

PRICE FOR TOLAN LETTERS

Trust Employe Tells of Taking Documents from Files

Afterwards Printed in New York

Witness Tells Congressional Committee That He Was Impuned to Filch More Documents.

ington, Jan. 15.—William W. Winkfield, Chicago, formerly employed by the Oil Company as a messenger, yesterday told the Senate Campaign Fund Inquiry Committee how he and another named Stump took from the desk of D. Archibald of the Standard Oil Company two letters and disposed of them...

Winkfield testified that in 1904 he was employed by the Standard Oil Company in Chicago as a messenger and Stump, who was employed as a file clerk, Winkfield testified that in the autumn of 1904, after Stump had taken from the desk of D. Archibald of the Standard Oil Company two letters and disposed of them...

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The Canadian and The News

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STEAMER ENGULFED WITH ENTIRE CREW

Danish Vessel Sent to Bottom

Dutch Vessel Reports Witnessing the Disaster

Captain of the Pheeda, at Charleston, Tells of Seeing Huge Sea Break Over Distressed Craft, Sinking Her—Made a Vain Search for Bodies Afterwards.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 20.—Another tragedy of the sea was recorded here today when Captain Rex of the Dutch steamship Pheeda reported the sinking of a large Danish tramp steamer about fifty miles off Plymouth, England, on December 26 during a hurricane. The entire crew perished. The name of the vessel is not known, but officers of the Pheeda believe it was the Ivar of Copenhagen. The vessel was sighted by the Pheeda during a storm on the afternoon of December 26. Captain Rex signalled to the steamer offering assistance, but received no reply. The Pheeda continued to approach the distressed steamer, but before she was reached a high sea broke over her and she sank. The Pheeda stood by the spot where the steamer went down in the hope of recovering the bodies of the crew. No trace was found, and near midnight the Pheeda resumed the journey to the port here.

LABOR LEADERS IN PRISONS ELECTED TO OLD OFFICES

California Building Trades Council Passes Resolution of Belief in Innocence of Tveitmo and Clancy, Convicted of Dynamiting.

Los Angeles, Jan. 20.—Job Harriman, once Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles and assistant counsel in the Cynamar case, addressed the convention of the state building trades council today, declaring that Olaf A. Tveitmo and E. A. Clancy, of San Francisco, and J. E. Murray, of Salt Lake City, convicted at Indianapolis of participation in the dynamite conspiracy were innocent.

STABBING AFFRAY IN AMHERST RESULT FATAL

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 20.—(Special)—Two employees of the Millbrook Iron Works by the name of Casey and Paris got into an altercation on Saturday afternoon which resulted in the former getting stabbed with a knife in the left side a few inches below the heart. Paris, who is a colored man, was said, using an article that Casey brandished. Casey went to take Paris away from Paris when the latter, it is said, picked up a heavy file and threw it at the fellow employee.

BRIAND ACCEPTS CALL TO SUCCEED PREMIER POINCARÉ

Paris, Jan. 20.—Aristide Briand tonight definitely accepted the call of President Fallières to form a new cabinet. He has not succeeded as yet in selecting his ministers but it is probable that the composition of the cabinet will be announced tomorrow.

BOTH SIDES ASK BORDEN TO REDEEM HIS PLEDGE

Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Others Advocate Intercolonial Taking Over Branch Lines

Premier Reminded of His Pre-Election Promise That He Would Carry Out Liberal Programme if Given Power, But Nothing Has Been Done After Sixteen Months in Office—Minister of Railways Says There is No Negotiation On for the I. C. R.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Intercolonial branch lines were discussed all day by parliament. Speakers on both sides wanted them taken over, and excellent reasons were given.

At midnight the government put up a man in the rear, who adjourned the debate with the aid of Hon. Mr. Rogers and Hon. Mr. Cochrane. The matter now goes to the foot of the list and will never come up again this session. In this way the government avoided telling whether it would make good Premier Borden's pledges before election that branch lines would be acquired.

One thing was learned. Hon. Mr. Graham succeeded in making Hon. Mr. Cochrane say that there was no proposal on the disposal of the Intercolonial. The Conservatives had printed this announcement with big headlines.

The maritime provinces had for many years been seeking this railway for improvement, and neither this nor the previous government had dealt properly with it. Other parts of the country had been treated differently. The Conservatives had demanded the Hudson Bay Railway, and it is now under construction. This was because there had been a unanimous demand for it.

The east would never get what it was entitled to until members on both sides got together and stood solidly behind proper demands such as this one. He appealed in the name of the maritime provinces to the Conservative and Liberal members to get their support. Other companies were coming in and picking up the lines. The Canadian Pacific had recently acquired the Shore Line in New Brunswick, and the Dominion Atlantic in Nova Scotia.

Branch Lines Soon Profitable. It would not be surprising if a branch line were to be acquired by the government. The Quebec Valley line had not paid until taken over by the C. P. R., and the Canada Eastern had not shown an operating profit until the government acquired it for the Intercolonial. So would it be with other branch lines.

Failed to Head Him Off. It was probably the first time in the history of parliament that a member found his resolution rejected before he had even begun to deliver it. Mr. Emmerson was not to be denied setting forth the branch lines case, and after thanking the minister he proceeded with his speech.

He said that there were constantly recurring reports that the Intercolonial would be sold to one of the great railway corporations of Canada. The government should today give an answer, setting at rest the mind of the east upon this point. The C. P. R. was asking the government for running rights over the Intercolonial from St. John to Halifax, and wanted the right to do a local business. This he would do with the Intercolonial. The Intercolonial would have been acquired to all practical purposes without the expenditure of a dollar of capital. It would work out thus: If the C. P. R. had running rights

ROCKEFELLER'S CHARITY SCHEME BEFORE CONGRESS

Oil King Plans to Give \$100,000,000 to a Fund for the Betterment of the Human Race and Seeks Incorporation—Bill Passes House and is Now up to the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Articles of incorporation for the so-called "Rockefeller Foundation" to administer a philanthropic fund of \$100,000,000, to be donated by John D. Rockefeller, were passed by the house today 122 to 62 after desultory opposition.

The measure now goes to the senate. The bill introduced by Representative PETERS, of Massachusetts, names as the incorporators to administer the fund, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick F. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Harry Pratt Judson, Honor Blaxter, Edwin A. Alderman, Wildfilo Rice and Charles O. Heydt and such persons "as they may associate with themselves."

WEALTHY NEW YORKER INDICTED FOR ARSON

Henry C. Freeman Said to Be One of the Trust Who Has Got Rich Out of His Crimes—Held Without Bail With Others for Trial.

New York, Jan. 20.—Describing Henry C. Freeman, a wealthy insurance broker, who with four other men was indicted today for complicity in the "Anson Trust" arson crimes, Assistant District Attorney Walter declared that Freeman had a net worth of \$200,000.

The penalty for the offence is twenty-five years imprisonment. Freeman and Abraham Schlichter, another of the indicted men, were remanded to the Tombs.

TURKEY LIKELY TO CELEBRATE ADRIANOPLE

May Do It Through the Powers

It is Reported That Sultan Has Asked Help of Sir Edward Grey

Wants British Government to Suggest Mediation So as to Save Ottoman Government's Face—Alleges Willing to Wait Only a Week Longer for a Settlement.

London, Jan. 20.—The Balkan plenipotentiaries, who are awaiting the Turkish reply, do not conceal their impatience and their firm determination to prevent Turkey from postponing the settlement longer than a week. Meanwhile unofficial conversations have begun among the allies regarding their inter-Balkan delimitations.

Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, and the Greek Premier M. Venizelos, were engaged in this task today. As no agreement has yet been reached concerning Saloniki, the Greeks hope to find no difficulty in retaining the town which the Bulgarians get Adrianople.

Rehad Pasha received long cryptic messages from Constantinople this afternoon, and it is asserted that he was instructed to confer with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, with the object of obtaining direct intervention by the powers under the form of mediation or in another way, if more acceptable to the British.

Rehad Pasha has expressed his indignation of seeing Adrianople at first hand. Pasha and General Nizam Haddi later in the day visited the British foreign secretary but the nature of Sir Edward Grey's reply has not been disclosed.

The meeting of the National Assembly at Constantinople has been postponed until Wednesday and the port's reply to the note of the powers will be presented after this meeting. The general impression is that the government is weakening with respect to the demands of the allies.

A Bucharest despatch says it is expected that a settlement between Roumania and Bulgaria will be effected before February 1, by an agreement providing for the restoration of the frontier. Roumania, however, will not get as much as the warring Bulgaria will cede some of the forts in the neighbourhood of Silistria but not the town itself.

A DEADLY BLOW AT PLURAL VOTING IN BRITAIN

Franchise Bill Up Thursday Provides for One Man, One Vote; Will Upset Many Tory Strongholds.

