

GREAT LIBERAL VICTORY IN ONTARIO

HUERTA LED THE SOUTH BRUCE CAPTURED FROM THE TORIES BY 124

POLL IN MEXICO FROM THE TORIES BY 124

Expected to Give Way to Blanquet

United States Will Not Recognize the Election

President Wilson Advises Americans to Quit the Country and Many Are Endeavoring to Do So—Drastic Action is Anticipated by the Washington Government.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson let it be known today that he was waiting for things to take definite shape in Mexico as a result of the election last Sunday, and that the United States government would not act until information in detail arrived as to what took place at the polls.

Recently the president, in a note to the Mexican foreign office, transmitted by Charge O'Connell, declared that the election of Oct. 28 would not be considered constitutional by the United States. How long the United States will wait for the returns is not known.

It is believed that several days, perhaps a week, will elapse before the United States government, handicapped by difficulties of communication, will be able to announce the result, though Nov. 10 was set for the counting of the ballots.

No information as to the government's future course was divulged at the White House. The president told those who discussed the situation with him that he had not decided whether the next step would be made known by words or action. He is at work on a plan by which he hopes to solve the troubles of Mexico.

One of the features of the formal statement of the aims and purposes of the United States, its stand against the influence of material interests in Latin American affairs, its devotion to the cause of constitutional government on this hemisphere, and its belief that a fair and free election, with safeguards and guarantees, must be held in order to establish a legal authority in the southern republic.

This statement of the government's attitude, already outlined in the president's speeches at Mobile and Swarthmore, for the most part from London in Mexico, and a copy of the views transmitted to foreign governments generally as an expression of policy by the Washington administration.

How's Business?

Mr. Grocer?

Could you possibly do any more with your present equipment?

The question is, do you want more business if it may be had without expense to you?

You will answer "yes" to that, to.

On your shelves are many articles that are advertised all over the country by the makers. In this city these articles are advertised in The Star and The News.

There is a demand for these goods, and if you want to increase your business be sure your customers see these products prominently displayed in your windows and on your counters.

Push the advertised articles. Help the manufacturer who helps you. More profits will follow.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Fred G. Moore, of Hopewell Hill, Elected Grand Worthy Patriarch—Eight Candidates Initiated.

Moncton, Oct. 30.—The annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick opened this evening, a good representation being present. S. B. Bustin, of St. John, grand worthy patriarch of the order, presided and the other grand officers present were: Fred G. Moore, grand worthy associate; Rev. W. R. Robinson, grand scribe; H. M. Ferguson, grand treasurer; Rev. R. H. Slaver, past grand worthy patriarch; F. H. House, grand conductor; Miss L. Mae Kirby, grand patron.

The grand chaplain, Rev. Wm. Lawson, was absent and Rev. W. J. Kirby, past grand chaplain, acted pro tem. The office of grand conductor was assumed by Edward McCarthy, and Bro. Rowley of St. John, was appointed for the session.

The following committees were appointed: Credentials committee—F. G. Moore, E. H. House, Bro. Clark; Finance committee—R. S. Hennigan, E. W. Rawley, S. C. Alway, S. S. Hennigan.

After the reading of the grand officers' reports, the election of officers for the new year took place, the following being chosen: Grand worthy patriarch, Fred G. Moore, Hopewell Hill; grand worthy associate, E. W. Rowley, St. John; grand scribe, Rev. W. R. Robinson, St. John; grand treasurer, H. M. Ferguson, Rexton; grand chaplain, Bro. H. H. Thomas, Daerchester; grand conductor, G. N. Clark, Rexton; grand scribe, W. L. Nutter, Wolfville; grand patron, Miss Mae Kirby, E. Hopewell Hill, who has completed fifty years of work in the order.

NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL HAD TO SMUGGLE GOODS ON BOARD

United States Officers Search in Vain for \$100,000 Worth of Finery in Piaster Cargo.

Alexandria, Va., Oct. 30.—Inspection of the schooner Emma Angel here today failed to reveal any trace of the \$100,000 worth of unimported French finery which customs officers suspected might be hidden beneath her cargo. It is probable that no report will be made to the treasury department until the schooner has completed discharging her cargo of rock plaster.

The vessel has been under surveillance since Wednesday afternoon, when a customs officer from Baltimore boarded her as she was entering the Virginia Capes bound for Alexandria from Cheverie (N. S.).

LONDON, ONT., DOCTOR CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

London, Ont., Oct. 30.—Dr. William H. Ross, of this city, who is charged with bigamy, appeared today before Judge MacBeth. He was not ready to elect trial, however, and was further remanded. He will probably be brought up to-morrow. Should he elect trial, by a judge without a jury he will be heard immediately. But in case he elects trial by jury he will have to remain in jail until the January assizes, unless he is secured.

Dr. Ross first married a Miss Egan in Buffalo and later a Miss Blackley in Toronto.

Deny Prince of Wales' Engagement

London, Oct. 30.—The report current on the continent, and published in America, of the betrothal of the Prince of Wales and the Russian Empress, was today officially declared to be a pure invention.

Naval Question the Issue

Truxax Successful Over Cargill After a Strenuous Fight—Winner Also Declared in Favor of Reciprocity in Food Products with the United States—Government Stunned by the Result.

(Canadian Press.)

Walkerton, Ont., Oct. 30.—Reuben E. Truxax, the Liberal candidate, was elected in the South Bruce by-election today by a majority of 124, defeating Wellington L. Cargill.

The seat was rendered vacant by the elevation of Hon. James Donnelly to the senate and the campaign was fought almost altogether on the naval question. Mr. Donnelly's majority at the last general election was 103.

No figures of the total vote were obtainable tonight, as only the majorities at the different polling sub-divisions were brought into Walkerton. It is understood, however, that the vote was

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The Globe editorial with reference to "South Bruce Makes Answer," says:

There will be no thirty-five million dollar "emergency" contribution. South Bruce and East Middlesex have settled that in both constituencies, the political issue was the naval question.

In both, Mr. Borden's most eloquent and persuasive lieutenant conducted a platform campaign in which they asked the electors to return the Conservative candidates by increased majorities, and thus show that the country was behind the platform campaign.

The proposed contribution of \$35,000,000, which would be taken out of the treasury and would be available to the government as the form of the permanent policy best adapted for the Dominion.

There was no hesitation on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party in meeting the issue. They declared that Canada's first duty was to relieve the taxpayers of Britain from the burden of defending Canada's coast and commerce and not to send their empty dreadnoughts to European waters. They pointed to the fact that Australia and New Zealand had definitely decided in favor of local self-defense by vessels owned and controlled by themselves.

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REUBEN E. TRUXAX

even heavier than in the general election.

Both candidates were residents of the riding. Mr. Truxax has lived in the district fifty-seven years and his personal popularity made him a strong candidate.

Besides supporting the Liberal position on the navy, in practically every particular, Mr. Truxax declared his adherence to the doctrine of reciprocity with the United States in natural products.

Walkerton, Mr. Truxax's home town, gave him a majority of ninety. At the last general election his majority there was 56.

The majorities were:

Brant, eight polls	Cargill, 114
Carleton Place, 100	Truxax, 144
Elgin, 100	Truxax, 119
Huron, six polls	Truxax, 140
Greenwich, eight polls	Truxax, 114
Palmerston, 78	Truxax, 78
Peddie, 16	Truxax, 16
Ladysmith, 16	Truxax, 16
Teeswater, 16	Truxax, 16
Walkerton, 90	Truxax, 90
Chester, 60	Truxax, 60

Totals: Cargill, 360; Truxax, 384.

Majority for Truxax, 124.

MOVE TO RESTORE SULZER TO OFFICE

New York Newspaper Starts Proceedings in Federal Court to Declare the Present Incumbent Holds the Position Illegally and That an Injunction Issue Against Him Restraining Him From Assuming Duties.

