

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCready, President and Manager. Subscription Rates: Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year.

Advertising Rates: Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Important Notice: All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of M.S. is desired, in case it is not published.

Authorized Agents: The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: 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.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1914.

COURTENAY BAY AND TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

News that the Courtenay Bay improvements are to be carried forward with greater speed will be welcomed by the people of St. John; and they will note the opinion of the contractors that the work can be finished considerably within the contract time.

Expedition in connection with the Courtenay Bay work should cause our representative men and public bodies to inquire anew as to progress in relation to the Valley Railroad, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the National Transcontinental.

English publications recently arriving contain photographs of the new train ferry, lately launched in Great Britain, which is to ferry Grand Trunk Pacific trains across the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

The understanding has been that the G. T. P. would utilize the Valley Railroad from Fredericton to St. John, but negotiations to that end seem to be exceedingly vague.

Representatives of the city should be able to secure now, at Ottawa and at Fredericton, more definite assurances as to these transportation matters. In the absence of definite news the outlook cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

FARM ECONOMICS.

Apparently Canada is reaching the stage of protest against the worship of manufacture and trade as the only form of progressive activity, and against the false notion that wealth is built upon these. We have been slow to learn that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable occupation for man.

The high cost of farming implements, lack of co-operation among farmers, the greatly decreased value of the dollar, and many other causes, force the farmer to practice economy. He has been taxed to foster other industries, and these other industries, as they grow strong, seem to increase his burdens.

the farmer suffers from lack of the most modern methods applied to tillage. In farming we are too often satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration. Our present methods produce only a fraction of what the soil might yield without losing an atom of its fertility.

The farmer needs to know the powers of the soil which are now hidden from him. He needs growth in methods of co-operation to garner the fruits of his toil. The products of the farm are costly enough when they reach the city consumer, yet they have enriched not the farmer, but several middlemen on the way.

DRAMATIC MISREPRESENTATION.

Some modern preachers are nothing if not dramatic. From Grand Rapids, Michigan, comes the story of a preacher who astonished his congregation by picking up a small Bible, tearing it into bits, and scattering the fragments on the heads of the parishioners.

There is high authority for the use of dramatic representation in teaching. It has been in most common use from ancient times. To enforce a needed lesson, one of the early prophets left his house hurriedly in a time of profound peace, carrying some hastily selected household goods on his back.

But what is the lesson of the torn Bible? It is not an act in itself that gives indications of outstanding intelligence. A dog under the paw could have accomplished the same act just as effectively.

It is a fact beyond dispute that there is to-day in Jesus an interest more relevant, more intelligent, more universal than ever before. It is also a fact that the records of His life, during the last generation, have been subjected to a criticism untrammelled in its freedom and unprecipitated in its severity.

This is certainly a marvellous result when we consider that in the selection of the Apostles their ability to become historians was not at all a condition of discipleship; that from only two of the twelve have issued for us any written records; and that the material preserved by these is of a very fragmentary character.

He is evidently far above the heads of some of his official interpreters. A few years ago an effort was made among the colleges of this minister in the state of Michigan, to persuade the ministers of a certain denomination to take a special course of study and of reading. The effort failed. The ministers were not interested in the matter. They preferred trying to live upon the

food they could absorb from their fellows. This, of course, is food at second hand, and the life which depends upon it for nourishment is stunted and dwarfed. It has no breadth of horizon, no freshness of spirit; it is characterized by dry rot, and after a long period, so far as men can see, it ceases to be. It leaves the unfortunate professional men who degenerate from the ways of scholarship with about the amount of teaching intelligence that this act illustrates.

The church is bound to lose her place in the advance guard of civilization. If this attitude is continued by many of her official spokesmen, side by side with the process of study which this man depicts, the authority of the Master as a religious teacher has been steadily on the increase, intensively and extensively. His teaching is being applied to the social and political fabric with a boldness and vigor that makes it look as if heretics and martyrs of the coming age would come from the ranks of social and political reform rather than from the church.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

When Hon. Mr. Fielding declined to become president of the newspaper company which is to control the amalgamated Montreal Herald and Telegraph, he made a public statement to the effect that he had found that Sir Hugh Graham virtually controlled both of the newspapers which were to be merged.