London, Jan. 20.—On Thursday next the government will enter on the second great fight it has undertaken this year for a new reform. This time it is the franchise bill which is being put forward, and the division on the home rule bill gives them great encouragement that this bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority.

The franchise bill will strike a deadly blow at plural voting, for under its provisions no person will be allowed to vote in more than one constituency. This will greatly upset the university constituencies, and the city of London constituency which, with a population of 16,000, returns two members, Mr. Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury. These constituencies will come within the redistribution scheme, while registration will be continuous, and at the public expense.

The peers of the realm will have a vote conferred on them simply as ordinary citizens. Another momentous question which will be raised in connection with the bill will be whether women are to receive the vote.

Westmount Civic Elections. Montreal, Jan. 20.—In the Westmount municipal elections today John McKergow was elected mayor over John Hyde by 451 majority. The vote was: McKergow, 1,065; Hyde, 702. Four of the five aldermen on the citizens' ticket were elected, as follows: E. H. Brown, W. G. Gray, T. W. McLogan and W. G. Shepherd. W. Lamb, the other citizens' committee candidate, was defeated by R. B. Coombs.

Alberta House Opens February 11. Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 20.—At the meeting of the provincial cabinet this afternoon, Tuesday, Feb. 11, was fixed upon as the date for the opening of the legislative session.

Strike-Breakers Attacked by Mob of Men and Women and Police Had a Hot Time. New York, Jan. 20.—A few thousand girls went to work in the dress and millinery factories today, but the other branches of the garment makers trade the strike developed more violence than the police have had to contend with on any other day since the trouble began.

Rioting started before daylight, when members of the United Garment Workers of America learned that strike-breakers were to be brought into the factories as early as 3 o'clock. Last week the employees had slept and eaten at the factories, but Saturday night they were allowed to go to their homes. The strike-breakers were attacked as they came out of the subway stations and the police say that side guns were played an important part in these battles.

are the guest of friends in the... W. B. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins returned from Woodstock...

Hon. C. H. LaBillica, B. P. Troy, Charlie Stewart... Mr. and Mrs. John Harquail of Campbellton...

two months with relatives in Shemogue... Friday evening last in honor of Master Coell Stone's birthday...

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Robinson were in St. Stephen this week attending the funeral of Mr. Robert King...

Westfield Beach, Jan. 16—Last evening the Methodist adult Bible class invited to spend the evening with their pastor...

Dorchester, Jan. 15—Miss Louise and Majorie Friel have returned to Chatham to resume their studies at the convent...

Amherst, Jan. 15—Mr. and Mrs. Worrell of Prince Edward Island are guests of Mrs. Worrell's parents...

Richibucto, Jan. 15—The meeting of the Kent county council opened here yesterday afternoon with the warden, A. Bourgeois...

REXTON, N. B., Jan. 16—The death occurred at his home in Pine Ridge Wednesday morning of William Sullivan at the age of 55 years...

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS Left Weak, Miserable and Prey to Disease in Many Forms. One of the most treacherous diseases afflicting the people of Canada during the winter months is la grippe...

DALHOUSIE, N. B., Jan. 15—The annual of the Dalhousie Social Club was in the club's rooms on the evening of the 14th...

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 16—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore have returned from a week spent in Moncton...

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PARRSBORO, Jan. 16—Mr. Charles Henderson returned to Antigonish on Saturday to resume his course at the school...

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 16—One of the events of February will be a poultry show which will be held on the 25th and 26th...

HAVELOCK, N. B., Jan. 15—Rev. W. Jenkins preached in the Baptist church on Sunday...

SALISBURY, N. B., Jan. 17—Mr. and Mrs. George Harper of Hillsboro, were in Salisbury on Tuesday...

CHATHAM A. O. H. INSTALLATIONS Chatham, N. B., Jan. 17—(Special)—A joint meeting of A. O. H. Division No. 7 and the Ladies' Auxiliary...

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Jan. 16—Mrs. Mary Orr, who has been visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. R. L. Malby...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1913.

EARL GREY ON RECIPROcity

Earl Grey, who was Governor-General of Canada at the time reciprocity was defeated by the protectionists, has written a noteworthy letter to the London Times. Lord Grey objected strongly to the form and matter of a reference to Canadian affairs made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in his speech in the House of Commons on Monday night last, and in a letter to The Times of January 15 he goes on record as condemning, squarely and forcibly, many of the foolish charges made against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals in connection with their fight for larger markets. A Canadian Associated Press cable gives this summary of Earl Grey's letter: "I desire to protest," says the former Governor-General of the Dominion, "against the assumption that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of reciprocal free trade in certain natural products between Canada and the United States showed any want of Imperial spirit on his part. On the contrary, it was the belief of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues that the free entry of the products of Canadian farms, fisheries and forests into a protected market of over ninety million people would add greatly to the wealth of Canada, and thus create an increased market for the protected manufacturers of Canada and the United Kingdom that caused them to favor the policy of reciprocity.

"If possible, I may go further and say that it is not improbable that had this policy been accepted by the people of Canada, the British preference would be further increased.

"As one of those who desire it is to secure the nearest possible approximation to inter-imperial free trade that the revenue requirements and national necessities of each of the self-governing units of the Empire will permit, I am inclined to agree with those who believe that the adoption of the reciprocity proposals might have brought about a nearer approximation to that ideal inter-imperial free trade which is so dear to the heart of Austen Chamberlain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was not conceived in any anti-imperial spirit, but the speech of Mr. Taft and others alarmed Canada as to the character of American ambitions, and no doubt had much influence in causing the Canadian people to reject the proposals of Canadian statesmen who were just as prepared as Mr. Chamberlain to spend their last drop of blood in any struggle necessary to maintain the integrity of the Empire."

A STRONG SPEECH

Hon. William Pugsley made Friday an exceedingly well-reasoned and effective speech in the House of Commons in support of the Laurier naval policy, and in condemnation of the system of tribute proposed by Mr. Borden. Dr. Pugsley did not follow the example set by many of the generalists and fireworks orators at Ottawa, but first equipped himself with extensive knowledge of the subject in hand and then applied his well known powers of analysis to the whole problem. The result was an address which must take high rank among House of Commons speeches, and which will have a very marked effect upon all fair-minded Canadians who give it careful perusal.

The former Minister of Public Works began by allusion to the manufacturing terms of several of the speeches made by Conservatives, even by members of the government, who had spoken as if it were a thing likely to be considered, and as though a conflict with Germany were inevitable. The Liberals cheered when Dr. Pugsley said that they were in favor of universal peace, and when he quoted the very recent and welcome words of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and of the German Chancellor, testifying to the existence of thoroughly amicable relations between these two great nations.

A GREAT PEOPLE

If Turkish soldiers had fought in the field with the skill and address that Turkish diplomats show in conference, their country would have a less bitter pill to swallow than it has at present. The situation for people still highly disquieting, but no one can withhold a certain admiration for the gallant fighters who are trying to wrest partial victory from the web of diabolical and almost diabolical designs. The policy of abrogation which the Italian allies are now forcing on the Turkish people is absolutely necessary for the future peace of Europe, but that does not make the deal any more agreeable for a people with the history of the Turks. They have been a conquering people, leading it over other races for a longer period than any other in history. What the soldiers won by bravery in the field, their diplomats conserved by shrewdness in conference. They consolidated their resources and matured their strength, and that strength once terrorized all of Christendom.

The first exploit with which history credits the people that came to be known as the Ottoman Turks, is interesting. In the late fifteenth century a pastoral band of four hundred families journeyed westward from the upper stretches of the river Danube. Their armed force consisted of 444 horsemen, and their leader's name was Ergonul, which means the right-hearted man. As they travelled through Asia Minor they came in sight of a field of battle on which two armies of unequal numbers were striving for the mastery. Without knowing who the combatants were, the "right-hearted man" took instantly the chivalrous resolution to aid the weaker party, and charging desperately and victoriously with his warriors upon the larger host, he decided the fortunes of the day. The Oriental historian who tells the story of this early feat of arms, gives it on the authority of Mevlana Aya, who in turn had heard it narrated by the sloop-holder of a grandson of the right-hearted leader. This exploit, which led to the foundation of their empire, shows the same spirit of laudable generosity which has been their characteristic down to our own time. Ergonul belonged to the same family as Timur the Lame, or Tamerlane, who founded the great empire in Asia Minor, and who stands with Alexander and one or two other mighty leaders of history. Timur carried his victorious arms on the one side from the Irish and on the other to the Persian Gulf, and on the other to the Hellespont to the Ganges.