New York, Oct. 30.—A suit looking to bring the impeachment of William Sulzer before the Supreme Court of the United States was started today in the United States District Court in New York by the New York World.

The complaint sets forth that the constitution of the United States is violated in that the government of this state, Sulzer having been removed, is not under the supervision and administration of a governor selected by the citizens of the state. This he contends is a violation of the republican form of government as constitutionally guaranteed.

The defendants named include Governor Clegg and all the state executive officers, together with state senators and the judges of the court of appeals. The plaintiff asks that the present administration be enjoined from recognizing the decision of the high court of impeachments, and that Sulzer be restored to office.

reported that everything had been fixed up so as to make the election of the Conservative candidate "a sure thing." Hon. Robert Rogers who left for Winnipeg Monday night, departed with that comfortable idea in his mind.

South Bruce is the next by-election. Despite the fact that the constituency has now been vacant for more than six months, and despite the fact that the Conservative majority in 1911 was over 1,000, the government will hesitate to fix a date for the election. The quarrel in the local Conservative camp is still raging and there seems no prospect of all of the government being able to call off the independent Conservative candidate, Col. Balderson.

Finally there is the Liberal protest in Chateaugay to be tried in the courts. The protest will be formally entered in a few days and sensational disclosures of the methods employed by the Rogers machine are certain.

A Tory West for Years.

Walkerton, Ont., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—A heavy vote was cast in spite of the

A CRASHING BLOW TO THE TORY TRIBUTE POLICY

Toronto Globe Sees in the Liberal Triumph in South Bruce a Strong Endorsement of Laurier's Naval Programme of Canadian-Owned and Maintained Fleet—The "Emergency" Gift of \$35,000,000 Has Received Its Quietus.

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ed as a fair test of public opinion in the province which supplies the bulk of Mr. Borden's parliamentary following. South Bruce merely takes its stand for a Canadian fleet that it had when asked to "make it a thousand" for Borden's contribution, answered by a reduction of almost 500 in the former party. The Borden naval policy has been wounded to death in the house of its friends. The senate, which last year insisted that the people be consulted before the contribution was voted, will have far more reason to be satisfied in the light of the by-election results.

It may be said that the Conservative vote in Chateaugay reflects the capture of South Bruce by the Liberals. It would be difficult to maintain this contention. In Chateaugay there were three distinct elements in the electorate, namely, the farmers, the industrialists and the business men, which was decisive. These were Liberal standing for a Canadian fleet. Conservatives for "strong" contribution which was to pay all our debt to Britain, and Nationalists, who, as Mr. Bourassa afterwards stated, did not like either the Borden or Laurier policy, but preferred the contribution idea, because it was "less expensive" and "less impeding" than Laurier's policy of a Canadian fleet.

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What is true of our bread supply is more true of most other necessities. The best continuing source of produce for a few months only on our farms and fields in condition for that. That is a little less than the crop of 1911 and a little more than the crop of 1912. Subtract our total exports of domestic wheat and flour for the last three years from our total wheat production, and the average surplus retained for home consumption is less than 600,000 bushels.

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J. J. HILL STARTLES CHICAGO BANKERS

Makes Onslaught on the Enormous Bond Issues in United States

Declares Country is "Waterlogged" With Them—Calls Some of Them "Wild Cat" Securities—Says Confidence of Capital is Shattered by the Flotations With Little Security Back of Them—Magnate Sounds a Warning About Food Supply.

(Canadian Press.)

Chicago, Oct. 30.—James J. Hill and Frank A. Vanderlip, speakers tonight at the banquet that closed the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, sounded a note of warning to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Hill, whose subject was "Railroad Financing of the Future," declared that "the country is waterlogged with bonds. Confidence cannot be restored," he said, "until the name bond has won back something of its old standard."

Mr. Vanderlip said that congress was in danger of saddling on the country a ruinous policy of fiat money. The senate, he said, was hesitating and fearful of doing anything against the wishes of the house.

James J. Hill.

"If the true story of all municipal indebtedness, now concealed behind various temporary makeshifts, so as to maintain an ostensible credit and help push out the annual crop of new or re-funding bonds, could be told, it would shock the country and give pause even to the advocates of unlimited expenditure for public purposes." Such was the substance of James J. Hill in his comments.

The situation with regard to bonds generally looked as if "industrial" as well as "municipal" bonds were to be as deflated as deflation. Hundreds of millions of bonds have been issued to promote consolidations. Other hundreds of millions have been issued to finance public works, such as roads, such as mines, timber lands, irrigated lands and even ordinary real estate. Where many separate holdings are combined in the hands of one active selling or developing concern. These are of varying degrees of soundness; from the solidly backed property behind that would fetch face value at a forced sale at any time, to more speculative pledges of a future realization that is little better than a guess. Finally, there is the enormous amount of property that would be sold at a loss if the market were to be closed.

South Bruce and East Middlesex provinces and the west might be made good.

Mr. Truxax, who is victor in this notable contest, is the more experienced and shrewd campaigner, but Mr. Cargill is a member of a family that has been a big factor in the affairs of Bruce county.

The contest so waged must be regarded as a fair test of public opinion in the province which supplies the bulk of Mr. Borden's parliamentary following. South Bruce merely takes its stand for a Canadian fleet that it had when asked to "make it a thousand" for Borden's contribution, answered by a reduction of almost 500 in the former party. The Borden naval policy has been wounded to death in the house of its friends. The senate, which last year insisted that the people be consulted before the contribution was voted, will have far more reason to be satisfied in the light of the by-election results.

U. N. B. AND MOUNT ALLISON FOOTBALL STRUGGLE TODAY

Fredericton Boys the Favorites—Divorce Court Cases—Six Petitions Not Disposed of Yet.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 30.—The Intercollegiate Rugby League will open here tomorrow with Mt. Allison playing University of New Brunswick. Mount Allison arrived here tonight with a large crowd of "rooters" in attendance. The U. N. B. team will be announced before. If the day is fine, Vanwart will be full back. If it rains Otty will be the man. Rev. Wm. Malcolm, coach of Mt. Allison team, said tonight to your correspondent, that Mt. Allison's team would not be made known till the team goes on the field tomorrow afternoon.

The divorce court adjourned this afternoon until Dec. 9.

Evidence was taken in the case of Alex. McGee vs. Adelaide McGee. The plaintiff went on the stand and swore that he had been married to Adelaide Dupuis, of Fredericton Junction, in 1888, at St. John. They had lived together until 1904, seven children being born to them. In that year they moved to Harvey Station, to the home of William McGee, brother of the plaintiff. Afterward plaintiff rented a house in Fredericton, but his wife refused to leave Harvey and continued to live with William McGee. Since then she has given birth to two children. Further evidence will be taken in this case in December.

P. A. Guthrie argued in the case of Hawthorne vs. Hawthorne and Blizard vs. Blizard. The case of Aches vs. Aches goes over to another term. Six other cases remain on the docket until today.

In the divorce court this morning in the case of Clara Blizard vs. William Blizard was taken up. They belong here but the defendant now resides in St. John. P. A. Guthrie appeared as prosecutor for the plaintiff. The case is undefended. Divorce is sought on the ground of infidelity.

Three thousand acres of timber land on Dumber street, York county, were sold this morning by the estate of the late John Gibson to Fraser Limited. The purchase price was \$8,000.

Rev. D. J. McLaughlin, who has been in for some time at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. B. Babbit, is in critical condition today.

KING GOES TO HIRE DEFENCE

continuous strain under to watch his go up.

full of MASTER MAN tobacco is bother when some nking has to be his world-famous ay now be had at oonists for 15c.

