

# INCREASE IN BUILDING IN CITY IN 1911

Number of Permits Not So Large, But Value Was Greater.

The report of the building inspector for 1911, presented to the common council yesterday afternoon, showed an increase in the amount of building for last year over 1910 although the number of permits issued was not quite so large. The value of buildings for which permits were issued was \$72,700, as compared with \$52,474 in 1910, an increase of \$20,226.

The class of buildings were divided as follows:

Wood	\$270,700
Brick	298,000

Total number of permits issued, 1,672, 170. The number of permits issued in 1911 was 136, of which 121 were for wood and 15 for brick.

The insurance on the buildings as estimated by the inspector was \$780,050 and loss \$13,483.

# MONCTON HOT AFTER SUGAR REFINERY

Civic Delegation Going to Halifax to Offer Inducements—Board of Trade to Give a Banquet to Minister of Railways.

Special to The Telegraph. Moncton, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the board of trade tonight the matter of offering inducements to the Acadia Sugar Refining Company to erect a refinery in Moncton to take the place of the burned Halifax refinery was discussed. The board decided to cooperate with the city council and appointed a committee, composed of C. P. Harris, W. F. Humphrey, A. C. Chapman and Hon. C. W. Robinson to accompany a delegation from the city council to interview the officials of the company with regard to concessions in case a refinery is built here.

The Moncton Tramways, Electricity & Gas Company submitted an offer to C. P. Harris, representative of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, to supply natural gas at 15 cents per thousand feet if the company rebuilds in Moncton.

The board of trade decided to tender a banquet to Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, in the near future, Hon. J. D. Hazen and other politicians being included among the guests.

# "OTTAWA A SCENE OF SHAME AND SURRENDER"

(Toronto Telegram, Can.) No leader in the wars of Canadian politics has ever abused himself and his government at the feet of a dominant church without attempting to rob the process of abasement in a holy and heroic pretence of statesmanship.

There was no heroic quality and no originality in the judicial policy of Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden when he shirked the Ne Temere issue. The Borden pose is an exact reproduction of the tactics of Sir Mackenzie Bowden, who carried the sword of pro-clerical legislation into Manitoba in 1895; of the pose of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he carried the fire and sword of pro-clerical legislation into Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905.

The tactics of Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden in the present Ne Temere issue are tactics that invite greater disasters than those tactics can ever avert. The Borden tactics have already set in partitioning the party's judicial in the way that has led to disaster in the past. These tactics might have led to disaster on Tuesday morning if the bungling leadership of Laurier had not illustrated the helplessness of pulling Borden down in order to build Laurier up.

A leader who has been given the support of seventy-three out of Ontario's eighty-six members of parliament is credited with heroism when he disappoints the people who supported him with small but sufficient majority irrespective of Quebec.

There is no heroism in Mr. Borden's tactics. These tactics are the tactics of a skulker into the nearest law court with an issue which should be kept in parliament until it is settled by legislation, instead of being shirked by litigation.

# A TUBERCULAR MONUMENT.

According to Professor G. P. Merrill, head curator of geology at the National Museum, the Washington Monument, which stands on the banks of the Potomac River, Washington, is suffering from "tubercular ailment." According to a writer in Popular Mechanics, there is danger that the monument will materially shorten the monument's life. The action of the weather on the cement filling between form on the outer facing and a lime substance is causing out between the joints, causing disintegration. To cure this ailment and save the monument, Professor Merrill believes it will be necessary to shore up the monument and replace the defective filling with solid granite masonry.

The report of the commissioners of the Free Public Library, presented to the meeting of the common council yesterday afternoon, showed the affairs of the library to be in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts for the year amounted to \$5,536.57, while the expenditures were \$5,297.95.

VOL. LI.

# ASK MORE MONEY TO PROTECT FORESTS

Expenditure Now a Cent an Acre

Forestry Association Passes Sweeping Resolutions

Wants Government to Appoint Competent Officials Irrespective of Politics—Favors Establishment of Laboratory—Officers Elected.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Canadian Forestry Association concluded their thirteenth annual convention in the railway commission rooms of the house of commons this afternoon. The principal resolution asked from both federal and provincial governments is an increased expenditure on forest management in this country, deprecating the fact that less than a cent an acre was now expended on forest lands.

The association urged on the federal and provincial governments the necessity for investigating a system of examinations to test the qualifications of appointees and of making appointments permanent during good behavior, and that federal government appointments for this purpose should be placed in the hands of the civil service commission.

It was resolved to impress upon the government the necessity of maintaining in connection with the forestry branch an experimental laboratory for testing and investigating the physical and mechanical properties of wood, and for extending the possibilities of their use and for other purposes.

Against Export of Christmas Trees. The association deprecated the practice of exporting in large quantities Christmas trees of spruce, pine, balsam, and resinous deciduous trees to prevent their practice.

An executive committee to meet every three months was appointed, as follows: President, the vice-president, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Gordon C. Edwards, R. L. Campbell, G. W. Chown and Dr. B. E. Ferris.

The association reaffirmed its attitude in favor of the inspection of the public domain and the inclusion in forest reserves of lands unsuited for agriculture, or where the forests are required for the protection of watersheds, and urged on the federal and provincial governments the carrying out of such a policy at the earliest possible date.

The treasurer's report showed an expenditure during the year of \$80,000, and a balance on hand of over \$1,500. The fees from members for the year amounted to over \$2,000.

Honorary past president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; honorary president, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden; patron, the Governor-General; president, John Hendry, the vice-president, Hon. W. A. Charlton, M. P., Toronto; territorial vice-presidents, Ontario, Hon. Mr. Healey; Quebec, Hon. J. A. Allard; New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Fleming; Nova Scotia, Hon. George H. Murray; Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. A. Matheson; Manitoba, Hon. R. P. Roblin; Saskatchewan, Hon. E. Brown; British Columbia, Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Commissioner Black; McKenzie, F. D. Wilson; Keewatin, Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron; Ungava, the Archbishop of Montreal.

With an attendance equal to that of the earlier meetings and apparently undiminished interest, the Canadian Forestry Association convention was continued in the railway committee rooms of the house of commons here this morning. The feature of the morning session was a paper by Dr. Gifford Pinchot, of Washington, president of the United States Conservation Commission.

Dr. Pinchot dealt with "The Groundwork of a Forest Service." If progress was to be made in forest conservation the appointments of men for the work had to be based on political control, he said.

The speaker advocated sending the men from the office to the forests, and letting the forest men have a turn at office work. Hon. Martin Burchill, minister of agriculture, spoke briefly, congratulating Dr. Pinchot on his address. The work of forestry, he said, did not come within his portfolio, although it was more closely allied to agriculture than patents and copyrights.

E. Stewart. A paper, Aims and Objects of the Canadian Forestry Association, was read by E. Stewart, F. E. Superintendent of forestry, department of the interior, Canada, and past president of the Canadian Forestry Association, Toronto.

It is pointed out that the objects of the association were first educative and second advisory, beyond this the founders of the association never intended that it would go to further than this it would be necessary to amend the constitution. The association should not undertake administrative work. The association has no more right to enter into the administrative field than the Fruit Growers Association or any other like society. In the next place the association would impair its influence if it engaged in controversial projects. It is continued on page 8, fifth column.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912

# CHURCHILL SPEAKS IN BELFAST WITHOUT RIOT

Mixed Reception Accorded Him Leaves City Two Hours Before Schedule

Authorities, Fearing Trouble, Request Him to Depart Secretly—Outlines Home Rule Bill in Downpour of Rain—Both Factions Out in Force, But No Clash Occurred.

Special to The Telegraph. Belfast, N. S., Feb. 8.—The city council of Belfast is now considering a bill which they propose asking the legislature to pass, the purpose of which is to make it impossible for the Belfast Electric Tramway Company to merge with any other corporation. The council had the bill up tonight, and they adjourned to resume its consideration tomorrow.

Its main provisions are that the present eight per cent dividend be allowed to continue until the end of the year, but after that four per cent on the capital be set aside for extensions. This would amount to \$56,000 a year.

Any balance on earnings after the eight per cent dividend and four per cent extensions is to be divided equally between the city and the company. This would amount this year to \$21,000 for the city, in addition to the percentage on earnings now paid in civic taxes.

The idea of the alderman is to make further issue of capital for extensions impossible, the \$56,000 a year for that purpose making this unnecessary.

An inducement to the company to agree to this legislation the council proposes to give them a ten year extension of their present city lighting contract at the present prices.

A proposal for an amalgamation with another company may come before the council on Monday. If the city council's proposition passes unanimously at tomorrow's meeting it may have some effect on the amalgamation at that time.

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# HALIFAX WOULD CURB STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Proposal Debated in City Council to Limit Dividends to Eight Per Cent., Prevent Merger With Another Corporation, a Portion of Surplus Earnings to Be Devoted to Extensions, and a Larger Share to Go to the City—Would Prohibit Any Increase in Capital Stock.

Special to The Telegraph. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8.—The city council of Halifax is now considering a bill which they propose asking the legislature to pass, the purpose of which is to make it impossible for the Halifax Electric Tramway Company to merge with any other corporation. The council had the bill up tonight, and they adjourned to resume its consideration tomorrow.