A few days ago Sir Hugh Graham, in an interview published in the Montreal Herald, denied that he either controlled or dictated the policy of the papers or paper which Mr. Fielding was leaving. But Sir Hugh Graham admitted buying control of the stock of the Herald and turning it over to a trust company by which it was to be delivered to those for whom Sir Hugh said he had been acting.

The independent Montreal Mail describes Hon. Mr. Fielding's statement as a candid one, and that of Sir Hugh Graham as "shuffling and evasive." The Mail charges that Sir Hugh's statement indicates clearly "that one man or one interest has a monopoly of the evening newspaper field in Montreal, so far as the English-speaking people are concerned."

The Mail calls attention to the fact that before the amalgamation of the Montreal Herald and the Montreal Telegraph, the Herald was warning its readers to keep an eye on the Quebec Legislature and on City Hall.

"Why was that storm signal raised in the first place, and why has it now been pulled down? Evidently the chloroform act has taken the place of the watchman. The Mail urges the public to watch the Legislature and City Hall as never before, and to observe what the Montreal papers say, and what they refrain from saying. It adds:

"The significance of all this slaughter of newspapers, which is the slaughter of public opinion, will appear in due season. The all-important thing is that the public should not be taken by surprise."

Evidently Hon. Mr. Fielding, once he had re-entered the newspaper field would not have abandoned it if Liberal interests had continued to control the Montreal Herald. Also, if Liberal forces were bringing about the amalgamation, they scarcely would have entrusted the operation to Sir Hugh Graham. The result of these peculiar activities in Montreal newspaper circles has done much, as the Mail says, to convince the public that the Montreal Star, and the Herald-Telegraph are not controlled by one interest. This interview, of course, hostile to the Liberals in Montreal and elsewhere, and is summarily most friendly to tramway and other large interests, which desire protection at Montreal City Hall, in the Quebec Legislature, and at Ottawa.

Sir Hugh Graham was a witness at the legislative investigation in Quebec yesterday, and it is to be noted that he declined to answer questions tending to clear up the nature of his connection with the newspaper which Mr. Fielding recently declined longer to edit.

OUR PICTURESQUE NEIGHBORS.

A gentleman named "Al" Jennings proposes himself as Democratic candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, and many residents of that state regard him as a good candidate notwithstanding the fact that he once was a train robber and subsequently became a lawyer. Mr. Jennings followed the profession of train robbery in the south western states for some years, but, owing to carelessness of over-confidence, was captured in 1907, and condemned to spend five years in a federal prison. The sentence involved loss of citizenship; but after a protracted trial he was pardoned by another president, Mr. Roosevelt, restored his citizenship, and of late he has been practicing law in Oklahoma.

edge in following certain political lines of activity less creditable but more effective than plain train robbery. Politics in Oklahoma, it will be noted, is not without complications.

CHURCH-GOING.

The churches of Chicago, doing things on a scale common in that city, started on the first Sunday of this month a "Go To Church" plan that netted an increase in attendance on the first day of fully 600,000. Half the city was induced to make the unusual effort of going to church on that day. In many districts the churches provided automobiles for those unable to walk; in other sections the watchers took notice of those absent from the morning service and called upon them by telephone, urging their attendance. There was no excuse for anyone to stay away. Some 1,114 churches and missions in the city shared in the increase, though few of the 230 Catholic churches joined in the movement.

That the problem of church attendance is of prime importance to the religious and moral life of the nation, no one will deny. It is now more than two decades since Governor Killebrew of New Hampshire issued a proclamation to the effect that the "increasing paganism of New England" in which he asserted that the rural churches of his state and the other Puritan commonwealths were losing steadily in members and attendance, and that there was a consequent decay of morals. The lauded and wealthy class were shedding their conventional religion as a garment at one end of the scale, and the great mass of the people at the other were developing into aggressive and self-conscious life untouched by religion.

