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When you need a cold cloth and haven't one, try wringing a cloth out of cold water and shaking it briskly in the air. The rapid evaporation will give you almost an ice-cold compress.

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EVANGELISTS AT HARPER

Two Well Known in St. John Duped

Boston "Sheldon" Caught Dr. Chapman and Greenwood

Robert Emmet Davie, 24 Years Old, and Very "Pious," Got About \$300,000 from the Good People of Boston and Vicinity for "Investment," and Then Disappeared.

Boston, Dec. 6.—The Transcript today says: Further developments today in connection with the disappearance of Robert Emmet Davie, the young broker who had offices at 53 State street, Boston, and apartments at 109 Winthrop road, Brooklyn, show that his deceptions and unfair dealings were not confined to the stock market. It comes to light that he attempted to swindle the Scots Charitable Society out of the \$15,000 which it has as a fund to pay for the proposed memorial to Robert Burns, the poet. Davie gave \$2,500 towards that fund when it was being collected and recently he told the others who were asso-

Noted Evangelists "Touched"

Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, in one of them. He is said to have enjoyed Davie's hospitality at the Brookline apartment on two occasions and to have been so charmed with the broker's personality that on the second visit he readily handed over \$25,000 for Davie to "invest." Dividends have not been forthcoming exactly as promised and Mr. Lauder is not always wearing one of his famous smiles when he thinks of the incident, it is said. Rev. Stephen H. Robin, Rev. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., the noted evangelist who created tremendous religious fervor in Boston two years ago, William H. Jackson of 40 Chestnut street, Beacon Hill, and many more are regretting having placed money or securities in the hands of Davie for investment.

The Federal Trust Company is understood to have loaned \$25,000 on 1,000 shares of stock of the American News Company which Davie deposited as collateral, but which really belonged to Captain Jackson. Steps have been taken by the owners to regain these shares by equitable proceedings in the case pending. The trust company, according to its president, Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil, is secured against loss, and took the stock in good faith.

One victim who is likely to feel his loss more than almost anyone else is an aged Arlington man, who had some bonds drawing eight per cent dividends, but who, Davie persuaded him to sell them for \$60,000 worth, never to hear from him again. Davie got the face value on these bonds, which are said to be worth fully \$80,000 at present market rates. The money was applied to his own uses.

The Pet of Clergymen

Surrounded and petted by clergymen, prominent business and professional men, and pretensions of Davie had little trouble in catching plenty of people in fraud and less pretentious schemes of other. He hired an automobile valued at \$1,000 and paid \$120 a week's rental in advance before taking it to New York. There it disappeared, like many other things which he obtained for almost nothing. He was seized with household effects have been seized and sold to satisfy two mortgages amounting to \$115,000, which are held by a local brokerage firm. When the safe was opened it was found filled with letters from well-known people who had been taken in by Davie, and there was a stock book which showed transactions amounting to more than \$100,000 with one Boston brokerage concern.

One of the sidelights on Davie's career is in connection with the recent New York Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. It would appear that he either severely rebuffed or else he must have taken to stealing from those whom he met and who befriended him purely as a delight in itself. He could hardly have expected to do such barefaced things without coming to grief almost immediately. He figured quite prominently at the horse show and won a number of ribbons on his exhibits. Hiring Harry Walker, a Boston riding master, Davie entered a coach against the Vanderbilts and others and Coulter did so well that Davie praised him loudly. One of the finest horses shown by Davie belonged to a Boston man, was borrowed for the occasion and sold afterwards without accounting to the owner for him. Several thousand dollars were obtained for the animal.

Davie's transactions also stretched into the real estate field. He went to Barney T. Morrison, of 83 Chestnut street, Beacon Hill, who owns property in Weston and elsewhere, and made a bargain with him for the purchase of land in Weston. The price being agreed upon, the youthful broker said that he would take the land, and it was arranged that Davie should transfer real estate in Boston which he claimed to own, as part payment. Before the deeds had been passed work was being done on the house, which was to be of pretentious appearance, and then Mr. Morrison was told to send along the deeds and a check would be returned. He sent the deeds but the check was not forthcoming.

Investigation showed that the broker did not own the Boston real estate at all, and it is said that the deeds were promptly put up by him as collateral for a loan of \$10,000. The house remains unfinished with the windows boarded up.

Soon after he came into touch with Dr. Chapman, Davie showed even more religious feeling than before. He visited the state prison and other penitentiaries, preached to the inmates, taking along with him eight negro singers. Davie showed interest in the negroes in other ways. He presented the Ebenezer Baptist church in West Springfield street with 300 copies of the Chapman-Alexander hymnal, and then expressed a desire to handle that church's funds. Happily for the congregation, this desire was not gratified, which probably saved the church treasury considerable money.

The remarkable career of Davie extends over a period of only three or four years and it is evident from the list of people whom he victimized, and the amounts for

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CANADIANS WHO WON IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

which he caught most of them, that he was a thoroughly pleasing and convincing personality. Of course his assumption of deep religious feeling, his numerous efforts in aid of charitable and other worthy causes and his contributions to various good causes had led him immensely to win the way with the better class of people with whom he came in contact socially and in business.

High Dividends as Bait

A typical introduction by Davie is described by a man who does not wish to have his name made public. Davie casually mentioned that he knew a good thing in the stock line, intended to string it along for awhile, and his friend came in if he wanted to. The friend gave \$100, and was repaid in fourteen \$10 payments, each accompanied with a lot of apparently casual inside information.