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# ARBITRATION TREATIES UP IN U.S. SENATE

Senator Works Sees Little in the Convention to Avert War, But Favors It as a Step in Interests of Peace.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The ratification of the pending arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, though "lame and impotent" as an obligation to peacefully settle disputes, "was urged before the senate today by Senator Works of California. He declared that if the representatives of the three great powers had intended to exclude from the terms of the agreement every dispute that a nation was likely to go to war about, they could not have done it more effectually.

"Questions of national honor, so called, are not the proper subject of arbitration," he said. "The arbitration treaties are commendable, and as such I support them, as a means of settling disputes between nations in a way to avoid war they are almost wholly without force or merit."

Senator Works said that the United States government was puffed up with the power and the wealth and consumed with the lust for more power and greater wealth. He declared that the government was not to be satisfied with the attainment of peace, and save millions of dollars of unnecessary expense by surrendering the additional territory of the Philippines, acquired by little better than a sham naval battle followed by a course of deceit and intrigue.

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# TO INVESTIGATE RAILWAY RATES IN THE WEST

Railway Commission Will Inquire Into Charge That They Are 78 Per Cent. Higher Than in the East.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The investigation into western freight rates recently decided on by the Railway Commission as the result of long continued complaints, will have its first hearing in Ottawa on Tuesday next. It will then be adjourned for further hearing in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg.

The inquiry will be wide in scope and was decided on largely as a result of the activity of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which complained that the whole scale of rates in the prairie provinces was in excess of those charged in the east, almost 78 per cent, in fact.

# YUAN PLAYING DOUBLE GAME

Belief Now That Wily Premier Wants to Become Dictator in China.

Peking, Feb. 8.—A new view of the situation is now taken. It is believed in many quarters that Premier Yuan Shi Kai will possibly succeed in saving the throne after all.

The opinion is held here that the rebels should possess the power to compel the premier to act. The republicans' readiness to agree to a permanent armistice and also their willingness to grant to the court liberal concessions implies the belief that they themselves recognize their inability to capture Peking.

Should Yuan Shi Kai accede to the republican demands his own authority would terminate; he would be at the mercy of the republican leaders and the heretofore loyal army would divide between the republicans and the Manchus.

Yuan Shi Kai has encouraged his followers to make promises of abdication to the rebels and publicly arrange plans to this end, but he now repudiates them, declaring that the Empress Dowager authorized him only a week ago to enter into negotiations for a settlement. The actions of his adherents, therefore, he asserts, were not authorized and are not binding upon him.

Many are convinced that he is entreaching himself for a dictatorship, that he is wearing out the republicans and breaking the power of the throne, whose authority will be preserved only sufficiently to serve his ends.

# BRITISH RED CROSS NURSES AND DOCTORS TO CARE FOR TURKS

London, Feb. 8.—A British Red Cross mission consisting of four doctors and three nurses, is proceeding immediately to Tripoli to aid the Turkish sick and wounded. The mission will take a complete field hospital with it.

NO. 38

# TARIFF BOARD BILL PASSES COMMONS

TO ENSURE PURE SEED TO FARMERS

Canadian Growers' Association Favors Adoption of Stringent Regulations

Two Brands Only

"Elite" and "Registered" Only to Be Recognized—Favor Inspection of All Seeds and Seal Placed on Bags Before They Are Sent Out for Distribution by Wholesalers.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, Feb. 8.—By a vote of 104 to 32, the Tariff Board Bill was passed by the House of Commons tonight. The bill is designed to ensure pure seed to farmers by providing for the inspection of all seeds and the placing of a seal on bags before they are sent out for distribution by wholesalers.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 6.—Bishop Richardson announced at the close of the service in the cathedral last night that he had abandoned his intention of removing to St. John and would continue to reside here. He made the announcement in reply to a memorial from the cathedral congregation presented to him a few days ago and it has been well received by all classes in the community.

The petition of incorporation of the following companies were approved: New Brunswick & British Colonization Company Limited; Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company Limited; Standard Job Printing Company Limited; St. John River Dredging & Construction Company Limited.

The report of A. Hayward, the commissioner appointed to inquire into charges preferred by Herbert T. Oliver against H. W. Birmingham, highway commissioner of Carleton county, was received and referred to the attorney-general.

The provincial government met this morning with all the members present except Hon. Mr. Landry. Applications for charters from Searle & Tamson, Limited, J. Clark & Sons Limited, the Fredericton Real Estate Company and the Spring Hill Land Company were approved.

The new brick and stone station for the C. R. will be ready for occupancy next week. W. G. Clark has been appointed hospital trustee in place of Allan H. FitzGerald.

The directors of the Park Association last evening elected A. B. Kitchen president, D. McAllister, vice-president, E. Calder treasurer, J. D. Blais secretary.

The regular meeting of the board of education was held at the board's rooms yesterday afternoon. It was decided at the request of the school boards of Moncton and St. John that legislation will be asked at the coming session of the legislature to permit school districts to provide for medical inspection of the school children.

Charges against the liquor license inspector in Kent county that he has not been performing his duties, have been laid, and Hon. H. F. McLeod will investigate.

The resignation of W. A. Trueman as police magistrate for Dalhousie, and Fred. Keason, as judge of probate for the county of Victoria, have been received by the provincial government.

The city council last evening appointed the old board of assessors for the ensuing year. Alderman Guthrie, who was a delegate to Ottawa, said that from what he gathered in an interview with Hon. Frank Cochrane he was satisfied that the Valley Railway shops would be located in Fredericton.

At Keswick (C. G. Blenden in Chicago Post.) In mountain-girdled Keswick, once I sat Beneath the stars, discoursing with a man Who plaid beside him of a Highland clan.

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ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, Feb. 6.—On Tuesday evening a reception was held in the Baptist vestry in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Tins, in their first anniversary. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Stelling, after making an appropriate address, presented them in behalf of their friends, a purse of gold.

Three doctors attended me for two years and gave me all kinds of medicine but did me no good. My weight came down to only 80 pounds and everyone thought I was going to die.

Madame ANDREW STAFFORD. C. 35 Burke St., or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Of Interest to Women

EXCELLENT YEAR IS REPORTED Local Council of Women in Annual Session Tuesday

Officers Elected Mayor Speaks, and County Secretary, Dr. McNeil, Dr. Patterson, Mrs. MacNaughton and Others Heard—The Question of Juvenile Courts and Detention Homes.

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WESTMINSTER

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CASORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of that A. H. Pillsbury. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA THE OGDON COMPANY, NEW YORK, O.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience.

DR. BURDICK'S HANDSOMELY DECORATED DINNER SET. This is the Chance of a Lifetime. An Honest Proposition. All We Ask You to Sell is Only 12 Boxes at 25c a Box.

FREE—MAGNIFICENT PHONOGRAPH—FREE. This is the chance of a lifetime. An absolutely honest offer. Free—Magnificent Phonograph—Free.

OLD ARE Cartwright a War Tells Senate Spirit of the People Declares Governmenties Will Solve Problem of Poverty—Bill Way Employed Month Defeat

WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS HOME Are Disappointed With Attitude in Regard to Voters and Car Dis

J. NELSON FAGE MAYOR D Defeated Howard A Majority—The Co

INSIDED COMPO is a reliable Home remedy for COUGHS, Asthma, Br







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

E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager.

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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, Rose and the Maple Leaf forerunners.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

WHY THE HOLD-UP? If the government, or the I. C. R., which in this case amounts to the same thing, is preventing the extension of the St. John street railway into the county, it is time the public took a hand in the game through its representatives.

The street railway people say they are prepared to go ahead with their line, that they have contracts let for poles and ties, that they are ready to do certain preliminary work which cannot be done until they are permitted to cross on fair and reasonable terms, what is merely a spur of the Intercolonial.

If this be true—and it is not seriously disputed—the case is one the Railway Commission would settle in ten minutes—if it had jurisdiction over the I. C. R. And a case that is easy for the Railway Commission ought to be easy for the powers that be at Ottawa.

The crossing of a mere spur of the Intercolonial can present no problem serious enough to involve prolonged delay, yet there has been a long period of inaction for which the street railway management declares it is in no way responsible.

It is time some one cut the knot. Then if the street railway, after getting reasonable terms, declines to proceed, the city will have its own remedy.

As a matter of fact, once the street railway has begun to extend its lines, the experiment is likely to justify itself so abundantly that other extensions will follow in the season. The cars should run to the park as well as into the county, and now that the company professes its willingness to make the first extension, and says it has rails and other material in readiness, it should be given a chance to proceed with the preliminary work at once.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE Toronto sends up to the quiet stars a vigorous protest against the Puritan Sabbath. The law has been enforced against those pleasure-seekers who were endeavoring by Sunday sports to inject some color into the dull drab of existence in that city, and an eager revolt and protest followed from the law-breakers. Their words are strong and their tale is not one of little meaning. The problem that is raised is one which will become increasingly difficult with the growth of our cities.