With a population of from 1,600,000 to 20,000, \$24,000,000 is the present basis with the extension of a few changes by the present government.

will be recalled that at the last fiscal conference a resolution was passed declaring it to be inadvisable for the government to subsidize the railways under unanimous decision of all the provinces.

THE "MANLY" WAY IS TO HIRE DEFENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

we cannot extricate ourselves without sacrificing our dignity and self-respect. We in British Columbia feel that we have come to the point when, in any fashion, we should do our share in the defence, not of only British Columbia, Canada, but of the empire as a whole.

We have been for years glorying in circumstances that have permitted us to proclaim ourselves part and parcel of the British Empire. We all have a proud of the Union Jack and feel we are to be consistent with the privilege, the best evidence is to come up at this time, and the time is now, to come with at least the handsome contribution of \$35,000,000 towards Canadian arms and defence.

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Sure About "Emergency"

I am sure you will not accuse me of trying to introduce discord by a controversial discussion. I want to say that it is the unanimous voice of the people of British Columbia. They upon it as a matter which should be undertaken before any other crises. There may be some clamor as to the question of emergency, if the empire has got to wait till it is an emergency before we respond, we have come to a pretty pass in this regard.

and great as we are today in the great big and important part of the Empire, it is possible for us within next few years to be still abundant and greater as a component part of a huge state. With the money for the help of the empire, the superior government. We want in empire matters prepared to take on empire responsibilities, and it will not necessarily be that with one stroke of the pen whole scheme of federation has to be adjusted to give a proper place.

Rebukes McBride.

After commenting on affairs of the province of Saskatchewan, Premier who followed, said:

am not going into any question which might be deemed of a controversial character. But I will say this, when political leaders of Canada come to a meeting, it is possible for us within next few years to be still abundant and greater as a component part of a huge state. With the money for the help of the empire, the superior government. We want in empire matters prepared to take on empire responsibilities, and it will not necessarily be that with one stroke of the pen whole scheme of federation has to be adjusted to give a proper place.

some Fairweather's of Rothery has had that it is not necessary to hold aquest into the death of John Brad who was killed by the train on Wednesday night near Riverside. He said the death was purely accidental.

S. CORNER

HOUSEKEEPING

D. GRAUEL Lecturer Storage Fowls

old abroad. Here at home we have to our tables with questionable management this? It is because we buy barrels and kept in cold storage for months they are thawed and sold.

you that fowls are stored in this dis- cause they keep better than if they are in a bulletin No. 144 dated this after, the ment has made hundreds of experi- ments on conditions of temperature and report, "cleaned fowls keep from ten- days longer than uncleaned ones. Those pack- have a strong intestinal flavor"—and explanation of why housekeepers should not, but read this for yourself.

men the "judgment showed 49 per cent favoring the right board. "Then a strange thing happened. "I gave them ten minutes to discuss the decisions. I asked them to write their decisions plain. And there were just 48 per cent for the right board."

VALVATION ARMY OFFICERS WED

Moncton, Oct. 28—Ensign William Miller, who has been in charge of the Valvation Army work in Moncton for the past year, and Ensign Ethel For- ce Anderson, who has been in charge of army work in St. Stephen for the past eight months, were principals in an interesting event last evening in the army hall here.

Many officers and workers from out- side points attended. The ceremony was formed by Major Taylor, of St. John. After the ceremony a wedding banquet was held.

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WHY EVERY WOMAN Should Shop at MON-TON

Direct from the manufacturers and charges. Every article bought, you get the article back.

299—Lynx Siles, 84 inches long. Price \$7.49 3010—Muff to match above, Satin lined. Price \$4.75

18 St. Joseph St., Quebec

LAURIER FEELS HOT SHOT AT BORDEN

Great Crowd Cheers Him at Teeswater

Calls Government Most Reactionary Ever in Canada

Has Done Nothing Since Coming Into Power in the Way of Legislation—Declares the Emergency a Myth Concocted to Get the Premier Out of Difficulties With His Anti-British Allies

Teeswater, Ont., Oct. 28—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given an enthusiastic welcome at the meeting which he addressed this afternoon in support of R. B. Truax, the Liberal candidate in South Bruce. The hall was crowded long before he arrived, and the large audience interrupted the course of his address with many bursts of applause.

Other speakers were Hon. George E. Graham, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the candidate. In the first part of his address, Sir Wilfrid dealt with the record of his own government. He declared that the allegations of corruption made against the government had not been borne out.

A Do-Nothing Government. Of the present administration, he continued, he was unable to speak of his record because the Borden government had done nothing, although it was alleged that the emergency was not present. Liberalism, he killed some of their misdeeds.

Turning to the naval question, Sir Wilfrid described the Borden policy as having "been conceived in indignity and mendacity and ended in disaster." "The bill provided for an appropriation by parliament at once, the money to be expended by the minister controlled by parliament. No. But under order-in-council once more, that bill had been passed and the signature of his royal highness, the duke of York, of finance would have been bound to pay over the \$95,000,000 to be expended by order-in-council. Another direct violation of constitutional usage was that the money was to be paid over in one lump sum, although it could not be expended for four or five years."

The "Emergency" a Myth. "Where was the emergency?" pressed Sir Wilfrid, amid cheers. "The emergency was a myth concocted to get the Premier out of difficulties with his anti-British allies."

So it was in 1909 that Canada decided to have a navy. The German navy had been brought about because that country has built up a great sea power, and it is bound to have a navy to defend it.

WOULD PREVENT STOCK WATERING

National Association of Railway Commissioners Pass Strong Resolution TO REGULATE ISSUES

Railway and Utility Corporations Must Show Why and Where the Money is to Be Expended Before Sanction to Float Securities is Given.

Washington, Oct. 28—After a long and at times acrimonious debate the National Association of Railway Commissioners tonight adopted a report of the committee on railway capitalization, submitted by Commissioner Eshelman, of California, recommending rigid enforce- ment of an adequate supervision of the issue of stocks and bonds of utility and railroad corporations.

That there be limitation by law of the purposes for which the issue of stocks and bonds shall be permitted. That authority be given to commis- sioners to see to it that the proceeds of the sale of stocks and bonds are devoted to the purposes for which they are issued.

That no stocks or bonds be issued without the positive approval of the commission after full investigation. That power be given to the commis- sioners to impose such conditions upon the issue of stocks and bonds as may be necessary. That the regulation of the stocks and bonds of interstate commerce carriers be de- legated to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It was decided that the next annual convention of the association should be held in Washington, beginning on Nov. 17, 1914.

FORMER PRIEST EXONERATES HIS ASSOCIATE

Hans Schmidt Declares He Alone Did the Counterfeiting and Murdered the New York Girl.

New York, Oct. 28—Hans Schmidt, one time priest and confessed slayer of Anna Arnold, took the witness stand in the Federal Court this afternoon, and relieved of the responsibility for the counterfeiting operations for which his associate, "Docto" Ernest Muret is on trial.

"I made the money, I did it," shouted Schmidt, rising from the witness chair. "I am no person's business who I did it. That is between God and me. Muret refused to help me. I bought the money equipment."

NEW ZEALAND TO BUILD MONARCHY LAW READY AND MAINTAIN A NAVY FOR THE TRENCHES

Government Decides to Discontinue Contribution to Imperial Fleet

Will Construct Vessels of the "Bristol" Type, the Same as Laurier Ministry Decided On and Asked Tenders For—Failure of Borden Government to Carry Out Agreement Made With Admiralty Disgusts New Zealanders.

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 28—The government of New Zealand decided today to adopt the policy of building a navy of its own on the same lines as that of the Commonwealth of Australia, and to discontinue its subsidy to the Imperial British navy.