The \$40 bonds on a \$100 investment delighted the lender, and soon he had a friend who gave Davie \$2,500 for investment. Within four months the \$2,500 was returned with \$1,200 winnings. Later on Davie got the belief that his "client" had, and that investment brought no return.

A small retailer between 45 and 50 years of age was swindled out of his entire fortune of \$25,000 by just such a method. At least two elderly Hyde Park women had every dollar they possessed, about \$10,000 each. It is even believed in Hyde Park that Davie got away with his mother's rather small fortune from his father-in-law, Robert E. Davie, the Boston "boy broker," appear.

It is felt that he was as successful in his operations in New York as he was in Boston. Innumerable victims have appeared in New York within the last few days and their attorneys with the attorneys of Boston victims are seeking to recover something from the effects.

His friends declare they believe Davie has been of unsound mind for a year or more and that he is a subject for an asylum rather than a prison.

While at the horse show Davie met a young woman with whom he previously had become acquainted, and he immediately started in to renew the old friendship. As he was about to enter the coach, she asked this girl to let her take her ring set with a valuable diamond as a "good luck" mascot. She looked hard in the hope of seeing him and the ring after the parade, but all in vain. Later, however, the girl found her ring through the efforts of the police, who located it in the pawnshop where it had been put up for a loan of \$200.

It developed yesterday that Davie was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as long ago as May last. It also developed that even that long ago he began his wild career as a broker.

He promised some large dividends. He paid some. But they were out of the principal in most cases. He obtained funds from his friends to invest for specific purposes and speculated with them in his own way.

Davie is reported to have approached a supposed victim who did not follow up the game according to expectations. He (Davie) casually mentioned that he knew a good thing in the stock line, intended to string it along for awhile, and his friend could come in if he wanted to. The friend gave \$100, and was repaid in fourteen \$10 payments, each accompanied with a lot of apparently casual inside information.

The \$40 bonds on a \$100 investment delighted the lender and soon he had a friend who gave Davie \$2,500 for investment. Within four months the \$2,500 was returned with \$1,200 winnings. Later Davie got all his "client" had and this brought no return.

E. W. Darling, coal dealer of Hyde Park, some time ago loaned Davie \$2,500, but he has since been repaid in full.

It developed that Davie, when he lived in Hyde Park some four years ago, worked in the real estate office of Peter Webb, who later fled the town because of alleged crooked dealings.

Chief of Police Grant knew Davie very well when he lived in Hyde Park. He states that Davie had a good reputation until recently.

Davie did not hesitate to swindle his wealthy old women friends in Hyde Park where he was popular as a schoolboy. It is said that two elderly ladies out there were his victims to the tune of \$25,000 each. He died in Hyde Park that Davie got away with his mother's inheritance of \$25,000 from his father.

Manager Wyabart, of the Hotel Astor in New York, said:

"Davie was a frequent guest at the hotel for several months. He spent his sums of money, but did not have many associates. Although he gave many dinner parties, I never saw him drink wine myself. One of the men who frequented the hotel was intimate with him, and always kept apart from them. It is true that the hotel is holding his baggage, but I have made no attempt to open the trunks."

James P. Prince declared that he believed Davie lost all his ill-gotten funds in some manner. The attorney scouted the theory that the boy broker had gotten away with any amount of money.

"I made it a point, after Mrs. Greenwood had given me the case, to try the door of Davie's office in the Exchange building two or three times a day," said he, in telling of the strange occupant of the Davie office.

"One day, to my surprise, I found the door unlocked and a man sitting within smoking. I told him I was looking for Davie, to which comment he replied: "You are not alone, by any means."

"I asked him if he was attending the office. He said:

"No, but I am interested here."

"In reply to another question he stated that he was not an officer's keeper, but he refused to answer any more questions relating to himself and I was unable to learn the nature of his business. He was willing to give me all the information in his possession regarding Davie."

"He told me that Davie's cousin came to the office daily to get the broker's small, but said he didn't think the cousin knew or wanted to know where Davie was at the time. I asked him what the cousin did with the mail, and he replied that it was taken to the Davie house in Brookline."

A back rest for an invalid, which will be found comfortable for one confined to bed, is made of a wide board, well padded and shipped into a cretonne pillow case.

CROCKET LIBEL CASE HAS BEGUN

Amazing Evidence of Witness

Editor Says He Passed Alleged Libel, Not Knowing Writer

Other Gleaner Employes Have No Knowledge of Author of Attack on R. W. McLellan—G. B. Fraser, of Chatham, Swears Frederickton Paper's Charge is False.

MONK'S GRIEVANCE

Complains of Commander Roper's Remark—Sir Wilfrid Holds That Civil Service Employes Must Bear Attacks in Silence.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Conmee Seeks Legislation to Prevent Railway Employes Losing Vote