Much of the future of this country depends on our Sabbath customs. The great cities today are sucking the life of the country districts, and turning out the following generations crushed and battered by the vacancy of labor, the lack of wholesome recreation and the fertility of struggle toward no rational end. The modern system of industry and transportation compel many to work on the Lord's Day. But the law can compel ordinary industry to be suspended within reasonable limits, and this is what is aimed at in the Canadian statute. To secure for all employees an opportunity for rest from labor for one-seventh of each week is a purpose in which all can unite. The monotony of the bench and the furrow, the dullness of toil which is so often pursued without the faith which in an earlier day furnished an agreeable background to life, must be varied with a day of rest.

But a day's rest from ordinary labor is an opportunity, not an achievement. How the day is to be spent is the next question. It is easy to unite all parties as to the need of a day of rest, but when the demon of exhausting toil is driven out, some good one must be invited to take its place. If not, we have the highest au-

thority for the belief that the last state will be worse than the first, for a room swept and garnished is but an invitation to the devil that is waiting to enter if good company is not being entertained. It is impossible that the church can have a monopoly of Sunday. The day is not made alone for the church or for religion; it is made for man. The question of what to do with the multitudes in a crowded city during the long hours of the Sabbath is becoming one of the most difficult problems of the age. To close the shops, stop the factories and open the churches is but to create the problem. It is inviting a day of debauchery, if negative methods only are pursued. A day of rest from toil does not ensure a moral people; it simply gives an opportunity for ethical upbuilding and the teaching of inspiring ideals. The great masses of the people are honest and have good intentions. They have grave recreation, and the full opportunities of the Sabbath demand many specialized agencies. Prohibitive and repressive methods may meet the need, and, on the other hand, they may misrepresent the Lord of the Sabbath. It is a condition that requires much tolerance and sympathy on the part of those who hold different views, but who desire that the country may develop a strong and sane ethical and moral life. That it may do so is the aim of all Sabbath and other laws and to the development of this life all parties should be able to unite. This country is becoming great in material success, and it is easy by a lack of vigilance and foresight to accompany it with spiritual poverty. To prevent this, many must sacrifice both leisure and pleasure on the Sabbath day.

THE TWENTY GREATEST Several men noted in the republic of letters, art, and finance, have been among themselves recently by preparing lists of the twenty greatest men in history. Mr. Carnegie has prepared a list, most of whom have achieved distinction through technical skill and invention, seven of whom are Scotchmen, and all of whom were born poor. It is interesting as showing the characteristics of the writer, and useful simply because it has started other people thinking along the same lines and trying to determine the qualities of true greatness. Murdoch, who was the first to employ coal as an illuminant, is on this list, and Adam Smith is not. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" has probably had more influence on the world than any other book outside of the Bible, and if the list include any men of that type of mind it is difficult to see how the author of the "Wealth of Nations" is to be passed by.

That it is a difficult thing to prepare a list of this nature can easily be seen when the attempt is seriously made. Even when a man completes it to his own satisfaction, it is sure not to satisfy others. For instance, the Scotchman includes on his list Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and Morton, discoverer of ether. In drastic and radical fashion, Elbert Hubbard declares that both Jenner and Morton have been completely overestimated. "Behr," he says, "is a palliative, and has made it easy for millions of persons to be carved, cut, slashed and scissored who otherwise might have lived long and useful lives. It is an invitation to an operation." Of vaccination he says: "Vaccination is the introduction into a healthy body of a virus which gives a man a disease in order to keep him from catching one. It has supplied to us the most persistent superstition, which is that health is to be maintained through the ministrations of a poison and a surgeon."

If generals are to be included on the list, how select any of eight or ten who stand out pre-eminent among their fellows? If Napoleon is taken how exclude Caesar, Hannibal, Alexander, Tamerlane, Cyrus and Ashurbanipal? The same difficulty offers in the case of painters, writers, poets and statesmen. The number of the list is either too large or too small. The men of outstanding greatness in the departments of human endeavor are very few, if the most searching tests are applied; and they are very great in number if men like Carnegie himself are to be included, and he is in some of the lists.

The great creative spirits of the world, the men who have been pioneers in fresh fields of action, and who have distinguished themselves by ideas that have modified the life of mankind and opened new channels in which life has flowed, would all be included in a list of less than half this number. Of the many lists given this is as good as any: Socrates, Moses, Seneca, Homer, Alexander, Tamerlane, Napoleon, Goethe, Shakespeare, Galileo, Darwin, Burns, Livingstone, Lincoln, Adam Smith, Gutenberg, Luther, Gotama Buddha, Samuel Johnson and William the Silent. Yet, how unsatisfactory such a list is!

There are several on this list for whom other names might as well be substituted. This will occur in any list that can possibly be prepared. Discriminating lists will always contain a few names in common, for upon these few it is difficult to imagine differences of opinion; but after these names are mentioned the number to select from greatly increases, and the standard of quality is not maintained.

THE MENACE OF GERMANY "Can an Anglo-German war be avoided? I begin to think it can not. We know now that England deliberately planned to fall upon us without formal declaration of war last summer. We know now how near we were to the realization of a British admiral's grim prophecy that 'the Germans would wake up some morning to find that they had once had a fleet.' The nation is so outraged over that revelation that the next Reichstag may be asked to pass a law permitting us to treat as pirates the prisoners of any enemy who begins hostilities under those wanton circumstances—to shoot or hang them at sight! I doubt very much if our government will be able for long to resist the pressure for more powerful armaments, which are demanded in all patriotic German circles. Morocco proved to the hilt, if further proof were necessary, that England is an inveterate enemy. In the face of such a peril there is only one alternative—more dreadnoughts. We realize

that a heavy or sudden increase of our fleet might probably would be considered a casus belli by England. But people think we must risk that. We can not and will not ever again tolerate such malicious interference with legitimate German aspirations as Britain's intervention in our negotiations with France over Morocco."

The writer of the foregoing is Professor Hans Delbrück, who fills the chair of history in Berlin University, who is well known as an editor, also, and who is described by the London Daily Mail as "the sanest, plainest, and most reliable of the foremost of the reviewers, what of the others?"

When the cables fell, as they did yesterday, of a rising flame of anger in Berlin over the secret trial and condemnation of an Englishman in Germany for spying, and when we recall that Germans have been condemned in England for the same offence, though it is true, after a public trial, we may wonder that such an incident is said to have aroused public feeling intense enough to threaten war. Such an assertion needs qualification. There is danger of war, it is true, but not because the Germans as a people are anxious to fight Britain, or the British as a people desire to fight Germany, but because there are groups of public men in both countries who persistently seek to foster the alarm and the ill-feeling that may create an atmosphere out of which some untoward incident may bring war with the quickness of an explosion. In the press of both countries politicians and publicists, military men and arm-chair strategists, some of them patriots and some merely serving politics or self-interest, daily exploit the real or imaginary purposes and preparations of the possible enemy until the man in the street acquires himself to the thought that war may be necessary or unavoidable. If Professor Delbrück be honest, or so regarded through his own countrymen, he is all the more dangerous. He says:

"Can Britons rid themselves of the nightmare that Germany wants war with England? We have fire-eaters who want war; your country is not altogether free from them. We do not want war with England because we know perfectly well that it has nothing to bring us, even if we should win. Could we take and hold Egypt, perhaps, or Ireland, or British South Africa, or Canada, or Australia? Is the German regime as beloved by the Arabs, the Irish, the Dutch, or the French-Canadians, or the Britons overseas, that they would accept it without making us fight, and fight interminably, to impose it upon them? If Germany humbled Britain in war, it would be six months before we should find ourselves precisely in the desperate position of Napoleon I—the masters of Europe, with all Europe united to encompass our overthrow. That is a vision the business Germany of 1911, the sane and sensible Germany of 1911, conjures up only to banish as wild and irresponsible."

"Let me summarize what I have said: The abandonment of unworthy suspicions; the acknowledgment of our right to grow and to participate in shaping the world's destinies; the expression of an honest desire to reach an understanding; formal diplomatic steps in that direction; simultaneous withdrawal of arbitrary opposition to legitimate German political aspirations—these are the things we mean by an exhibition of British friendship."

If you have no inclination to meet us on that ground, if your interests rather point to a perpetuation of the anything-to-beat-Germany policy, so let it be. The Armageddon which must then, some day, ensue will not be of our making."

To this the London Daily Mail replies in an article intended to refute all of the German's contentions. In conclusion it says:

"Germans are living in an atmosphere of artificial suspicion deliberately created for obvious political reasons. Our part we have said before, and we now say again, that the British people have every desire to live in peace with their neighbors."

Yet it is undeniably true that in London alone there can be found a score of strident voices the increasing peril of which to the world's peace matches that arising from the utterances of Delbrück and those who sing variations of his tune in Berlin.

War may come. It is true, however, that there is nothing like a cause for war, and that Germany is not today in a position to risk a collision. William is neither mad nor a gambler, and in war today his country would have only a gambler's chance to avoid inconceivable disaster.

TARIFF CONTROL OF TRUSTS The importance of the law of supply and demand, which in an earlier day played a large part in economic thought, is very rapidly diminishing. Mill stated the law: "Demand and supply; the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied will be made equal. If unequal at any time, competition equalizes them, and the manner in which this is done is by an adjustment of the value. If the demand increases the value rises; and falls if the supply is increased. The rise or the fall continues until the demand and supply are again equal to one another; and the value which a commodity will bring in any market, gives a demand just sufficient to carry off the existing supply."

