



...continuous strain builder to watch his... KING ACCO

...more than three times the rate charged the C. P. R. The government, he said, "did not have a choice between the port of St. John and the port of Halifax. The ministers take refuge behind an improper arrangement made by a subordinate. They have not been plucky."

200,000 Have Learned to Play the Piano in One Hour

Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music Anyone Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.



He—"You surprise me! You told me yesterday you couldn't play a note!" She—"I couldn't, I learned to play in one hour by the wonderful Easy Method Music."

Impossible, you say? Let us prove it as our expense. We will teach you to play... FREE TRIAL

Men's and Boys' Oil-Tanned Shoe Packs, Laced and Buckle Gum Rubbers and Heavy Overshoes. We have what out-of-town buyers require, in variety and reliable quality, at lowest cash prices. Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street

WILL NOT MIDDLE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Dominions Allowed a Free Hand Colonial Secretary Tells Laborites to go Slow on Criticism Home Authorities Will Not Disallow Botha Government's Indemnity Bill Regarding Deportation of Strike Leaders—Parliament Rejects Labor Amendment 214 to 50.

(Canadian Press.) London, Feb. 12.—"You could easily smash the British Empire in a day," debate in parliament if you tried to interfere with the autonomy granted to its various parts," was the gist of the reply given today by Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, to the amendment moved by the Labor members in the house of commons to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Labor members suggested that the government withhold its assent to the bill of Premier Louis Botha of the Union of South Africa indemnifying the South African government for its act in deporting the labor leaders after the recent general strike there. Without defending the action of the South African government, Mr. Harcourt pointed out that there were only 1,200,000 whites to 5,000,000 South African natives who, when work had ceased at the mines, became hungry and dangerous. "That is the sort of volcano on which every one was sitting in South Africa," he said.

WOULD MAKE 85 YEARS THE LIMIT FOR PARSONS TO WED

Quebec Minister Tells Anglican Synod Did Clergymen Are Very "Susceptible to Nerves" Blamehanders.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—A debate on establishing an age limit for the marriage of clergymen was a feature of today's session of the Anglican Synod, when a motion introduced by the Rev. Arthur French, placing the limit at sixty-five, was defeated. Formerly a sum of \$800 per annum was allowed to the widows of clergymen and this was increased to \$400. The allowance to each child of \$30 was doubled, with a maximum of \$100. Mr. French raised the point of clerical marriages as a grave injustice to the fund. In a case of death-bed marriage of an old man to his nurse, he said, "he should not be permitted to leave this sum as a memorial of his last illness. As a man grows older he becomes more susceptible to the blandishments of his nurses."

"I Do My House Work in Ten Minutes"

This is what a pretty and prominent suffragist told the News-Toronto newspapers, but she did not go into details sufficiently to show the average woman how to do it. This age of labor-saving devices has witnessed great advances which such things are possible. Wise women nowadays plan their work with the skill of efficiency engineers and they make use of the many modern inventions.

MEXICAN REBELS BLOW UP TRAIN AND KILL ESCORT

Mexico City, Feb. 13.—The rebels today blew up the oil supply from Tampico over the railroad into San Luis Potosi, this time emphasizing their work by the total destruction of a passenger train carrying the military, women and children, and wounding many passengers. At Las Canoas, twenty-five miles south of Carbanas, dynamite mines were exploded beneath a passenger train from Tampico. A battle between the federal escort of fifty and the rebel band, in which all the federal were killed. Most of the passengers, who were in the rear cars, fled to the train, and some of them succeeded in reaching nearby stations. The train was destroyed by fire, after which the rebels blew up almost a mile of track.

N. T. R. CONSTRUCTION OF TOO HIGH A STANDARD

Much Heralded Report of Conservative Commissioners Before Parliament

Find If Road Had Pusher Grades, Wooden Trestles, Sharper Curves, Smaller Workshops and Station Buildings, Millions Could Have Been Saved in Constructing—Says Line Through New Brunswick is Unnecessary at Present, at Least—Messrs Gutelius and Staunton Two Years at the Job.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The long awaited report of P. P. Gutelius and George Lynch Staunton, commissioners appointed on January 27, 1912, to investigate the cost of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway prior to the advent of the Borden government, was tabled in the commons this afternoon. In a press report, carefully prepared with a view to political effect the 300 typewritten pages of the commissioners' report, exclusive of nearly 1,200 pages of evidence, are compressed into small compass giving without details the general findings of the commission. In brief, the commissioners find that the road was constructed without due regard to economy of construction, and that the total amount unnecessarily expended, exclusive of the New Brunswick section, was \$240,000,000, at least. The commissioners go out of their way to condemn entirely the construction of the New Brunswick section of the road at a cost of nearly \$33,000,000 as being premature and unnecessary for the present at least. There are no specific charges of graft, though being only two or three small instances cited which, if small sums might have been expended in Quebec for political or private gain. Standard of Road Too High. In none of these cases was any specific charge made and no documentary evidence submitted. The "wasteful" expenses were, however, made by making the road of an unnecessary high standard of construction throughout. In other words, if it had been a poorer road it could have been built for less. It is stated that if reasonable grades had been adopted a saving of \$20,000,000 could have been effected. If steeper grades had been allowed there might have been a saving of \$2,000,000. If wooden trestles had been used instead of train and steel structures, the cost might have been reduced by nearly \$10,000,000, and if steel filling had been done later instead of at the time of construction there might have been an additional saving of \$3,000,000. One sixteen engine house there was, according to the commissioners, \$300,000 too much paid because the work was done by the contractor without first fixing prices. Too many station buildings were built, so the commissioners think, and the buildings themselves were larger, less necessary and \$200,000 might have been saved. Similarly, an freight sheds there might have been a saving of \$500,000. On the Cap Rouge station near Quebec, piers might have been built with ordinary open eaisons for \$250,000 less, at the Chaudiere Cut, just east of the Quebec bridge, \$201,000 was spent to preserve the low grading. Further Grades Less Costly. If pusher grades had been allowed in New Brunswick there might have been a saving of \$1,750,000. The commissioners also find that there might have been savings by using light rail on sidings, by cutting out unnecessary double tracking, by reducing the height of embankments, by using steam pumping plants instead of gas-pumping plants, by cutting out all unnecessary fences, etc. There is also the suggestion that the

WOODSTOCK MAN BUILDS A MINIATURE TRAIN

D. A. Wort, of Woodstock, driving the "Oreiland Limited," a miniature train which he built with his own hands. He beats a merry-go-round all but, and Mr. Wort has his eyes rested affectionately on his rolling stock in a shed near the waterworks. "It takes a barrel of coal every day to keep it running but it would be fun for the children and their mothers to go round the island in those two cars." The cars are fifteen feet in length and each has six seats. The engine and cars are built by a gauge of 18 inches and Mr. Wort says the rails used by construction trains on the Valley Railway would be suitable for carrying his train. Mr. Wort has done practically all the work on the "Oreiland Limited," as he calls it himself, without any guide, excepting a small model which he made himself in 1912.

SCHOOL HOUSE AT NORTH HEAD LAID IN ASHES

Building Valued at \$5,000—Insured for \$3,000—Bucket Brigade Had a Hard Time Saving the Village.

Eastport, Feb. 12.—Fire this evening totally destroyed the school house at North Head, Grand Manan, which this year was swept by a disastrous conflagration. The blaze was noticed at 9 o'clock, and a bucket brigade battled for an hour to contain the flames to the school building and only a shift of wind saved the settlement, as a nearby building had caught shortly before the wind shifted, and suffered slight damage. Speaking of the school house, Mr. Pinder said: "I took hold of that man when he was insolvent. I searched the province of New Brunswick and even beyond its bounds for subscribers to the school in the Gleaner to put it upon its feet. What return have I got for it?" "Incidentally, I may say," continued Mr. Pinder with the audience laughing, "I put \$500 into stock of the Gleaner and have never even received a certificate. Many of us have put money into it. Many of us have received a dividend. A ride in an automobile has been the nearest approach to one. A meeting of the directors of the company has not been held in three years."