Timur was one of the first of the Turks to come into contact with Europeans. The ambassador of Henry VIII. of Castile saw Timur at Samarkand. Don Ruy, the ambassador says, "And the seigneur was seated on something like little mattresses of silk and was leaning his elbow on round cushions, and he was clothed in a robe of pink silk without embroidery, and on his head he wore a high white cap, with a baldrich on the crest; and the seigneur told the ambassadors to see forward, and I think that he did so to see them better; for he could not see very well, but he said his eyes were very drooping." This old man then revealed himself and spoke in a very animated manner. "I give my benediction," he said, "to my son, your king; he had no need to send me presents, you, and this letter are sufficient."

The Ottoman Turk may have been, and so doubt was, a scourge to Europe; but there is much in the early history of his people that the Turkish patriot may cherish with considerable satisfaction. What that history will be in the future no prophet can tell. The exploits of the Bulgarians have put an end to the opportunity of trying out constitutional government. There are people who now say that under Abdul Hamid the Turks would have made a better showing than they have done after four years of partial democracy. But the reform party in Turkey has never had a fair field. From the first moment of their success the play of European intrigue began. Bulgaria declared its independence. The Greeks became active in Crete. Austria setled a couple of provinces. The Italians swooped upon Tripoli. Persia as well as Turkey can testify to the difficult and stormy course a non-Christian nation has to steer if it learns the lesson of Christianity and attempts to put its house in order. China in the same experiment may have no fairer opportunity than the Turk or the Persian.

Dr. Pugsley fully ventilated the vague and misleading character of Mr. Borden's programme, and in this connection he said that Canada should not bargain for representation in the councils of the Empire in return for doing its duty in the matter of naval defence. The straightforward and dignified way is to do voluntarily and without asking for a return, our simple duty in the matter of supplementing British power, and let the other questions be settled on their merits. This is a speech eminently calculated to appeal to the sound common sense of this country.

CO-OPERATION AND LABOR PROGRESS

While politicians and reformers were busy discussing ways and means of hurrying on the millennium, and planning utopian schemes by which the poor can be made rich, the foolish war, and the feeble struggle for co-operative associations of England have been giving great courage to those who were ever called upon to mourn over the grave of many political and social schemes that promised long life and happiness. Co-operation is proving one of the most practical of all methods of social reform, and what is of almost equal importance, it is proving enormously profitable. The plan is productive of contentment and advantage. The movement consists today of nearly three million persons, organized on a purely democratic basis; and this movement shows more clearly than any other the ideals of the people if left to govern themselves, and the spirit with which they put these ideals into practice. The great question of the minimum wage for women, which has been agitating the co-operative

societies for the last few weeks and which was finally settled a few days ago, throws an interesting and instructive light on that spirit.

The Women's Co-operative Guild, which was founded thirty years ago, with the object of organizing women as co-operatives, for several years has agitated for the adoption of a minimum scale of wages for women. This scale was approved by three co-operative congresses. The Wholesale Society, which employs more than 7,000 women, has just announced through its director that it has decided to adopt the proposed scale for all female employees of the distributive departments, but that it could not pledge itself to apply it universally to productive departments. They further decided that the proposed scale should be adopted in the productive as well as the distributive departments not later than January 1, 1914. The adoption of this scale at present means an increase in the wage bill of \$35,000.

The importance of this can hardly be overestimated. The scale is graded, but girls of twenty cannot be employed for less than seventeen shillings a week. This does not mean a high wage, but it is very much higher than the actual wage earned by most women, and considerably higher than the minimum urged by those who have been advocating the adoption of a legal minimum. It is an increase of four shillings a week. If the co-operative as employer can base his scale of wages on a minimum of seventeen shillings a week for adult women, then he can do so with reason, which would make a national minimum of not less than fifteen shillings a week for adult women. At present more than 300,000 women are employed in the textile and clothing trades of Britain at less than twelve shillings a week. This in the factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the co-operative movement has made great progress.

The laboring men who have instituted co-operation have justified themselves by the enormous business success they have accomplished. The sales of the Wholesale Society average more than \$26,000,000 a year. Now they are justifying themselves as employers. They have shown that when industry is co-operatively governed, the interests of the workers can be safeguarded. This is more than has been accomplished by all the "big business" of America. It shows, too, that when the co-operative movement becomes common, there will be very little sweat and labor, and still less labor unrest. No social programme adopted by political parties will ever be able to accomplish this. It must be done through some such method as has been followed by the co-operative movement in Great Britain. Even the violence of trade unions will fall to make an equal showing.

ARTHUR HAWKES' RELIGION

Mr. Arthur Hawkes, who addressed a St. John audience on immigration at a dinner here last year, has written an article in which politicians and theologians will say there is nothing new, but which serves, nevertheless, to remind us of the gulf existing between the professed beliefs and the actual performances of a host of good citizens, including both theologians and politicians. When Japan sent a commission all over the world to examine the religions of other nations and find out what Japan lacked, the visitors saw Paris, London, and Berlin, and New York, and observed there the working out of Christianity. They saw mercy, and philanthropy, and love of work and charity and self-sacrifice, and altruism. But they saw, also, sin, selfishness, greed, and more than a thousand altars of Mammon, a thousand temples of vice, whole peoples sunk in a needless and endless struggle over things which their very creed held void, or worse—their nations scaling the Golden Rule in theory and living by the law of the jungle in fact. "Christianity," said the Japanese and the subsequent lay of his followers, believed in it, and acted upon their belief; they would be strong and tender and benign, beyond precedent; but they do not believe in it. Who shall say the Japanese observe were wrong?

But, let us return to our Arthur Hawkes. He has written this: "I can't tell you how long it is since I found out that there is no difference between politics and religion—that, indeed, there is no difference between religion and washing dishes—or between religion and transferring the furnace ashes to the street. I know it takes all my religion and some of my heterodoxy to compass the latter operation. There is no real division between the religious and the political; the one can serve God by clearing a pair of boots for a bishop, you can do it by cleaning them for yourself. What more religious exercise than that can you have? It doesn't take much religion to be good before a lighted altar. It takes a great deal to be patient with a cloud of mosquitoes. There is more in religion than the insurance of one's charity—which would be good for their generation. Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you did it unto me.

To me, the beginning and ending of politics is this—that the State is the seven-day-a-week church in which we are members of one another, bound to promote the maximum efficiency, each in the service of the whole. That is the fundamental motive for a compulsory education law; for inescapable taxation; for sewer maintenance; for laws protecting the weak against the unscrupulous. To some, religion consists of the cultivation of personal piety, with the aid of a velvet cushion, a pealing anthem, and a port-spoken exhorter. To others it is the performance of works of charity—which would be good for their generation. Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you did it unto me.

To me, the beginning and ending of politics is this—that the State is the seven-day-a-week church in which we are members of one another, bound to promote the maximum efficiency, each in the service of the whole. That is the fundamental motive for a compulsory education law; for inescapable taxation; for sewer maintenance; for laws protecting the weak against the unscrupulous. To some, religion consists of the cultivation of personal piety, with the aid of a velvet cushion, a pealing anthem, and a port-spoken exhorter. To others it is the performance of works of charity—which would be good for their generation. Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you did it unto me.

BUILD IN CANADA

Dr. Pugsley's statement that all the shipyards of Great Britain are fully taxed with construction work is abundantly clear to those who are familiar with present trade conditions in the United Kingdom. The shipping and shipbuilding trades are experiencing an extraordinary boom. In these activities Great Britain reaps fully half the profits earned by the whole world. It is difficult for the firms to execute the orders that have been pouring in. The present programme, new shipyards will have to be constructed. Great Britain under Free Trade is piling up her ocean tonnage at the extraordinary rate of more than 2,000,000 tons per decade. The United States, under its policy of protection, has seen its one great shipping dwindle to insignificant proportions. To assist the shipping trust Congress finds it necessary to repudiate a solemn treaty and to break faith with the world. But at one time America disputed with Great Britain the supremacy of the ocean; her clipper ships were on every sea; now she is often seen in a great port without a visit from a vessel bearing the Stars and Stripes. Not a single American ship has been on any Indian port for years. Two or three years ago the American consul at Glasgow reported that not a single American ship had entered that port on the Clyde during the year. Mark Twain wrote in 1867: "While (passing through the Straits of Gibraltar) we stood admiring the cloud-capped peaks and the lowlands robed in misty gloom, a fine picture burst upon us and chained every eye like a magnet—a steady ship, with canvas piled on canvas till she was a towering mass of bellying sail. She came speeding over the sea like a great bird. Africa and Spain were forgotten. All homages were for the beautiful stranger. While everybody gazed she swept superbly by and flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. Quicker than thought, hats and handkerchiefs flashed in the air and a cheer went up. She was beautiful before, she was radiant now. Many a one on our decks knew her for the first time—how tame a sight his country's flag is at home compared with what it is in a foreign land. To see it to see a vision of home and its idol and to feel a thrill that would stir a very river of sluggish blood." It is a matter of great regret to the English-speaking world that this sight is not more often seen at present, and that for years a busy port may remain uninhabited by the American flag. For trade benefits alike those who buy and those who sell.