Mr. Taft, in the application of the Sherman anti-trust law, is striving to get back to a condition where supply and demand will operate freely in determining the selling value of goods. To that end he is endeavoring to break up monopolies. But it is impossible to return to the days of free competition. Every state in the American Union has for years been legislating against trusts, yet the movement has gone on increasing. The Standard Oil concern has been declared illegal, and broken up into several sections, but there will be no return to the days of free competition in oil. Colonial industries cannot be compelled to compete by law. In transportation, competition in the old sense of the term has ceased to exist, and the same is true in many lines of manufactures. Trusts can make profits at lower rates than would be possible under free competition. This is a good thing for the consumer and a proof of the fact that a

"good" trust is the natural outcome and evolution of social conditions. There is scarcely an industry in Britain today in which agreements do not exist with similar industries to control prices. There is no competition on the British railways; shipping companies are combined; the iron and steel industries have agreements as to selling prices. The same is true of all the textile industries. The same is true in Germany where the kartell trust is welcomed by the law and held responsible. Under one form or another the trust movement is developing in all countries.

It is useless and wasteful to attempt to destroy the trusts by legislation. If broken up into their component parts some of these parts will slip back into the slough of bankruptcy and the others will be absorbed by the stronger ones remaining. But they can be controlled by law, and the sting of an oppressive trust can be completely removed by a removal of protective duties on the articles which it produces. Trusts are not an evil in Great Britain. They are not to be brought into line for the service of the public in this country or the United States by the operation of the old law of supply and demand, or by the introduction of competition. They can be made beneficial instead of malignant by the removal of special privileges and careful regulation to prevent over-capitalization. If politicians are serious in their desire for the control and regulation of trusts, the problem is not so difficult as is generally supposed. They can be made to serve, instead of oppress, the public. In this country they are preparing for a new era of oppression.

PROTECTION WITH THE MASK OFF When the "interests" are seeking to keep the tariff up to its present level, or raise it gradually here and there, it is terrible to have a newspaper like the Toronto Globe bring once more to dissect protection in plain sight of an army of consumers, most of whom have votes.

"A card to hand," says the Globe, "states that the purchase of \$1,000 worth of goods in our own town or country means the addition of one person to that town or country. It is not intended to convert people to voluntary purchase at home, but to the acceptance of obstructive taxation, making it more unprofitable to purchase elsewhere. It becomes more difficult every year to deceive the people by this plausible subterfuge. The things we can produce most advantageously at home require no protection. The things we can obtain most advantageously by producing something else and exchanging cannot be obtained in any other way, except at a loss. We could, for example, for the growing of cotton in Canada by tariffs not much more ridiculous than some now in existence. A large force of men would be employed. The industry would make records of capital invested, men employed, and yearly output. Arguments favoring existing obstructions would be no more fallacious if used in supporting obstructions that would force the local growing of cotton under glass. But there is always a point at which folly halts.

"Importing cotton or anything else does not deprive anyone of work. We can import only what we can pay for, and we can pay only by working and exporting. If we were to force ourselves, by trade obstruction, to grow more cotton we would not be employing more, but less men. The employment of cultivators would be more than counterbalanced by the shrinkage in weaving, owing to the unnatural price. It would also be offset by the lack of ability to produce and sell the things now exported to pay for the cotton. The resultant onerous conditions, so far as cotton supplies were concerned, would send some people elsewhere. The same is true in less marked degree of all obstructions to trade. The public are finding this out—very slowly, it is true, still they are gaining insight. It will be the part of wisdom for all now depending to any extent on burdensome obstructions to get into a self-supporting position."

NOTE AND COMMENT Thirty-four per cent, over one-third of all taxes collected in Ottawa, goes to education, says the Journal, of that city. An admirable proportion.

Ottawa despatches to The Telegraph last evening in regard to the Courtney Bay contract say that it will not receive the attention of the cabinet before next Saturday.

"The ministry of tomorrow" is the name the Borden government has won by postponing all the controversial questions that it professed, six months ago, to be eager to settle.

It pays to extend street car lines and give a good service. People "get the car habit." In Ottawa, one of the capital's newspapers says, the street car business has grown much more rapidly than the population. "The increased number of passengers carried by the Ottawa Electric Railway in 1911, over the year previous was 2,300,000, which means allowing for the increased population, that on an average every man, woman and child in Ottawa took nineteen more car trips during 1911 than 1910. Either the street car habit is growing, or people have more money to spend—probably a little of each."

What will the flag-drapers say now? Will they formally pass resolutions condemning the Borden Government for facilitating the sale of our grain to the Yankees, or will they, like the Nationalists of Quebec on the navy, avow themselves and condone that which they condemned when the country was asked to sanction reciprocity in natural products?—Ottawa Free Press.

It is almost unfriendly to ask questions of that character. Mr. Borden (having no better reply) will wave them aside and call upon all good men and true to stand together and see that the "interests" get their reward for the work they did in September.

"The situation in Ireland seems to be a good deal like that of Canada along about 1849," says the Montreal Herald. "We had a party here in those days, strong aggressive, determined, and all who were longed to it were convinced that responsible government would never do. They were ready to fight for their belief. They did stone Lord Elgin. They did pursue Mr. Lafontaine to his house, threatening death. They did burn the Parliament buildings, and they were quite sure they were right. The fact that responsible government was universally acceptable to men of the other race seemed to be sufficient to damn it in their eyes, yet the experiment was made, and extended, and so far as anyone knows there is no party against responsible government now. We differ, indeed, about plenty of things, but about our right to go wrong, if we choose, in regard to our own concerns, we are all at one."

Mr. C. H. Cahan, Conservative-Nationalist, has been suffering from another rush of words to the mouth. In an address on Monday evening in Montreal he is reported as having said:

"The independence of Canada will come like that of the United States, and when that time comes I would rather stand alone and see my children grow down to their death in battle before my eyes to attain the independence of Canada

acquiescence with this poverty of accomplishment. How long this will continue is the question. In the meantime Mr. Borden is being led and guided by the man he captured.

"Money men of many minds, Take to 'straddles' and to 'blinds,' Many fish come in to see; Many gulls they prove to be."

CAUSE OF WESTERN GRAIN BLOCKADE C. P. R. Vice-President Tells of Terrific Cold in the West Which Hindered Train Operation—Says They Made a Record in Moving Crops Despite That—Hands Out Some Practical Suggestions to Farmers About Changing Their Methods.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—In response to a request for a statement on the transportation in the west, Mr. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dictated the following:

"The handling of the grain crop of 1911 has been widely discussed, and before attempting to fix the responsibility I presume the public desires to hear from those charged with the operation of the railways. The questions which naturally would be asked are what have you done? Could you have done better? What are the prospects? These questions I will endeavor to answer.

"What has been done: Up to Feb. 2, 1912, 94,377 cars of grain of the 1911 crop has passed inspection. On Feb. 2, 1911, 61,103 cars of the 1910 crop had passed inspection. That is to say of the 1911 crop the railways handled from harvesting up to Feb. 2, fifty-four per cent more cars than were handled up to the same time last year. But that is not all the case; threshing last fall was from three weeks to a month later than usual, so that this year's increased tonnage was handled in considerably less time.

"Never did circumstances combine in such a degree as in 1911 to complicate transportation. Not only was the crop late, as already mentioned, but it was of indifferent quality in parts, resulting in much more switching at the lake terminals, and in many cases delay in securing disposition. Switching also greatly reduced the capacity of the elevators.

The Coal Strike. "The coal strike in the west, of which nobody could estimate the duration, made it necessary to bring in a supply of fuel from the east to cover locomotive requirements on the prairie. The C. P. R. broke priority to use Pennsylvania coal right through to British Columbia. It was also necessary to give merchants storage accommodation and unloading facilities at Fort William for a greatly increased tonnage of coal so that they could serve with eastern coal the territory usually supplied from Alberta.

"To do this and protect the public against a coal famine on the plains this winter, the C. P. R. brought in 400,000 tons of locomotive coal at Port of a cost of \$4.63 a ton, more than the price normally paid for coal in the territory where it was consumed.

"The traffic movement was changed usually during the summer months. Western coal is brought as far as Brandon and loading is thus afforded for cars going westward. The railways made it more difficult and expensive to handle. In order to get in the maximum tonnage of coal at the lakes it was necessary to load into cars as fast as it came off the boats, and during harvesting, when it was impossible to secure sufficient fuel to unload coal in the prairies, the railways had to keep loading up cars with no prospect of promptly receiving them, and the C. P. R. added to their rolling stock to meet the condition, keeping in view the prospective fuel requirements of the public during the winter.

"It is somewhat generally supposed that the main obstacle to successful operation of trains in the winter is snow. Such is not the case. The main difficulties are low temperatures and strong winds. It requires a creditable amount of pluck on the part of railway employees to turn out to handle locomotives, or switch cars when the temperature is away below zero and the machinery also feels the strain. A prolonged cold spell means that a locomotive in efficient condition will handle from one-third to one-half the number of cars it would pull in ordinary weather. The men who have to work in such conditions at Christmas and which for steadiness and duration and extent of territory covered, was unprecedented, can thus be estimated.

