left the field.

hen came the king's son, wounded sore bestead sore bestead; and weaponless, and saw the Hilt buried in the dry and trodden sand,

inevitable that the opposition are full And ran and snatched it, and with of fight and confidence and the government irritable and nervous. The Ministers were kept on the defensive throughout and showed at times a lack of self-restraint and a personal day.

-Edward Rowland Sill.

## GUESTS PAY THE PORTER'S FINE

Sold Liquor Without Consult. ing Proprietor of Hotel

COBALT, Ont., Mar. 30 .- The Cobalt iquor traffic was explained in M trate Atkinson's court in a way th probably new to the outside Rumor had it that the Prospect He had been fined \$100 and costs for ing liquor without license, but truth of the matter is that it was porter employed in the hotel who was onvicted. It was also proved tha the porter was acting on his own in itiative without the knowledge of the hotel manager, and the guests made up the fine to save the porter from going to jail for three months. It appears the porter had been in a "blind pig" somewhere in town, and was the habit of securing whiskey by the oottle for guests when requested so to

#### No Medicine Cures so Many Siek Over. strained, Despondent Weak People as DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS The One True Medicine for Health and Strength

You will realize, as you read the ollowing letters, the grand work being done by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They have a direct action on the blood, nerves, heart, kindneys and liver. All weakness is turned into health is established in a short time. DISCOURAGED WOMEN FOUND

NEW HOPE.

"I had pretty nearly given myself up as incurable. I was weak and On rising in the morning there was a feeling of awful weariness.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped from the first. They must have strength-Steady improvement followed, and I (Mrs.) M. E. Benson, Woodstock.

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You'll become vigorous and strong enjoy a good appetite, your sleep will be dreamless and sound after regulating your system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

# BURGLARY AT

MONCTON, March 30. - Today's

Maritime express from Montreal did not reach Moncton until about ten o'clock tonight, being nearly twelve hours behind time. A big snow storm on the Drummond county end of the road was the principal cause of the delay. The snow plow specials were busy at work last night plowing out the road and were stuck in the drifts. It was one of the worst storms of the eason. The Maritime was delayed two hours at Barnaaby River on account of the engine on Card's east bound special being off the track at the Tunnel Siding. The track was torn up and the main line was blocked from two o'clock this afternoon till about eight o'clock this evening. The fast freight was also delayed about four hours. No one was injured in the run

Spence & McLeod's general store at Port Elgin was burglarized some time between eleven last night and eight this evening. The burglars effected an entrance through the window at the rear of the building. Among the articles missing are six boxes of jack knives and sample knives from several other boxes. A quantity of canned goods is also missing. The freight shed of the N. B. and P. E. I. Rail way at Baie Verte was also broken

A commercial traveller's trunk was also broken into, but it is not known if anything was taken. Yesterday two suspicious looking characters were seen about Port Elgin, and as they are missing today they are believed to have been the parties who did the job. BOSTON. March 30.-Dave Deshler

of Cambridge fought Packey McFar land of Chicago 12 rounds to a draw tonight at the Armory A. A., and on announcement of the decision McFarland assaulted Referee Jack Sheehan and knocked him down. A mix-up followed in which the seconds and rubbers of both fighters exchanged blows. Several outsiders jumped into the ring and broke up the melee and soon after McFarland apologized for hitting the referee, but declared he thought the decision unfair.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the lignature

# NEW ACT CO CHANGES

Hazen Introduces Court-Means preme Court One Equity J Required to Referred to La

FREDERICTON, March 29. house met at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. Hazen for Mr W presented the reply of his hone lieutenant governor to the addr reply to the speech from the thro

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen lative assembly-I thank you fo attendance. I need not reassure that I entertain the fullest con in your earnest desire to prom happiness, prosperity and best ests of the people of this provinc Bill number 20 was read a s

Mr. Upham made a motion, of he had given previous notice, p that all correspondence and relating to the grant of land No Wilard L. Carr be laid before house.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, in the absenthe hon. surveyor general, said the papers would be brought without the formality of a motion Mr. Labillois gave nottice of in respecting amount of work a done on Fredericton bridge and co same, and work contemplated also regarding number and nam game wardens employed in R gouche county.

JUDICATURE ACT.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bil

lating to the supreme court. H plained the act proposed was to the place of the Judicature Act pa in 1906. The act had been passed response to very general reques the barristers of the province to b the legal practice of New Bruns into conformity as far as may be p tical with the practice in other p inces. The Judicature Act was to into force whenever proclaimed by lieutenant governor in council, and the last meeting of the Barristers' ciety a resolution was adopted asl that the act be proclaimed. It the bill now introduced should into force during the present Under the law at present in this ince six judges who try cases als on appeals, but under the Judica Act as passed in 1906 it was prop to have three judges trying cases three to sit in appeal. He believed ent system worked satisfac and the new act would continu except that the judge who tries a cannot sit in appeal from his judgment. The Judicature Act of also provided for seven judges, perhaps one reason why the act never been proclaimed was because federal government did not evide any desire to provide for the salar an additional judge. He thought judges ample for the province, the bill now introduced provided only that number.

Under the new act there will be terms of supreme court each y commencing on the second Tuesd in February, April, June, Septen and November. This would no tate some changes in the dates of cuit courts, and these would be ranged so that not more than two cuits would be sitting simultaneou There would be some changes in rules to be explained when the came before committee.

#### EQUITY WORK.

At present only one judge sits equity cases, and provision is n that the chief justice may as equity work to one or more of other judges. During the past years equity work was more than of the total work of the court, and judge was not sufficient. Another portant provision was that four jud would be required to reside in St. Jo one at Fredericton and the other some place in the province to be de nated by the governor in council. I sonally he was in favor of having judges reside in one place, as is o In Nova Scotia and in the new pi inces of Alberta and Saskatchew as it conduces to better and more peditious work on the part of court. At present the greater part the work in chambers falls upon judges who are resident in St. J and having two additional judges th will greatly facilitate legal busin Provision was also made for a m equitable division of law and equ sides of court. Under the pres practice New Brunswick lawyers considerable difficulty when cases to the supreme court of Cana because there is not one bench ju from this province who understa our practice as regards equity 1 cedure, and the new law makes vision that the lawyer will not his case because he may have got the wrong side of the case whether law or equity. He suggested that bill be referred to the law commit It was the intention of the governm if the bill passed to have it come effect this year.

TO INCORPORATE HARTLAN

Hon. Mr. Flemming presented a p tion in favor of the bill to amend act to incorporate Hartland for wa and fire purposes.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bil amendment of the Creditors' R Act. He explained that the pr act applies only to cases in excess \$200, and the amendment proposed make provisions of the act applica