Frederickton, N. B., Dec. 7.—(Special)—The principal feature of the evidence given today in the original libel case against James H. Crockett, managing director of the Gleaner, was a contradiction with regard to the authorship of that newspaper. Herbert L. Coulthard, who swore this morning that he had been editor since March 1909, when recalled this afternoon stated he had written practically no editorials during the past three months, on account of press of other work. Frederick Emmus, linotype operator, swore that the accused at times brought editorial matter into the composing room every day. Editor Coulthard, at the time of the adjournment this afternoon, was asked to go through the Gleaner files of the past three months and point out the editorials which he had written. When the case is resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow he will have an opportunity of doing so. Six of the employes of the Gleaner were in the stand today, but none could definitely define the duties of the managing director or tell what he did. It is evident that the defence is attempting to make the prosecution prove the prisoner's liability, although it is admitted as the managing director of the Gleaner. The witnesses examined this afternoon were George Haviland, head setter; Wm. Turvey, foreman, and J. Alex. Crockett, Gleaner manager, all members of the Gleaner staff. None could throw light on the authorship of the alleged libellous article or define the duties of the managing director. P. J. O'Rourke, local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Miss Sivewright, Western Union operator, were called. Their evidence went to show that the telegram alleged by the Gleaner to have been forged by R. W. McLellan, was sent to the latter by G. B. Fraser of Chatham, registrar of notaries for Northumberland. Copies of the telegrams that were produced and put in evidence. Telegrams Weren't Forgeries G. B. Fraser went on the stand and told of receiving a telegram from R. W. McLellan inquiring if the statement published in the Gleaner to the effect that the minutes of the proceedings in the Richards will case were missing. Witness had answered by telegram, to the effect that the statement was not correct. On the following day H. F. McLeod had called witness by long distance telephone and asked him if he had written a telegram to McLellan. Witness had replied that he had. The line was working badly, and McLeod's words were indistinct. Witness understood him to ask if he had signed or authorized anyone to send a telegram, a letter that had appeared in the Gleaner. Witness replied he had not. When the witness saw what purported to be an account of his statement over the telephone to the effect that he had written a telegram to McLellan, he was more than surprised, and did not understand it. Witness stated further that Richards' will was on file in his office, and the minutes of the proceedings in the Richards will case was in the office of Mr. Willison, clerk of the peace, Newcastle. J. D. Black and H. L. Coulthard were recalled and Fred Emmus was put on the stand. Black swore that McLellan's letter to James H. Crockett was not published in the Gleaner, because James H. Crockett was away from home when it was received. The evidence of others was as given before. The witnesses examined this morning were J. Douglas Black, city editor of the Gleaner, and H. L. Coulthard. The object of calling them was to prove the authorship of the article which appeared in the Gleaner of November 25, accusing McLellan with having forged the name of G. B. Fraser of Chatham to a telegram. Neither Black nor Coulthard was able to tell who wrote the article, although Coulthard said that it passed through his hands. He said it was written with pencil and it might have been in the handwriting of James H. Crockett. He created some surprise by swearing that he had been editor of the Gleaner since March, 1909, having been appointed by J. H. Crockett. The defendant's counsel cited the ruling of a Judge White in the Free Speech case in objecting to admission of statements published in the Gleaner previous to publication of the libel complained of, but the court decided against him. The case will be resumed this afternoon. A. J. Gregory, K.C., appears for the prosecution, and Recorder Baxter for the defendant. Dominion L. O. L. Officers. Acting Grand Master George E. Day and N. J. Morrison and secretary, of Dominion L. O. L., No. 191, have installed the following officers: H. Sellen, W. M.; W. Stanley, D. M.; J. T. Gibbs, Chaplain; W. H. Nickerson, rec. sec.; G. Chase, fin. sec.; Geo. T. Corbett, W. Williams, lecturer; J. M. Hamden, D. C. H. Kilpatrick, Jr., I. G. R. Stackhouse, O. G. The committee members are: J. McCollum, (chairman), H. C. Green, G. Hamilton, H. McFarlane, secretary; H. Kilpatrick, Sr., (chairman), S. Perry, J. Jones; trustees: R. A. C. Brown, G. Kierstead, H. Kilpatrick. The auditors will be appointed at the next meeting. The retiring treasurer, T. Corbett, has been made an honorary member in recognition of his long and faithful service. A substantial gain both financially and numerically was reported during the term, and three applications have been received.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

A HOLE IN THE SKY

By George S. Boutwell

From his two-days' speech, as one of the "managers" up on the part of the house of representatives at the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, April 22 and 23, 1868.

The contest which the house of representatives carries on at your bar is a contest in defence of the constitutional rights of the congress of the United States, representing the people of the United States, against the arbitrary, unjust, illegal claims of the executive.

This is the old contest of Europe revived in America. England, France and Spain have each been the theatre of this strife. In France and Spain the executive triumphed. In England the people were victorious. The people of France gradually but slowly regain their rights. But even yet there is no freedom of the legislative will; the emperor is supreme.

Spain is wholly unregenerated. England alone has a free parliament and a government of law emanating from the enfranchised people. These laws are everywhere executed, and a sovereign who should willfully interpose any obstacle would be dethroned without delay. In England the law is more mighty than the king. In America a president claims to be mightier than the law.

Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the southern cross, there is a vast space which the uneducated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man with the aid of the powers of the telescope has been unable to discover nebulae or asteroid or comet or planet or star or sun. In that dreary, cold, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidences of creation elsewhere, the Great Author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was the beginning. If this earth were capable of the sentiments and emotions of justice and virtue, which in human mortal beings are the evidences and the pledge of our divine origin and immortal destiny, it would heave and throb with the energy of the elemental forces of nature, and project this enemy of two races of men into that vast region, there forever to exist in a solitude, eternal as life, or as the absence of life, emblematic of, if not really that "outer darkness" of which the Savior of man spoke in warning to those who are the enemies of themselves, of their race, and of their God.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

It has been said by those who have investigated the matter carefully that, although at the age of 45 fully 80 per cent of men are established in whatever pursuit they follow and are in receipt of incomes in excess of their expenditure, at the age of 60 it has been found that 95 per cent are dependent upon their daily earnings, or upon their children for support. Many, no doubt, read the despatch from Detroit which recently appeared in the Canadian papers, and which described the condition of a man who but a little more than forty years ago was a "financial power" in that city, who had a "palatial home" on one of the most fashionable thoroughfares, entertained lavishly, and was prepared to pay homage. But the fates were against him. He suffered serious financial losses, and when he began to go down hill he found it was properly deserved for the occasion. His friends deserted him like rats from a sinking ship, and now at 80 years of age, after his day's labor, he wanders his way to the city with the bent, broken down old men who have influence enough to have their names on the city's pay roll.