"It speaks volumes for the spirit of the employees that during the month of January, in spite of such weather, the grain inspections on the C. P. alone amounted to 8,300 cars.

"In my opinion there is little danger of any serious loss through the grain still in the interior deteriorating through delay in shipment. The best estimate we can obtain is that 61,000,000 bushels of wheat remain in storage, and the railways can have all this wheat out of the country by early in the summer. With the advent of warmer weather the loading will be doubled.

"It must not be assumed that all the crop is of poor quality as in some localities the wheat grades fairly well and a large proportion could stand holding over. The amendment to the grain act, permitting the warehouse commissioners to export cars out of turn for wheat in danger of destruction, should enable damp grain to be moved before the arrival of warm weather.

Terminal Problems. "It is natural for a man who cannot get his grain shipped at once or have it standing for a long time in transit, to assume that there is a shortage of cars or locomotives.

"As far as the C. P. is concerned, we have had at this time during the crop movement of the past season, all the cars and locomotives we had truckage to accommodate. Not only that, but the percentage of our locomotives in first class condition was, and is, the highest of any large railway systems in the continent. Any question which has occurred has been due to lack of terminal room and second tracks.

"It may be asked why the terminal space and the second tracks were not available. Speaking of the C. P., I would say that during the past eight years, we have had every year more money allotted for improvements than we could expend. The men and the material were not available to complete them, although the work was prosecuted with the most vigor during the last eight years or have been enlarged and remodelled every terminal on our line from Fort William to Vancouver inclusive.

"Let it be remembered, however, that the country has called loudly for railway construction, that governments, municipalities and individuals have brought the strongest pressure to bear on the railways in favor of a further construction policy, and that the cry everywhere has been: 'branch lines are not built, the flood of immigration is checked, and a forward construction policy has been desired as 'imperial' and a sign of cessation has been denounced as 'timid, selfish and reactionary.' This year the C. P. will carry through a great programme of terminal and double track construction, even if other work has to be taken second place.

"If we are perfectly frank with each other we will have to admit that the development of the country has carried everybody off his feet. The rush of immigration and the introduction of the gasoline tractor (which enables the farmer to land under cultivation an area of land undreamed of in the history of the world. Since 1907 the acreage under grain has increased 98 per cent.

"What is the cause of this? It is due to the extension of the principle of government ownership, the interloper elevator accommodation has not been increased to meet the increased crop. Merchants and manufacturing companies have not been able to sufficiently increase their warehouse accommodation and their unloading facilities, thus throwing additional strain upon the elevator companies. With the short season available in this climate for building operations neither men nor material can be got to provide facilities for the need of the country until new sources of supply are obtained.

Suggestions to Farmers. "As the acreage under wheat increases, no amount of truckage or equipment will enable the railways to haul out the crop in ten or twelve weeks. To do so would involve an enormous staff of engineers, trainmen, switchmen and engineers, who could be guaranteed employment for only a few months in the year. To obtain a supply of competent labor on such terms is absolutely impossible. Even if the railways could move the grain in that period of time, the market of the world could not absorb it suddenly without a serious readjustment of prices.

"The corrugated steel granary building, holding 1,000 bushels, can be bought for \$65 at Winnipeg and with a larger demand of cost of manufacture and the price should fall. A farmer with a full quarter section under cultivation, might erect two extensive barns and granaries, that case would be too much to expect. It is to provide two granaries at a cost of \$150 to protect it. If insured, banks will advance him money on wheat in such granaries and in most cases by could more than pay the insurance and interest from the increased price obtained by marketing at the most favorable moment. The Ontario farmer has found it profitable to erect two extensive barns and granaries, that case would be too much to expect. It is to provide two granaries at a cost of \$150 to protect it. If insured, banks will advance him money on wheat in such granaries and in most cases by could more than pay the insurance and interest from the increased price obtained by marketing at the most favorable moment. 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WESTERN BLOCKADE

terrific Cold in the West which Says They Made a Record Hands Out Some Practical Changing Their Methods.

ities and individuals have brought the strongest pressure to bear on the government in favor of a further construction policy, and that the cry everywhere has been: "Hands out some practical Changing Their Methods."

As the acreage under wheat increases, so amount of trackage or equipment will enable the railways to haul out the crop in ten or twelve weeks. To do so would involve an enormous staff of engineers, men, switchmen, etc.

JUDGE RIDDELL OF ONTARIO, AT CANADIAN CLUB

Canada the True Democratic Country, He Asserts

INTERESTING FACTS

Constitutional History of the Dominion Divided Into Seven Periods—Proud of the Name—Canada Mistress of Her Own Home.

Wednesday, Feb. 7. Canada was presented as the true example of a real self-governing democratic country by Mr. Justice Riddell, of Ontario, at the annual meeting of the St. John Canadian Club last evening in a splendid address lasting an hour and a half.

ABE MARTIN

When a woman gets too much change back she just thinks it's a streak of good luck. Very little courtesy ever goes to waste.

HORTICULTURE FERTILIZING ASPARAGUS

Results of Experiments at Maryland Agricultural Station. On the basis of recent experiments and observations C. P. Close and others of the Maryland Experiment Station, make the following suggestions regarding soils and fertilizers for field culture of asparagus.

The second year a good coating of stable manure, or 1,000 pounds of compost per acre, or both, should be applied early in the spring and the entire surface should be plowed four inches deep.

MANY MOURN FOR FATHER ALLARD

Five Thousand Attend Funeral at Caraquet—Bishop Barry, Assisted by Forty Priests, Officiated.

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POULTRY INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

A Comparatively New Breed That is Meeting with Considerable Favor. Until within a few years hardly anyone thought of the duck as other than a meat and feather producer.

The third and succeeding years a light covering of rotted manure, about five tons per acre, should be given during the winter or early spring every year if possible, or every second year certainly.

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GENERAL WARBLES ON CATTLE

Occur in All Parts of Canada—Notes on Habits and Control. Throughout Canada "warbles" occur on cattle. From reports received they appear to be very abundant in the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The best method of destroying the warbles is that of squeezing them out of the maggots, which can be easily done when they are ripe.

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ROOT SYSTEM OF PLANTS

Different investigators, says the Colorado Experiment Station, have found the following amount of root systems for some of the common farm crops. The percentages are based on the dry weight of the part of the plant that is above the surface of the ground.

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STOCK THE CALF

Never let the calf do the first milking, it gets the calf into bad habits, and it can not do a good job anyway. The cow will do better if she is milked by hand.

The best method of destroying the warbles is that of squeezing them out of the maggots, which can be easily done when they are ripe.

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AMERICAN SEPARATOR. A brand new, well-made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$18.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Produces a giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines.

Warranted to give satisfaction. GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure for Cuts, Sore, Swabs, Wound, Cold, Strained Tendons, Founder, Limp Feet, and all Lameness from Strain, Bruise, Burns, and other lacerations. Cures all skin diseases of Horses, Turkeys, and Dogs. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.







WANTED - A young man with whole sale or retail shoe experience. Good chance for advancement. Apply J. M. Humphrey & Co., Factory, 1282-14.

WANTED - At Biggar, Ridge, Carleton county School District No. 11, a second class female teacher to commence first of April and teach till first of January, 1913. Apply to W. A. Biggar, secretary, State lowest salary, Feb. 1, 1912. Address, Forestor Point, 1085-17.

WANTED - A girl for small family at 1055-17. Good wages. Apply, Mrs. Andrew Bell, Rothesay.

AGENTS WANTED - RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and several agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. To offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

SALESMAN WANTED - SALESMAN wanted for Nursery Stock, Seed Potatoes and Automobile Sprayers. Either or all. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 25-52-28.

Advertisement for 'Cures Your Ills No Doctors No Drugs' featuring 'Oxygen' and 'Oxygen Kine' with various testimonials and a list of ailments treated.

Established 1867 - Our classes are much larger than ever before in our long history. We are grateful that our efforts to do good work are appreciated and are striving to not only maintain but to increase our reputation.

S. KERR, Principal - NOTICE - NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at the next session thereof for the passage of an Act to be entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend various Acts of Assembly relating to the Church of England in New Brunswick."

JOHN FREDERICKSON - Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton. 291-2-9

A 'New' Civic Plan (Ottawa Citizen) - And now the newspapers are talking of a scheme which has been carried out in Toronto, to the advantage of the city and the delight of certain believers in reform. Needing to open a new street, the city of Toronto gained control of the property immediately affected, and then when the street was made, behold, the increased value of the land paid for the expense of opening the street.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION - Boston, Feb 5 - Star (Boston), from Port Limon, passed a wreck; apparently that of a schooner almost entirely submerged. Feb 5, 1 p.m., in lat 37 25, lon 75 10; a dangerous obstruction.

NOTICE TO MARINERS - New York and New Jersey - Arthur Kills, quarantine buoy, 24, yellow, second class spar to be moved about Feb 12, 1912, to a point 58 yards northward of its present position and 147 yards westward of Middle Ground north buoy, H. S., in about 20 feet of water. Poughkeepsie Point, tangent, 24 1/2 deg true (NE by N mag); Ward Point, west side, tangent, 132 1/2 deg true (SE by S mag); Great Bed light house, 130 1/2 deg true (S by E mag).