SEE GREAT FUTURE FOR FREDERICTON

Optimistic Speeches at Annual Dinner of Board of Trade. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The annual dinner of the Fredericton Board of Trade took place tonight in the J. M. C. A. hall, upwards of 100 being in attendance. A spirit of optimism was prevalent and was well illustrated by the address of President J. D. Palmer. During the progress of the dinner it was mentioned that Fredericton's population had increased appreciably during the year and further growth was sure during the next few years. Fredericton was forecasted as the future railway and jobbing centre of New Brunswick.

QUERIES ABOUT McLEOD'S PROMISE

YORK TORIERS LINE UP FOR BATTLE

Messrs. Scott and Guthrie Nominated for Local House Vacancy LIVELY PROCEEDINGS Independent Candidate Declares He Wears No Man's Collar—Finner Attacks McLeod and Says He is Tired of "One Man Rule" in the County—"King of the Nackawick" in Fighting Mood.

COL. SAM HAS THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE WAWERING

Minister Offers to Supply Ross Rifles to All Marksmen at Bisley Meet. (Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes is still busy exchanging cablegrams with the British war office with a view of reaching some amicable compromise in regard to the Bisley meeting. It is understood that the colonel is making considerable headway in bringing the war office round to his way of thinking. One unique suggestion has been made. A wealthy Canadian has offered to bear the expense of equipping all of the British rifles used at the Bisley meet with aperture sights similar to those on the Ross rifle. Thus all competitors would be on an equal footing so far as the aperture sight is concerned. This is in addition to the offer recently made by Colonel Hughes to supply Ross rifles to all competitors at Bisley. Whether or not either one of these suggestions will be acceptable to the British authorities remains to be seen. The proposition made two or three years ago to the Laurier government to acquire the property round Old Fort Millen, near Ashburnham (Ont.), for a national park, is likely to be carried out, and a vote will probably be put in the supplementary estimates for the purpose. Options on the property have been secured through the national association, and these options have been turned over to the government.

MINISTER OF WAR BUILT 27 ARMORIES IN ONTARIO LAST YEAR AND 15 ARE UNDER WAY—GOVERNMENT SPENT OVER \$100,000 ADVERTISING IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN A YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the commons today, Minister of War Crothers objected to a press report stating that he had expressed himself against labor unions during a discussion on the Vanantony bill in the house. He said that he had said that he was in no way in favor of the union, but that he was in favor of the country. "I have spoken to laboring men all over the country," he said, "and have advised them to join labor unions without reference to whether they were national or international." F. B. Carvell asked if the minister of public works had promised that two new concrete wharves would be built in Fredericton this summer. He said that \$124,775 had been paid since November, 1913, to the Western Newspaper Union of the United States for advertising. During 1913 there were 12,112 American mailgrams, during 1912 there were 14,615 and during 1911 there were 11,571. Hon. Mr. Palletter informed Mr. Hughes of P. E. I. that there had been complaints that the postmaster at Elmira (P. E. I.) had been discourteous and unkind. However, the man had been in office only since last fall and was not familiar with his duties. He had been instructed in these since and had promised to give the public better service. Dotted Ontario With Armories. Col. Hughes told Mr. Pardee that there had been a considerable drill hall and armories built in Ontario during 1912 and 1913 and that there are now fifteen under construction. Mr. Verrier complained that owing to a ruling of the legally named candidate of a proper convention opposed by a small faction of grumblers. Mr. Verrier said that he had been in the office only since last fall and was not familiar with his duties. He had been instructed in these since and had promised to give the public better service. Premier Borden announced information later regarding this matter. The house went into supply under the closure rule for the first time this session the speaker leaving the chair without notice and no amendment or discussion being permitted at this stage. Estimates of the mounted police were then taken up.

LORDS STRONG AGAINST IRISH HOME RULE BILL

Pass Amendment to Address, Demanding a General Election on the Question. London, Feb. 12.—The house of lords today adopted an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne demanding a general election on the question of home rule for Ireland. The majority in favor of the amendment was 195, the vote being for the amendment 248 against 49. The vote on the amendment, which was moved by Baron Middleton, followed strict party lines, and showed that the discussion of home rule for Ireland which has lasted thirty years has not changed the opinion of the Tory majority in the upper house.

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES NEW PERU GOVERNMENT

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Bryan today directed the American minister at Lima to recognize the new Peruvian government of Peru on behalf of the United States.

NEW REGULATIONS

Following are the post offices within the twenty-mile radius...

- St. John and will therefore benefit daily by the new service as many are not served by the express...

THE OPPOSITION RALLY IN HARVEY

Harvey, N. B., Feb. 12.—(Special)—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Taylor's hall this evening by the...

As the Old World Moves

Harvey is a magic word to the youth and to the author.

CORNER

SEKEEPING GRAUL (Continued)

wiches sandwich that is not dainty but a fresh, or the slices are filled too...

is very pungent it is chop crisp and cover a sandwich slice with it...

made from Bohemian or rye and beef, cheese, hologna sausage...

Several buildings in Brooklyn, including Borough Hall and the court house...

Condemns the Mad Competition of Social Climbers—Fears Stipends of Clergy Will Have to Be Cut.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—A strong plea for better support from the laity was voiced by Bishop Farthing in his charge to the...

the legs of the table or chairs are taken, take a piece of cork to the cork...

the water in which potatoes have been, if saved, will clean silver spoons...

the cold develops suddenly and there are no cough drops to be had immediately...

MANY CITIES ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE

Tremors Felt Over a Wide Area Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto Among the Number

New York, Boston and Other American Cities Felt the Shock, But No Damage is Reported—Lasted About Twenty Seconds in Several Places.

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STEFANSSON IS HOPEFUL OF SHIP Thinks Karluk Will Weather the Floes and Turn Up Safe

NO REPAIR PLANT British Sloop of War "Cannot Get a New Shaft at Esquimaut or Any British Columbia Port, and is Forced to Go to Seattle Yard.

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New Brunswick Loses Two Seats

Nova Scotia the Same, But P.E.I. Outlook Is Better

Premier Borden Favors Leaving Their Representation as Now—Dr. Neely Charges That Interior Department Officials are Political Heels—Government Votes to Retain Duty on Basic Slag Used as Fertilizer.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN SWEDEN

Cabinet Resigns Because King Insists on Making Political Speeches at Variance with the Views of His Advisers—New Ministry's Life is Expected to Be Short.

Stockholm, Feb. 10.—The Swedish cabinet, of which King Albert Stass was premier, resigned today, and King Gustaf summoned Baron Gerard Lous De Ger to form a new cabinet.

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TROUBLE BEING SENTENCED A BIGAMIST TO FOUR DAYS JAIL

Montreal Magistrate to Be Hauled Over the Coals for His Leniency.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Police Magistrate Leet was summoned to Quebec today by Sir James Gwynne, it is stated, to explain the brevity of a sentence which he recently imposed on a youth convicted of bigamy.

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Unionists Declare War On Irish Bill Demand An Election Or Exclusion of Ulster

Premier Asquith Willing for Concessions That Will Not Destroy Principle of Home Rule—Opposition Threatens Civil War if Their Demands Are Not Conceded—Brilliant Ceremonial Marks the Opening.

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STOLE FOOD FOR STARVING FAMILY; GOT TWO MONTHS

Montreal Man Arrested at Funeral of Little Girl, Who Died of Privation.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Arrested as he was returning from the funeral of the little child for whom he had stolen, Eugene Dwyer was sentenced this morning to two months for the theft of groceries from a dyer.

The little girl, whose funeral he had attended on Monday afternoon when he was arrested, had died from the effects of the hardships she had been exposed to.

There was a mother and three children in the family, said Dwyer, and he could not see them all share the fate of the little girl. He was unable to buy goods and so he stole them.

government took office. By such rulings and by the increase in rates on the imports of raw materials, he said, the farmers, "by a turning of the screw," had been made to pay for the government's losses.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the government is desirous of giving the manufacturers all possible advantages in the disadvantage of others. Now, finding it expedient to raise the tariff openly it accomplishes the same thing by rulings of the customs board."

"The tax is very peculiar way to help the farmer," went on the Island member. "It was similar to the ruling of the board in regard to the rough lumber."