The British Admiralty had substituted for these two cruisers the Psyche and the Pyramus of 2,350 tons displacement, which were unsatisfactory to the dominion, and the premier proposed to recommend to the New Zealand parliament an order for the construction in England in 1914 of a cruiser of the Bristol type at a cost of \$2,000,000.

THE FATE OF THE I. C. R.

With G. P. R. officials mulling the intercolonial with C. P. R. freight rates sought to be introduced, with C. P. R. increases on the passenger tariff at holiday times with C. P. R. forms all over the railway, with C. P. R. tariffs being given for convenience sake by the I. C. R. agents over the railway, it is but an easy step towards C. P. R. locomo- tives and the C. P. R. crews running over I. C. R. rails.

DALHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL

Dalhousie, N. B., Oct. 28—The annual meeting of the Dalhousie Agricultural Society was held Oct. 22. In the absence of the president, John Barberie, on account of illness, Hon. C. H. LaBil- lois presided.

The following officers were elected: President, James E. Stewart; vice-presi- dent, Wm. McKinnon; secretary, Frank Barberie; committee, John Nolan, John McKinnon, James C. Millar, D. G. Stewart, Robert Wright, Wm. McCurdy, Ebenezer Ferguson, Wm. Millar, John McKinnon.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary to correspond with the Dominion Department of Agriculture about securing the services of a Per- chon farm under the new regulations for subsidies for the encouragement of stock raising.

HANDS OFF INTERCOLONIAL

The lavish—even if necessary—expenditures in the process of develop- ment at Halifax, St. John and Quebec are significant sequels of the Laurier government's railway policy. The Transcontinental section of the Grand Trunk Pacific plan has opened up possibilities for these ports.

DALHOUSE HAD A BUSY SEASON

Record Shipments of Lumber, One Concern Exporting 20,000,000 Feet

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN

An Up-to-Date Lighting Plant Now Being Installed and Will Be Ready Nov. 15—New Mill Nearing Completion—Wedding Bells.

Dalhousie, Oct. 28—Good progress is being made with the town electric light plant. The power house, which is one of the handsome buildings of the place, is about completed and experts are busy placing machinery therein. The wires are being placed all over town and many buildings have already been wired.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Contractor Alex. McEllan is making good headway with the new mill building of the Sydney Lumber Co. It is expected that the structure will be ready about December 15. The main building is about 40 by 100 feet.

NURSES DIFFER ABOUT BUSES IN INSANE HOSPITAL

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 28—Testimony in behalf of Dr. Ernest Scribner, superintendent, and the administration of Worcester State Hospital, was heard today by the State Board of Insanity at the second day of the hearing called because certain nurses charged bad con- ditions existed at the hospital.

Dr. Scribner put on thirteen nurses, whose testimony was a general denial of that offered yesterday by other nurses, who made charges concerning food, violence to patients and that one patient died a week after being removed from a hot pack.

Several of the nurses admitted they had heard of abuses, but had never seen them and did not believe they existed. The nurses testified that they talked with patients at the hospital, and everyone of them praised the administration by Dr. Scribner and the work he is doing.

A youth living at West Liverpool (N. B.) sold the family cow in order to get money enough to pay his way into the world's championship baseball games. This is even worse than mortgaging the house to buy an automobile.

NEW SCHEME TO PACIFY MEXICO

President Wilson to Announce His Plan in the Near Future

WAVY FAIR ELECTION

Washington, Oct. 28—President Wilson has under consideration a new plan for restoring peace in Mexico, which he will discuss with his cabinet Friday and make it public within a few days.

High officials of the government, while declining to say what steps will be taken by the United States, declared that the purpose and aim of the government's speeches at Swarthmore (Pa.) and Mobile (Ala.) is to bring about the pacification of the southern republic.

Through the state department has not been notified officially of the reported purpose of General Huerta to declare General Blanes as having been elected by the people, in line with previous declarations, an election of Blanes in Mexico, and will suggest means for accomplishing that purpose.

It is thought that in much the same way as President Wilson outlined re- cently to John Lind the points on which a satisfactory settlement of the trouble in Mexico seemed to be conditioned, he will repeat his suggestions, but will add to all factions be placed in provisional authority to conduct a fair and free election. Details of an election plan, it is thought, would accompany such sug- gestions.

With the united support of foreign governments it is thought by some officials here that the retirement of Huerta could be accomplished, though others, who know Huerta's personality, declare he will resist only to foreign pressure, and will retire only if the Constitutional army are successful. Various al- ternatives, such as moral support for the Constitutionalists, or lifting the embargo on arms, have been sug- gested ways to influence Huerta's retirement.

General Diaz appeared to be annoyed for an instant, but without hesitation, complied. Fletcher explained that while he was willing to place his flag at the disposal of General Diaz as an asym- lum, he did not propose to expose him- self to the criticism of making it a place for possible plotting.

GIBSON INDICTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Gagetown, Oct. 28—The October ses- sion of the county court opened here to- day, Judge Wilson presiding. The only business before the court was the crim- inal case of the King vs. James Gibson. Morris Scott was foreman of the grand jury. The grand jury found a true bill against the accused, on a charge of rape and theft from his employer.

Stellarion Miner Killed. Stellarion, N. S., Oct. 28—Daniel Tay- lor, a worker laborer at the Albion mine here, was killed today. He was in- stantly killed today. He was crossing a network of tracks near the bank- side buildings, and with the noise of the machinery, failed to hear an approaching shunting train. He was struck down by a number of cars passing over his body, and when picked up a moment later life was extinct.

Pledges His Party to Fight Home Rule

Unionist Leader Makes Defiant Speech at Newcastle

Declares Conditions in Ulster Are Similar to United States Before the Civil War—Carson Has a Chip on His Shoulder—Canadian League Ready to Take a Hand, Says Toronto Report.

Newcastle, Eng., Oct. 28—Speaking from the same platform as Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader in the house of commons, tonight pledged the support of the Unionist party to Ulster, even to the extent of forcible resistance to home rule.

But his eagerly-awaited reply to Pre- mier Asquith's offer of a compromise on October 23 consisted merely of a statement that the Unionists would carefully consider any proposals the prime minister cared to make relative to a solution of the home rule problem, if a solution were possible.

Mr. Law expressed the opinion that the only logical way the government could avoid the responsibility of plung- ing the country into civil war was to secure a mandate from the people by a general election, which, if it favored home rule, would be acquiesced in by the Unionists. He said he could not speak for Ulster, but believed that such a result might even settle the question there.

Canadian League Ready to Battle Home Rule. The speaker maintained that the gov- ernment had brought forward its land proposals in order to continue the issue. If the government refused to go to the country, the Unionist leaders would not decline the invitation to a conference which would be held in London. Prop- osals made to them, and answers to them, with a real desire to find a solution.

Albert County Court Had Short Session. The October session of the Albert county court opened at the shiretown today before Judge Jonah and occupied less than an hour. The only matter to come before the court was the summary conviction appeal case of Dixon vs. Peck, which has been adjourned several times. The case is now set down for hearing on November 18 before Judge Borden, Judge Jonah, then a barrister, having been connected with the case when it was in the lower court. The defendant in the case was two or three years ago given an imprisonment sen- tence for alleged assault; the case being appealed from Justice Rhodes' court.

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

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

Advertising Rates: Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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

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

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1913

COURTENAY BAY. If the government should decide as we hope it may—to furnish money enough to complete all of the Courtenay Bay work within two years from date on the ground that this is an urgent national enterprise, St. John will soon be in a position to accommodate such of the winter traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern in its eastern harbor.

If, unfortunately, the government should let the work drag along until the end of 1917, the date set in the Norton Griffiths contract, this port will certainly lose for two years, if not permanently, the great volume of western traffic, import and export, to provide for which the Courtenay Bay improvements were undertaken.