Canada has a similar feeling on beholding the Union Jack flying from merchantman or cruiser, but will their hearts burn within them at sight of the Borden Dreadnought, which he draws to man? Will their patriotic heart be stirred when they remember that the Canadian Premier said from his place in the House that Canada could not build such ships in fifty years? Britain builds two out of every three ships built in all the world, has great firms are willing and anxious to establish branches in Canada, and help to make Canada a great shipbuilding country. But Mr. Borden is willing to pay millions to British shipbuilders to build in their own land where they are already overcrowded with orders, but not a penny, nor an encouragement to have them build and equip their plants in Canada.

It is an extraordinary policy, to which no sound leader would have been driven, were it not for the fact that he had the fear of Bourassa before his eyes. If Mr. Borden is loyal, his loyalty should begin at home. He is forsaking a policy that would build up the Canadian ports, to give work to the overworked shipyards of the Old Land. In his immigration policy he is seeking for settlers and skilled workmen, but in his naval policy he is refusing to spend in Canada the money that would support hundreds of thousands of families. It is difficult to imagine that the country will tolerate the introduction of "ship-money" in its its worst possible form. There is a genuine affection for the Mother Country in Canada—a bond of filial relationship which is the genuine cement of Empire; but gifts of this nature, either as a temporary or permanent policy, will not hold the giver, or whig Mr. Hancock calls the "ample and abundant" of his receiver. Just as Canada manufactures its own railway cars, it should build its own ships. The work can be done here as well as anywhere in the world.

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ROTE AND COMMENT

The Argentine has twice as many cattle as the United States; but this has brought about a land famine and the president of the Argentine Republic proposes to break up the vast ranches by taxing land values. He has served notice on the men who own most of the country, saying the tiller of the soil must no longer be deprived of a fair chance.

The condition of working people in Uttar was the subject of a report recently submitted to the British House of Commons. It shows that among the 9,400 out-workers, that is, engaged in contract factories, but taking materials to their homes, whose cases were gone thoroughly into, 140 earned one cent an hour; fifty earned between one and two cents an hour; and only one worker made between five and six cents an hour. The others were all paid less than one cent.

Woodrow Wilson sees no reason why the community which builds school houses should not make full use of them. He says that school-houses "should be available for every proper neighborhood meeting out of school hours." After remarking that the state has set up and subsidized agricultural, horticultural and poultry breeding schools, the Governor says that demonstration work is the thing that tells, and that the knowledge of the schools should be carried out to the farms themselves.

The P. E. Island black fox is getting a deal of advertising in these days. The Toronto Globe says editorially: "As shown by the Canadian Bank of Commerce review, the province of Prince Edward Island has almost a monopoly of one industry—black fox ranching. Four hundred breeding animals are valued at \$2,800,000, and the estimated value of the young foxes this year is \$1,800,000. If the breeding in quantity of the more valuable fur-bearing animals—of which the beaver number in Algonquin Park is another example—continues to show such monetary

results one phase of the conservation problem is as good as settled."

The Unionists in Great Britain have abandoned the proposal for food taxes. The Manitoba grain-growers have adopted a resolution favoring the removal of all import duties on food. In Germany, where food taxes are in force, horses and dogs are used as food for human beings, and it is reported that a municipal slaughter house for dogs will be erected in Berlin.

In Canada the price of food continues to soar.—Toronto Star. Yet while Canada's pulp and paper-makers welcome and fight for free entry of their products into the United States markets, the Canadian farmers, lumbermen, and fishermen are told by Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen that it is dangerous for them to trade with the Americans. How long can a government last that exploits the farmer for the benefit of the privilege-hunter who finance Conservative campaigns?

Ontario's Imperial Home Reunion Association spent \$26,387 in 1912 in bringing out the families and dependents of British immigrants already settled in Canada. Of this \$26,387 was prepaid by the applicants and \$14,944 has since been repaid in instalments—practically all that is yet due. The association brought 1,304 persons to Toronto. In most cases work was provided for once for all new arrivals needing it. The progress which reports this excellent progress adds a further word, also of interest, in St. John: "It does not seem amiss to say here that the one serious difficulty these men encounter is to find decent houses at a reasonable rent. Within twenty minutes of Charing Cross a six-roomed house, well furnished with a garden, and in a healthy and delightful situation, can be had for \$7.50 a month. It is doubtful whether anything so good can be found near Toronto for less than three times this amount."

Your committee have, in effect, been compelled to defer certain applications because of this condition of matters—since at the moment it was clearly impossible for the applicant to lodge and care for a large family at the wage he was then earning. Rent made the difference. Should the guarantors be seeking a fresh outlet for their activity and generosity, the committee makes bold to suggest that it may be discovered in the bettering of this situation.

"The scales have fallen from the eyes of the Manitoba grain-growers," says the Toronto Globe. "In their convention at Brandon they declared unanimously for the removal of 'all import duties from foodstuffs that enter into the daily supply of the common people.' The preamble of their resolution declares that Canadian flour ground in Canada from Canadian wheat is sold cheaper in Britain than beside the Canadian mills, that protection on natural products is of no benefit to the farmers, that it facilitates combined and enormously increases the cost of living both to farmers and artisans. This is a deeply significant declaration. That the public have lost much more than the manufacturers have gained by protection has long been known to a majority of the farmers of Canada, but they have been unwilling to submit to their share of the loss for the benefit of industries that were not self-supporting. That protection for the farmer was a pretence was also generally recognized; for the farmer's prices were determined in Britain, where the excluded farm products met him in competition. The Brandon resolution does not protest against the burden imposed by permitting industrial corporations to levy overcharges, but against the burdens which middlemen are permitted to impose on the consumers of farm produce."

Dr. Gilmore, warden of the Central Prison, Toronto, gives high praise to Ontario's prison farm. Only fifteen per cent of the prisoners are criminals at heart, he says. He does not believe in coddling or in harshness. "During an experience of seventeen years," said Dr. Gilmore, "out of 15,000 men who have passed through the prison, 90 per cent had been under thirty years of age, and the great majority of these over thirty were 'repeaters' made criminal while they were young." Equal care should be given, he continued, for the man who is locked up and for those who depend upon the man who is locked up. It was unfair for the State to lock up the breadwinner and leave the innocent, dependent wife and children to struggle or starve—"for because of this many a woman and many a child has been driven into a life of vice or crime. Two classes of people," said Dr. Gilmore, "should have nothing to do with prisoners. They are first; clerics, who see no good in any man; second, sentimentalists, who see too much. People with large hearts and small heads are capable of doing considerable mischief." Turning to the work done at the Gospel Prison Farm, Dr. Gilmore said that 1,800 men had experienced life at the farm, and out of this number twenty-two had escaped, or less than two per cent. The men, he said, respond wonderfully to the farm life. Both the quantity and the quality of the work done by the prisoners were highly satisfactory. Moreover, great benefits accrued to the men physically. "If the farm," said Dr. Gilmore, "in conclusion, 'does nothing but build them up and make them strong to do their work it justifies its existence.'"

Queenstown (N. B.), Jan. 17, 1913.

REXTON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Rexton, N. B., Jan. 17.—The Women's Institute has held its home of Mrs. H. M. Ferguson Tuesday evening and was very interesting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Egbert Atkinson, on Monday, February 10. The delegates will be the Gospel Prison Farm, Dr. Gilmore, said that 1,800 men had experienced life at the farm, and out of this number twenty-two had escaped, or less than two per cent. The men, he said, respond wonderfully to the farm life. Both the quantity and the quality of the work done by the prisoners were highly satisfactory. Moreover, great benefits accrued to the men physically. "If the farm," said Dr. Gilmore, "in conclusion, 'does nothing but build them up and make them strong to do their work it justifies its existence.'"

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Moncton, N. B., Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Moncton Board of Trade last evening, President Matthew Lodge, discussing affairs of the I. C. R., is reported to have said: "If you were closely connected with the government, you would learn that the I. C. R. will likely be sold or leased shortly." He said that the actual transaction had been under consideration for some time, and he understood that a contract had already been made out. Referring to interviews credited to him by Montreal papers regarding transfer of the I. C. R. he said he was not going to deny or affirm them. That was his own personal view. A committee from the Maritime Board of Trade would go to Ottawa on February 18 on an entirely different matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. The newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be addressed to the Editor. No letters will be returned. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. A very name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.)