The moral is that out of your abundance something should be laid aside for declining years, and invested where thieves cannot reach it, and where you cannot be deprived of it in any possible way. This means is afforded you under the Canadian Government Annuities Act which the parliament of Canada passed in the session 1908, and which received the unanimous support of both sides of the house.

You may get all information by applying at the post office, or by addressing the superintendent of annuities, Ottawa.

THE APPLE MARKET

(Vancouver World.)

The Spokane Spokesman-Review is turning to the apple for relief from the cost of living. President Elliott, in his opening address at the Spokane Apple Show said some things which seem to have sent the thoughts of our contemporary in the direction just indicated. It says: "The apple, as Mr. Elliott points out, is no mere luxury. It is a necessity. It is a valuable food. If it were grown and used twice as much as it is the cost of living would be lessened and health and comfort greatly increased. It compares favorably with bread in the amount of nutritive material it contains, and exceeds beef over three times in the amount of energy that equal portions of each provide."

"There is no danger of the production of apples exceeding the demand. The difficulty is to raise apples enough. In 1888, when the United States had about 75,000,000 900 people they produced 60,453,000 barrels of apples, but in 1909 the 90,000,000 Americans raised only 22,735,000 barrels of ap-

ples. There certainly are fortunes in plenty awaiting every grower of apples who possesses the qualification for success as an orchardist and selects the proper place for growing apples.

"In this direction lies one of the solutions for the increased expense of civilization. It consists in the production of more food, including apples. This in turn suggests a remedy for the drift to the cities, which consists in the return of the non-producers to the farm and the orchard. But, as President Elliott demonstrates, the orchardist and the farmer must mend their rural roads. So long as it costs ten cents a box to haul apples five miles from the orchard to the railway and only 48 to haul it nearly 3,000 miles by railway to the Atlantic, so long the western grower is not going to receive all that he earns."

To keep blue clothes from fading, try adding bluing to the starch. They will retain their color better than if put in the bluing water and then starched.

RECORD LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM BATHURST THIS YEAR

Last Steamer Sailed Saturday for England; Outlook Good for Big Pulp and Paper Mill Soon.

Bathurst, N. B., Dec. 3.—The steamer Yoruba, 1,913 tons, Capt. B. R. Shelton, sailed from this port today carrying away to the English market 1,070 standard of deals.

The sailing of this vessel creates a record for late shipments from this port, and goes to show the possibilities of full shipments from the northern section of New Brunswick.

This year has been a record year for lumber shipments from Bathurst and everything now points to even greater activity in lumber shipments for next year.

The work of dredging the harbor will be vigorously prosecuted next year. The work already accomplished this summer has had the effect of drawing the attention of capitalists to the development of the vast resources of this county. Last week engineers were at work locating sites for the construction of a vast pulp and paper mill here, and indications point to the early establishment of such an industry in the neighborhood.

FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL

Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, admiral of the fleet. He is confident that aeroplanes will be useful in naval warfare.

AMONG THE CANADIANS WHO WON IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

Hamar Greenwood, the Liberal who may win a knighthood by gaining a seat in Sunderland. He is a Canadian.

W. M. Aitken, the young Montreal millionaire, who won a seat for the Unionists at Ashton-under-Lyne.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, who held Gravesend for the Unionists.

Joseph Martin, the former Premier of British Columbia, elected in St. Pancras district.

Subscription Rates

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Important Notice

All communications must be sent by post to the Editor of the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements take the rate of the paper, each insertion 11.50 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Authorized Agent

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.

Wm. Somerville

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 10, 1910

MR. KIPLING IN POLITICS

Mr. Rudyard Kipling made, at Brighton the other day, what is described by a London journal as "an engaging defence of the hereditary principle in British affairs."

He recalled the place of heredity in the old Anglo-Saxon constitution and in the civic life of England; and then he said:

"They knew that the son of a picked man? If he is any good at all, is often very valuable equipped with the results of his father's experience and observations which he has absorbed unobtrusively in his youth, precisely as the son of a Thames pilot picks up marks and soundings."

In essence, the House of Lords is what it was from the first—a body of democratic aristocrats chosen after trial and observation out of an aristocratic democracy to guard the permanent life of the nation—that inner political life of the race which is very little affected by legislation."

This is begging the question with a vengeance. By choosing the House of Lords on the hereditary plan there is no escape from a certain percentage of useless and feeble members thereof; and, according to Lord Rosebery and some other well informed judges of the upper chamber, this percentage in the present House of Lords has been exceedingly great.

Mr. Kipling comes late to the defence of ideas already deserted by the leading men of his own party.

His logic is astonishing, as is often the case when a poet gets into politics. He assumes, to begin with, that the Lords are "picked men." There is no ground for any assumption of that sort, and many proofs on the other hand that it is ungrounded. Again he says that the House of Lords is now as it always was, "a body of democratic aristocrats, chosen after trial and observation out of an aristocratic democracy."

Do the people of England believe it? Evidently not. And since they do not, Mr. Kipling fights in vain in support of his prejudices and those of a minority who are of his opinion. As an opponent of the present government and all its works it seems impossible for Mr. Kipling to get it into his head that Great Britain cannot have representative government so long as the Conservative House of Lords can nullify measures after measure passed by a Liberal House of Commons.

