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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 24, 1906.

UNFAIR DEMANDS FROM THE I. C. R.

The Montreal Gazette contends that the Intercolonial should earn sufficient money to pay not only its operating expenses, but also the interest on the money originally expended on its construction.

If these conditions were imposed upon company railways there is not a road in Canada but would be hopelessly bankrupt. Where would the C. P. R. be, for instance, if it had to pay interest on the sixty-odd millions it received in subsidies, and the equal or greater amount given it in the form of land grants?

The Gazette's argument is grossly unfair. For private railroads and steamship lines, for canals and river and harbor improvements and other transportation facilities the Dominion has spent hundreds of millions of dollars, from which it neither demands nor expects any direct return.

The money spent in the construction of this road and in its operation under the difficulties of its early years has borne rich fruit in the development of the provinces and in the lower and lower provinces and in the without which federal union could never have been maintained.

As to operating expenses, the government road can be run as to pay these with its revenue. There is room for doubt as to the wisdom of making the road do this—for the money, whether it be paid in deficits or in the higher rates necessary to increase the revenue, comes from the pockets of the shareholders, who are the people of Canada.

THAT CATTLE EMBARGO.

Notwithstanding the criticism of conservative policy with reference to the exclusion of Canadian cattle included in the British liberals while

In opposition, it is plain that the new government meditates no removal of the embargo. It is also plain that, though the continuance of the exclusion is, as of old, protective and political, the liberals will persist in the same hypocrisy about the risk of disease to British herds.

In answer to a recent deputation from the Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture petitioning for a maintenance of the embargo, Earl Carrington, the present minister of agriculture, expressed himself, very diplomatically, practically as follows: "If you had come here to urge any kind of protection for British farmers, I, as a pure-minded, high-principled, indeed immaculate personage, should have uttered a stern 'No.' But as things are, and as you breathe only the blessed phrase 'immunity from risk of disease'—why, gentlemen, your most weighty reasons shall have the most earnest, nay conscientious, consideration of the cabinet."

Referring to this the Canadian Gazette remarks: "It is all rather silly, of course, to anyone who knows that what successive British ministers of agriculture of both parties are really thinking about are Votes, Votes, Votes—the votes of British farmers and Irish breeders who do not want Canadian store cattle, and the votes of British graziers and co-operators who do. Our own expectation is that as the votes of British farmers and Irish graziers are the more numerous and have behind them the unbending support of Lord Carrington's permanent officials, the final decision of the government, of which Lord Carrington spoke as a kind of 'Tables from the Holy Mount,' will be in favor of keeping Canada out, and leaving things pretty much as they are."

GET TOGETHER

Hon. Mr. Haggart's vicious attack upon the Intercolonial, coming after Mr. Emmerson's able and temperate speech in defense of the government railway and in exposition of his policy for its management, is having a good effect in the maritime provinces in arousing additional appreciation among the people, irrespective of political opinions, of the dangers which threaten government ownership and in convincing them of the necessity of hearty co-operation with the minister of railways in his fight for the people's road.

The attitude of the Amherst Telegram, staunchly conservative, is characteristic of the growing sentiment which recognizes that this matter is of far more importance to the maritime provinces than any issue upon which the parties are ostensibly divided. Says the Telegram: "Conservatives in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will, we think, be at a loss to understand or attempt to justify Mr. Haggart's attacks upon the Intercolonial Railway. Friday was not the first occasion upon which he has referred to the people's road in opprobrious terms. There is neither justice nor party policy in such a course, and Hon. John Haggart should be made to understand the fact."

"It is well known that there is a movement of considerable strength in Upper Canada for the selling of the I. C. R. This is participated in by both liberals and conservatives. The people of the maritime provinces must unite to resist this demand. We must keep the I. C. R. But we must also eliminate, at once and forever, all political influences from its management."

The manifest absurdity of paying \$500 a year for the work done by a Canadian senator has awakened public sentiment so strongly in favor of the Intercolonial Railway. Friday was not the first occasion upon which he has referred to the people's road in opprobrious terms. There is neither justice nor party policy in such a course, and Hon. John Haggart should be made to understand the fact.