If it is decided to finish the Courtenay Bay facilities by the end of 1916, it will be easier to bring the Valley railway into St. John within that time, and the Grand Trunk Pacific will have no excuse for deferring the construction of its passenger station, grain elevators, immigration sheds, and the like, beyond next year or the year after. On the other hand, who expects the Grand Trunk Pacific to build these things, or the Valley railway to reach St. John, before the end of 1915, if it is known that the Norton Griffiths work is not to be finished before 1919?

This is the situation with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Valley railway, and the Canadian Northern. The C. P. R. and the West Side constitute another question. Let it be added that it will cost no more to finish the Courtenay Bay work in two years than in four, and that the I. C. R. already has a spur line reaching the site of the proposed pier on the western side of Courtenay Bay.

In an interview with Mr. J. Norton Griffiths published by the St. John Standard on October 14, that gentleman was quoted as saying, among other things: "The work at Courtenay Bay has progressed as rapidly as we expected, and the people may rest assured that all the construction called for in our contract will be completed within the next three and a half years," said J. Norton Griffiths, president of the Norton Griffiths Co., Limited, to a Standard reporter last evening.

"If necessary we could start the construction of five or six docks in one, and have them completed with the other work but our present contract calls for only two wharves on the western shore of the bay."

"We could rush the work more than at present, but the government only appropriates so much each year for this port, and we have to expect operations to suit, but we have found the government engineers and officials anxious for the work to proceed and no delays have been experienced from this source."

To The Telegraph on October 18 he said he could finish the work two years within the contract time if the government desired it and would appropriate money rapidly enough to do so. No doubt he meant that an assurance was necessary that the appropriations during the next two years would be large enough to justify employing men and equipment on a scale sufficient to do in two years the work that otherwise will occupy three and a half or four. Even if it be true that there is at present an

unexpended balance available, that would not justify assembling labor and plant enough to finish the job within two years from date if the appropriations of the next twenty-four months are not to be sufficient to pay for the completion of the whole contract.

The Standard yesterday morning made a rather desperate attempt to mislead the public as to the Courtenay Bay improvements. This issue is not a political one, and there is no reason why the government organ should seek to confuse the public mind. Fortunately the facts are so clear that the Standard must fall in the unfortunate work it has undertaken.

Let us re-state them briefly: Mr. J. Norton Griffiths recently said in a published interview that if money were appropriated rapidly enough he could finish the entire contract at Courtenay Bay two years ahead of time.

If the work at Courtenay Bay is not to be completed until the end of 1917 (and the existing contract extends over that period), the harbor developments on that side will be two years behind the time when they should be completed if traffic is not to be lost through lack of facilities.

The Valley Railway from Gagetown to St. John before the end of 1914.

If the Courtenay Bay work is not to be finished until 1917, does any one expect that it will be possible to bring the Grand Trunk Pacific freight here within two years over the Valley road? Shall we not be told by the Grand Trunk and the C. N. R. next year and the year after, "You have not sufficient facilities; the freight must go elsewhere?"

The work at Courtenay Bay is not a local work, but a national one, designed to accommodate national traffic. If the government is as anxious to provide facilities for the winter traffic of the country as it says it is, why can it not guarantee to provide money enough to finish the Courtenay Bay work within two years from date? What is the object of extending it over three years and nine months more? Is it not clear that if it is extended for the longer period St. John will be told a year or two hence that it is losing traffic because its harbor equipment is inadequate? If we are to bring here the winter freight of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern is it not a plain business fact that the Courtenay Bay facilities should be finished within the time in which Mr. Norton Griffiths says they can be completed?

The Standard says: "The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has already thrown in our teeth the statement that we are losing the Empire steamers because we lack the facilities to care for them. The people of St. John do not propose to allow another railway to make the same excuse."

Very well. If that is the attitude of the government it will not hesitate to guarantee to appropriate money rapidly enough to permit the completion of the work of Courtenay Bay within two years. Once it is made known that the money will be forthcoming, there should be no trouble with the contractor. As a matter of fact the government sends inspectors from time to time to look after the quality and to make sure not only of its quality but that its progress is sufficiently rapid.

The government, according to the Standard, should see that the contractor is forced to complete his work in time for the utilization of the facilities by the Grand Trunk Pacific. But under the contract as it stands the work is not to be completed until the end of 1917—and that will be at least two years too late. Therefore, unless the government is to make itself directly and wholly responsible for the diversion of traffic from this port for two years it should agree to appropriate money enough to do the work in the shorter time mentioned by the contractor. If he should not make sufficient progress after the money is in sight it would be a simple matter then to put in force the threat of the Standard to cancel the contract.

AN ANCIENT SLANDER.

The trial of the young Jew in Russia for ritual murder or for offering a human sacrifice in connection with the Feast of the Passover, is one in which the Jew should at least have the sympathy of Christians. It is the ancient reproach which ignorance and the malice of paganism brought against Christianity. The "Black Hundred" in Russia is using this stick to beat the Jews in the twentieth century, as the Roman opponents of Christianity in the first century used the same stick to beat the Christians. The accusation against the Jew at present is as false and malicious as it was against the Christian in Roman times of old. But unfortunately, the Russian peasant today is in as dense a state of ignorance of the facts as was his Roman prototype, and the trial is giving rise to much political, religious and racial animosity.

The blasé King of Israel and of Judea said: "There is nothing new under the sun." Yet it would seem to be a new thing that his nation, which from the earliest days sat piously under its fig-tree chanting the praises of the invisible God, should now be accused of those bloody and infamous rites which, more than any other nation, it has labored to destroy. The spiritualistic faith of Israel, its severe, chaste and ascetic morality, while the contemporary people of Babylon, Nineveh and Tyre were using their temples for the most obscene and revolting ritual, always formed a most striking contrast to that of the surrounding countries and peoples. Even in the remotest times of their origin, as the Pentateuch proves, the Jews rejected ritual murder. The rejection is symbolically represented in the story of Abraham's turning from the sacrifice of

Isaac to the sacrifice of a ram providentially at hand, caught in a thicket by his horns. According to this story, the Lawgiver of the universe, representing the new order, interfered with the command to Abraham: "Lay not thy hand upon the lad." But unfortunately the fomenters of race-hatred have their opportunity in the fact that the Russian peasant does not come into touch with the writings of Moses.

The ancient regulations in nearly every country, which excluded the Jew from the possession of land and the acquisition of property, by handicraft, drove them to the only resource left, that of commerce, and money-lending. Thus they were legally condemned to become rich and despised, and to be persecuted. These persecutions have since the earliest days been covered with the cloak of religion, and this present slander against a whole people has its strength because of the ignorance and slavery of the Russian peasant. Mendel Bellis, the man accused of the crime, has been in prison for two years awaiting trial. The principal witness against him is a little girl of nine, who pretends to have received her information of the crime from her sister and her brother, both of whom have been dead these two years. The brother was seven at the time of the alleged murder.

The trial is part of the plan of the "Black Hundred" to strengthen the policy of inhuman oppression under which the Jews are laboring in Russia. The history of the modern Jew is tragic, and Heinrich Heine said with truth: "I believe that if the Jewish race were extinct, but it were known that a single survivor of that people still existed somewhere, men would journey hundreds of leagues to grasp his hand—and yet we are despised."

NEW ZEALAND SPEAKS.

What is New Zealand trying to do? Our Conservative friends will be simply horrified by the news which comes now from Wellington. The government of New Zealand decided Tuesday to adopt the policy of building a navy of its own on the same lines as the Commonwealth of Australia, and to discontinue its "subsidy to the Imperial British Navy."