His weakness is that of many on his own side of politics, who believe the present arrangement is all right, but who would be horrified if they were told that it would be all right if a Liberal House of Lords should have power to nullify measure after measure sent up by a Conservative House of Commons attempting to give effect to the views of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Balfour, and Lord Milner, and many another by whose lightest word Mr. Kipling and his friends are ready to swear.

Even with some poets and true patriots like Mr. Kipling it makes all the difference in the world when the shoe is on the other foot.

MAYOR FRINK'S VIEWS

Mayor Frink was unable to attend Monday's meeting of the Board of Trade, having a Council meeting on his hands, but he addressed to President Estabrook a letter in regard to harbor matters which deserves the careful attention of every taxpayer, and, not only that, but the sympathetic and energetic attention of the Board of Trade.

The Mayor points out that as the Dominion government is now engaged in wharf building on the West Side, has already built one wharf and is about to build others, there is a divided ownership and control

of water frontage and harbor facilities which is undesirable, and which may give renewed power to arguments in favor of a harbor commission for the West Side at least. The Mayor repeats to the Board of Trade the statement he made at the last meeting of the Council, namely, that the time has arrived when the city should make advances to the Dominion government, through the Minister of Public Works, asking the Federal authorities to buy the West Side deep water terminal at cost, that the Federal government should proceed with development there and should administer the property. The Mayor well says that the Council would then have more time to devote to purely civic affairs, and he points out also that, as the questions of transportation which are involved are national in character, it would be well to have them dealt with by Federal officials qualified by training for such work. The Mayor does not forget to propose that the money received from the Federal government for the harbor property should be applied to the reduction of the general debt of the city—a most important point from which public attention never should be diverted.

When a harbor commission was proposed a year or two ago it was suggested that the revenue from the property was then too small to pay the necessary interest charges unless the wharfage dues were considerably increased, and that any such increase might militate against the port in the eyes of the shipping interests. The revenues from harbor property are rapidly increasing, and some readjustment of the charges is also possible. It might now be possible to derive income enough to pay interest on bonds covering a fair price for the property which the city has created. The question is a large one, and of grave importance. It may be hoped that the Board of Trade will give it close attention. So, also, should the whole body of citizens.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. T. H. Estabrook has been a progressive, energetic, and efficient president of the Board of Trade and during his term of office that body has gained in size and what is better, in force. It is a matter for public congratulation that Mr. Estabrook has been re-elected. His address of Monday presented several highly important subjects for the board's consideration, notably street betterment, the Atlantic mail subsidy, the question of subsidies for a shipbuilding plant, and the necessity for an enlightened immigration policy for New Brunswick. Nova Scotia has such a policy in operation. All of these questions touch St. John near the heart. They have to do with its expansion as a port and its improvement as a place of residence and for investment. If they are happily solved Greater St. John will come the sooner, and Better St. John as well. Earnest members of the Board of Trade will seek to recognize the merit of Mr. Estabrook's remarks, and to get the need for giving them fruitful attention.

THE MARKET REPORT

Aldermen Jones, Hayes, and Wigmore have shown a commendable measure of courage in their report on conditions in the country market, and, though their opinions and recommendations are more moderate than the evidence warranted, the Council, by straightforward and decisive action on the report, may well end the disgraceful state of affairs revealed by the investigation.

Ald. Potts and Vanvart, Director Wisely and the market clerk ought to be removed from all official contact with the market at once, and the committee see this and say so. The Council will surely be independent and plucky enough to act with vigor now that the committee has given a healthful lead, and if the Council's action should be somewhat more radical than the report itself the public would be the better satisfied. The long and short of it is that the market must be cleaned out. The men responsible are known. They should go—all of them.

Director Wisely is, as he has long been, a weak official, ready to save himself trouble by doing or neglecting to do this thing or that at the suggestion, direct or indirect, of men who held his official life in their hands. It is to the shame of such men that he has been allowed, if not encouraged or directed, to conduct his business as he has done.

A motion to clean out the market, and to retire Ald. Vanvart and Potts from all connection with it in any capacity, ought to go through the Council without respectable opposition. A clear-cut resolution to this effect should be presented at the next meeting, and every member's vote should be recorded. All attempts to confuse the issue should be suppressed. The aldermen who want decent conditions ought to be ready to vote for them. The honor and reputation of the Council are in the balance. The public interest is at stake. Also, it is to be remembered that, ever since the investigation was begun, men who were being exposed by the evidence have been bluffing and threatening, have been asserting that the Council would not dare to take any such action as the evidence seemed to render necessary. After the next Council meeting we shall know what all this talk amounted to.

The suggestion of President Felt that the tariff be based on the difference in cost of production in America and in Europe, comes in for much criticism from different sources. A writer in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly shows the absurdity of the plan, and attempts to prove that, so far from it being a true principle of protection and a solution of the tariff question as it has been hailed, it is worthless. There can be no doubt of its worthlessness. When protection was first introduced it was for the benefit of infant industries. This new principle completely abandons that idea, and takes for granted that the conditions of living

in the United States will remain permanently higher than in other countries; the tariff commission will ascertain the difference of cost that they may regulate the tariff accordingly.

The effect of protection has been to increase the cost of living, and now the tariff is to be applied to make sure that the increase will be permanent. There will be some advantages in a tariff so regulated. We shall now hear nothing more of the foolish theory that the foreigner pays the tax, and the consumer will know exactly how much he is contributing for the luxury of having a certain article manufactured in his own country.