According to the Globe, Hon. Mr. Farris rather cast doubt on the Sun's announcement that the government will grant \$50,000 for the St. John exhibition within a day or so. He intimated that the Sun seemed to know more than the government. While that is no extravagant praise, this great and modest family journal hesitates to express its endorsement of the statement. But it is perfectly willing to let the outcome of this matter decide the case.

THREE WIVES LIVING

TORONTO, March 21.—Charles J. Hendrick pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to having married three women within the last seven months, all of whom are living. He was remanded for sentence.

MR. TARBON ON PENSIONS.

(La Patrie.)

There is a great clamor about the increased indemnities to members, and the pensions to ministers by parliament; but if a politician speculates he is branded as corrupt. The ministers receive small salaries, less than many subordinate officials in railway and navigation companies and managers of industrial establishments.

The prime minister should get at least \$20,000 or \$25,000. This sum to him is indispensable, if he is to maintain the dignity of his high position. The other ministers—on their heads rest great responsibilities. They neglect their personal affairs. The ministers during the past twenty-five or thirty years can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The members of the various governments usually go to their tombs without a cent.

It is necessary that the country be governed by eminent men capable to administer the affairs, and when they quit the arena they should be treated with just consideration. The system of pensions to retired ministers has been granted in good politics. It represents an insignificant sum in the budget.

FIRES AND CAUSES.

(Belleville Intelligencer.)

During the last seven years of 60,350 fires in the United States, 6.08 per cent. originated from unknown causes; out of these, 1.56 per cent. were due to incendiary, 1.56 per cent. to lightning, 14.25 per cent. to heating, 21.40 per cent. to matches, 3.85 per cent. to a very large extent the fires caused by heating were properly attributable to carelessness, so that the record shows, with incendiary fires added, nearly one-half of the total number to be due to controllable causes. The worst feature of the situation is that the people who are careless are compelled to help make good the losses of those who are not.

WHICH BECAME A PARTNER.

(From Judge.)

Once there were two lads, Paul and William, who entered the employ of a great manufacturer at the same time. Paul devoted himself assiduously to his work, and so did William; and in time they were familiar with all the operations of the concern by which they were employed. Paul had the interests of his employer at heart, and after many years of thought and experiment he devised a plan for bettering the product without increasing the cost.

SONG OF THE MOTHER RANGE.

Oh you know how I have whined through rain and blast, For your coming, O my children, while the countless seasons passed; For the heart within me cried, I should travel but abide, To become the worthy mother of races in their pride.

The desert wind might mar me, the sudden flood might change, And time make all my beauty fantastical and strange, But now from many seas, With their large, triumphant ease, My handsome children are gathered to my knees.

For my cry goes far to find them; the echo of my call, Crosses the prairie rivers and pierces door and wall, Till the dwellers of the street Feel their slackened pulses beat— I hold upon the hill-trail trails held upon their feet.

Through my thousand purple canons, Where the giant shadows ride, From the riot to the array, from the wash to the divide, There is healing, there is lure, There is health for sorrow's cure, Where strength is born of gladness and the winds are soft and pure, Lo, your welcome is made ready and my blue tepees is wide!

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR

MONTREAL, March 21.—Movements of Prince Arthur of Connaught, after reaching Ottawa on April 14th, have now been finally determined. They are announced as follows: April 26—Leave Ottawa; arrive Niagara Falls 2 p. m.; April 27—Leave Niagara Falls 2 p. m.; spend two hours in Hamilton, and arrive Toronto, 6.05 p. m.; April 27—Leave Toronto April 28th, arrive at Halifax 3 p. m.

After remaining in Halifax until May 1st, St. John will be visited, the party arriving at Quebec on the evening of May 3rd. From there it is proposed to go on a fishing trip to the Gatineau district and the Prince will arrive in Montreal May 8th, remaining in this city four days, and will sail for England on the str. Virginian.