CHARTERS - The following charters are reported: - Nor star Thors, 883 tons, Halifax to Hamburg, apples, at about 3-Feb. - By star Nascopie, 1221 tons, Cardiff to St. John's (Nfld), coal, 93 Prompt. - Nor bark Eveson, 1206 tons, Yarmouth (N.S.) to River Plate, lumber, \$10.00. - Nor bark Romanoff, 1229 tons, Yarmouth or Bridgewater to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$10.00, with options. - Ital bark Stella del Mare, 1228 tons, St. John (N.B.) to Montreal or Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$10.50.

The Flexible Spine (Toronto Star) - An article telling how scrobbats are made says that certain of their bones are broken when they are ten days old. Sometimes a new government becomes quite scrobbatic if subjected to similar treatment when young.

HOW HE LIKED PITTSBURG - A man who has just come back from Paris was taken the other day to visit Pittsburg for the first time. He kept waving his face and hands the whole day. The friend who was with him asked him how he liked the town. "Well," he replied, "it suits me all over."

USE HAWKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry - It Will Cure Any Cough and Cold - Registered Number 1295. None Genuine Without It. THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Monday, Feb. 5. Star Pray Head, 1294, Murphy, Cardiff via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co. - Schr Ethel B Sumner, 353, Read, New York, H. C. Ekin, Ltd. - Coastwise - Star Langan, 2612, Paterson, Louisiana; schr Eastern Light, 40, Morse, Grand Harbor.

Tuesday, Feb. 6. Star Manchester Shipper, 2643, Perry, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co. - Star Cassandra, 2228, Mitchell, Glasgow, Donaldson & Co. - Coastwise - Stars Coocuna, 931, Marsters, Louisiana; Astarte, 717, Young, Parrabor; Granville, 48, Collins, Annapolis; Schr Harry Morris, 28, Collins, St. Martins and old.

Wednesday, Feb. 7. Star Lake Michigan, 5247, Parry, from London and Antwerp, G. P. H. - Coastwise - Stars Susie Pearl, 74, Gough, St. Martins; G. H. Perry, 80, McDonough, St. Martins and old; E. Mayfield, 17, Merriam, St. Martins, and old.

Monday, Feb. 5. Star Bornu, 2704, Dutton, Nassau, Havana, and Mexican ports, Wm Thomson & Co. - Star Rappahannock, 2400, Hanks, London via Halifax.

Schr Emma, 384, Gayton, New York. - Amer schr J. S. Lamprey, 250, Cole, New Bedford (Mass.) C. M. Kerrison. - Schr St. Anthony, 99, Gates, Boston, C. M. Kerrison.

Tuesday, Feb. 6. Bark Hector, 488, Reicher, New Haven (Conn), W. Adams. - Schr Mayflower, 132, Benjamin, Lynn (Mass.), J. Willard Smith. - Schr Lucille, 164, Randall, Parrabor, C. M. Kerrison.

Wednesday, Feb. 7. Star Sardinian, 2786, Hamilton, for London and Havre, Wm Thomson & Co. - Liverpool, Feb 7 - Arr star Tunisian, from St. John and Halifax. - Southampton, Feb 7 - Arr star Montrose, from St. John. - Coastwise - Stars Coocuna, 931, Marsters, Louisiana; schr Annie Blanche, 68, Newcombe, St. Martins.

Tuesday, Feb. 6. Star Bornu, 2704, Dutton, Nassau, Havana, and Mexican ports via Halifax. - Star Rappahannock, 2400, Hanks, London via Halifax. - Schr Lucille, 99, Scott, Boston. - Schr J. S. Lamprey, 250, Cole, New Bedford (Mass.)

Wednesday, Feb. 7. Schr St. Anthony, Gates, for Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax, N. S. Feb 5 - Arr, star Ionian, Glasgow. - Vancouver, BC, Feb 5 - Arr, star Dama, Victoria, 200, Dutton, Nassau, Havana, and Mexican ports via Halifax. - Victoria, BC, Feb 4 - Arr, star Purley, New York via St. Louis, etc.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Feb 5 - Arr, star Carmanna, New York. - Feb 4 - Sld, star Bengore Head, St. John (N.B.) - Marlin Head, Feb 5 - Star Tunisian, St. John (N.B.), and Halifax (N.S.), for Liverpool, was reported by wireless telegraph 155 miles west at noon.

Greenock, Feb 3 - Steamed, star Bruce, New York (Nfld). - Manchester, Feb 4 - Steamed, star Manchester Commerce, Couch, Halifax and St. John. - Head, Feb 5 - Signalled by wireless, star Montrose, Kennell, St. John for Southampton.

Barbados, Jan 25 - Arr, schr Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb 7 - Arr star Tunisian, from St. John. - Southampton, Feb. 6 - Arr star Montcalm, from St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Eastport, Me, Feb 5 - Arr, schr Hunter, New York. - Mobile, Ala, Feb 3 - Sld, schr Lord of Avon, Havana. - Newport News, Va, Feb 3 - Arr, star Pomaron, Baltimore for Leth. - Boston, Feb 5 - Arr, star Malstead (Nor) Lonsburg and old to return. - Portland, Me, Feb 5 - Sld, schr Oakley C. Curtis, coal port. - Rockland, Me, Feb 5 - Sld, schr Fannie & Fay, Stonington for New York. - Vineyard Haven, Feb 7 - Sld schr Rhoda Holmes, for Rockland (Me).

HOW TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

(Continued from page 3)

through organization backed up by public opinion. Different sections require different measures and the reason the Nova Scotia system is efficient is because all parts of the province are organized territory. Preventive measures are needed, and public opinion must be so aroused that persons guilty of causing fires may be properly punished.

The main causes of forest fires are railroads, settlers and persons, like sportsmen and prospectors, passing through the forest. Regarding railroads, safety there should be sought in improved equipment of locomotives, clearing of the right of way and patrol. In regard to settlers the first suggestion is an educative campaign. Quebec is congratulated in that the city under the direction of the bishops read letters of caution from their pulpits. Times should be taken in which settlers must burn the slash from their clearing operations and in each case a permit to burn the slash should be secured from the warden of the district. Regarding those whose business takes them into the woods, it is suggested that persons like tourists and prospectors passing through the woods should be allowed to carry matches for any purpose without having a permit from the proper officer. Such permits should be for a short time only and renewable upon good behavior. The danger from lumbering operations the report recommends the burning of the slash, while the logging operations are going on, or the removal of the slash to a safe place so that they may lie close to the ground and rapidly decay. Upon the important question of organization the committee report that it will be best to be permanent, and should at the same time co-operate with municipalities and timber land owners.

The committee report that it will be best to be permanent, and should at the same time co-operate with municipalities and timber land owners. The equipment of districts at proper points with lookout stations, trails and telephone lines is recommended. H. R. McMillan.

A paper on A Progressive Forest Policy Requires an Investment of Capital was read by H. R. McMillan, secretary of the branch, department of the interior, Canada. He said in part: "The object of this paper is to show that the forest is really only begun when non-agricultural lands are set aside as forest reserves. After this beginning in order to secure results, it is necessary to appoint a staff of well-trained men to administer these reserves. That Canada has not done this, this is already explained by a lack of knowledge of the value of timber production. For example, the Riding Mountain forest reserve in Manitoba, covering 82,000 acres. If this were set aside as the average forest of Canada, it would produce 58 1/2 cubic feet of timber per acre per year. It would produce \$7,000,000 cubic feet or \$20,000,000 worth of timber each year. This would mean that this one reserve would produce sufficient timber to supply in perpetuity the sawmills of Ontario and Quebec, and leave wood for thousands of settlers. Similarly, if properly handled, the forest reserve set apart last year on the eastern slope of the Bonaventure Mountains would produce yearly more timber than is manufactured in the two great timber provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. This reserve would be worth to Canada's timber trade, and be none the worse. It has been proven through centuries of forest management that the financial return per acre is, as a rule, not less than the amount spent in protection and management of the crop. This is exemplified by Prussia which in 1880 spent \$3.99 per acre in forest management and derived net revenue of 92 cents; and which spent \$1.34 per acre in 1902 and reaped a net return of \$1.68 per acre. Canada should be encouraged in her investments in this field by the history of similar investments in Germany, France and British India. The expenditure per acre in Prussia, \$1.90; Canada 9 cents; British India, 6 cents. Canada does not yet spend one cent per acre on her forest reserves. When increased appropriations are asked there will naturally be a demand to know what they are for. The first need for expenditure is to make factors fire proof. The best way to do this is to prevent its getting started. Fires on reserves fall into three classes: 1, those started near railroads; 2, those started in clearing land, development work, logging operations, etc.; and 3, those started in the interior of the reserve by lightning, prospectors and sportsmen. Fires along railroads will be prevented by improved good locomotive equipment, fires in settlement and development districts by requiring rangers to live in those districts. 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**REPLIES INDICATE THAT IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE WILL BE GREAT SUCCESS**

**"Let Us Hope That New Brunswick Will Now Come Into Her Own," Writes One Man—Several Messages of Hope and Good Cheer—Some of the Important Subjects to Be Discussed.**

Thursday, Feb. 8. Replies are beginning to come in to the first notices sent out of the provincial immigration conference to be held at Fredericton on Friday, March 8, and without exception those received are acceptances, couched in the most enthusiastic terms. "Let us hope that New Brunswick will now come into her own," writes one prospective delegate, and nearly all have some message of good cheer and wish for success. The railway companies are co-operating by offering one-way first-class fares for the round trip from any point in the province.