The higher the expenses of an American producer, the greater the excess of the expenses incurred by him over those incurred by a foreign competitor, the higher the duty. If the difference in cost is great the duty is to be high; if the difference is small the duty is to be low. Automatically the duty goes up in proportion as the American cost is large. If the article is tea in South Carolina, for example, ascertain how much more expensive it is to grow the tea and prepare the leaves than in Ceylon, and put on a duty high enough to offset it. If it is hemp in Kentucky, ascertain how much more expensive it is to grow it there than in Russia, and equalize conditions with a high duty. Make the duty high enough—and on this principle you must make the duty high enough—and anything in the world can be produced, no matter how unsuited the conditions are for efficient and economical production.

Senator Aldrich would not shrink at giving universal and unlimited protection. In a speech in Congress last year he said: "If it costs ten cents to produce a razor in Germany and twenty cents in the United States, it will require 100 per cent duty to equalize the conditions in the two countries." As far as I am concerned I shall have no hesitancy in voting for a duty which will equalize conditions. If it was necessary to equalize the conditions and to give the American producer a fair chance for competition, other things being equal, of course, I would vote for 300 per cent as quickly as I would for fifty."

The thing taken for granted here runs counter to the universal teachings of economists, that is, that the production of a thing within a country is in itself disadvantageous. In a country with the great natural advantages of the United States the industries will be of necessity diversified. But whether an aided industry is a benefit or not depends entirely upon its capacity of becoming ultimately legitimate and profitable. That is, it depends upon its ultimate capacity of standing alone. The true aim of protection is to make itself unnecessary. The best form of protection is a direct bonus such as Canada has given to her steel industries. Then there is no doubt as to the purpose or the amount. But when protection turns capital and labor into directions and industries that are not self-sustaining and do not hope to become independent, the result is wasted capital and labor, and the people of the country are compelled to be satisfied with fewer products than they could otherwise have afforded had they been permitted to purchase these where they could get them cheapest. In that case, protection, instead of improving the industries of a country, multiplies the leeches upon industry.

The protectionist has reason to complain today like the ancient Psalmist: "How are they increased that trouble me!" The general hostile interest of the people in the tariff, the abundant discussion of every phase of the subject, have rendered it impossible for tariffs to be levied in the fashion of the balmy days of old upon the suggestion of each knight of manufacturers engaged upon any particular branch. So now in the last ditch of the position they rally about the labor cost of production, and this is keenly criticized. The indications are for some sort of compromise all round. The country will never see again the extreme, unreasonable and wholly unjustifiable rates of former days.

One of the reasons why the Lloyd-George budget is difficult to fight in Great Britain is that the business of the country has been reviving rapidly during the last few years. In that revival there is to be found, doubtless, one of Mr. Balfour's reasons for abandoning protection as a slogan in the present campaign. Lord Welby, as the Toronto Globe notes, has been collecting some figures showing how far Mr. Chamberlain was from the mark when he engaged in the approaching stagnation and ruin of British trade. Lord Welby shows that Mr. Chamberlain is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, the Globe says:

The exports in 1902, the year preceding Mr. Chamberlain's jeremiads, were \$283,000,000. Lord Welby says they will exceed \$420,000,000 for 1910, or almost fifty per cent. of an increase. During this period the population has increased about seven or eight per cent. The increase in prices might account for some small part of the total, but the volume of exports has increased far more rapidly than the producing population. In this graphic way Lord Welby quotes Mr. Chamberlain's prophecy in detail and indicates the actual conditions:

"Cotton will go," said Mr. Chamberlain. Exports in 1902, \$72,000,000. Exports in 1909, \$93,000,000. (Thirty per cent. increase.)

"Wool is threatened," said Mr. Chamberlain. Exports in 1902, \$23,000,000. Exports in 1909, \$31,000,000. (Thirty-five per cent. increase.)

"Your iron trade is going," said Mr. Chamberlain. Exports in 1902, \$29,000,000. Exports in 1909, \$38,000,000. (Thirty-one per cent. increase.)

"I may add," writes Lord Welby, "that at the present rate of progress the increase in 1910 will greatly exceed these percentages. Do they prove that our

trade is stagnant, that our chief industries are 'going,' and does practical experience in 1909-10 confirm the prophecies and conclusions of Mr. Chamberlain in 1903?"

In the face of these figures, which indicate that the motherland's trade is amazingly buoyant, there was shrewd judgment in Mr. Balfour's decision to put the Home Rule bogey to the front and place protection among the reserves till a more convenient season.

THE SCIENTIST AND IMMORTALITY

The beginnings of things evade us; their end evades us also. We see only the middle, and the most keen-eyed historian can tell only of the little he sees and knows—and that is little indeed. Pinned out upon the garish world stage from the boom of night, for better or for worse—with more or less of self-consciousness—we perform our part and then go back whence we came. Night swallows us up and reclaims it own. Some-what like this we might express the pessimistic conclusion of that aged inventor, Thomas A. Edison, in an interview a day or two ago. "I am not an atheist," he said, "never have been, never said I was. I believe in a supreme intelligence; but I have grave doubts as to whether you and I and all the other good folks of this earth are going to be aroused from our graves to go to some beautiful, shining place up aloft. I don't see it, don't understand it, and neither do these ministers of fashionable churches; they don't say what they think. They tell me I am going straight to hell. Maybe I am, but I'll take my chances with the fashionable ministers, and if there be such a spot as heaven I'll get there first—799, even before Dr. Aked."