THE VALLEY RAILWAY

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Noticing in your issue of yesterday a report of a discussion by the board of trade of St. John on the proposition to bring the Valley Railway down the valley of the Nepesca and cross the St. John river by a bridge at New Island, I thought perhaps it would be a proper time to give your readers a brief summary of the great possibilities of crossing the St. John river directly from the line of the present survey to Hog Island, then making use of the island as a right of way to the flats at its southern point, crossing these flats at a point some fifteen rods north of Shampier wharf, and within easy distance of the pier of crossing at Gorham's Cove to Kingston, or crossing the edge of land to Kingston Creek from the landing we made as might be most desirable.

Since the autumn of 1912 I have been impressed with the great possibilities presented at this place, and in conversation with E. J. Peters, of Elmhurst, who is one of the largest owners of the island and who has been familiar with the conditions for many years, we arrived at the conclusion that the Valley Railway crossing could be easily made by using the island as a right of way to the flats at its southern point, crossing these flats at a point some fifteen rods north of Shampier wharf, and within easy distance of the pier of crossing at Gorham's Cove to Kingston, or crossing the edge of land to Kingston Creek from the landing we made as might be most desirable.

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BRILLIANT OF H

Show Canada Man and Built a Navy

Gives Figures to the Cost of Equipment—Proves by Speeches of German and British Ministers That There is Emergency in Borden's Fear of Nationalist Allies—William Hazen Hit St. John a Hard Blow.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Parliament was this afternoon with a speech by William Pugsley. When it added midnight his was recognized as an important speech of the day, and of most informing and practical of the naval debate.

He showed that naval vessels built as speedily and economically as possible was being promoted by the fact of dealing with the defence problem. He also made it clear to the members of the house that the Canadian naval service was one of the most important of the nation's defence.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley. In opening Hon. Dr. Pugsley regret that throughout the debate had been a tendency on the part of government speakers to deal in general and desirable of war, and therefore unworthy and unimportant efforts are lost," he observed.

He regarded it as unfortunate that a responsible minister of the crown, such as Mr. Foster, would from in parliament cast reflections on the faith of Germany. No later than last, speaking in the German, the imperial chancellor of Germany declared: "Our relations with Germany are relations of mutual trust and confidence. We Premier Asquith plainly emphasized the same to the British house. There was, it was said, no emergency in the German case, and no emergency in the Canadian case.

We have placed these facts before the very competent engineering staff, who are in charge of the location and construction of the Valley Railway, and as this route will shorten the line by some three miles over the existing route, and will give the best possible conditions obtained, we feel satisfied it will receive their best consideration.

We have never attempted to locate the line. That part of the work can safely be left with those who have been trained to that special work, but I am sure that there is a universal desire to have it located where easy grades may be had without unnecessary expenditure, and the length of the railway to the city of St. John not unnecessarily increased for all times.

I wish to thank A. L. Mayer, Walter Merritt and Bentley F. Peters, of Queenstown, and B. B. Palmer and Ory Earle, of Tenants' Cove, for their voluntary assistance in making the survey, and to E. J. Peters, of Elmhurst, for his valuable information and encouragement, and whose illness alone prevented him from being with us.

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Advertisement for DF.J. CO. AS. DIARRHEA. Wholesale Agents

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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THE VALLEY RAILWAY

Editor of The Telegraph: Noticing in your issue of yesterday a discussion by the board of St. John on a proposition to build a railway down the valley between the river and the St. John bridge at Navy Island, I thought it would be a proper time to give a public the results of a very preliminary survey of the valley of crossing the St. John river from the line of the present survey island, then making use of the right of way to the island at a point, crossing the flats at a point fifteen rods north of Shampers and within easy distance of the survey from Garrison's farm, or crossing the ridge of land to a creek from the landing we made the most desirable. I have been familiar with the conditions years, we arrived at the conclusion the Valley Railway crossing the island was easily made by using the right of way. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., I went to the island to see the conditions for a survey, we left Queen's at 11 o'clock, fully equipped to take the sounding and good lines to take the measurements. Each side with the greatest care so as to be sure the soundings were right. Crossing the river on the right where the course is made with a crossing at Gorman's Bluff, and opposite the centre of the island, we found the soundings which were every 100 feet apart to give depth of 34 feet and the greatest depth of 28 feet, with what under a pressure of conditions must prove very true, because of the fact that the river is pretty quick, and the whole of the St. John flowing through a 1,000 feet wide. I was encouraged by these splendid we proceeded with our measurements and sounding with a view of going to Shampers Bluff, but found the water was so deep that it was very disappointing. After the observation of the soundings, we concluded that much the better was to take advantage of the island to the south of the island and go straight line for the main line a fifteen rods north of Shampers. This we did and to our great satisfaction found the entire distance to be 100 feet from where we landed on land, with a depth of water over set of the course after leaving the island to be as follows: First 2,000 feet two feet depth, next 1,000 feet from the island and the remaining distance from five feet deep, until it shows up on the high land. The whole distance of 7,100 feet can be an embankment, except perhaps a few rods of 300 feet each to allow the water from the river to the Bell. This gives a total distance of 7,100 feet from western bank of St. John to the landing on Shampers' ridge, a very short distance of the survey and can be reached without any expenditure of money.

have placed those facts before the competent engineering staff, who are of the location and construction of the Valley Railway, and as this route is the shortest line by some three miles shorter than the route proposed by the survey and offers probably the best possible conditions obtained, we feel that it will receive their best consideration. We have never attempted to locate the line, but we feel that the route is a better one than any other that has been tried to special work, but I am sure that it is a universal desire to have it so that where any grades may be had at unnecessary expenditure, and the cost of the railway to the city of St. John unnecessarily increased for all time.

S. L. PETERS, St. John, N. B., Jan. 17, 1913.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

On N. B., Jan. 17—The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. H. M. on Tuesday evening and was very interesting. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Ebert Atkinson, on Friday, Jan. 24, at which a delegate will be elected to attend the provincial convention. Four new members were added to the list at the last meeting.

ABE MARTIN

A good idea to have a good-sized salt shaker, filled with a mixture of salt and pepper. This saves time in the kitchen. The proper distance apart for the rows is 18 inches.

BRILLIANT SPEECH OF HON. DR. PUGSLEY

Show Canada Can Man and Build a Navy

Gives Figures to Show the Cost of Equipping Plant--Proves by the Speeches of German and British Ministers That There is No Emergency Except Borden's Fear of Nationalist Allies--Where Hazen Hit St. John a Hard Blow.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Parliament was opened this afternoon with a speech by the Hon. William Pugsley. When it adjourned at midnight his speech was recognized as the most informing and practically patriotic of the naval debate. He showed that naval vessels could be built as speedily and economically on this continent as on the other side of the Atlantic. He showed that Canada could be trained to man these ships and that the domestic life of Canada could be improved, while the security of Canada and the empire was being promoted by this method of dealing with the defence problem. He also made it clear to a majority of the members of the house that the contribution proposed by Premier Borden was not only unworthy and unnecessary, but against the best interests of empire defence. Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in opening, Hon. Dr. Pugsley expressed regret that throughout the debate there had been a tendency on the part of the government speaker to declaim on the glories and desirability of war. "To those of us who long for universal peace such efforts are lost," he observed amid applause. He regarded it as unfortunate indeed that a responsible minister of the crown, such as Mr. Borden, would from his place in parliament cast reflections on the good faith of Germany. "No later than Dec. 20 last, speaking in the German Reichstag, the imperial chancellor of Germany had declared: 'Our relations with Great Britain are relations of mutual trust and confidence,' while Premier Asquith had repeatedly emphasized the same thought in the British house. There was, in fact, no German scare, and no emergency existed. Dr. Pugsley turned his attention to the speech of Mr. Cockshead. The latter, he pointed out, was one of the important members for Ontario on the Conservative side of the house, and importance must therefore attach to his serious declaration last night that the Conservative policy was one of making regular contributions while the Liberal policy was one of developing the Canadian naval service. 'Mr. Cockshead has been frank with his house,' proceeded Dr. Pugsley, having read the reference from that member's speech from Hansard. 'He tells us that the government policy is to be a permanent one of contribution. Why did not the prime minister come before the house and the country with the same frankness, and tell us that this was but to be the beginning of contributions? It is true that his whole argument was to the effect that it was out of the question to build a Canadian navy, and the postmaster-general ridiculed the idea because in a Canadian navy we would have to pay the men larger wages, but it remained for the member for Brandon to let the cat out of the bag. He declares that we are embarking on a policy of per-