Premier Massey, in announcing the reversal of the New Zealand policy, explained that the British Admiralty had been unable to carry out its agreement of 1899 by which it was to station two cruisers of the Bristol type of 4,500 tons displacement, in New Zealand waters, the Dominion bearing the cost of their upkeep. Instead of the Bristol type the Admiralty had substituted two cruisers each of 2,100 tons displacement, and these were unsatisfactory to New Zealand; now New Zealand is to begin at once the construction in Great Britain of a cruiser of the Bristol type at a cost of \$2,000,000, and this and other vessels acquired by New Zealand will enable the administration of the Dominion in time of war, to have at its disposal some part of the Imperial navy as a time of war. Premier Massey said also that the British possessions in the Pacific aimed at nothing less than "a supreme naval ascendancy such as was held by their kinsmen on the other side of the world."

Thus, New Zealand, which used to be all for "contribution," has followed Australia in deciding to have a local navy and to assist in perfecting the policy whereby the Pacific shall be protected by ships provided by the people of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Canada is now pledged to Australia to assist in this work in the Pacific, although Mr. Borden appears to have forgotten it.

And where have we heard that word "Bristol" before? Why, come to think of it, it was cruisers of the Bristol type which were to be built under the Laurier naval plan, and which were subsequently denounced by that eminent public expert, the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries as bound to arrive at a stage of obsolescence before they could be launched! Strange, is it not, that Great Britain has been building cruisers, thus condemned by our naval minister for its own use, and had promised Bristols for the use of New Zealand, not to speak of New Zealand's own decision yesterday to build a cruiser of the Bristol type at a cost of \$2,000,000?

Beyond a doubt New Zealand had had the best of expert advice in this matter, and the spectre of obsolescence, which need to keep Mr. Hasen awake at night, seems not to trouble the patriotic and self-respecting people of our kinsmen in that country at all. Down there they seem not to have heard about "emergencies" recently. Also, although formerly they favored the scheme of plain contribution, they have now swung back to the central idea that participation by the overseas Dominions in Imperial naval defence can best be brought about by the creation of local squadrons of the ships of which shall be owned, manned and controlled by the British countries contributing them to the common fund of Imperial sea power.

And let it not be forgotten at this juncture that but for the action of the Hon. J. D. Hensen in returning the deed of Cammell, Laird & Co., of Liverpool, the lowest tender for Canadian ships, who had selected St. John as the site in all Canada best fitted for the establishment of a great shipyard, we should now have the ships built or building at Courtenay Bay. The tender called for the construction of four cruisers of the Bristol class of the improved Weymouth type, to cost \$1,800,000 each. St. John will remember that Mr. Hasen found on his desk when he took office a cheque for \$100,000 from Cammell, Laird & Co., showing that their tender was in good faith; and in tendering they said, among other things, this: "We have therefore decided upon St. John, N. B., affording the most natural and advantageous site for the

proposed shipyard, dry dock, and other auxiliary works, and we enclose two plans, No. 1 being a key plan showing the proposed site and No. 2 being the complete proposition for a shipbuilding plant capable of handling the largest amount of shipbuilding construction that is likely to be required for several years."

To sum up: New Zealand, like Australia, is to have its own navy, and has rejected the "contribution scheme" which Mr. Borden is trying to foist upon Canada. New Zealand has decided upon the Bristol type of cruisers which our expert, Mr. Hasen, condemned as sure to be "obsolescent" by the time they were launched. Cruisers of this class would have been under construction in Courtenay Bay long ago had not Mr. Hasen returned the \$100,000 cheque of Cammell, Laird & Co., and closed the door upon this tremendous industry.

IS THIS "LOYALTY"?

What is the idea in giving the United States a preference over Great Britain in the amount of goods imported duty free into Canada? According to the government statistics compiled at Ottawa, for a period of four months, ending with July last, Canada's total exports amounted to \$189,911,081, of which Great Britain took \$59,985,845, and the United States \$129,925,236. In the same period Canada imported from Great Britain goods valued at \$48,188,012, and from the United States goods to the value of \$140,967,828.

But the value of the goods entering Canada from the United States duty free amounted to \$44,600,664, or 35 per cent of the total brought from that country, while the value of the goods we imported from Great Britain duty free in the same period was \$11,968,064, or 25 per cent, as compared with 38 per cent entering free from the United States.

Free, evidently, is a fine opportunity for our ultra loyal Conservative friends to shout for the immediate increase of the British preference. All through the campaign of 1911 the Conservative orators tied and tied for the old dog on every platform through the country. After the votes were counted and it was found that Ontario had beaten reciprocity, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, members and allies of which had heavily financed Mr. Borden's campaign, held a meeting and passed a resolution suggesting to Mr. Borden that there must be no increase in the British preference. Having waved the old dog for political purposes they hauled it down immediately after the election.

Today, however, the government finds the fiscal issue becoming once more, as it should be, the outstanding question in Canadian politics. The West demands an increase in the British preference, followed in time by free trade with Great Britain. The West also demands the reduction of our taxes on food, beginning with the duty free admission of American wheat and flour. In eastern Canada the wail of maintaining the taxes on food is every day proclaimed by some newspaper or some public speaker, and among the newspapers conspicuously recently by the advocacy of tariff revision downward has been the Ottawa Citizen, a leading Conservative newspaper, published at Mr. Borden's front door.

We now have practically one half of the benefits which reciprocity would have given us. Our producers will benefit very largely by the opening of the American market through the new Wilson tariff. They will not, of course, have all they want until Canada has taken the duty off American wheat and flour and thus secured the free entrance of our wheat and flour into the American market; but, even if that were done, the Canadian consumer would still gain, and he would continue to demand the removal of the food taxes in order that prices in the home market may be subjected to the healthful influence of competition subject to control in some measure Canadian combinations in restraint of trade which enhance unduly the prices to consumers owing to the shelter of the present protective tariff.

Liberals will observe with interest and amusement the struggle of the Conservative party to resist the growing demand for tariff revision downward, beginning with the increase of the British preference. This experience is going to reveal to the once so real value of the political patriotism of Mr. Borden and his political associates.

The effort to keep the Conservative label on the Union Jack and to keep British goods out of Canada at the same time is a form of exercise too difficult and too dangerous even for a politician of Mr. Borden's well known agility.

A SAD CASE.

"They took advantage of Mr. Hasen," is Mr. Tilley's explanation of the government's discrimination against St. John. Well, that is one story; of course. There were not lacking those among his friends who prophesied from the first that "they" would take advantage of Mr. Hasen. They feared he would have no force in the administration, and their fears have proved all too true. His administrative career has been marred by a fatal timidity and weakness. Like Cowper's Darius, "that scrupulous good man," "He would not with peremptory tone assert the nose upon his face his own."

When his chief talks, and when the C. P. R. wags its golden mesh about the Cabinet, he withdraws within himself and sits down suppressed. What is the lath cannot even be patting to look like iron. Young Mr. Cheley says that Mr. Hasen would have been hanged off the platform if he had come into that first public meeting. "Oh! what a revolution! and what a heart must he have had to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall!"

COURTENAY BAY.

The Telegraph does not answer anonymous letters; but if the writer of the communication in Wednesday's Standard, signed "An Onlooker," will come out over his own name, and if he proves to be a responsible person, his question will be answered, and possibly other information of public interest will be furnished at the proper time.

On October 16 the council of the Board of Trade held a timely meeting to consider ways and means of promoting the more rapid completion of St. John's terminal facilities, embracing both the eastern and western harbor, with the idea that it is a matter of urgent public importance, not simply local but national, that this port should be adequately and speedily equipped to accommodate the traffic, not only of the C. P. R. but of the G. T. P. and C. N. R., which should come here in the winter time by reason of St. John's geographical position.