"Rough lumber is free now and has always been free," interrupted Hon. Dr. Roche.

"It is true that rough lumber was free under the late government," retorted Hughes, "but it was made dutiable by a ruling under this government, though a court decision prevented the continuance of the duty."

The government was willing, he went on, to educate the farmer provided the farmer would allow the ministers to tax the duties on the benefit of the manufacturers. If they were sincerely desirous of helping the farmer, however, they would allow him his raw materials free, allow him the freedom himself. The government, however, intended to tax the farmer by back door methods and to do everything possible for the men whose orders the ministers have to obey.

Hon. Mr. Reid said that from 1906 on behalf of the Unionists he threw down a challenge to Premier Asquith to submit a home rule to a vote of the country. The plea made by the king in his speech to deal with the situation of the case for the Unionists of Ulster. He asked the house of commons squarely to face the fact that for the first time, in centuries the Ulster Kingdom was threatened with civil war. The attitude of the Unionists he said was the same as it had been since 1886. In no circumstances would they stultify themselves by accepting a measure to which they were not and branch opposed.

There were, said Mr. Long, 100,000 men in Ulster and prepared to sacrifice their lives in resisting this home rule bill, and as the first fruits of the parliament act the government if it carried its home rule bill into effect would have 10,000 to go by the use of British bullets and bayonets.

Mr. Long ridiculed the talk of the supremacy which the imperial parliament would have over the Irish legislative body.

Turning to the ministerial bench, he taunted the members of the government for what he termed their pusillanimity with regard to the recent events in the Union of South Africa.

"With all your boasted supremacy," the former chief secretary for Ireland said, "you dare not take any action that would bring you into conflict with the government of South Africa."

Then Mr. Long rapped out the Unionist challenge that before the government (Continued on page 6, fourth column)

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Authorized Agents: The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph: H. CECIL KEIRSTEAD, MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES: New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rosebud, The Maple Leaf forever."

Capital Punishment: Parliament, if we are to judge by the discussion on Mr. Bickerdike's motion the other day, does not intend to abolish the death penalty. Evidently public sentiment in Canada as interpreted by most of those who spoke on this subject is still in favor of the death penalty. Still, if every Member of Parliament, or better still, if every elector, should have to serve on a jury in a capital case, and if a vote were taken after all the electors had had this experience, it is not altogether improbable that the death penalty would be abolished. Those who favor its abolition contend that there would be fewer cases of homicide if the state were to do away with hangings; but they cannot prove their case. On the other hand, those who say capital punishment is necessary to deter desperate criminals, cannot prove their case either.

It will be admitted that Mr. Bickerdike asked some awkward questions, and made some statements which were not easily answered. He contended that the world over, a wealthy man has more chance of escaping capital punishment, by means of hiring brilliant and influential lawyers, through securing insanity experts, and because he is able to pay the cost of appeals and other processes, than the poor man who may be without friends or influence. The state says a certain man is not fit to live. Mr. Bickerdike asks: "Does the state, then, say this man is fit to die?" He would apply the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," to the state as well as to the individual. He maintained that no man ever committed murder while he was sane. Mr. Bickerdike believes capital punishment brutalizes the public. He told his fellow members of Parliament that they were saying the future state a sorry compromise by sending it the worst man on earth. He advanced the significant argument that states and countries which had abolished the death penalty did not return to it.

Some of those who replied to Mr. Bickerdike pointed out to him that Canada is now receiving a great many foreigners every year, and that many of these people come from countries where human life is cheap. They thought it important that these newcomers should learn that in Canada human life is held sacred, and that the man who kills his fellow is bound to die. They asserted, also, that capital punishment is the most powerful deterrent influence yet discovered for the purpose of preventing murder.

Mr. W. F. Nickle (Kingston), who favors capital punishment read the following quotation from "Modern Theories of Criminology": Statistics show that criminality of blood leads all other forms in insanity. Below is a table giving the ratio of homicides of all degrees for United States of America: 1902 Italy..... 95 to 98 Spain..... 74 to 77 Hungary..... 74 to 77 Austria..... 38 to 39 France..... 34 to 35 Belgium..... 14 to 17 Switzerland..... 14 to 17 Denmark..... 14 to 17 Sweden..... 11 to 12 Germany..... 9 to 11 England and Scotland..... 5 to 8 Holland..... 5 to 8 Mr. Nickle argued that these figures amply demonstrate that capital punishment is a deterrent.

ment is a deterrent. He cited Great Britain as having always maintained capital punishment, though protecting the insane in her courts by the proper use of alienists and expert evidence. Great Britain, he said, had proved to the "underworld" element that if a man murders another his own life will be taken from him. Mr. C. A. Wilson (Laval), opposed Mr. Bickerdike's motion and concluded his address in these words: "I am told that capital punishment has been abolished in Italy and Austria, but one day I was told by an Italian: 'I am in favor of the abolition of capital punishment for one reason.' His reason convinced me: 'If you kill my brother, you kill me; if you kill my wife, I will live also.'" While the Minister of Justice congratulated Mr. Bickerdike upon his presentation of the case he made it clear that he was in favor of capital punishment. This subject comes up periodically in the House of Commons, and perhaps it may be said that while capital punishment is regarded with little doubt than formerly there is still little indication that Canada is likely to abolish it.

ment offer to spend \$20,000,000 to build a fleet to act as a world police under the control of an international committee sitting at the Hague.

"This proposal will seem to many as wholly wild and chimerical as fifty years ago the proposal to settle international disputes by arbitration seemed. Now that has become one of the common thoughts of the world, and is rapidly winning a supreme place in the international councils of the nations. This proposal may be supported by the following arguments: "There is no longer any need that any nation should possess an army of aggression. "There is no longer any need that there should be maintained mighty armies of defence if the nations can be delivered from their mutual distrust, and will consent to do as individuals in civilized countries have learned to do, namely, to settle their disputes by arbitration and resort to courts of justice. "There is need, and there may always be a need, of a world police to keep nations in order, and thus to protect civilization and to enforce the decisions of the Hague tribunal, and to make it in deed and in fact, the supreme court of the world. The existence of such a force, dedicated to purposes beyond the selfish policies of any nation, would produce an atmosphere of international confidence, which in itself would be one of the strongest factors making for peace. "This proposal is in line with the inevitable, and can be only a little ahead of time."

CIVIC PATRIOTISM: An interesting phase of city government in Canada is the development of citizen agencies giving attention to public needs. City government can go no further than the citizens demand. If commissioners or aldermen attempt to carry constructive measures beyond what is expected of them they will incur the risk of failure of support. When officials in the exercise of the powers of their office run ahead of citizens' demands in the efforts to serve, the officials must take such steps as will be necessary to educate public opinion to appreciate the need, or run the risk of defeat at the polls.

Not only are progressive citizens today leading their fellow-citizens in new activities in many cities, but it is becoming more and more common to find citizens who appreciate the public need not only undertaking to convince unprogressive officials but organizing educational campaigns to create a public demand for the reform which they regard as important. There is growing up in all our cities a disinterested devotion to the general welfare—a patriotism which means much for the civilisation of the future. There are men who closely watch the administration of public affairs chiefly because they are taxpayers; others who are concerned in sanitation from regard to the health of their own families, and still more who desire good schools because they have their own children to educate; but there is an increasing number who consider welfare needs and who seek to provide whatever means may be necessary to develop in the minds of the people a common appreciation of what should be undertaken by the civic authorities to promote general welfare.

It must be confessed that there are many difficulties in the way of the growth of civic patriotism—difficulties which are a good deal in evidence here. The modern ease of travel, short residence periods, and the fluidity of the industrial population, are all unfriendly to the growth of local pride and interest which naturally take time to develop. The sense of ownership expressed in "my city," is not found where migration and immigration are continually at work and the sense of ownership expressed in "my home" is not found easily where the great proportion of the population live in rented flats—a fugitive sort of life depending upon the whim of the landlord. An annual moving-day comes to be somewhat of an annual jaunt from one exciting and sleeping place to another. Each successive day brings with it the setting up of Lamps and Penates in flats where the cubers are still smouldering from the fires of the former occupants. This falls into the practice of the restless life but it does not make for civic patriotism.