Judging from the replies received from the most convenient points, the board of trade groups here will be deluged in the course of a few days when sufficient time has elapsed for all those invited to express their intention of going.

The delegates from the St. John board of trade who attended the banquet given by the Fredericton board returned to the city yesterday and spoke very enthusiastically of the way in which the idea of the conference had been received at the capital.

**POINTS TO ST. JOHN AS PLACE FOR SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT**

Several local men who are interested in the establishment of a new theatre here are said to have made overtures to J. A. Lusk for the purchase of his building at the corner of Union and Coburg streets, but as the present tenants have long tenancies they were not able to come to an agreement, and it is understood that the syndicate have other buildings in view.

The latest report concerning land deals in Lancaster, where values are moving rapidly these days, is that an option has been given by L. L. Sharp, trustee of the Christopher estate, to A. H. G. Smith and W. E. Emerson, of Carleton Place, a property, which includes sixty-six acres, has a frontage of 500 feet on the Sand Cove road and extends to the rear of the Lewin property, where Dr. Anglin now resides, to the railway tracks, and part of it is on the other side of the tracks.

The property at No. 150 Victoria street, lately belonging to W. H. Hughes, has been purchased by the Stepping Realty Limited.

Especially the Financial Post warns investors against the western lure, and points to St. John as a place for substantial investment. It says: "It may be taken for granted that the volume of real estate business actually transacted falls short of the reports that are being sent out almost daily. The business thrives upon optimism and the capacity for exaggeration on the one hand equals the credulity of the other. Stripped of the surface glaze, however, there can be no doubt that, considering the season there is in many places, an unusual activity. This is unquestionably the case in St. John (N. B.), for instance, and in a number of points both east and west caused by the legitimate anticipation of the results to be expected from works undertaken, either public or private in future, and in a large expenditure of capital and labor."

Transfers registered in the recording office yesterday were as follows: Annie F. Coughlan to Abbey Stockhouse, a property in Carleton; Joseph F. Stockhouse to Annie F. Coughlan, a property in Carleton; Elizabeth McGoldrick to George McArthur, a property in Prince William street; Patrick L. Connor and wife and John Connor, to the Fenelon Land Company, a property in Lancaster.

**WELL PLEASED WITH THE SITE ALBERT COUNTY NEEDS RECIPROCITY**

**Dr. Townsend Thinks Strait Shore Location Good One for Hospital—Conference With Premier.**

Thursday, Feb. 8. With Mayor Frink, County Secretary Kelley, Dr. A. F. McAvaney and Dr. David Townsend, superintendent of the Jordan Sanitarium, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the site on the Strait Shore which has been selected for the tuberculosis hospital and day camp. To a reporter for the Telegraph, Dr. Townsend said that all were well pleased with the location which he considered an ideal one. "The work of drawing up the necessary plans will be immediately undertaken."

Dr. Townsend and Dr. McAvaney also had a conference yesterday afternoon with Premier Fleming in regard to the plans for the Jordan Memorial Sanitarium. At a meeting of the commissioners and the local government within the near future, complete plans for the building, and other arrangements will be presented, and it is

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We have been in business in this town for some time, and we are looking to build up trade by always advising our patrons right.

So when we tell you that we have found the effective eczema remedy, you can depend upon it that we give our advice not in order to sell a few bottles of medicine to skin sufferers, but because we know how it will help our business if we help our patrons.

We keep in stock and sell all the well known skin remedies. But we will say this: If you are suffering from any kind of skin trouble, eczema, psoriasis, rash or tetter, we want you to try a full size bottle of D. D. D. Prescription.

Again and again we have seen how a few drops of this simple wash, applied to the skin, takes away the itch instantly. And the cures all seem to be permanent.

D. D. D. Prescription made by the D. D. D. Laboratories of Toronto is composed of thymol, glycerine, oil of wintergreen and other healing, soothing, cooling ingredients. And if you are just crazy with itch, you will feel soothed and cooled, the itch absolutely washed away the moment you apply this D. D. D.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this remedy to a skin sufferer here and there and we want you to try it now.

**OBITUARY**

**Mrs. Mary A. Carter.**  
Under the heading A Stealing Character Gone, the Enderby (B. C.) Press has the following about Mrs. Mary A. Carter, "death entered the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Keith last Saturday morning and took from this sphere a character of sterling worth and a marvelous depth of sympathy and love. Mrs. Mary A. Carter, mother of Mrs. Keith, was stricken with paralysis a week previous and, in spite of all that could be done to relieve her, succumbed to the fatal malady. Interment took place quietly from the home on Tuesday morning, only a few close friends of the aged lady being present, together with such of her sons and daughters as could reach here in time for the burial."

Mrs. Carter was not generally acquainted in Enderby, from the fact that she had been an invalid for some time, but to those who had the honor of a personal acquaintance she will ever be remembered as one of the saintliest souls that life in this sphere can produce. Of good old loyalist stock, she had seen life in all its phases in the pioneer days of the dominion, and with each trial there was stamped upon her character more of sympathy, more of patience, more of womanly kindness, and a deeper understanding. To some into personal touch with such a character must seem dearer and nobility worth while.

The deceased was the widow of William Carter, of Kingston (N. B.). She was 72 years of age, and was survived by thirteen children, none of whom are now living. Her eldest son, Dr. William Carter, of Fredericton (N. B.), is superintendent of education of that province; the second son, Dr. James Carter, is a member of the St. John Telegraph staff; Rowland, a New York lawyer, and Beverly, a prominent merchant of Alberta. Four daughters survive—Mrs. Dr. Keith, Enderby; Mrs. King, Vancouver; Mrs. King, Sussex (N. B.); and Mrs. Catlin, New York.

The funeral was held at the residence, whose death was announced in The Telegraph several days ago.

**Mrs. Sarah J. McLean.**  
The death of Mrs. Sarah J. McLean, widow of the late William McLean, occurred at the home of her son, C. F. McLean, Barton, Queens county, Jan. 27. She was eighty-nine years of age, and is survived by four sons and three daughters. The sons are: Walter, of Boston; Herbert, of Bridgeport, W. A., in British Columbia; and F. J. McLean, of Carleton Place, Ontario. The daughters are: Ellen, of Boston; Alice, in Burton; and Mrs. S. J. Kenney, in British Columbia.

The funeral took place at the Congregational church, Sheffield, on Jan. 31.

**Mrs. John Cairns.**  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Following an illness of a little over three weeks from which she passed away on Thursday at the home of her sister here at No. 290 Clinton Place, Mrs. Cairns, nee Cairns, was John Cairns, of this city, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Worden, of No. 143 Guilford street, Carleton, St. John, a sister of Isaac and Allen Worden—Isaac residing at No. 73 Hilliard street, and Allen at the Guilford street address there, and who in that city is related to various Worden families, was yesterday afternoon interred in the Evergreen cemetery in the presence of many of the relatives and friends of the family in and around this city.

The deceased was a native of St. John and was born on Feb. 18, 1829. She was reared and educated in that city and on Dec. 24, 1877, was united in marriage to Mr. Cairns, who is superintendent of the Liberty Tower building at No. 55 Liberty street, New York City. One of her mother and her two brothers, her husband and her sister, Mrs. David Lang, the deceased is survived by a daughter, Mrs. C. J. Fisher, and a son, George W. Cairns.

**Capt. George W. Wells.**  
The Seattle Post Intelligence has a dispatch from Tacoma, dated January 30, saying that Captain George W. Wells, of Venebunkport (Me.), a veteran mariner of the Atlantic, is dead of paralysis. He was seventy-nine years old.

**Rev. John M. McLeod.**  
A. M. McLeelan, of Moncton, received telegram from Mrs. C. D. Thompson, who is spending the winter in Vancouver, telling of the death of Rev. John M. McLeod, which occurred on Saturday. He was at one time pastor of the Presbyterian church in Charlottetown (P. E. I.).

**James Howie.**  
James Howie passed away on Sunday at his residence in Cottage road, Sydney. Mr. Howie was sixty-four years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Howie, who is a sister of Messrs. F. and J. Morley. Donald Howie, of Sydney, and Charles Howie, of Inverness, are brothers. Isaac Howie, of Shediac (N. B.), and Rev. John Howie, of Dartmouth, also are brothers, and Mrs. Kenneth McKinnon, North Esplanade, Sydney, is a sister.

**Ernest A. Boone.**  
Fredericton, Feb. 6.—Friends of Ernest A. Boone, the well known St. Mary's baseball player, were shocked today to learn of his sudden death, which took place at his home at St. Mary's late last night. After playing for some years with local teams at St. Mary's, "Ernie" Boone, as he was known to all the fans, first branched out into semi-professional baseball as a member of the Young Tartars of Fredericton, the second organization of that name to exist in this city. Later he played in other cities, including Gloucester Bay, going to Cape Breton with a number of other players at the time of the baseball boom there. His record as a pitcher was a creditable one and he was also a good outfielder and batter. He was a son of Mr. Ernest Boone, of St. John, and was aged 25 years. Three years ago he was married, his wife being Miss Tardiff, of Presque Isle (Me.), by whom he is survived. Besides his parents, two sisters, Charles Thomas and Mrs. W. Dixon, of St. John, also survive.