Since the alarming proclamation was issued—a proclamation that was vigorously contradicted in its conclusions at the time—the church attendance in New England has fallen off one-third. The figures were determined by the most careful scientific investigation last year by Charles Olin Gill, a graduate of Yale, and Clifford Finchot. They say: "Church attendance has fallen off in the last twenty years thirty-one per cent. in Windsor county, Vermont, and thirty-three per cent. in Pompey county, New York." They list town after town in which attendance has diminished forty, fifty and even as high as seventy-six per cent. Windsor county is just across the river from Dartmouth College, and although so near this seat of learning only one minister in four in that county had received a college and seminary training, and fully one-third are reported deficient in any reasonable standard of ministerial preparation.

This may be a cause, or an effect, of the falling away in church attendance, but certainly it is a striking contrast with the old-time traditions of the New England clergy. "Going hand in hand with this is found a decay of the ancient superstices and pieties, and while the church may be carrying the burden of things of a dead past, its dominant doctrines have been quietly cast aside, and the civilization depending upon the oldest outlook is visibly dissolving."

This is not a local or rural problem. Both in his census of the church attendance of London, says: "In the country area of London one man out of every twelve, and one woman out of every ten, attends some form of divine worship each Sunday morning; and one man in every ten, and one woman in every seven, attends each Sunday evening." That is, one man out of every six, and one woman out of every five, attends some circle of worship at least once every Sunday, as it is summed up by the superintendent of the census. The impression is also given that in London as a whole, it is the middle classes who attend church and chapel, the working classes and the poor who stay away. The residents of the suburbs crowd their churches and chapels, and support all forms of organized religion, but among another class there is an indifference not only to religion but to all forms of intellectual and political effort. They would prefer the church to the hall of science, but they do not want either. "The fact is," said a woman when her husband was being canvassed for a vote, "me and my 'nabber' don't take no interest in anything." Efforts are made, wholesale, reckless, sensational, to excite and interest and amuse emotion, but the influence appears transitory.

It is not an encouraging picture. The claims of religion are still acknowledged by the governing classes and the rich, but it is somewhat in the nature of a luxury or a plaything. There is no indication of a method by which a return to former conditions can be accomplished, only a message of desolation at their loss. The stored-up energies of generations of high thinking, clean living and reverent worship, may carry us forward for a time, but they cannot long remain triumphant in a materialistic age. If reform is not accomplished, other governments will soon be issuing proclamations on the increasing paganism of their states.

DISENCHANTED.

Since President Wilson declined to permit arms and ammunition to be carried freely from the United States into Mexico, thoughtful Americans are convinced that events in the blood-stained republic are likely to be hurried toward a final crisis. And here is the New York Evening Post, as usual a newspaper as there is in the United States, anticipating intervention, and calling upon President Wilson to invite the co-operation not only of the South American republics but of Europe as well. The Post says: "And if these are to look to forcible intervention, it seems to us of the utmost importance that such intervention should be just. If possible, leading South American nations, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, should be induced to lend their moral if not physical support. There should be no hesitation in inviting the co-operation of England and France and Germany and other European Powers vitally interested. Only on such terms could Mexico be saved, he spared, and if both are exasperated, he spared, and the good faith and unsoundness of the United States be raised above suspicion."

business practices were not found questionable by the gentlemen who are now determined to have his blood. Mr. Pinder, it may be assumed, will fight. He has the disposition—and the tools. Now that the government press has begun to tell what it knows about Mr. Pinder, there is thrust into public view the horrible probability that Mr. Pinder may tell all that he knows about the Fleming government and the Conservative machine of York county. And if he should do so he would pull down the pillars of the temple. From the standpoint of the public interest it may be hoped that the machine will keep up the war upon "the King of the Neckawick" until he tells the whole story. Then there would be a chance to clean up York county. That chance is long over due.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

New York is paying thirty-three cents a pound for the best butter and thirty-seven cents a dozen for fresh eggs. Prices have fallen, says the New York Evening Post, because of duty-free imports of these and other articles of food.

A letter-writer puts forward the idea that those who advocate the open door at City Hall are opponents of commission government. That can scarcely be, inasmuch as the open door is an essential feature of real commission government. Candidates who declare themselves in favor of closed committee meetings this year are likely to discover the public attitude on this question in short order.