Edison knows nothing about it, and he doesn't profess to know. Probably he does not intend to give offence to any whose faith is greater than his own, or of a different sort. In the full clutch of circumstances he has played the man, at least, and all his great genius has been devoted to bringing about, in his own way, that reign of felicity which in the opinion of many is to be postponed until a future life. Edison has acted as if time is the only little bit of eternity that belongs to man, and he has filled that time with the most phenomenal activity. So if night swallows him up and reclaims her own, no power short of Omnipotence can take away the work he has done. That work has brought about moral and social transformations, rapid, wonderful and beneficent, in the mechanical and physical world. It has also advanced the kingdom of man into the unevangelized territory of trade, commerce and industry—a mission quite vital while he has built up the industrial side of Christianity.

The question of the future has ever been a favorite one with the scientist. He has always been ready, modestly and eagerly, to advance his opinion on the subject, and of all subjects it is the one on which his opinion is sure to be of least value. The continued work of peering and botanizing, weighing, testing, measuring and proving, renders his opinion utterly worthless upon a question where the first essential for vision is the absence of those very qualities which give authority and distinction in science. The question is not one of testimony, to be judged on the established principles of evidence. The only evidence open to science, if evidence it may be called, is found by an analysis of the enormous and unavailing mass of "Spiritism," "Occultism," "Telepathy" and such like. That evidence, cautious men will be very reluctant to admit. It is so contaminated by fraud, charlatanism, credulity and hysterics that one's natural inclination is to pass it by on the other side as far as the width of the road will allow.

On the other hand the scientist will hesitate about accepting the evidence of religion. The joys of heaven have been painted in forms most attractive and colors most ravishing, the picture of hell with its lurid torments has been drawn by the hand of the world's most transcendent geniuses. It is true that the results have been meagre upon man's conduct. Neither has it been convincing to the intellect in spite of the dogmatic certainty of the preacher and the eagerness of the theologian to go into particulars. The great multitude, even when they assent to the truth of the doctrine, live as though it were non-existent, while even many of the most orthodox concede that the exploitation of a material heaven and a material hell has been a mistake. The average man, even when he is convinced that some sort of future life is assured for all, has concluded to wait until that life is reached before beginning any very strenuous effort to determine its character.

But all that Christianity has done in the interests of civilization—curbing the strong, strengthening the weak, binding together the nations through a common sympathy—all this is as nothing compared with the great consolation it has offered to humanity. It is a remarkable fact that those who have withstood evil in the great crises of history have done so under two inspirations; one, the firm belief in the actual spiritual presence of the Saviour and the bright memory of His words and deeds; the other, a hope, a faith, a looking forward to a time after death when they shall enter more fully into a just and righteous life. And while men will always receive with languid indifference the gospel of a deliverance from hell, they will always listen with deepening gratification and enthusiasm to the Prophet who in the fulness of time proclaimed as good news, the coming of the kingdom of heaven to earth as a reign of righteousness, mercy and truth. Men are finding life, rich, glorious and satisfying in spending it to bring about the highest good of all, and this attitude enables them to maintain a calm and cheerful mood in the presence of death, being persuaded that in whatever form they may survive they will continue to serve the highest ends of existence to which life's work was devoted.

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PRESIDENT TAFT DEALS WITH IMPERIAL TOPICS

Annual Message Presented to Congress Yesterday—Is Hopeful of a Fair Reciprocity Treaty With Canada—Urges Tariff Board for United States—Recommends a Federal Bureau of Health.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The message of President Taft to Congress was delivered this afternoon. Silent portions of the address are here given:—

The new tariff law, in section 2 respecting the maximum and minimum tariffs of the United States, which provides a trade arrangement which offers the prospect of a freer interchange for the products of the United States and of Canada. The conference was adjourned at 11 o'clock in Washington in January when it is hoped that the aspirations of both Governments for a mutually advantageous measure of reciprocity will be realized.

The time in which the tariff was prepared was so short as to make it impossible for the Congress and its experts to acquire the information necessary to make a full and complete study of the tariff. In order to avoid criticism of this kind in the future and for the purpose of more nearly conforming to the party promise, Congress at its last session made provision for a request for the continuation of a board of experts to study the tariff of the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff bill and authorized that board to expend the money appropriated under my direction for the ascertainment of the cost of production at home and abroad of the various articles included in the schedules of the tariff. The tariff board thus appointed and authorized has been diligent in preparing itself for the necessary investigations. The hope of those who have advocated the use of this board for tariff purposes is that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question. It is to be determined by experts of long training and accurate knowledge. The halt in business and the shock to business, due to the announcement of the tariff bill, will be avoided by treating the schedules one by one as occasion shall arise for a change in the rates of each, and only after a report upon the question of the tariff board competent to make such a change is likely that the board will be able to make a report during the present session of Congress on any of the schedules, because a proper examination involves a deal of care; but I hope to be able at the opening of the new Congress, or at least during the session of that Congress, to make a report upon the tariff board to those schedules of the tariff which I think may be most important.

The carrying out of this plan, of course, involves the full cooperation of Congress in limiting the jurisdiction of tariff matters to one schedule at a time, because a proposed amendment to a tariff bill to involve complete consideration of all the schedules and another revision than we shall only report the bill from which the business has been removed. The tariff board has suffered most grievously by stagnation and uncertainty, pending a re-arrangement of a law affecting all business directly, and the effect of which will be to limit the jurisdiction of tariff matters to one schedule at a time, because a proposed amendment to a tariff bill to involve complete consideration of all the schedules and another revision than we shall only report the bill from which the business has been removed. The tariff board has suffered most grievously by stagnation and uncertainty, pending a re-arrangement of a law affecting all business directly, and the effect of which will be to limit the jurisdiction of tariff matters to one schedule at a time, because a proposed amendment to a tariff bill to involve complete consideration of all the schedules and another revision than we shall only report the bill from which the business has been removed.