THE CRISIS NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT

(Toronto Globe.) When parliament meets this week it will be to face a possible crisis as serious as any in Canada's history. The real issue is not a matter of finance; the voting of \$33,000,000 as a "contribution" to the British admiralty, or for the construction of a Canadian fleet, or even if it were to be thrown immediately into the sea, would not bankrupt Canada. Neither is the question at issue the triumph of one political party over the other, from the party standpoint. The Globe says quite frankly that the first concern is not the defeat of the Conservative-Nationalist government or for the return of the Liberals to power. These things are superficial and subordinate; they could not constitute a crisis. But parliament's decision on the question of naval defence may be a turning point in Canada's history. If the government's present proposals are carried it will be a step backward, a reversal of Canada's progress up to nationhood, the initial denial of the free national birthright won for Canada by Mackenzie and Papsau, by Baldwin and Lafontaine, by Brown and Macdonald and the loyalists and the patriots of the British breed who under them broke the rule of Downing Street and destroyed the family compact. Ignorance and prejudice run in vain to

moment contribution, that the noise of continuous tribute, rather than self-respecting co-operation, is to be placed around the neck of the Canadian people. The Borden policy, he says, is a policy of contributions, while the Laurier policy is the extension of the Canadian naval service. Well, we welcome the issue. (Liberal cheers.) Would Welcome an Election. "I shall rejoice if the premier has the courage to ask his royal highness the governor-general to dissolve parliament upon this issue and have it submitted to the court of final resort—the people of Canada." Dr. Pugsley expressed surprise that no reason had been submitted by the government for changing its front from the position taken unanimously in 1906. He read the comment of Sir Charles Tupper on that proposition, spoken on Nov. 20, 1906, of seven months after what was then known as the German scare. Supporting the premier's proposal, Dr. Pugsley declared that the government was against the policy of contribution to Dreadnoughts, Sir Charles had stated: "A great and fearful responsibility will rest on those who disturb it."

Mr. Cockshead had asked why Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not risen to support the Borden proposal. "Because," said Mr. Pugsley, "our leader is not such an acrobat as the honorable gentleman opposite."

Dr. Pugsley reviewed in detail the measures taken by the Laurier government to give effect to the resolution of 1906. Ten years for four cruisers and four destroyers to establish and equip yards in Canada. He had been so impressed with the possibilities for Canadian enterprise and industry in this connection that during the recent parliamentary Christmas recess he had personally visited the great shipbuilding works of the Fore River Company at Quincy (Mass.), the concern which had recently received the contract to build the United States super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania, claimed to be one of the greatest war vessels ever constructed. He had gone over the whole concern, with the president, and had been furnished with all the data in connection with its origin, development and work. Four years after this company had first purchased their property, and two years after they had received the contract for their construction, they had launched two battleships.

Only four months after the purchase of their property, the president had informed him, they had laid the keel of their first large war vessel. They constructed Dreadnoughts, cruisers, submarines, and commercial vessels of all kinds, and within twelve years after the purchase of their property to construct their plant, they had turned out no less than 114 vessels of all kinds. That the cost of constructing and

equipping such ships was not beyond the scope of Canadian enterprise, Dr. Pugsley proved by the figures supplied him by the company. The total cost of their plant including purchase of site and equipment had been \$3,750,000, which cost of the construction had been \$1,810,000 of that amount. The plant was now running full time and employing over 4,000 workmen. "This is not beyond the ability of Canada," declared Dr. Pugsley, "and renewed applause. 'I doubt very much if the outlay is greater than that of the Angus shops for the C. P. R. in Montreal.'"

Such enterprise on the part of Canada would be worthy of the young nation's dominion and add to her development and prosperity. "If the empire in 1911 for want of \$35,000,000," he asked. Dr. Pugsley said that Conservatives had had much stronger reasons to demand that the building of war vessels in Canada would be much more costly than building in England. They had quoted the tenders for the British navy which were to be built here. They had quoted to state that in tendering for those vessels the British builders had included the cost of establishing building yards in Canada. That amounted to over a million dollars and would not figure in the cost of vessels constructed after the first order had been filled.

Dr. Pugsley said there was every reason to believe that shipbuilding could be carried on, on this continent as well as in any other country. That was shown by the fact that when the Argentine, two years ago, invited the builders of the two Dreadnoughts, the contracts went to American builders. One was awarded to the Fore River yard and one to the American Shipbuilding Company because they were the lowest tenderers, though the builders of Britain and Germany had competed for the contracts. In Canada the Collinswood Shipbuilding Company had underwritten British firms and had secured an order for the construction of a vessel for the Canadian navy. "Over if cost more to build in Canada, would it not be worth the extra cost to secure the establishment of a great industry in this country? Would a few millions be too much for this?"

Encourage Shipbuilding. Shipbuilding was about the only industry which was not favored by the Canadian tariff with protection. There was no duty charged to bring into Canada British-built ships or parts of ships for repairs. In Canada Canada paid taxes for the clothes they wore, the implements they used, and in many cases for the food they ate. "Was it right," he asked, "that the establishment of a shipbuilding industry? Hon. Mr. Hazen said he longed for the day when shipbuilding would be begun in Canada. Well, Canada, to establish shipbuilding was to be, and not to hope or talk about it. But what had this government done? Canada does 'tender' for the construction of naval vessels and more recently calling for tenders for a vessel for the customs service, had awarded the tender to a British firm because its offer was fifteen per cent less than the lowest Canadian builders offered. The policy of the Liberal government had been to encourage shipbuilding in Canada, if their offer was not more than twenty per cent higher than the lowest outside offer. It was a fair offer, and the shipbuilding industry of Canada would be induced to locate in this country."

Hazen's Absurd Excuse. The excuse which Mr. Hazen had submitted to the house was that the vessels would be obsolete by the time they were all built. Was this a reasonable argument? What became of the German fleet? "We did not think it proper to let the contract after our defeat at the polls," Dr. Pugsley added, "but we held the check and left the recommendation for our successors."

Premier Borden had sought to reinforce this view by the declaration that Canada could not build vessels in this country. That poor view of Canadian enterprise and Canadian ability Dr. Pugsley did not share. "Vessels can be built in Canada," he declared, "and Liberal applause. Moreover, it had been shown that all the ships made in England were at the present time fully taken with construction work."

Hon. Dr. Pugsley stated that he had been so impressed with the possibilities for Canadian enterprise and industry in this connection that during the recent parliamentary Christmas recess he had personally visited the great shipbuilding works of the Fore River Company at Quincy (Mass.), the concern which had recently received the contract to build the United States super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania, claimed to be one of the greatest war vessels ever constructed. He had gone over the whole concern, with the president, and had been furnished with all the data in connection with its origin, development and work. Four years after this company had first purchased their property, and two years after they had received the contract for their construction, they had launched two battleships.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT Beats Electric or Gasoline

Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lights everywhere. Burns 7 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene). No odor or noise. Simple clean. Tests by Prof. McGraw, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil burning lights show this gives over twice as much light as the kerosene and uses less than half as much oil. Thousands of satisfied users endorse it as the best light in the world. To introduce this modern white light quickly, we will let you

TRY ONE TEN DAYS At Our Risk.

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for agents wholesale prices and special introductory offer, which entitles you to ONE FREE. Write quick.

MANTLE LAMP CO. 712 Aladdin Building, Montreal and Winnipeg

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Snowflake Cough Cure. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists. Price in England, 1/6d. 2/6d. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Limited.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO

The Professional Man's opinion: When I want real comfort, I fill my pipe with "Master Workman" Smoking Tobacco. This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c a cut at all the best Stores.



AGRICULTURE Experimental Evidence Regarding the Potato Industry—Interesting Summary of Great Mass of Information Published in America.

More work has been done by the various experiment stations on the potato and 36 inches, depending upon variety than on any other field crop grown in Canada. The problems presenting themselves in potato culture have been attacked from every available point, so that by putting his findings side by side we have the most extensive mass of evidence published by stations in Canada and the United States. Cornell found that there was a gradual increase in yield depending upon the number of cultivations from one to eight; but that subsequent cultivations did not pay. Three cultivations gave 303.3 bushels per acre, as compared with 341.8 bushels for six-cultivations. The gain was constant in 10 cultivations but not beyond. Level vs. Ridge Culture. For dry sandy soils level culture is best; but for wet heavy soils ridging is preferable. Any discussion concerning the spraying of potatoes should no longer be necessary. Spraying makes all the difference between success and failure. If the farmer does not intend to spray for the beetle, and blight he should use insecticides. Potato beetles are easily killed, but not water in potato blight, causing rot. Selection of vigorous hills; and good selection of big potatoes for seed will not necessarily give big potatoes at harvest. Selection of vigorous hills; and good selection of big potatoes for seed will not necessarily give big potatoes at harvest. Selection of vigorous hills; and good selection of big potatoes for seed will not necessarily give big potatoes at harvest.

CONDEMNNS BORDEN'S HIRELING POLICY

Senator Gillmor Says Sentiment Will Kill Tory Contribution Scheme Before it Reaches the Senate.