The cities of an earlier day could develop the enthusiasm of those who lived in them, because they were proud of their citizenship. They gloried in the history of their city, its beauty, its famous men, its art and architecture. But the oldest inhabitant can almost recall when the great grey where our cities are built. Legend and romance have thrown no glamour over our newer cities and towns to stimulate affection. They are drab, commonplace, ugly. They have no past to appeal to the love of romance nor present to satisfy the sense of the beautiful. The only spirit that can be appealed to is the comparatively modern one which is concerned with all that concerns the welfare of others. In some way or other this spirit must be found and cultivated, for the city will dominate the future and determine its civilization. The urban population is everywhere increasing, and the people are pouring in from the country to the streets of the town.

\$20,000,000 FOR PEACE: The editor of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, objects to the naval policy of the Conservative party, and equally to that of the Liberal party. As he is not satisfied with what Canada is doing in the matter of naval defence, and as he believes most countries in the world are spending money uselessly in preparation for war, he feels it necessary to suggest some better plan than the one now generally followed. So he makes this proposal: "Canada is turning her feet into the path of this international folly. Both of our political parties are proposing that millions shall be spent in war vessels. Under our energetic War Minister our whorles and drill sheds. The party dispute over the two naval policies has little in it of edification and nothing to stir the moral pulse of the nation. The writer therefore makes the following proposition: Let the Canadian Parliament

offer to spend \$20,000,000 to build a fleet to act as a world police under the control of an international committee sitting at the Hague. "This proposal will seem to many as wholly wild and chimerical as fifty years ago the proposal to settle international disputes by arbitration seemed. Now that has become one of the common thoughts of the world, and is rapidly winning a supreme place in the international councils of the nations. This proposal may be supported by the following arguments: "There is no longer any need that any nation should possess an army of aggression. "There is no longer any need that there should be maintained mighty armies of defence if the nations can be delivered from their mutual distrust, and will consent to do as individuals in civilized countries have learned to do, namely, to settle their disputes by arbitration and resort to courts of justice. "There is need, and there may always be a need, of a world police to keep nations in order, and thus to protect civilization and to enforce the decisions of the Hague tribunal, and to make it in deed and in fact, the supreme court of the world. The existence of such a force, dedicated to purposes beyond the selfish policies of any nation, would produce an atmosphere of international confidence, which in itself would be one of the strongest factors making for peace. "This proposal is in line with the inevitable, and can be only a little ahead of time."

Naturally all sorts of publicists, especially those of a militarist tendency, will rise up to say that the editor of the Christian Guardian may know something about the path of peace but is by no means a useful councillor on war, and preparation for war, and the best plans for preserving national safety. What may or may not be true. But there is this much to be said for the editor of the Christian Guardian; the gentlemen who keep on preparing for war at a cost which has become an increasing nightmare to civilization cannot properly claim to have been brilliantly successful. It is just possible that the reverend editor has put forward a proposition which, while it may be a little in advance of the times, may look eminently sensible a few years hence; and the warriors of today, and the alarmists, and all the folk who cannot rest at night because of the supposed menace of international complications, might well hesitate before whistling the reverend gentleman's idea down the wind.

A COMPARISON OF NAVIES: As the alarmists still persist in representing Great Britain as in dire peril it may be well to glance at a comparison of British and German naval forces made by the editor of the London Daily News. He writes: "Ship for ship our Dreadnoughts are incomparably more powerful than those of Germany. Their speed is greater, and they carry heavier guns. And behind the Dreadnoughts are the pre-Dreadnoughts and other classes in which our superiority over Germany is not 60, but more like 160. The King Edwards and the Forthbalders have no match in the navies of the Continent, outside the Dreadnought class. It is enough, however, to rely upon the indisputable facts. They can be very simply stated. I have made up the following table from the Navy League Annual because its figures will not be disputed. The comparison relates to 1914; but in the case of the Dreadnoughts I give the figures for 1913. It will be seen that the Annual only allows us forty-two Dreadnoughts in 1916, as against the forty-four in Mr. Churchill's statement already alluded to. The reason is that it excludes the Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon from the Dreadnought class, while Mr. Churchill very properly includes them in that class.

	British.	German.
1914 1916.	1914 1916.	1914 1916.
Dreadnoughts	39 42	17 26
Pre-Dreadnoughts	38	30
Cruisers	51	9
Light cruisers (built or building)	58	44
Destroyers (built or building)	248	145
Submarines (built or building)	97	36

"To all this we have to add a personnel twice as large as that of Germany and very much more efficient; a reserve of incalculable value, and a geographical advantage which enables us to imprison the German navy in a nook of the North Sea while the waters of the whole world are open to us. "Evidently the Empire is in no great peril. If we may last until Mr. Borden presents a permanent naval policy to the people of Canada for endorsement, or even until he gains control of the Senate through the death of Liberal senators. But, as Canada should ever now be doing its share in the matter of Imperial naval defence, why does not Mr. Borden make public his "permanent" policy and submit it to the electors as he promised to do? Is the right honorable gentleman, perchance, even more afraid of the Canadian electors than he is of the dreadful Germans?"

A NEW DANGER: A medical officer in one of the English asylums gives as one of the main causes for the increase in insanity, the marked development in the production of pamphlets during recent years—pamphlets such as are issued by the Tariff Reform League. "This pamphlet," he said, holding in his hand one of these productions, "endeavors to prove that the imposition of a tax upon any given article will at once lower the price which the purchaser pays for it and increase the price which the seller obtains for it. It is in the effort to grasp this reasoning that many simple souls have found themselves in my establishment"—waving his hand in the direction of the institution. With the pamphlets on tariff reform which most of his patients had concealed upon their person, he found also many others on the "Shakespeare Myth" where one began the deadly work, and the other stepped

in to finish all the sleeping common-sense that remained. There are many people who have not sufficient sense to resist the preposterous claims of protectionists, and a surrender to them or rather an effort to discover logic in their arguments, apparently destroys the tissues of the mind, and as certain diseases destroy the tissues of the body, As there is no end to the making and issuing of such pamphlets, life is filled with new terrors to the simple-minded. The fallacious argument has become the headstone of the corner in the tariff reformer's jerry-built temple, and whosoever shall fall on that stone shall be broken, and may be forced to follow the deodale highway to the asylum.

There are many other statements made in justification of protection as foolish as the one that a tax on an article will lower the price which the purchaser pays for it and increase the price which the seller obtains for it. "It will preserve our manufactures," they say. Even in countries where protective tariffs operate by far the greater proportion of manufactures are now independent of "protection." The removal of duties would immediately free them from many of the taxes levied upon them, especially in the materials they use and in the increased cost of living of all employed in them, and give them greater prosperity than they now have. "It would furnish work," is another claim. It is true that it increases the amount of work which every citizen must do to secure a given amount of the rewards of labor. But before a man addresses himself to discover where the advantage of that is he should remember the menace that the Englishmen found in the other arguments. It diverts capital and labor from directions in which they found profit into fields so unattractive that a dead loss is incurred to recoup which government aid is asked.

But the statement is also persistently made that it keeps the country from being "deluged with foreign goods." We have not heard of that great danger from every Tory platform in Canada in 1911! What is there in a "deluge of foreign goods" to frighten a man? There are only very few people who would seek the high places to avoid such a deluge. The ordinary conception is that the more goods we have the better off we are; the cheaper we can get them the better we like it; the more we are inundated the better we are suited. A deluge of property is not such an alarming thing after all. When pressed for an explanation the high tariff man will always reply that when these goods are brought in we will be deprived of the labor of producing them for ourselves. Does anyone suppose that foreigners are going to let us have goods for nothing? If they do, why not put down the bars at once? No, we shall have to pay for this deluge. And what will? What have we been paying for goods? What are the terms of international trade? We pay for them by exports of the product of this country. The deluge proves to be simply an exchange for goods manufactured here or grown here. If that is so, is not our labor as well employed in making the goods that are sent abroad as in manufacturing those we import in exchange? If by two days work here we have secured a product which we can exchange for what would take us three days to manufacture, have we not made a profit? It is as natural for men to trade as it is for blood to circulate, and when they continue exchanging articles which have taken them two days to produce for others which they need that they could not make for themselves in less than three days work, there is no call for governments to interfere. But when they try to change it the other way about, as tariff reformers argue, and take three days manufacturing what they could buy from another country as the result of two days labor, the government should try to stop them in their mad career or build new asylums.