A LINE OF ACTION TO SAVE NIAGARA

United States Commissioners Make Their Report

Which Prompt and Energetic Measures Are Advocated For Saving the Falls.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—If Niagara Falls are to be preserved as one of the wonders of the world immediate action by the United States and Canada is required, according to the findings of the American members of the international waterways commission, which has for the past year been studying the conditions at the Falls and in the Great Lakes.

This report signed by General O. H. Ernest, chairman, and the other American members of the commission, was today submitted to congress by Secretary of War Taft, with a letter calling attention to the urgency of the situation. After a brief description of the physical conditions the report gives a detailed account of all the corporations now with the quantities of water they are actually using, the amounts which they are preparing to use, and the amounts which they are authorized, under their charters to use.

The report says: "The total quantity of water to be taken from the river by works now authorized is 60,000 cubic feet per second. Of this amount 26,700 cubic feet are to be taken on the American side, and the remainder, 33,300 cubic feet, on the Canadian side. The discharge of the Niagara River will cease to pass over the falls when these works are completed and in full operation. The quantity to be taken which now passes over the American fall, which at the average stage is about 27,800 cubic feet, that this will be in general have an injurious effect upon the falls themselves. The plan is to divert a portion of the water to be diverted is about the equivalent of the entire discharge of Lake Superior over the Sault Ste Marie. The amount thus far actually diverted is but 17,000 cubic feet per second, and has had an appreciable effect upon the falls."

"Charters have been granted to corporations which propose to divert additional quantities not now limited. The money invested, or being invested, in the water power operation or under construction, and in the industries dependent upon them, amount to many millions of dollars. It is not expedient to attempt the withdrawal of the rights thus utilized. The commercial value of the water power at Niagara Falls is very great, but if compared with values set aside for park purposes, this value is not too great to be devoted to similar purposes. The plan is to divert annually by about 800,000 people."

"If the falls are to be preserved, it must be by mutual agreement between the two countries. As a step in that direction we recommend that legislation be enacted which shall contain the following provisions, viz: 'The secretary of war to be authorized to grant permits for the diversion of 28,500 cubic feet per second, and more, from the waters naturally tributary to Niagara Falls, distributed as follows: 'Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, 9,800; Niagara Falls Power Company, 9,800; Erie Canal, 10,000. All other diversions of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls to be prohibited except such as may be required for domestic use or for the service of locks in navigation. Suitable penalties for violation of the law to be prescribed.'

"The foregoing prohibition to remain in force two years, and then to become the permanent law of the land, if in the meantime the Canadian government shall have enacted legislation prohibiting the diversion of water naturally tributary to Niagara Falls, in excess of 38,000 cubic feet per second, not including the amounts required for domestic use or for the service of locks in navigation. 'It is assumed, however, that an understanding upon this subject would be reached by treaty.'

"The object of such legislation would be to put a stop to the further destruction of the falls and at the same time inflict the least possible injury upon the important interests now dependent upon this water power. The amount to be diverted on the Canadian side, as allowing to the companies on that side the amounts for which they now have works under construction. 'Such legislation would give to Canada the advantage of diverting 7,500 cubic feet per second more than is diverted at present. The advantage is more apparent than real, since the power generated on the Canadian side will be to a large extent transmitted and used in the United States. In the negotiation of a treaty, however, the point should be considered. 'The substance of this report was submitted to our Canadian colleagues before the passage of the joint resolution with a view to uniting in a joint report under the general law providing for the establishment of a commission, and such differences as developed with respect to their accommodations which ought to be made did not seem