Mr. Gutelius and the suburban residents interested in the I. C. R. trains are to begin their love feast at noon tomorrow. Let it be hoped that the going down of the sun will find the situation in much better condition than it seems to be at present. The occasion demands plain speech on both sides. What is needed is not merely a row, but a cure for injustice. The Intercolonial requires broad-gauge administration.

Collier's Weekly says that the public has missed one of the most important economic points in connection with Henry Ford's profit-sharing plan. It is that the plan was built out of earnings, and that no securities have been sold to the public. The capital stock, says Collier, is \$2,000,000, and there are no bonds. There is no water in the business. It is not burdened by unaccountable financial methods. "The business," says Collier, "is enormously successful, so that the results are startling, but Mr. Ford's great enterprise lies in that he has given the enterprise the benefit of its own power. In doing so he has shown us what the business of the future is to be like."

Free Wheat and Free Flour.

(Manitoba Rice Press). To the Editor of the Free Press. Sir—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns for the publication of the report of the department of trade and commerce, which may have some bearing on the "free wheat" controversy? According to the Census and Statistics Monthly for November, 1913, following were the market prices of flour in Great Britain during October (in each case I have taken the highest price for the month and reduced it to a 100 pound basis): Manitoba patents, \$2.45 per 100 pounds; Manitoba straights, \$2.35 per 100 pounds; Manitoba first bakers, \$2.19 per 100 pounds; Manitoba second bakers, \$2.06 per 100 pounds; Pillsbury's best (American), \$2.43 per 100 pounds.

The export of Canadian flour to Great Britain has increased from 1,029,080 barrels for the year ending March 31, 1909, to 2,886,157 barrels for the year ending March 31, 1913 (the annual report department trade and commerce for 1913). From which it appears that the Canadian millers are selling their products in the British market in open competition with the rest of the world for considerably less than they obtain at home. Notwithstanding the greater transportation charges that must be paid. The retail price of the best grades of flour in this district is \$2.25 per hundredweight.

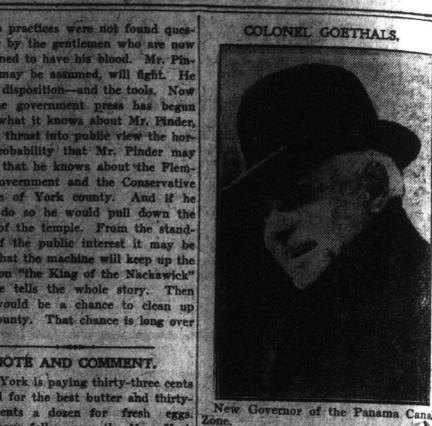
It is worthy of note too that the British millers have nearly tripled their British trade in five years in spite of the fact that British imports are not increasing. If they can drive other flour out of the British market why do they fear competition at home? These same millers sell in too large a quantity for one wheat in the United States. Again the trade returns tell a different story. According to the weekly report of the department of trade and commerce for Jan. 19 Canada exported to the United States during the year ending Oct. 31, 1913, wheat to the value of \$12,610,399. These sales were made in spite of a duty of 25 cents a bushel for the last two months of that year, and in the face of two unusually heavy wheat crops in the United States. How much then of our wheat would the United States buy if the duty were removed entirely?

If Mr. Borden wishes to confer a real benefit on the western provinces and the western consumer let him abolish the duty on wheat and wheat flour and allow free exchange in these commodities with the United States. L. V. LOCKER. Willowfield (Sask.), Jan. 27.

A Curious Political Preference.

Brookville Recorder: The tariff, by excluding competition, has helped the manufacturer to force the farmer to contribute to his prosperity. It has helped the manufacturer to charge the Canadian farmer a good deal higher price for farm machinery than the farmer in Great Britain has to pay for machinery of the same kind. The British farmer can buy a Canadian reaper at a lower price than the Ontario farmer can buy one for at the factory in the place of manufacture.