Advocates of the single tax point often to Edmonton. Much of the land held by the Hudson Bay Company has been sold since the city adopted the land value tax, but the portion that remains is now assessed for taxation purposes at \$18,904,860. The city is now receiving a part of the increased increment in land values. No act of the owner creates this value. It is proof against the elements, fire or water cannot injure it. Every improvement accomplished by the city in the way of sewerage, lighting, streets, police, fire protection, adds to it. The workmen in the streets, the foreign migrant hastening to the city, adds his quota to the treasure that is always responding to the city's growth.

Right or wrong, the single taxers say this value that owes its presence to the city's growth—and it could not have any value without the presence of the population—offers a ready-made source of revenue for city purposes. The very crowding of people into a limited area that has proved the fortune of the landlord, has created many burdens which are at present borne by labor. These are police, fire and health protection, light, heat and transportation, and the numerous other activities which form the cost of city civilization. All these expenditures in the city benefit the land and the land alone. Houses depreciate in value; land never does in a growing city. Mr. Malloy-Deeley, who recently bought nineteen acres in the historic heart of the city of London at the price of about \$20 per foot, said that much of it would be of more value to him if there were no building at all upon it. The value of buildings depreciates, and the cost of replacement will always represent their highest value.

The single tax men argue that under our present method of raising revenue, only a nominal tax is placed upon land. The city taxes are raised by taxing houses and labor—and by the head tax upon workmen from outside, a tax as absurd and antiquated as the Chinese wall. Of St. John the single taxers say: "Close at hand there is a common treasure, a value created by the city, and one which increases with every dollar spent by the city. The owner may be at home or abroad, living by his land or wandering at the uttermost quarters of the globe, the growth in value goes on. He may hold his land idle or badly improved, but the value of it increases with every increase of activity and enterprise in the city. Others must meet competition in their calling or business, but this very competition increases the value of the land."

Parts of the land that lies at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, New York, are about equal in value to the golden eagles necessary to cover it. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the growth in land values in great cities. The naked land values of New York represent a path of \$6,000 farms of 100 acres each, one mile wide and extending more than four times round the globe. It takes the combined labor of all the toilers of that city for fifty-five days in every year to satisfy the demands of the landlords, according to Mr. Frederick C. Howe, an authority on cities and city government. This value, which is purely social, and which would pass away like a shadow

were the population to disappear, is surely a reasonable source of revenue for social purposes. All other wealth is the product of labor; this is not. It is a surplus value, and it affords an ideal method for obtaining revenue for public purposes. All the citizens created this value and all should enjoy at least a reasonable part of it, or enough of it to defray the cost of city administration. To put a tax on site values, and on the streets franchises given by the city, would encourage the labor, energy and thrift of the inhabitants by ceasing to penalize those who build houses and improve their property. Not only would the city in this way stimulate industry and it would greatly increase opportunity for expansion and development. The remedy for present unsatisfactory conditions should be applied gradually. The tax on buildings and improvements, household furniture, machinery, and merchandise, and personal property, might be reduced ten per cent a year with a corresponding increase in the tax rate on land value, until improvements were wholly exempt. First must come house rule in taxation.

ABANDONING PROTECTION: The declaration of the Unionists that they favor tariff reform without a tax on food, indicates that they are still seeking a via media and that they are mildly bent upon changing the national policy of England. The Morning Post thinks that the leaders should harden their hearts and stiffen their backs a little longer in the hope that the people may be led to sacrifice and to safeguard the great industries of Britain from competition, that the leaders should still assure the people that they can build a new tariff upon scientific and modern principles—free from all anomalies and inconsistencies, and one that will decrease the living expenses of the average family a half-penny a week, according to the careful estimate of Mr. Chamberlain.

The tariff reform policy has been in the phrase of Mr. Maxse, "bisected into two parts—the agricultural and the industrial." The industrial is going to be applied, hit-or-miss; the agricultural, after a conference with the Colonies to ascertain the exact situation relative to the advantage that would accrue to the United Kingdom and to them, as it is stated in a memorandum between the leaders and the rank and file. Mr. Maxse thinks that the "bleeding of the policy into two parts" is due to the malice of its enemies, or to the incompetence of the leaders. But it has a different origin. It is due to the fact that protection, in its very nature, is a sectional policy. It protects some traders at the expense of others. The party was forced to choose the area of beneficial preference covered by the policy, and it chose to protect the manufacturers who had been contributing so liberally to the funds for carrying on the tariff reform propaganda.

The choice cannot fall from proving a bad one. The British farmer has been traditionally Tory. He has been demanding protection and other impossible follies. Fifty years ago, one class of reformers could still, without appearing absurd, find the solution of social distress in a revived feudalism. Carlyle passionately pleaded with these men who were growing rich by enclosing the commons, and establishing large holdings on the ruin of the peasantry—the gentlemen of England—to take up the burden of government, committed to a landed aristocracy. No one today would have the hardihood to proclaim a similar message, but no wise party leader either would have the hardihood to desert that class which, because of the privileges it had been long enjoying, had ranged itself definitely as a conservative force. The farmer was almost all that was left of the historic Tory party.

The farmer may not turn radical, but for him the sentimental and the practical attractions of the Tariff reform policy have disappeared. It is almost impossible that industrial protectionists will be returned for rural England in the next election. If the farmers still elect Tory members they will elect free traders. That was exactly what they did the moment this policy was first announced. They elected Colonel Weston for Westmorland—a man of the stamp of the old traditional Toryism, and the first of his kind since the great schism in the party. By cutting off the food tax annex to their scientific building, they have apparently endangered the whole structure. The whole building must topple to the ground. Whatever England might do with agricultural protection she will not have industrial protection alone. Apparently the whole tariff fabric will have to be abandoned.

"The solemn riots, the awful forms, Founder and fanatic forms, The priests are from their altars thrust, The temples levelled with the dust."

NOTE AND COMMENT: The loss of ten dollars occasionally during a couple of winter months through running a suburban train that accommodates a great number of people, is a big thing for Mr. Gutelius. It must be stopped in the interests of the people's road, but the loss of a great sum through carrying the freight and passengers of the Canadian Pacific to Halifax helps to meet the political exigency of the Prime Minister. It is a sort of "emergency contribution" of the people's road to the Canadian Pacific.

The very full and satisfactory reports submitted yesterday by the Chamberlain and the Comptroller should give the citizens something to think about. Critics of commission government and of the present regime may be disposed to admit that the present administration has done well. The Comptroller's report that there is a surplus of \$104,968 for 1913 is a welcome announcement. Nevertheless, the city must steadily face the

THE "FEDERAL PRESS BULLETIN": An indignant Liberal writes to The Telegraph from Queens county, directing attention to the circulation in that district of a four-page sheet called the "Federal Press Bulletin," and purporting to be "a weekly review of Canadian political affairs." This Conservative lit-

ature has been sent freely through the mails by Conservative members under the franking privilege, and our correspondent objects to the free use of the mails for that purpose because of the generally dishonest and discreditable nature of the articles appearing in the sheet.

Judging by the specimen copy which our correspondent sends for inspection, the sheet might well be taken to the use of another standpoint. Liberals who have examined the publication might well welcome its circulation, free or otherwise, because the effect of such a sheet upon fair-minded electors will certainly be to do much harm to the Conservative party, and to do the Liberal party a certain amount of good. The sheet closely resembles any one of a dozen Conservative newspapers at campaign times, and those who have been preparing the material for it apparently believe the New Brunswick electors can be influenced by the same sort of wild appeals that were circulated during the campaign of 1911. Any such opinion is unfounded.

The one thing that the "Federal Press Bulletin" makes clear to the people of New Brunswick is that the Conservative government is going to stick to the "interests," that it has taken its orders from them, and proposes to go on doing so in spite of a very general demand for a sensible revision of the tariff and an increase in the British preference.