insuperable, but our colleagues desired time for further consideration. We have both of our sympathetic interest in carrying out the instructions contained in the resolution. 'To forestall with accuracy the effects in detail of the full diversion authorized would require a more complete knowledge of the bed of the river than is now obtainable. The water taken on the Canadian side below the crest of the rapids will affect the Horseshoe Fall alone. If all the water taken on the American side should affect the Horseshoe fall alone, it would practically leave it dry, but it seems probable that only a share of this diversion would be at the expense of the American fall. Exactly what proportion that will be cannot be stated with precision, and so far as they are known, a reasonable estimate is that the water will come from the two arms in about the ratio of six to four. The American fall and five sixths from the Horseshoe fall. Exactly what form the changes in the two cataracts will take, whether they will be narrower or will be broken up into a greater number of streams, or simply reduced in volume, retaining in general their present form, cannot now be foretold, for the reason that there is no accurate knowledge of the forms and depths of water on the crests. If 60,000 cubic feet per second be diverted, the loss will be important, but if the diversion be limited to this amount, or reduced as hereafter indicated, it may not prove disastrous. This cannot be definitely determined until the works now under construction have been completed and put in operation. When that happens it will be found that the falls have not suffered serious damage. It is the larger and more serious claim of the city and of the district of which it is the center for representation in the senate. There are, you know, only three senators from British Columbia, and up till their resignation two have been residents of Vancouver Island and one of the mainland, which is the larger and more populous portion of the province. The delegation put their arguments forcibly and fairly and on the ground of their request could not be met on the present basis. It is conceded in the very near future, I did not express any opinion in regard to the fitness of any person, whether his name be mentioned by the party friends who met me or not, and further than explaining the position of the province, both from a personal, political and public standpoint, nothing was said respecting my successor in the senate. The dispatch in question misrepresents the despatch in question misrepresents the conference. There was absolutely no conclusion arrived at. B. C. SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

"Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are more highly favored than British Columbia, which is limited to three members in the upper chamber. The great province ought to have four immediate, like the other western provinces, but this number is increased until there is imperial legislation. There is, however, a larger view to take of ultimate senatorial representation, and I do not know why it should not be pressed. The west in point of population is entitled to as many senators as the three maritime provinces, which as a senatorial district has twenty-four representatives, while in respect to area or interests or legislative requirements there can be no doubt of its paramount importance. WEST SHOULD HAVE 24 SENATORS.

"I believe the west should be constituted into a senatorial district, having twenty-four members, which would be six for each of the four provinces. The only objection to that would be that the west is growing so fast that there will undoubtedly be at another ten years or so substantial reasons for the creation of two senatorial districts instead of one. That might make the better to have a few more than are actually required, but that there should be a preponderating number from what some day will cease to be numerically the larger part of the Dominion. If there is any objection to increasing the number of senators to the extent that two new senatorial districts, or even one, would involve, and there would be, then it will be necessary to find a plan whereby an equality of provincial representation would be maintained without having too many representatives. But in the meantime British Columbia, thinks there should be a little evening up and that she should be allotted four as the other sister provinces have that number. BUSINESS BRISK IN B. C.

"Business generally very good in British Columbia. Mining, as a prospering industry, is better than it was a year ago, and on the whole the commercial outlook is satisfactory. Coast cities are patiently waiting the advent of the G. T. P.; that is the people are. VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF G. T. P.

"Now that the G. T. P. is practically under construction all the way to Edmonton, a look for a vigorous prosecution of the line from that point to the Pacific. That portion of the road will not be the least profitable part of the whole system, as there are more undeveloped natural resources, such as coal and other minerals, timber and fish, than in any other equal area in the Dominion. BIG EXPENDITURES BY U. S. STEEL.

"From April 1, 1905, the date on which the company began business, to Dec. 31, 1905, the U. S. Steel Corporation spent \$254,611,234 for new construction, extraordinary replacements and ordinary repairs. Notwithstanding this property account after all deductions, which was \$1,353,287,533 on Dec. 31, 1905, shows an increase of less than \$45,000,000. There has been expended in connection with the acquisition of the Union Steel and Chain Steel companies \$41,000,000, which brings the total expenditures of the Steel Corporation for new construction, extraordinary maintenance, acquisition, etc., since its organization close to \$300,000,000.

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Says New Minister of Inland Revenue

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CORRECTS MISREPRESENTATION. When met by a Free Press representative the new minister said that he really did not know anything that he had to say that would be of interest to any person, with the exception, perhaps, that he would like to see a correction made of certain statements attributed to him in a special from Vancouver to the Telegram of Wednesday last.