Good Times Under Borden. Montreal Mail: Toronto has voted \$25,000 to begin work so as to help the unemployed of the city. Reports say that Montreal has a great many out-of-work also, and some action might well be taken. Better that a city should get a little of the less desirable advertising than that many men and their families should suffer, especially in the severe weather.



Colonel Goethals, New Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Mr. Borden's Record.

Ottawa Free Press: Alberta Conservatives are joining with the Liberals in requesting Mr. Borden to keep his promise when in opposition to hand over to the prairie provinces the control of their natural resources. Mr. Borden promised that if he was entrusted with office, he would promise that after two years of office he will have done so. This will be one of his positive actions. A little will content the Alberta Conservatives who have had a hard time of it trying to reconcile Mr. Borden's wealth of promises with his paucity of performance.

The Differences.

Le Soleil: Of course we have full confidence in the future of Canada, as we had confidence in 1896; only we must mark that faith without works does not amount to much. The Liberals came to power in 1896 at a period when things were not bright, but they themselves took to fulfill their pledges and to develop the resources of Canada. The results Canadians know. Why should we not expect equal fulfillment of pledges from the Conservatives?

The Lure of the Unknown.

I've often wondered, for the nonce, What people do when they ensconce. I've sat on sofas and on chairs, On divanettes and on the stairs, On hammocks and on piazza swings; On ruffled thrones and ancient thrones. But, when upon this or that, I've simply, solely, plainly sat, And ere I'm laid upon the shelf, I'm anxious to announce myself. It's often done in story-books—Mostly editions de luxe. Where ladies of patrician mien, Attired in robes of silken sheen, Ensconce themselves on divans rich, Behind the arras—in a niche—(Or some such place, at any rate; I am not sure I have it straight)—I am sure you've encountered them. Some great adventures, dire or sweet, Of course, I count such things as naught, 'Twas but a passing, idle thought. It's his essence just, once you see: What then would happen unto me?—Cavolin Wells, in Harper's Magazine for February.

The Old Musician.

You do not hear The dreary dripping of the rain, Nor will you hear the staid nurse's call. When she shall come and find you lying here, You'll grumble cheek against the stony floor—Listening? Listening? Your years were all a listening. A seeking through the clash and cry of things that would happen unto me! To catch full toned some half-heard melody. Ever recurring, ever lost again, Till often in your passionate despite You mote that flatted on the keys of life. And matched the jangling music of the world. Ay, 'twas sad, mad symphony you played. Gashed through with crashing dissonance and dying here. In this, plaintive note of loneliness. You mote that flatted on the keys of life. Surely this is not you! There may be now a free, exultant thing. Soaring aloft joyous up the sunset west Through a mite of a thousand wistful dreams—The storm clouds melting into fiery harmonies, The soft adagio of a brightening star—Charles Badger Clark, Jr., in Collier's.

ABE MARTIN ARE SAFE AND SURE

Mothers wanting a safe and sure remedy for their little ones can depend upon Baby's Own Tablets. They are absolutely guaranteed by a government analyst to contain neither opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. G. L. Bonham, St. George, Ont., says: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets as a safe and sure medicine for little ones. I have raised four babies with their aid and would not be without them. The Tablets are sold by medicine-dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

ABE MARTIN



Next 'Ford cars' their seems 'e more charming' hostesses than anything else. A hustler never complains.

AGRI A Poultry and Bee Information Figures.

The age at which freshen is an open question. The Jersey develops a larger young stock. The Jersey develops a larger young stock. The Jersey develops a larger young stock.

Official records show that Jersey calves until two years of age, at which well grown. Although no figures are shown, it is believed that milk production upon size, yet high producing cows have been large individuals.

The Herford breeders do not allow calves to be born from a heifer under individual size in beef. Greater importance than good size means larger capacity means more production. The young he handled so as to make lambs. Other things being equal, a cow with larger capacity, is more a breeder.

A Poultry and Bee Party. My mother and I are and be business in part. Ruth C. Gifford, in Gleanings.

I am busy with the bees. I charge of the bees. I charge of the bees. I charge of the bees.

With this method, you can have a little bit of fine. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

After three days after I used a good chick-feed of the mixed. I have given them every day. I have given them every day.