So far as we know no impartial observer, in St. John, or elsewhere, has questioned the wisdom of the course adopted by the council of the Board of Trade when, at the meeting referred to, it decided to bring to the attention of Hon. Mr. Hasen the advisability of arranging for the completion of the Courtenay Bay improvements as far as possible in advance of the end of 1917. On the Monday following the meeting of the council of the Board of Trade the Standard in its news report said of the proceedings:

"The harbor work at Courtenay Bay was discussed at some length, and it was decided to urge upon Hon. Mr. Hasen by letter the necessity of endeavoring to prevail upon the government to appropriate sufficient amounts for the work to insure its completion in two or two and a half years instead of three and a half years as at present proposed. It is felt that some action of this kind would hasten the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals and the Valley Railway."

The Telegraph in its report of the meeting said: "There was a long discussion of the progress of the work in Courtenay Bay and, as the contractors reported that they could finish the work well within the time limit of their contract, which allows three and one-half years, it was decided to urge the government to provide the appropriations as rapidly as the work could be done, so that there might be no excuse for delaying the construction of the G. T. P. terminals here or the southern section of the Valley railway. A committee was appointed to take up the matter by correspondence with Hon. J. D. Hensen."

For some reason the nature of which had not yet been disclosed, a certain element in the Conservative party which appears bent on "to control the utterance of the Standard has placed that journal in the attitude of objecting to the effort to expedite the Courtenay Bay work along the lines proposed by the council of the Board of Trade, although the board is a non-political body, composed of business men of both political parties, all of whom have a stake in St. John and are interested in its prosperity and in seeking to make sure that none of its opportunities are neglected through delay in needed public improvements.

Fortunately there is reason to think that the government of the day sees the importance of the question brought forward so opportunely by the Board of Trade, and it is not unlikely that provision will be made to expedite the Courtenay Bay enterprise in order to prevent the city from losing traffic by being behind in the matter of harbor facilities. If the result should be disappointing to the Standard, the public generally will, nevertheless, be pleased by any indication that the government proposes to speed up the Courtenay Bay work, and to provide steadily during the next twenty-four months appropriations sufficient to warrant the employment of all the men and equipment necessary to bring the enterprise to completion as long as possible before the end of 1917.

Business men have clearly perceived the importance of this matter, inasmuch as the completion of the Valley Railway and the construction of the G. T. P.'s very large terminals here, must depend in a very large measure upon the certainty that the Courtenay Bay work will be finished within a reasonable period. It is so clearly a matter of national business prudence to push forward this work that the Standard's attitude in the matter will be attributed by the public to reasons other than those of sound public policy.

It is clearly in the general interest that the Board of Trade's suggestion be followed out. This is not politics, but business, and national business at that.

USURY.

"The borrower is servant to the lender" is a saying that the ancients put into the form of a proverb. Its truth has been proven in the experience of the International in borrowing a manager "manager" Mr. Gutelius to the people's railway, and now it is about getting him back—and the railway with him. The New York man, Daniel M. Tolman, who is serving a jail sentence as the "king of loan sharks," can no longer lay claim to that title. He has never exacted such usury as this.

And the innocent members of the cabinet at Ottawa did not expect to pay even interest on the loan. Mr. Rogers was busy disseminating his principle in the constituencies; Mr. Foster advising the people of St. John "to keep their hats on"; Mr. Borden working behind the scenes; Mr. Hasen not in evidence anywhere, when the C. P. R. loan was exacting usury—reaping much where it had sown little, and gathering with full arms where it had scattered but sparingly.

LAURIER AND LOW TARIFFS.

The Montreal Herald commends with some enthusiasm the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Joliette, where he brought the tariff issue, in so far as it concerns the cost of living, into the limelight. It says: "Quite apart from its political significance, however, Sir Wilfrid has touched upon a question which will awaken interest throughout the length and breadth of the country. The cost of living has become a problem of the most vital importance to a very great number of people in Canada. All classes have been hard hit by it, but above all the salaried class, the men whose fixed incomes are becoming more and more inadequate in the face of growing expenditure. That class is by no means inconsiderable, and every member of it can be relied upon to advocate any measures likely to bring him relief."

The cost of living is increasing in Canada at a greater rate than in any other country in the world. No one who is familiar with economic questions would maintain that this increase is due entirely to the "interference of government with industry," that is, to protection; but that it is due to that in a large degree has been abundantly proven. When a government obstructs imports by the imposition of a fine upon any one who shall bring into the country the goods upon which the tariff is laid—the object not being to raise a revenue but to make those who desire such goods pay one of our own citizens a bonus, equal to the whole or the part of the fine thus provided, above the price they would otherwise have to pay for the foreign goods—it enables the home producer or manufacturer to charge a higher price for his goods than he would otherwise be able to do. The home producer is "protected" in this way from competition, and assured control of the market for the goods he supplies. That is, he is protected by the government from foreign competition, and when that is secured he looks after home competition by mergers and combines. This simply means that certain producers are favored by the tariff. To those who are protected it is favoritism. To the people at large it is an increase in the cost of living. For example, a manufacturer being favored with a duty of thirty-five per cent, knows exactly the amount of bonus he can thereby exact, and the circumstances of his trade determine the amount of his profits.

In reply to the charge that it increases the cost of living, the answer is given that this increased cost is returned in the way of increased wages. Is this claim true? It must be submitted to the test of fact. Not all manufacturers in our country are protected. It is only a favored few who are. Those who are always here get their labor at the cheapest rate, they can get it. Even when a manufacturer is voted a lump sum out of the public treasury—which is of all systems of protection the best—in this special industry which he receives a bounty for carrying on, he does not pay more than the market rate of wages. To argue that protection does not increase the cost of living is absurd. It is a tax upon ability to consume rather than upon ability to contribute. It stands against and pitiless in every wage-earner's home and asks him to contribute a large percentage of his labor for the advantage of a few. In Turpin's definition it is a means, "so to pick the general to get the most feathers with the least squawking."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"What is your attitude on the naval question?" "Well," replied the intensely loyal Conservative, "I am not quite sure. Mr. Borden has not spoken lately."—Toronto Star.

Not a political movement, but an uprising of citizens determined that St. John shall get a square deal, this year as well as next—that is what is wanted now. And there are signs that it is coming.

There is a most inviting opportunity today for some public spirited citizen of standing, who will take the lead in St. John's fight for justice, without regard to politics. The public will be quick to recognize courage and initiative.

"Wait till you see us next year" is the cry in a certain narrow circle now. But if we submit tamely to the loss of our rights this year, who will respect our demand for justice twelve months hence? If they can keep St. John quiet until after Nov. 18, St. John is beaten.

What do you suppose is the reason that Mr. Borden of Halifax has not forwarded the copy of the Gutelius agreement promised the St. John delegation on October 9? What is it that sickles over the native hue of the right honorable gentleman's resolution?

"Obsolescence" was said to threaten Canada's cruisers of the Bristol class. In Australian waters that danger seems not to exist. New Zealand is ordering Bristols. One fears Hon. Mr. Hasen will not like it. This reappearance of the Bristol class is most timely.

New Zealand appears not to be at all impressed by the reasoning of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden on the question of Imperial naval defence. Our friends in the Antipodes believe, as Mr. Foster once said he believed, that no country should "bite out" its fighting or its preparation for fighting.

A C. P. R. steamship official who was here Wednesday said he felt that his superiors do not expect the government to cancel the Gutelius agreement. In Halifax it is regarded as settled beyond all question that all the direct mail ships are going there. What, then, did Mr. Borden and Mr. Hasen mean by promising St. John a square deal? And, where is that complete copy of the agreement

which was to be sent to St. John many days ago? Evidently all that talk to the delegates at Ottawa, was mere conversation designed to pass the time in the hope that St. John would "cool off." There is no sign that the general temper here is subsiding. Indeed it is quite the other way.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Hasen said the agreement was "tentative," that it was not binding until Hon. Mr. Cochrane signed it. Mr. Gutelius holds another view. Meantime, that agreement is to go into effect on Nov. 15 unless something is done to prevent it. The time is short. Public sentiment is waiting for a voice and a leader.