Marked advantages to the commerce of the United States were obtained through these tariff adjustments. Foreign nations are fully cognizant of the fact that under section 2 of the tariff act the President is required, whenever he is satisfied that the treatment accorded by the United States to any foreign country is not such as to entitle them to the benefits of the minimum tariff of the United States, to withdraw those benefits by proclamation giving ninety days' notice, after which the maximum tariff will apply to their dutiable products entering the United States. In its general operation this section of the tariff law has thus far proved a guarantee of uniform commercial peace, although there are, however, unfortunately instances where foreign governments deal arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable.

The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the Tariff Act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line. The reciprocity on the part of the Dominion Government was followed in October by the suggestion that it would be glad to have the negotiations, which had been temporarily suspended during the summer, resumed. In accordance with this suggestion the Secretary of State, by my direction, dispatched two representatives of the Department of State as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government. They were authorized to take such steps for formulating a reciprocal trade agreement as might be necessary and to receive and consider any propositions which the Dominion Government might care to submit.

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WIDOW SAVES EQUAL BANK OF CANADA \$50,000

Remarkable Exploit of Miss Elizabeth Smith of U. S. Treasury

IDENTIFIED CHARRED REMAINS OF MONEY

Sent to Santiago, Cuba, at Bank's Request, and After Three Weeks' Work Examining the Bills She Was Able to Tell to a Cent the Amount Damaged by the Fire.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The newspaper correspondents at Washington ordinarily expect to get little more than dry statistical stories out of the treasury department. But a little tale told there today of how one of the young women of the department saved \$50,000 for the Royal Bank of Canada by a hurried trip to Cuba verges on the romantic. Miss Elizabeth Smith is accounted one of the government's ablest experts in the identification of partly destroyed national bank notes. Not long ago the United States Treasurer McCaughey received a letter from the Royal Bank of Canada, telling about a fire that had taken place in one of its branch offices in Cuba. The fire had destroyed or almost destroyed, so the letter ran, a large sum of money in American bank notes, which were in the safe of the bank. The charred notes were in such a condition that they were sent back to the United States, they would probably fall to pieces. The bank wanted to know whether it would be possible for the treasury to send one of its experts to Cuba, there to examine and identify the money and supervise its shipment back to Washington.

The rule of the treasury department is to keep money to be sent to Washington for redemption, but in view of the circumstances in this case Treasurer McCaughey agreed to accede to the wishes of the bank. The officers of the Royal Bank agreed to send one of their employees to the bank to examine the money and supervise its shipment back to Washington. The rule of the treasury department is to keep money to be sent to Washington for redemption, but in view of the circumstances in this case Treasurer McCaughey agreed to accede to the wishes of the bank. The officers of the Royal Bank agreed to send one of their employees to the bank to examine the money and supervise its shipment back to Washington.

Mr. Clinch's party had to abandon their search for the money in the morning. They found that the caribou stages had shed their antlers very early this year and that some of the big moose had also shed their antlers. The air was very wet. In many places the party traveled in snow which was heavy and damp and did not enough to reach to the waist. He thought it would be a hard winter on game. It is already difficult to run deer and moose and deer on snowflakes. On Sunday he reports, the woods are filled with lumbermen out hunting. There are several cases of the killing of cow moose in the vicinity. In one instance a New York sportsman met a party of lumbermen watching a dead cow moose in a swamp. The sportsman had information with the surveyor-general.

Mr. Clinch's party came on several places where beaver ponds had been cleared out lately. He had no doubt that parties were at work trapping them. He will leave again in about a week to complete taking the motion pictures.

Crowds Attend Amherst Fair

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 6.—That the winter fair is growing in popularity is evidenced by the large crowds that came to Amherst for the afternoon session of the fair today. The fair is held at the Agricultural College. They held a reunion banquet this evening. The judging of beef cattle, swine and sheep was carried on all day and excited interest. The air in the building was crowded by young men from farming points all over the maritime provinces and the judges were kept busy answering inquiries. The annual meeting of the Maritime Beekeepers Association was held this afternoon and the following officers elected: Ingis C. Craig, Amherst, president; B. S. Baker, secretary-treasurer; director, W. W. Black, Amherst; J. I. Colville, New Brunswick; C. C. Chappell, Prince Edward Island, Theo. Ross. The following are the special awards: Class No. 24—Donald, by M. J. O'Brien, 1st prize; 2nd prize, by J. I. Colville. Shorthorn animal of any age, to be won three times before becoming the property of the exhibitor. No animal shall win more than one cup. Won in 1909 by C. A. Archibald. Champion sheep in class 4, 13 entries. Silver cup donated by Hon. Wm. Pugsley for best animal of any age in class 4, to be won three times before becoming the property of the exhibitor. No animal shall win more than one cup. Won in 1907 by W. W. Black. Won in 1909 by W. W. Black. Won in 1908 by W. W. Black. Won in 1906 by Fowler Bros. and this year by W. W. Black, who are the owner of both the Borden and Pugsley cups. At the evening meeting Hon. Mr. Richardson, commissioner of agriculture from Prince Edward Island, presided, and interesting addresses were given by J. D. Drummond from the experimental farm, Ottawa, on dairy cattle; by Prof. Cummings on the conservation of our natural resources; and by W. R. Elliott on beef cattle. Hon. Senator Ross and Rev. Father Goutier, of P. E. Island. The educational value of the show is becoming more and more evident and large numbers of men in other walks of life are attending the meetings and following the lectures with keen interest. To put vegetables to cook in too hot water destroys their flavor.

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