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(Manitoba Free Press.) The minister of inland revenue, Hon. W. Templeman, passed through the city yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Templeman was sworn in on Feb. 6, and on March 6 the electors of Victoria, B. C., were asked to endorse the general policy of the government of which he is a member, and incidentally to approve the action of the premier in assigning a second portfolio to the west. This they did by the very substantial majority of 696.

CORRECTS MISREPRESENTATION. When met by a Free Press representative the new minister said that he really did not know anything that he had to say that would be of interest to any person, with the exception, perhaps, that he would like to see a correction made of certain statements attributed to him in a special from Vancouver to the Telegram of Wednesday last.

"According to appointment," Mr. Templeman said, "I met a very large delegation of the liberals of Vancouver, who presented to me the claims of the city and of the district of which it is the center for representation in the senate. There are, you know, only three senators from British Columbia, and up till their resignation two have been residents of Vancouver Island and one of the mainland, which is the larger and more populous portion of the province. The delegation put their arguments forcibly and fairly and on the ground of their request could not be met on the present basis. It is conceded in the very near future, I did not express any opinion in regard to the fitness of any person, whether his name be mentioned by the party friends who met me or not, and further than explaining the position of the province, both from a personal, political and public standpoint, nothing was said respecting my successor in the senate. The dispatch in question misrepresents the despatch in question misrepresents the conference. There was absolutely no conclusion arrived at. B. C. SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

"Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are more highly favored than British Columbia, which is limited to three members in the upper chamber. The great province ought to have four immediate, like the other western provinces, but this number is increased until there is imperial legislation. There is, however, a larger view to take of ultimate senatorial representation, and I do not know why it should not be pressed. The west in point of population is entitled to as many senators as the three maritime provinces, which as a senatorial district has twenty-four representatives, while in respect to area or interests or legislative requirements there can be no doubt of its paramount importance. WEST SHOULD HAVE 24 SENATORS.

"I believe the west should be constituted into a senatorial district, having twenty-four members, which would be six for each of the four provinces. The only objection to that would be that the west is growing so fast that there will undoubtedly be at another ten years or so substantial reasons for the creation of two senatorial districts instead of one. That might make the better to have a few more than are actually required, but that there should be a preponderating number from what some day will cease to be numerically the larger part of the Dominion. If there is any objection to increasing the number of senators to the extent that two new senatorial districts, or even one, would involve, and there would be, then it will be necessary to find a plan whereby an equality of provincial representation would be maintained without having too many representatives. But in the meantime British Columbia, thinks there should be a little evening up and that she should be allotted four as the other sister provinces have that number. BUSINESS BRISK IN B. C.

"Business generally very good in British Columbia. Mining, as a prospering industry, is better than it was a year ago, and on the whole the commercial outlook is satisfactory. Coast cities are patiently waiting the advent of the G. T. P.; that is the people are. VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF G. T. P.

"Now that the G. T. P. is practically under construction all the way to Edmonton, a look for a vigorous prosecution of the line from that point to the Pacific. That portion of the road will not be the least profitable part of the whole system, as there are more undeveloped natural resources, such as coal and other minerals, timber and fish, than in any other equal area in the Dominion. BIG EXPENDITURES BY U. S. STEEL.

"From April 1, 1905, the date on which the company began business, to Dec. 31, 1905, the U. S. Steel Corporation spent \$254,611,234 for new construction, extraordinary replacements and ordinary repairs. Notwithstanding this property account after all deductions, which was \$1,353,287,533 on Dec. 31, 1905, shows an increase of less than \$45,000,000. There has been expended in connection with the acquisition of the Union Steel and Chain Steel companies \$41,000,000, which brings the total expenditures of the Steel Corporation for new construction, extraordinary maintenance, acquisition, etc., since its organization close to \$300,000,000.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The Royal Bank of Canada has decided to invade the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. C. E. Neil, inspector of the bank, on reaching the city today from a trip through the west stated that arrangements had been completed to open a large office in Winnipeg at once. It is understood