St. Stephen, Jan. 17.—Senator Gillmor and wife passed through here today on their way to Ottawa from their home at St. George. The senator, who was feeling up and looking well, in a conversation with your correspondent, spoke hopefully of the early return to power of the Liberal party. Referring to the question, "What do you think of the Borden naval policy?" he said: "I think it is bad from beginning to end. The evil of this policy have been shown up in parliament and to me by far the worst feature is that it actually kills the national spirit; the Liberal party and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were ever justifying it in the minds of our people. In the Borden way that feeling was in every heart from Halifax to Vancouver. To fight the battles of the nation we must have the support of the men—our own Canadian boys. Suppose we had hired outsiders to do the fighting for us? Sent these outsiders in to do our own fighting, from city to city and village? Would we have taken the same interest? Would we have watched the progress of the war with the same spirit we did with our own Canadian boys on the field? There would have been no Lady Smith night, no Ladysmith fund. Old and young boys and girls, were fired with patriotism and love for the British flag. With hirelings manning our ships there would be little Canadian enthusiasm. If we had hired men at that time, as Borden proposes to do now, there would have been no Canadian spirit."

CONSTITUTION CURED BY BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can use to relieve her little ones from constipation and all other stomach and bowel troubles. They act as a gentle laxative, are pleasant to take and are absolutely safe. Concerning Mrs. Phillips' case, Pierre, St. Perdis, Que. says: "My baby was badly constipated and was cross all the time. Nothing I gave her seemed to do any good. I bought Baby's Own Tablets and they are the best medicine in the world for little ones and quickly relieved my baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RECORD RATES

First Publisher—Did you ever see white paper so high? Second Publisher—Only when I was a boy and flying kites.—Christian Science Monitor. Henderson—"So you have had a telephone put in your house? I expect your wife finds it a great convenience, doesn't she?" "Yes, yes," said the other; "but the enjoyment of it is not so much as the thought the wife gets out of a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

Table with 3 columns: Year, Bushels, and Acres. Rows include 1901, 1902, 1903, and Ottawa average yield 1888 to 1904. Includes a section for 'Time to Plant' and 'Per Acre' with various yield figures.

LET ME CURE YOU OF RHEUMATISM. FREE

I took my own medicine. It permanently cured my rheumatism after I had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. I spent \$20,000 before I discovered the remedy that cured me, but I'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing. If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money, I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how I suffered. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I've got the remedy that will cure you and I'm yours for the asking. Write me today. S. T. Delano, 338, Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I'll send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

KE MAY COLONGE Freight Service is Abandoned Up Will Prove Hard Blow to Potato Shippers

On Jan 19-The Bangor & Aroostook strike which began early yesterday morning is hampering the need shipping of Aroostook potatoes. At this time shipments to middle and western markets are at a maximum, and a strike of this duration, which is highly probable, will result in the cancellation of many orders.

It is expected that nearly all the regular boats will be run tomorrow although the delay is much concerned over the effect of the strikebreakers to work after the approach by union men. A number of former C. P. men, arrived here yesterday and found employment.

It was stated here today that the railroad has made arrangements for an amount of space to prevent destruction of property or interference with the service on strike.

On Jan 18-Although all the locomotive engineers and firemen employed on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad today for an increase in wages, the passenger service was maintained.

WANTED-Second class female teacher... WANTED-Second class female teacher... AGENTS WANTED... HAVE YOU talked to one of Palmham's salesmen recently?

FOR SALE... MILL machinery for sale... I have for sale the following second-hand mill machinery in good order.

SUCCESSFUL lessons in poultry raising... Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treatise on the care of domestic fowls.

We will have a hard time to beat last year's record, but we will try to do it, and have already had a good start.

Cures Your Ills... No Doctors No Drugs... S. KERR, Principal

THE TRUTH ABOUT TOBACCO... That smoking causes disease of the respiratory passages is a matter of common belief, but there is no evidence that a man who smoked one hundred cigars a day might possibly irritate his bronchial tubes.

MARINE JOURNAL... PORT OF ST. JOHN... Arrived... Thursday, Jan 19... St. Ramon Head 2,013, Findlay, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co.

Thursday, Jan 19... St. Ramon Head 2,013, Findlay, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co. Coastwise-Strs Bear River, 74, Woodworth, Bear River; Connors Bros, 46, Warrack, Chance Harbor; scha Margate, 49, Simmonds, St. George; Larkins, 29, Thompson, Beaver Harbor.

Thursday, Jan 19... St. Ramon Head 2,013, Findlay, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co. Coastwise-Strs Westport III, MacKinnon, Westport; sch Oriole, Simpson, Musquash.

BRITISH PORTS... Liverpool, Jan 17-Sld, stmr Hesperia, Halifax; St. John; St. John; Cardiff, Jan 18-Sld, stmr Sellaia, Hatfield, for Santos.

FOREIGN PORTS... Port au Prince, Jan 2-Ard, sch Frances, Blinn, Gullport; Port Arthur, Jan 4-Sld, str Usher, Perry, Denmark.

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THE ROBERT REFORM CO. LIMITED... ST. JOHN, N. B. PASSENGER AGENTS FOR... Donaldson Line... Camard Line... White Star Line

Send for Descriptive Booklet of Special Cruises... Pearl, St John; Laura M Lunt, do; Leah K Stetson, do.

REAL ESTATE... Dr. F. H. Neve, of West St. John, has purchased the Frank McHugh estate of fifteen acres, situated in the Loch Lomond road.

Monday, Jan 20... Three large lots fronting 150 feet in Prince William street with the same width along Water street were purchased on Saturday by auction by Vassie & Co.

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of them commercial houses. These are the basic company's home and a new warehouse, the Federal Building, still under the same ownership, the other large building is the new post office.

Edward Foster, of Millville, has purchased from Edward Hogan a farm of 10 acres, situated on the Red Head road, at McAfee's Corner.

Work is now progressing rapidly on the new building at King square. The Sherbrooke iron workers finished the erection of the roof trusses, etc. early in the week and returned home.

Harbor matters engaged the city commissioners at their meeting Saturday. The first item on the agenda was the scheme for reclaiming the area to the south of the Ballast wharf for use as industrial sites.

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ALBERT COUNTY COUNCIL FINISHES ITS BUSINESS... Resolution Passed Asking the Local Government to Improve Its Road Policy—Parish Officers.

Hopewell Hill, Jan 16-The Albert Municipal Council, which opened on Tuesday, finished business this afternoon, an evening session yesterday, helping materially in putting matters through.

At the morning session yesterday, the report of Scott Act Inspector R. A. Smith, was presented to the council. The report showed nine informations laid during the year, with three convictions.

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SPECIAL ADVICE FOR MEN... Vitality Restored By New Method... Manly Men Are The World's Power Today

The little book described is a booklet which I have written, sealed by mail, to any young or elderly man - anyone who is in any way debilitated. It is illustrated page after page, everything a man needs to know, and is a guide through his entire life, from the delicate period of youth, when whose nature is most plastic, on through early manhood to a ripe, vigorous, healthy old age.

With an idea of attaining all this for you, I recommend you to investigate a simple little VITALIZING APPLIANCE of my invention, which I am now sending out in great numbers for use by men everywhere who need new manly strength.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF IRISH HOME RULE BILL... Began in 1801 When Act of Union Was Passed—Marked by Famine, Rebellion, Murders, and Outrages.

HEROIC ACT OF I. C. B. BRAKEMAN... Sydney Battis, of Amherst, Jumped from Moving Shunter and Threw Lame Woman from Front in Nick of Time

Shoe Packs Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers Oversocks Felt Boots Everything in Shoes and Rubbers Wholesale and Retail Francis & Vaughan 10 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ENGLAND'S EARLIEST KNOWN INHABITANT

This is the latest argument for the theories of evolution. The picture drawn from the scientific reconstruction of the head and shoulders from the skeleton of the man found in the woods of Sussex, England. It shows remarkable likeness to the ape. That much importance is attached to the discovery is attested by the space given to it by the English illustrated papers.

Mrs. Jane Robertson, widow of the late John Robertson, died yesterday at her home, 88 Forest street. The deceased, who was in her 88th year, was a daughter of the late James and Christina Harrey, and was a native of Kingston (N. B.).

MANY YOUNG LIVES SAVED

Says the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist: Two hundred orphan children were saved from fire in Montreal by the use of the fire drill. Forty years ago fire drills in schools were unknown. It happened one day that a newspaper editor in St. John (N. B.) said good-bye to his little children at the door of a school house several stories in height.

KING GEORGE'S SLANDERER TO BE DEPORTED

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel yesterday announced the recommendation of the board of inquiry at Ellis Island that Edward F. Mylius, the young Englishman, accused of slandering King George, be charged with Mylius, be excluded from this country as an undesirable alien.

U. S. Secretary of Commerce Upholds Immigration Officials in Stopping Mylius.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel yesterday announced the recommendation of the board of inquiry at Ellis Island that Edward F. Mylius, the young Englishman, accused of slandering King George, be charged with Mylius, be excluded from this country as an undesirable alien.