If the Conservative cause in Queens County, or in any other county, can receive any benefit from the "Federal Press Bulletin" it would be a matter of astonishment to those who have examined the sheet with any care. The authors of the election literature referred to make a series of attacks upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fieldeing, and indulge in much lavish praise of Mr. Borden and his associates, but none of the statements is likely to mislead any well informed man, and, in fact, most of them are so clearly extreme and unfounded that they must do the Conservative cause much harm.

Nevertheless, our correspondent in Queens County does good service in calling attention to the sheet in question, and Liberals and independent electors everywhere will take warning.

THE CITY'S REVENUE: A few years ago the Hudson Bay Company's land in the city of Edmonton was taxed at a hundred thousand dollars. They held land in the best section of the city and held it for a rise in values at a merely nominal valuation. The tax was paid by the people who built houses and adorned the city by their enterprises.

Advocates of the single tax point often to Edmonton. Much of the land held by the Hudson Bay Company has been sold since the city adopted the land value tax, but the portion that remains is now assessed for taxation purposes at \$18,904,860. The city is now receiving a part of the increased increment in land values. No act of the owner creates this value. It is proof against the elements, fire or water cannot injure it. Every improvement accomplished by the city in the way of sewerage, lighting, streets, police, fire protection, adds to it. The workmen in the streets, the foreign migrant hastening to the city, adds his quota to the treasure that is always responding to the city's growth.

Right or wrong, the single taxers say this value that owes its presence to the city's growth—and it could not have any value without the presence of the population—offers a ready-made source of revenue for city purposes. The very crowding of people into a limited area that has proved the fortune of the landlord, has created many burdens which are at present borne by labor. These are police, fire and health protection, light, heat and transportation, and the numerous other activities which form the cost of city civilization. All these expenditures in the city benefit the land and the land alone. Houses depreciate in value; land never does in a growing city. Mr. Malloy-Deeley, who recently bought nineteen acres in the historic heart of the city of London at the price of about \$20 per foot, said that much of it would be of more value to him if there were no building at all upon it. The value of buildings depreciates, and the cost of replacement will always represent their highest value.

The single tax men argue that under our present method of raising revenue, only a nominal tax is placed upon land. The city taxes are raised by taxing houses and labor—and by the head tax upon workmen from outside, a tax as absurd and antiquated as the Chinese wall. Of St. John the single taxers say: "Close at hand there is a common treasure, a value created by the city, and one which increases with every dollar spent by the city. The owner may be at home or abroad, living by his land or wandering at the uttermost quarters of the globe, the growth in value goes on. He may hold his land idle or badly improved, but the value of it increases with every increase of activity and enterprise in the city. Others must meet competition in their calling or business, but this very competition increases the value of the land."

Parts of the land that lies at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, New York, are about equal in value to the golden eagles necessary to cover it. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the growth in land values in great cities. The naked land values of New York represent a path of \$6,000 farms of 100 acres each, one mile wide and extending more than four times round the globe. It takes the combined labor of all the toilers of that city for fifty-five days in every year to satisfy the demands of the landlords, according to Mr. Frederick C. Howe, an authority on cities and city government. This value, which is purely social, and which would pass away like a shadow

AGRICULTURE: Why Ontario Butcher Resent Lack of Handled and Canned Says Expert. (Toronto Globe) Conviction of sin, the firm, must precede the sinner. The man who owns faults is like the learning the Presbyter "past redemption." At not only to individual bodies or associations. tion of unmercifully. tions at this moment in Ontario at their recent Stratford, after the rail fines delivered by a dall W. Steinboff. Mr. Steinboff's topic, "The Defects of ter." Without any sin he went right after his ter certain conditions, he declares prevail at the For its clean-cut statement conditions Mr. Steinboff says at this moment in Ontario dairying industry, at ed not as destructive of a bald statement of fa vides a preliminary to up. "In a general way," hof, "my observations that the quality of w creamery butter after a five to seven months in pared with its condition into storage, will com with any butter with a quality of butter. Development of Bad Fil So much for its bet storage. But that is not hof continued: "The changes that m develop during storage, stale, strong or aged, Prolonged storage, or a tallow flavor to devel was held at a low temper seen some very bad case. The quality of butter tended period at a temp freezing-point. This flav sours in butter, and in depreciated its value to live to eight cents per pound of this character will late turning white, like tallow is one of the most com and makes some of the bacteria in the room or in which it is washed. A ly demonstrated, it is c both western and eastern develop fishy flavor one other if placed in storage. "I have the evidence of one of the largest cream in western Ontario turning in fine butter, while fresh placed in storage, three succession, has invariably fishy flavor, and in the fare of this creamery, and be able to locate the cau Awards Go to Western "It has been my duty of years to take part in prices upon butter at the Hamilton, Toronto, and it ure to see the leading pri ously to the east; and at Toronto and at Otta Province of Ontario, part, and the most impor is that western Ontario become contented to al time years after year righ door is that it should some natural condition, a pure breed of cows, or pediment, that makes it produce as fine butter as of Canada referred to? I acquainted with the fact that there are no natur conditions causing this defective, and in the producers and handlers of fore it reaches the creamer. It is not the butter that was made in the system in the beginning tario, and a bad habit hard to get rid of. Cream Poorly Handled. "Improvements have b in many localities the cre in Ontario, and in the too long at the farm be in my judgment, mo defects found in a p into storage are more pa ticularly, poor flavor and texture. "This generally may be te sources of error, and the coarseness. Other def boxes, very poor finish of all, and very un-un regular and less uniform suggest would be for the slovenly put-up butter to the stylishly put-up butte Canada from New Zealand fore my mind as to what during the past season tario butter, upon which set it would affect the to the butter to the exte one cent per pound. Th within the jurisdiction of, and I would be intere in this connection, cam tice of the instructor to Butcher a Delicate Produc "Makers should reme cry butter is one of the articles of diet that gea matter and attractiveness r regular and short weigh cause of considerable trou tion runs from 64 to 69 experience on butter bo 26 pounds each. Again New Zealand butter there is rarely a variation half a pound per box. Practically all within the butter maker, or proprie tery. In the serious matter to sell one-weight butter, and number of the best w creameries are putting on line, attractive form, w weights, which it is safe the trade without rewig still too many of the oth bring discredit to their Local Market is Best. "Our best market is rig d up in the cities and to Study these markets an

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CANADA A COUNTRY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Over 81 Per Cent. Are Under 45 Years More Males Than Females By About Half a Million In the Eastern Part the Gender Sex is in the Majority While the West Shows the Reverse—Number of Divorced People is 4,400, Mostly Foreigners.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—That Canada is pre-eminently a country of young people is evidenced by the fact that 81.6 per cent in every 1,000 of the population are under 45 years of age.

It is also a country where the males predominate, since the number of males exceeds the number of females by about half a million. The influence of immigration on the relative standing of the sexes is shown by the fact that in 1911 there were 118 men to every 100 women as compared to 103 to 100 in 1901.

The disproportion between the sexes is especially noticeable in western Canada. In the eastern cities the female population in practically every case outnumbers the males.

These are some of the interesting facts disclosed by a census bulletin just issued dealing with the ages and sexes of the people. The proportion of the population under 14 years of age is 23.9 per cent. The largest number of children is found in the province of Quebec, where 27.5 out of every thousand of the population are under ten years of age, as compared with 20.3 in Ontario, 16.6 in British Columbia, 24.6 in New Brunswick and 23.9 in Nova Scotia.

The western provinces are the regions of young men and women, as is shown by the large percentage of population between the ages of 20 and 40. In Saskatchewan it is 40.7 per thousand of the population; in Alberta 40.7; in Manitoba 41.7 and in British Columbia 52.3.

The provinces showing the largest proportion over seventy years of age are the three maritime provinces and Ontario, with 46.8 for Nova Scotia, 58.1 for New Brunswick and 54.7 for Ontario respectively per thousand. In Alberta the proportion is only 8.2, in Saskatchewan 8.8, and in Manitoba 10.2. For all of Canada the proportion of the population over 70 years is 28.1 per thousand.