**Robert Chisholm.**  
Robert Chisholm, who died in Wolfville, N. S., on Sunday, was 107 years old. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1805. In 1816 the family emigrated to St. John, where they remained for several years. Here Robert learned his father's trade. At the age of thirty he returned to County Tyrone, Ireland, and later he went to Cornwallis. With the exception of three years in St. John, Mr. Chisholm had lived in Cornwallis, and finally in Wolfville, for the last forty or fifty years. Until a few months ago, he enjoyed excellent physical health.

He had smoked since he was 13 years of age, having started it under medical advice, for asthma.

When he first came to St. John, the city consisted practically of one street—King street—and was occupied by the original Loyalists. Most of the clothing worn in the rural districts was of "homespun." He had paid as low as \$7 for a fat hen, and as high as \$14 for a barrel of flour.

**Col. A. N. Worthington.**  
Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 7.—Colonel A. N. Worthington, ex-M.P., died early this morning after a year's illness. He was elected to Ottawa for Sherbrooke county in 1896, and returned again in 1908, as a Conservative, but owing to ill-health, did not run at the last general election.

Colonel Worthington was long connected with the militia of Canada, and when a student, took part in the Northwest rebellion. As a non-combatant he was mentioned in despatches by General Middleton, and had been a combatant he would have received the Victoria Cross for his bravery in face of the enemy at Batoche.

He went to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and later on was in command of the field hospital sent out by the dominion of South Africa.

**Mrs. French.**  
Friday, Feb. 9. The death of Mrs. Mary Ann French, widow of John French, of the I. C. R., occurred Wednesday night at her home, 22 Winter street. Mrs. French was survived by two sons—Allan, of this city, and Arthur, of the C. P. R., Calgary, and three daughters—Mrs. Goston, of Boston; Mrs. John Smith and Mrs. Hurd, of St. John. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence.

**Pilot Henry Spears.**  
Friday, Feb. 9. Henry Spears, one of the best known pilots at this port, died at his home, 108 "Ned" street, last evening, after an illness of but a few weeks. For fifty years he has been a pilot and has had charge of the Allan line steamers coming to this port during the winterport season. Mr. Spears was married and was a pilot boat Howard D. Troop. He was sixty-three years of age and is survived by one sister, Miss Mary Spears, of Boston.

**A money saving Proposition Write for a copy of our Spring & Summer Catalogue 1912**

**W. A. Scroggie Ltd Montreal**

**The Home of True Economy**



J. 815—Women's charming waist, of finest quality sheer white Persian lawn. Front finished with hand-embroidered panel, in a very pretty floral design, rows of French Valenciennes lace insertion and tucking; tucked collar; sleeves 3/4 length, edged with lace. Positively phenomenal value. Sizes 32 to 44. Price, all charges paid. \$1.98

**ASK MORE MONEY TO PROTECT FORESTS**

(Continued from page 1.)  
entirely non-political. The leader of the government and the leader of the opposition were equally welcome at meetings of the association, and he was glad to know that it had the co-operation of both of these gentlemen as well as their followers in regard to forestry. There are men throughout Canada who had given attention to forestry and the association made it possible for these men to give united expression to their views. One result was in the fact that opposition to public appropriations for forestry work had died a natural death. But important as had been the assistance given in this respect an even greater result had been the impetus it had given forestry by educating the public mind. Through conventions and literature the forestry problem now interested thousands who never before realized the importance of the subject. Unhappily in the past too little attention had been given to this subject by educationists. Yet if ever there was a country where the people needed instruction that country was Canada. Brought up where trees grow naturally the people had never had to concern themselves with the manner of their growth. Too often the ideal was a neighborhood where every vestige of the original forest was obliterated, and today some parts of eastern Canada look like the treeless plains of the west. Many of those who have been brought up in a wooded area, the old homestead expecting to find forest patches, with never failing streams flowing through, would be sadly disappointed. The country was now cleared up and old creeks and brooklets have disappeared.

The idea was strong in the minds of our forefathers that the existence of the forest was a vestige of barbarism, but he believed that through the efforts of this association the idea was giving way to more enlightened opinion. But old ideas die hard and it would require the united efforts of the association, forest schools and government department to bring about a wiser policy in our new districts.

Having discussed the educative side, Mr. Stewart turned to the advisory. Every one knew the good influence exerted upon governments by agricultural and horticultural societies, and though the Canadian Forestry Association had not succeeded in all that it had attempted it might congratulate itself upon some things accomplished. Without the recommendations of this society it was very doubtful if there would be as many forest reserves both in dominion and provincial territory as at present. Only those having administrative charge of a branch of government could fully understand the aid that such an independent association could render. Recommendations made by an official might be attributed to his desire to personally advance himself, whereas the recommendations of such a society were not open to such an imputation.

Mr. Stewart thought that the association should ask the dominion government to take more vigorous action in furnishing and distributing in other countries fuller

**WEEK'S DINNER MENUS FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS**

A week's dinner menus for the benefit of the young housekeeper is given in the Woman's World, which says the Sunday dinner meal would do for a company dinner.

Sunday dinner—Tomato soup, relish, small chicken roasted in paper bag, baked potatoes, baked squash, pumpkin pie, apple pie, custard pie.

Five cents' worth of cheese will make the souffe for two. Any one cooking for two should have made up the individual pie tins. You could make two of these little pies with one egg.

Wednesday dinner—Cream of corn soup, lima beans, potatoes boiled in their jackets, cold slaw with nuts, mince pie.

Thursday dinner—Round steak pudding with gravy, plain boiled potatoes, pickles, stewed tomatoes, tapioca pudding, cake. One-half pound of round steak will make patties for two. If you buy the top round and grind it yourself it is delicious.

Friday dinner—Macaroni and cheese, baked potatoes, baked bananas, rice pudding, gingerbread. The macaroni and cheese is the most substitute in this menu. Notice how I have planned to cook all the dishes in the oven.

Saturday dinner—Tomato soup, baked pork and beans, Boston brown bread, baked apples, nut souffe, cookies.

**CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought**

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

**TARIFF BOARD BILL PASSES COMMONS**

(Continued from page 1.)  
well enough alone to be called upon to deliver the goods to the interests on such short notice. Accordingly a commission was appointed to lay the wires through which the power will be turned on later."

Mr. Meighen (Portage La Prairie) charged the opposition with being composed of two schools of thought, the moderate tariff man and the free trader. Their dual position, he said, was accordingly "fall of anomalous and absurdities." He maintained that the government had a mandate from the people at the last election to create a tariff board. He favored a "policy of reasonable protection" on everything, including agricultural implements.

**NORTON NOTES**

Norton, N. B., Feb. 7.—The funeral of Mrs. D. O. Laughey took place Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. Father Byrne in the Sacred Heart church, interment in the Sacred Heart cemetery. The floral offering were beautiful.

The funeral of Mrs. Ernest Myers took place Monday afternoon from her late home in Bloomfield. Rev. Mr. Hainington conducted the services, interment in the Church of England cemetery. There were many floral offerings.

Charles Ryan, of Boston (Mass.), is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryan, of St. John.

Mrs. George Keristead has returned home from Boston after an absence of several weeks.

VOL. LI.  
SIR E. SUGG  
Haldane C. News to  
London Gra. Curren  
Rep  
King George C. Knight of Foreign Sec. Minister Ba. and Cabin. Held Immed.

Canadian  
London, Feb. 13.—This morning suggests about to resign the he will be succeeded.  
It further suggests danc's mission to B that although Sir Ed. credited with an au accession to the pr interfere with Great an entente with Ger.  
As evidence confir Graphic points out fath's private secret has recently been a position under the g no successor has been it difficult, adds the conclusion that Sir. A quires a secretary.  
The king has app Grey, secretary of fairs, a Knight of th the function is limited families and a few of the nobility. It has Sir Edward Grey und has recently been a government's answer, ticularly on the part Edward's foreign pol "accout Haldane's steadfast in declining jet of his visit to was followed. Premier Asquith and a prolonged can

**HYDRO-AE A GREAT**

Aviator Rose f  
New York Ha  
Great Demo  
ing Pictures  
Flight.

New York, Feb. 12. Aviator, who was the demonstrate the ma aeroplane here, made from and over the h accompanied by Adri a moving picture in tained the first mo from an aeroplane in Wrapped tightly in Duff started in nea the water near the B was thronged with m was made at 2:30 p ming the water for aeroplane rear the the Statue of Liber flight was made ac the funnels of inco around the shores a sing back over the S height of over 1,00 was a flight over the Governor's Island.

**TAFT NEGOTI RECIPROCI WITH**

Washington, Feb. 7 was reported today tion of a new rec Cuba.  
Secretary of State lber of conferences w Cuban minister, as a convention, especially the duties on sugar declined today to d this regard, but it is expects the present tation of a new tre secured, and it is u understanding has be the United States an dition by congress a dent.