Lumber Jack Shoots Constable Who Tried to Arrest Him, and Killed Himself Rather Than Be Taken by Posses.

Passadenack, Maine, Jan. 18.—Harry Robertson, a lumber jack, shot and killed Constable Maurice today and several hours later committed suicide when cornered by a posse after a fifteen mile chase through a heavily wooded country.

REGISTRATION LAW MAY BE CHANGED

(The Evening Times.) A change into system of recording births in this province may be made the next session of the legislature for the purpose of correcting some of the weaknesses of the present arrangements.

TORIES BEHEAD 63 NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT KEEPERS

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The extent to which the political executioner's axe has been wielded in Nova Scotia may be gauged by the fact that since the present government assumed office no less than sixty-three lightkeepers in the province have been dismissed for alleged offensive partisanship.

HON. W. P. JONES NEW MAYOR OF WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 16.—There will be no town election this year. J. C. Harlow, the town clerk, received nomination from 10 to 12 o'clock this morning and as only a sufficient number were filed to fill the board the following were declared elected for the present year: Hon. W. P. Jones, mayor; J. T. A. Dibble, John A. Gallagher, William Balmis, John A. Lindsay, A. E. Jones and Ed. Burden, councilors.

an apron made with a bib of table cloth is a greater saver to wear when washing dishes.

ST. JOHN FIRMS FAR IN THE LEAD

John E. Moore & Co., Ltd., Make Big Showing in Lumber Shipments from Nova Scotia—Figures for Other Local Firms Also Large.

Table showing lumber shipments from Nova Scotia ports to England during the year 1912. Includes firms like John E. Moore & Co., Ltd., W. Malcolm Mackay, George McKean, Colin C. Tyrer, etc.

Following is the statement of lumber shipments from Halifax to the United Kingdom for 1912: Superior, Total 59,754,000 feet.

MONCTON MASS MEETING DISCUSSED CIVIC AFFAIRS

Monday, Jan. 20. F. W. Jenkins, deputy chief of police, received yesterday a calling on the school board to institute a system of fire drill.

CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR AND COUNCIL Brought Sharp Replies from Those Officials.

Monday, Jan. 19.—Something like an old time town meeting was held in the Grand Opera House Saturday night. The mayor called the meeting to be a mystery, but the house was filled with electors, and the mayor, several aldermen and would-be aldermen were present and spoke.

PLANS FOR GOOD ROADS CONVENTION HERE JANUARY 29

Monday, Jan. 20. Arrangements for the Good Roads Convention, which is to take place in this city on January 29, have been about completed, and it is expected that delegates will be present from all sections of the province.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

Frederick Mail—A. S. Hill, of Toronto, is registered at the Barker House, A. M. Thompson, of Toronto, is registered at the Barker House, Charles S. Bennett, of the public works department, St. John, arrived in the city this morning. He is at the Barker House.

WEDDINGS

Nowlan-Matchett. Newcastle, Jan. 16.—At Redbank manse, on the 14th inst. Robert Allan Nowlan and Miss Mary Matchett, both of Redbank, were married by Rev. James F. McCurdy, B. A.

IN RUBBER

The automobile owners state some money is required to keep an auto up-to-date. Mrs. and Mr. properly at-tired. —Christian Science Monitor.

MISTAKEN

He is not certain where he's at. Is the novice who infers that anatomy verse is that composed by amateurs. —Christian Science Monitor.

APPROPRIATE. If landladies always had the chance. "Piercherbonn stays to rest. There is small doubt their favorite dance would be a menuet. —Christian Science Monitor.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

BOTH SIDES ASK BORDEN TO REDEEM HIS PLEDGE

Both sides in the Intercolonial and the Cape Breton branch lines, Canada had not been educated to support it. Great credit was due Mr. Borden for promoting a sentiment for the branch lines to the present point, and for making a start in the branch line addition by acquiring the Canada Eastern. He declared against the sale of the Intercolonial and for the purchase of the branch lines. He asked for the purchase of the Carleton & Gulf Railway.

The birth of eighteen children, nine boys and nine girls, and six marriages were reported to Registrar J. B. Jones during last week.

The Ladies' Charity Society of St. John held a drawing Saturday evening, with the result that ticket 294, held by Mrs. S. Rapkin, of Albert county, won a table cloth.

John J. McNeely, who has conducted a plumbing business in Chatham during the last twelve years, and who before that time was with Henry Dumbreck in this city, has purchased the plumbing business of his former employer here.

The number of deaths recorded last week at the board of health office was 11, compared with 20 in the week ending January 13. Causes: diphtheria, whooping cough, pneumonia, typhoid, phthisis, meningitis, pneumonia, typhoid, phthisis and cerebral hemorrhage, one each.

John Garnett of 105 Erin street, and Mrs. May I. Davis were married on Thursday by Rev. J. D. Wetmore of the Tabernacle Baptist church. They were attended by the groom's brother, David Garnett, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. May I. Davis.

An agitation is on foot, emanating principally from Dalhousie University, to have graduates of the King's College Law School in St. John placed on the same footing before the New Brunswick bar as those of other colleges. It is felt now that they are favored in not being asked to pass a final examination at Fredericton prior to being admitted as attorneys.

Gypsy Smith, the famous evangelist, expected to call on Governor Borden for St. John early in March to hold special services in connection with the Murray Mission, after which he will conduct missions at Sackville, New Glasgow, Newcastle, Shelburne and other places in the county.

SAP RUNNING EARLY THIS YEAR

Friday, Jan. 17. In his twenty years' experience in the study of plant life, H. E. Gould, forest, of Union street, says that he has never known conditions to be as they are at present, and he was led to make this comparison by the fact that sap was running so early in the year.

Borden's Battle Hymn

(Toronto Globe). Then out spoke B. L. Borden. We boast a naval policy. Most marvellously great. We'll root three big battleships. Most marvellously great.

NO TRACE YET

Nothing has yet been heard or seen of the woman who escaped from the Provincial Hospital about a week ago and there are fears that she has been drowned in the falls. Searching parties have made every effort to locate her, but without avail. The search is still being kept up, but it is not expected that she will be found. The woman belongs to the upper part of the province.

To distinguish cotton from linen, moisten a spot of the material. If the material wets through instantly it is pure linen; cotton does not take up moisture so quickly. —If you get your shoes wet, stuff them with soft paper before putting them away. Vancouver, December, 1912.

BUILDING FIGURES FOR YEAR 1912

Report of Inspector Submitted to Council—Substantial Increase Over the Previous Year.

The annual report of the inspector of buildings, which was submitted to the city commissioners yesterday afternoon, showed a marked increase in building operations during 1912. The total value of the buildings for which permits were issued in that year amounted to \$845,200. This was covered by 172 permits, which was 36 more than during the previous year and an increase of \$72,500. The details of the report are as follows:

Table showing building figures for 1912. Categories include Permits Issued for Wooden Buildings, Permits Issued for Brick Buildings, etc.

Six buildings have been reported as dangerous during the year and these are being attended to in order to make them safe. Many of the foregoing figures were not clear to the council as they in many cases refer only to remodelling or repairing work.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO RELIEVE THE CONGESTION HERE

The marked increase in traffic through the port of St. John this year has forced the steamship heads greatly to extend their sailing lists, and extra boats have been coming here for nearly all lines.

Marked Increase in Traffic Results in Chartering of Two More Ships for Freight Service.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Free lemons, or at least a fifty per cent cut in the present duty of one and one-half cents a pound, assumed elapse today as part of a Democratic tariff revision policy of the coming extra session of congress.

DEMOCRATS WILL CUT OR ABOLISH DUTY ON LEMONS

Washington, Jan. 20.—Free lemons, or at least a fifty per cent cut in the present duty of one and one-half cents a pound, assumed elapse today as part of a Democratic tariff revision policy of the coming extra session of congress.

OPERAS CHORUS STRUCK

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The chorus of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, which struck in a body last night, preventing a scheduled performance of Pagliacci, returned to work today on three-quarters in a performance of La Bohème. The chorus objected to working twice on Sunday.

SCORES WITH HON. MR. MACLEOD GIVES TORIES BAD HOUR

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Canada resents meddling in her affairs. Notice effect was served in parliament to be emphasized by almost continuous debate and other marks of approval. The speaker was A. J. Macleod, a financial critic, who in the course of his address upon the subject of the trade treaty with the West Indies, pointed out the effect of the tariff on the West Indies, and Mr. Foster in London to the effect of the last Canadian election results.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY CONDEMNED CONSERVATIVE BARGAIN WITH MOTHER COUNTRY—TER QUERIED ABOUT WITH BONAR LAW, DECIDED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION

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