Of the total population 13.9 per cent were under five years of age in 1911, as against 13.7 per cent in 1901, while those who had reached the allotted span of life represented only 2.31 per cent in the last census, as compared with 3.04 in preceding census. At the age of seventy the ratio of males to females is about even. From eighty years of age and upwards the female population exhibits a greater tenacity of life than do the males.

Few Divorces. The proportion of divorces for both sexes is only about 1.6 in every ten thousand. Of the total population sixty-two per cent are single, 24.8 are married and 2.8 widowed; of the total female population 37.57 are single, 59.37 married and 3.06 widowed.

The records of the last census show that one male and thirty females under the age of fifteen had assumed the career of married life. The one adventurous male was a foreigner in Alberta. Of the total male and female population of marriageable age, namely between twenty and forty, 45.3 per cent of the males and 33.1 per cent of the females were married.

The rate of mortality is greater among married males than among single females since the percentage of the widowed is greater for females at every age period.

The total number of divorced persons in Canada is given at 4,400. The larger proportion according to nativity are among those of foreign birth.

When the census was taken there were 919 persons in Canada between the ages of 95 and 99 years, and of a hundred years or over. There were thirty-seven centenarians in Ontario and twenty-one in Quebec.

CARNEGIE GIVES \$2,000,000 MORE TO FURTHER PEACE

Income to Be Used Through the Churches of All Leading Denominations in the United States.

New York, Feb. 10.—Andrew Carnegie today gave \$2,000,000 to be used through the churches for the promotion of international peace.

The income of the fund, about \$100,000 a year, will be expended by a board of twenty-six trustees, representing all the leading religious denominations in the United States.

This gift is in addition to the \$10,000,000 foundation established by Mr. Carnegie Dec. 14, 1910, to hasten the abolition of international war.

The announcement was made at the close of a luncheon at Mr. Carnegie's home, attended by the trustees of the new foundation. The trustees organized The Church Peace Union, which will be incorporated under the laws of New York state.

PARLIAMENTARY SUSTAINERS ASQUITH MINISTRY

Want of Confidence Motion Beaten by 78 Majority

Sir Edward Carson Makes Fiery Speech Against Home Rule and is Against Any Compromise—Beresford Declares Self Government for Ireland Will Break Up the Empire.

London, Feb. 11.—Home Rule for Ireland was again the subject of paramount interest in the house of commons today.

On the morning of the 9th, five cases, consisting of parties in town, were seized in the express office of the international railway. On the same day a barrel filled with the staff was confiscated in the freight house of the I. C. R. Again on the evening of that day a barrel that contained a quantity of dynamite was seized in the express office of the international railway.

On Friday morning eight cases more were captured in the freight house of the international railway by Inspector Hughes and deposited with the other seizures.

The most exciting, though perhaps not the largest capture of the week, was the contents of a barrel imported by two dealers in town, taken from the train at Charlottetown, a small station a few miles east of Campbellton. It was there divided and each owner undertook to bring his share into town. One was successful in getting his part of the contents of the barrel, where he has been on theatrical business, will leave with Mrs. Dimock on Tuesday morning for Montreal, where Mrs. Dimock will enter the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

Two convictions on earlier offences were secured and a third case was postponed till the 11th inst. for judgment.

E. W. Dimock, who has just returned from London, England, where he has been on theatrical business, will leave with Mrs. Dimock on Tuesday morning for Montreal, where Mrs. Dimock will enter the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

H. W. Ferguson, of the firm, Ferguson, Bros. & Co., Lockhart are receiving the congratulations of their many friends on well earned honours in the militia.

Both have taken the examinations at Fredericton and have qualified for captaincies.

MRS. PANKHURST FOOLS POLICE

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who yesterday returned to London from Switzerland, headed the police tonight into a false alarm.

She addressed a crowd from the window of her temporary residence in Camden Hill square. She taunted the government with its policies, and announced that she was coming into the street and challenging the police to re-arrest her.

Forthwith, a woman emerged from the house; the crowd surged around to protect her, and a lively scuffle ensued. The woman was arrested and with seven others was taken to a police station.

There the police discovered that they had been tricked. The woman was arrested to represent Mrs. Pankhurst. All those arrested were armed with clubs. They refused to give their names or addresses. They will be charged with obstruction and assault.

BUNGALING WORK A POR NELSON

COL. SAM DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY 'OFFICERS' HE MADE

Intimates to Questioner in Parliament it Will Require Time to Compile the List.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Titles of honor bestowed under the magnificent military administration of Colonel The Honorable Sam Hughes seem to be turning out as many strutting officers in Canada as there are "Colonels" in Kentucky.

"How many honorary appointments to military rank have been made by or with the approval of the present minister of militia and defence since he assumed office, and what are the names of the persons appointed, and the date of each?" asked Hon. Charles Murphy when the house met this afternoon.

"Dear me," exclaimed Mr. Murphy, "I had no idea the list was so extensive." "When may the house expect the list to be brought down?" queried Mr. Pender, amid laughter.

But the minister only glared sternerly at the chief Liberal whip and held his peace.

Independent Workers Adopting the House to House Campaign—Supreme Court Appeals Cases.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 10.—The by-election campaign in York is now in full swing. Reports from all sections of the country indicate that the friends of the independent candidate, James M. Scott, are doing excellent work for him.

The Supreme Court of Appeal opened here this morning with Chief Justice McLeod, Judge White and Judge Grimmer presiding.

Mr. Taylor moved to make the order made by the board a rule of the court. The court considered.

Mr. Taylor contra, consent. It was ordered as moved.

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LANSDOWNE'S ULTIMATUM

The discussion of home rule for Ireland was carried on simultaneously in the house of lords, where Lord Lansdowne said that any proposal for the exclusion of Ulster from the provisions of the measure must be accompanied by precautions for safeguarding the interests of Ulster living outside the excluded area.

The premier added that those suggesting the exclusion of Ulster regarded it in the nature of a last resort.

Mr. Asquith said he would welcome the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne, but he was not prepared to give a certain number of years within any section of Ulster desired to continue subject to the Irish parliament, but he was not prepared to accept the proposal of the opponents of home rule.

The government believes it to be its duty—and it is a duty it will endeavor to perform to the utmost—to give to every fair chance of working successfully.

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LIBERALS CONDEMN VESSELS AND SUPPLIES ARE LOST THROUGH CARELESSNESS

Minister of Railways Blames the Disasters on Providence and Captains of Steamers—Has Great Faith in Hudson Bay Project Yet—Many Queries Answered in House.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The extravagance, inefficiency and waste characterizing the operations at Port Nelson, under the direction of the government during the past year were under consideration in the house this afternoon.

The criticism came in the debate upon the motion of A. K. MacLean (Halifax), for the production of papers bearing on the work at Port Nelson, and opposition speakers pointed out in effective fashion that the bungling mismanagement in connection with the work had caused not only financial loss but had also delayed very considerably the completion of the Hudson Bay railway project.

G. W. Kyte (Richmond), also drew attention to the fact that men taken from Halifax to work at Port Nelson had complained of very unfair treatment, not only in regard to the conditions of labor, but also of gross unfairness in that on being returned to Halifax they had each been compelled to pay \$100 for transportation.

Mr. Cochrane's Defence. Hon. Frank Cochrane, replying for the government, took the ground that the misadventures of last summer had been largely due to the neglect of the independent contractor, and that the unfortunate circumstances were in some cases, as in the loss of the steamer Sorrent, for instance, the misapprehension of the captain.

Mr. Cochrane declared that navigation at the mouth of the Nelson river is less dangerous than at other great rivers.

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SHERIFF OF CARLETON COUNTY MAY RETIRE

Mr. Tompkins' Health the Cause—J. R. Brown Mentioned as Successor.

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 11.—(Special)—An arbitration case of Byron Ball vs. the Valley Railway Company is to come at an early date. An arbitration was held in this case some time ago and a decision given, from which Mr. Ball appealed, and the proceedings were upset.

EVANSTON BANK WILL GIVE \$1 TO EACH NEW BABY

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Announcement is made by the State Bank of Evanston that beginning tomorrow \$1 will be placed to the credit of every baby born within the limits of the city. Parents are advised to deposit sums corresponding to the age of the child on each birthday, making a total of \$250 by the time the child is six.