When Hon. Mr. Flemming returns from Ottawa he should be in a position to give the Mayor and Commissioners the information they decided to ask for some weeks ago. They wanted to know, definitely, when trains over the Valley railway will reach St. John. There is no good reason why a direct answer to this question should be longer deferred.

Throughout the reciprocity controversy there was no topic so anxious and constantly discussed in the inner manufacturing circles of Canada as the possibility that the United States would reduce its rates without awaiting reciprocity action on the part of the Dominion, the fear of protectionists being that such action would result in irretrievable demands on the part of the Canadian consumer for like changes. New York Journal of Commerce.

The American food taxes having been abolished in some cases and reduced in others, together with the taxes on clothing and building material, the Canadian consumer is now waking up to the need of "like changes" in the Dominion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Tecumseh, in South Bruce, Ontario, yesterday, said there could be no question of a quarrel between Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, in the same riding, declared the Borden emergency contribution was directly aimed at Germany. Sir Wilfrid and his lieutenant should get together.—The Standard.

If the writer of the foregoing libel will read it over with care he will observe that the statements of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Guthrie are not contradictory. There is no "emergency," although Mr. Borden is compelled to go on asserting that he sees one. He uses the alleged "German peril" to drum up support for his "contribution," while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have just said that British relations with Germany are most satisfactory.

Mayor Frink appears to think St. John's fight for the direct mail steamer this season is already lost. The best encouragement you can give the other fellow is to try "Enough" before you are really whipped. To quit early in the game is not only to lose one fight but to invite further injustice from the same quarter. Even at the first public meeting held to protest against the diversion of the mail ships one or two speakers suggested that St. John would be satisfied with half a loaf. That sort of talk by representative men tends to produce the impression that St. John's case is weak and that the citizens do not believe in it. Any such impression is false and unfortunate. The only good way to fight for anything worth having is from the drop of the hat until the returns are all in.

No doubt it is true that some bank employees are underpaid, but it will occur to many people that this is an unfortunate time to suggest, however indirectly, that low salaries are either an excuse or a natural explanation for theft. The boy who accepts a small salary in a bank is not compelled to choose that line of employment. He does so usually in the hope that later on he will get a large salary and a pension; he goes into a bank believing that in the end it will prove lucrative. Nothing could be more subjective of morality than to encourage the line of thought, too likely to be followed by weaklings and prospective criminals, that a small salary is an injustice somehow or other justifying or excusing stealing. "Thou shalt not steal" is enough, without adding "unless you feel satisfied that your salary is unduly limited." The young man who begins to think of excuses for dishonesty is likely to ruin his relatives, disgrace his friends, and go to prison. This is the thing to keep well in the forefront of the discussion concerning all forms of theft.

Circumstances Affect Cases.

(Hamilton Spectator.) A little mist of four is travelling alone from Vienna to California bearing the legend, "Please don't kiss me." With ten or fifteen years added to her age, she will probably prefer the second word omitted.

ABE MARTIN



Remember when your big sister used to promise you a nickel if you'd build a fire in the parlor stove? Murderers are living a great time these days chasing one another off the front page.

Crimson Clover Winter

Crimson clover, "Glover," "Anna wild in England" part of Europe grown as a soil crop. It is America until it grows to any. Since its introduction it has made a name for itself, and as it is quite a little further north through, though it has been here for some time, it is now being grown in large quantities. It is a very hot water crop, and its content of nitrogen is well adapted for the late autumn for the growth in the south.

Crimson clover is that it is ordinarily grown in the state, makes a very satisfactory winter crop. It is not so winter hard as the extreme north, a satisfactory winter crop. It is not so winter hard as the extreme north, a satisfactory winter crop.

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AT FREDERICTON

Delegates to Attend From All Parts of New Brunswick—Some of the Important Speakers Mentioned—Chancellor of University to Give Address

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CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

REV. J. ABBOTT WINDHED, RECTOR OF ALBERTON, P.E.I., HAS RESIGNED HIS PASTORAL CHARGE

Rev. J. Abbott Windhed, rector of Alberton, P.E.I., has resigned his pastoral charge of St. John's church, and will take a year's rest. He will reside in Bedford, N.S.

WORD WAS RECEIVED OF THE DEATH OF GEORGE F. WHITING, WHICH OCCURRED LAST NIGHT AT THE HOME OF HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, MRS. W. L. FRANK, CENTRAL GREENWICH (N. B.)

Word was received of the death of George F. Whiting, which occurred last night at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. W. L. Frank, Central Greenwich (N. B.)

WHILE ON A HUNTING TRIP TO BLACKSTONE, HENRY COLLINS OF CARBON, MANITOBA, MET WITH MISFORTUNE TO LET HIS GUN SLIP AND IT WAS DISCHARGED, THE CONTENTS PASSING THROUGH HIS STOMACH. MR. COLLINS DIED SATURDAY.

While on a hunting trip to Blackstone, Henry Collins of Carbon, Manitoba, met with misfortune to let his gun slip and it was discharged, the contents passing through his stomach. Mr. Collins died Saturday.

W. R. SHANKLIN, FORMERLY OF ST. MARTIN'S, AT ONE TIME PRINCIPAL OF LA FOUR SCHOOL, OF THIS CITY, FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS HAS BEEN AN INVOLUNTARY RETURNED SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK, A FEW DAYS AGO, MUCH IMPROVED IN HEALTH.

W. R. Shanklin, formerly of St. Martin's, at one time principal of La Four school, of this city, for the last two years has been an involuntary returned Saranac Lake, New York, a few days ago, much improved in health.

SAVILLVILLE TRIBUNE:—GEORGE ROGERS, WHO HAS BEEN SPENDING THE PAST TWO MONTHS IN LAUDER, MANITOBA, RETURNED RECENTLY TO HIS HOME IN MIDDLE SAVILLVILLE.

Savillville Tribune:—George Rogers, who has been spending the past two months in Lauder, Manitoba, returned recently to his home in Middle Savillville. Mr. Rogers, while pleased with his trip, has no desire whatever to make his home there.

We Have Just Issued A Catalogue of goods that are used in every household—hardware articles that tend to comfort and convenience. Send for a copy, mailed free for the asking. Your request on a post card will do.

Please remember that all purchases from this catalogue amounting to \$10.00 will be forwarded by express, charges paid, and if mailable, the smaller purchases—no matter what you buy—will be sent by mail, post paid.

T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd., - St. John, N. B.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital and Surplus \$17,000,000

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Head Office: 100 Water Street, Halifax, N.S.

IF YOU ARE A FAMILY MAN

You should save part of your earnings. There's no telling when a severe sickness may lay you up, or you may find yourself unemployed. The Bank of Nova Scotia has made provision for your family in such a case.

An account in our Savings Department will be an emergency fund which will grow into a big investment for the benefit of those dependent on you.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bad habits. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help itself. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

To Whom It May Concern

I have received information to the effect that there is a man canvassing in St. John county, taking orders for enlarged pictures. This party in question (giving name of McDonald), represents himself as being in partnership with the undersigned, or states that the work is done at my studio, thereby working on my reputation. I wish, most emphatically, to contradict this statement. I have never met Mr. McDonald, and therefore have no business connection with him in any way whatsoever. I would therefore warn the public in general to not be misled by and statements this agent may make in regard to me, or my photographic business in this city.

ST. ANDREW'S BEACON—LUBES SARDINE

St. Andrew's Beacon—Lubes sardine factory's complaint, that they should be compelled to take orders from the fish of Canadian farmers at the rate of the "Yankee dollar". The other day the outside boat was so filled with Canadian produce, according to Boston that it didn't make her usual stop at Lunenburg.

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