The bank hopes to combat any tendency toward race suicide.

MAIDS AND HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—Country girl, 23 Brussels street.

NURSES WANTED—Wanted—Young woman, a training school as a nurse. Address P. O. Box 100, Fredericton, N. B.

WANTED—Young men to take the training course at the Hartford, Retreat. Good wages. References required. Miss Glen, Superintendent of Washington St., Fredericton.

AGENTS WANTED—RELIABLE representatives to meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to employ a general agent, interested in the fruit business in New Brunswick. We offer a permanent position for a man of liberal and to the right. Agents, Toronto, Ont.

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WORK NELSON Liberals Condemn Extravagance

Essels and Supplies Are Lost Through Carelessness

Minister of Railways Blames the Disasters on Providence and Captains of Steamers

Has Great Faith in Hudson Bay Project Yet—Many Queries Answered in House.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The extravagance and waste characterizing the work at Port Nelson, under the direction of the government during the year were under consideration in the House this afternoon.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, replying for the minister, took occasion to refer to the sad results of the disasters at Port Nelson, which he attributed to a succession of unfortunate circumstances.

Mr. Cochrane stated that the Hon. Mr. Laurier, in the course of his speech, had pointed out that the disasters at Port Nelson were due to the negligence of the captains of the steamers.

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MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED—Country girl, good wages, 6284-9-4

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut.

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick.

WANTED—Steady and reliable blacksmith.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second class male or female teacher for School District No. 1.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 15.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 15.

TO LET

TO LET—For the summer months, a comfortably furnished house in central part of the city.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from C. P. R. station, 110 acres, good half under cultivation.

Monday, Jan. 5th

is the beginning of our New Term

A very generous and greatly appreciated patronage has made our last year our best year.

S. KERR, Principal

REXTON CARNIVAL

Rexton, N. B., Feb. 9.—The carnival held in the skating rink Thursday night was very interesting and enjoyable.

MAGIC "NERVILINE" CURES TOOTHACHE, EARACHE

IT RELIEVES EVERY EXTERNAL PAIN.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Tight Chest and Hoarseness.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Monday, Feb. 9. Steamer Mount Royal, 5,936, Murray, London and Antwerp, C. P. R. pass and misc.

Tuesday, Feb. 10. Steamer Calvin Austin, 2,888, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and misc.

Wednesday, Feb. 11. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Thursday, Feb. 12. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Friday, Feb. 13. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Saturday, Feb. 14. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Sunday, Feb. 15. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Monday, Feb. 16. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Wednesday, Feb. 18. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Thursday, Feb. 19. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Friday, Feb. 20. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Saturday, Feb. 21. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Sunday, Feb. 22. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Monday, Feb. 23. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Wednesday, Feb. 25. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Thursday, Feb. 26. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Friday, Feb. 27. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Saturday, Feb. 28. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Sunday, Feb. 29. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Monday, Feb. 30. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Tuesday, Mar. 1. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

Wednesday, Mar. 2. Steamer Cassinara, 6,221, Brown, Glasgow, Robert Reid Co. pass and gen. cargo.

BUNGLING WORK AT PORT NELSON

(Continued from page 6) The Hon. Frank Cochrane, replying for the minister, stated that there had been a lack of business methods in connection with the whole year's work.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, For Aches, Pains and Wounds.

is the never-failing remedy. Keep it in your house and be ready for both internal and external ills.

IN USE 103 YEARS

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc. Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills

For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, For Aches, Pains and Wounds.

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URGES CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE CANAL ACT

New York Journal of Commerce Speaks Plainly on Panama Matter

THE ONLY DECENT THING TO DO, IT SAYS

Explains that the Present Congress Should Adopt President Wilson's View of the Matter and "Square" United States in the Sight of the Nations of the World—The Understanding Reached Over the Canal.

New York, Feb. 10.—In a striking article of international interest, the New York Journal of Commerce has expressed its opinion on the Panama Canal matter.

The article states that the Panama Canal Act is a disgrace to the United States and that it should be repealed.

It urges that the United States should square its account with the nations of the world.

The article also points out that the Panama Canal Act is a violation of the principles of international law.

It concludes by stating that the only decent thing to do is to repeal the Canal Act.

The article is a powerful indictment of the Panama Canal Act and a call for its repeal.

It is a must-read for anyone interested in international relations.

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Give him BOVRIL

Bovril presents the goodness of beef in a handy, readily-prepared and easily-digested form.

It is a wonderfully warming winter beverage. It builds up the weak constitution and strengthens the strong one.

Directions on every bottle.

Plans to Reduce Price of Living Being Made by American Experts

BLOW AT MIDDLEMEN

Egg and Butter Containers Devised to Cost Little and Last Long.

A Washington dispatch says: Experts of the post office department and the department of agriculture are at work upon a series of investigations which the experts believe will accomplish more toward reducing the cost of living than anything that has yet been proposed.

Their experiments contemplate the use of the parcel post in the transportation of commodities directly from the producer to the consumer.

The first of these is to evolve more satisfactory containers for eggs, butter, vegetables and other farm products desired to be sent directly from the farm to the individual's kitchen by way of the parcel post.

The second and more important step to be taken in the development of a comprehensive system of selling consumers and more or less direct to the producer would not have had a time of political quiet and calm consideration.

The matter was settled in conference committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the summer of 1911.

The result was a compromise which provided for the sale of commodities to consumers and more or less direct to the producer.

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PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA IN EMPIRE TOUR IN 1915

London, Feb. 12.—Preliminary plans have been drafted for a tour of the British Empire to be made by the Prince of Wales in 1915.

It is said in official circles to be possible that Prince Albert, the second son of King George, may accompany him.

As at present arranged the prince will go first to Australia and New Zealand, returning to England by way of Canada and the United States.

His visit to Canada has been reserved for a later date.

REAL ESTATE

F. H. McNair has purchased from Thomas Mercer & Son a portion of land in the Parish of Miramichi, N. B.

A. P. Barnhill to W. F. Barnhill, property in Lunenburg.

C. A. Ann and J. O. Morrell to Alice M. Ricker, property in City Road.

J. W. Hunter to Mrs. S. J. Thorne, property in Victoria street.

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PARCEL POST TO CUT THE COST OF LIVING

Plans to Reduce Price of Living Being Made by American Experts

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Egg and Butter Containers Devised to Cost Little and Last Long.

A Washington dispatch says: Experts of the post office department and the department of agriculture are at work upon a series of investigations which the experts believe will accomplish more toward reducing the cost of living than anything that has yet been proposed.

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The first of these

THE OUTLOOK FOR LIBERALISM

(Montreal Herald) "Sir Wilfrid's party has ceased to be effective either in attack or defence..."

OBITUARY

Mrs. J. A. Somerville. Tuesday, Feb. 10. The death occurred at her home yesterday afternoon of Mrs. James Albert Somerville...

WEDDINGS

A pretty wedding was celebrated on Saturday evening at the home of John Bond, 41 Sewall street...

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

Charlotteville Guardian. Mrs. L. W. Murphy will arrive here shortly from Kingston (Ont.) to spend some time with her parents...

LOCAL MARKETS

Wholesale Quotations Yesterday Practically the Same as Last Week's Produce Prices. The local markets have shown little activity during the last week...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph.) This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received...

That Nagging Pain in the Back is caused by just one thing - weak, strained, irritated kidneys. And there is one sure way to stop it. GIN PILLS

FINE MONCTON CHURCH BURNED St. John's Presbyterian Church Ruins—Loss \$30,000, With \$22,500 Insurance.

STANDARD RULES FOR INTERCOLONIAL BAYFIELD ITEMS

MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH NO DRUGS TO TAKE - A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

Statistics Prove that Ninety-seven Per Cent. of Canada's Population is Infested With the Germs of Catarrh.

QUICKLY EXTRACTS CORNS Gives Instant Relief To use Putnam's Corn Extractor is to get quick relief...

Buying With Double When you buy aationally advertised one of your local are protected with a...

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STEAM NEW E Has 418 Passes 100 of Co Boar Wireless Calls for Vessel is On N and, Near G and is Pounding Northeast Bliz