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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

PROGRESS AT CITY HALL.

The way in which the Mayor and some of the Commissioners are talking about civic taxation warrants the hope that progress in this matter, in the direction of essential reform, is in sight.

The question, of course, is by no means simple, and the principles involved are not too easily understood by anybody.

Also, those who most desire justice in taxation are not ready to embrace any or every proposal which crops up and purports to be a cure for existing ills.

The somewhat complicated leasehold system in vogue in St. John renders our situation more difficult to deal with than the average one. Comparatively few persons at this time believe St. John should put in force the single tax system in its entirety, but no doubt a great many people do think that it is time to begin to exempt improvements from taxation, and that it would be perfectly safe to make this start.

If by the time improvements had been exempted to the extent of fifty per cent—which might occupy several years—the effects were found to be unfavorable, it would be within the power of the people to change the plan. But it is unlikely that the results would be bad, and it is more unlikely still that the taxpayers, if once they departed from the present system, would be willing to return to it.

Those speakers at City Hall who have condemned the present system might well have used even more vigorous language. We have a law which is impossible to enforce. It is a law which cannot produce anything but injustice. No board of assessors, however intelligent and public-spirited, can produce justice under the present system. That must be plain to anyone who examines the law and studies the results secured year by year. Even if a man's income were known and the market value of his real estate had been established beyond doubt, his assessment would be unjust, because many other incomes and real estate valuations would be in doubt, and because much personal property must of necessity escape taxation.

In these circumstances, the city, facing as it does, the necessity for raising more money year by year, ought not to hesitate to endeavor at the earliest possible moment to secure home rule in taxation, the right to raise civic revenue in any way the taxpayers might direct. Having secured that right, which the Legislature can scarcely deny, it would be in order to begin the execution of improvements.

As a preparation for such a procedure some public discussion of civic taxation is necessary, for the first essential is that at the forthcoming session of the Legislature St. John should be in a position to convince the members of that body that the demand for home rule is backed up by the people of the city at large.

The first steps in the campaign of taxation reform are clear enough, and the Mayor and Commissioners have an inviting opportunity to lead the way without further hesitation. Public discussion should convince all classes that the proposed reforms do not contemplate injustice to anyone. True, there can be no real reform which will not increase the taxes of some who have hitherto escaped their fair share; but, if they are not to be asked to pay more than their fair share, they can make no complaint. On the other hand, the many who have paid more than their fair share have

every right to expect progressive action. No plan which embraces any form of confiscation can be expected to make headway; but there should not be much difficulty in convincing the public that the taxation of site values, if fairly and correctly introduced, is in no sense confiscatory.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Apparently the government is frankly accepting the theory that it exists primarily, not for the promotion of public welfare, but as an agency for distributing public resources and promoting the acquisition of private wealth in the general scheme of distribution comes primarily the reward for partisan services in the creation of new offices, and in a frank return to the spoils system in its most vicious form.

To find a parallel in any country of the present condition in Canada we have to go back to the period between 1845 and 1878 in the United States. This was the period after the old traditions of respectability had passed away and before the later spirit of reform had risen. During that period the party servants divided the spoils and were not ashamed. Mr. Borden has apparently been "looking to Washington" in this particular at least. He has had to go back the best part of a century to find a precedent to justify the political fortune-hunting provisions of his followers.

Not only have inefficient men been appointed to public service, but in the eagerness to make the supply of positions meet the demand, considerable confusion has resulted. The Postmaster-General has dismissed one dead man from office and appointed another dead man to office. In Archaic, the Minister of Marine dismissed one man from office and appointed in his place a political friend who happened to be serving a term in jail for forgery. This was not done hastily under the press of departmental business. At the time he was considering the appointment of Alexander Landry of Archaic, the Minister was informed that he was under indictment. This is a matter of record in Hansard. The warning was heeded for a time, and in the meantime Landry was convicted and sentenced to a year in jail. He was taken from jail before two months of his term had elapsed, to undertake his duties as government representative. His release from behind the bars "synchronized," as Mr. White would say, with his appointment under the Department of Marine.

The business is sufficiently sordid at best, but the extent to which ministers have been driven by hungry office-seekers has grown to be a public scandal. Mr. Gadsby says: "The one outstanding fact that makes them believe they are enjoying the fruits of power is the lean, thin, ribbed, flat-sided office wolf whose long-drawn howl fills the lobbies of Parliament. The office wolf grows bolder as he grows hungrier. He wants to know when dinner begins. He has not been fed in fifteen, in some cases in eighteen, years. Naturally, he is sharp. The government has not been able to appoint enough royal commissions to supply his wants, although it has done its best. After all the offensive partisan abuse above ground having been tried, that ingenious man, Louis Philippe Pelletier, started to dig up graveyards in order to find gift postmasters to disburse; but public opinion, very properly, as I think, put a stop to this, and hereafter revenue must stop this side of the tomb."

The government has spent tens of thousands of dollars investigating "offensive partisanship," and it has not yet sought to define what offensive partisanship is. An office-holder is an agent of the people, not their master. When an office-holder uses his political position to control or to attempt to control political movements in his locality, he is offensive, partisan, and should be at once dismissed, whatever his politics. Office-holders are not disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges. An appreciation of the relations which they hold to the people should prevent them from making themselves prominent in political conventions or in the direction of political machinery, in precisely the same way as a policeman is debarred from taking an active part in politics.

But the most exemplary attention to duties, and the avoidance of all causes of offence, would not avail to secure an efficient man in office under men who have ransacked the prisons and opened the doors of the grave to seek for political appointees. In the days of opposition Mr. Borden was always a warm defender of civil service reform; in power he has degraded the civil service beyond the possibility of recovery for a generation.

"A NEW ACT BILLED."

"Every new lesson," saith the Oriental proverb, "is another grey hair; and time will pluck out this also." To grow old learning and unlearning is such the conclusion? It certainly appears to be the fixed ordinance in the conditions under which we labor. The Saturday Evening Post, under the title, "A New Act Billed," says:

"If your memory runs back thirteen short years you will recall how happy everybody was at that time. We were then living under a new and benevolent dispensation, which was to yield prosperity with a bounteousness never known before. Fortune flowed visibly before men's eyes in a broad and shining stream. Any one at all might run over and dip his cup, milkpail, or the family washbowl, into the golden flood. And how they did run!

"The name of this new earthly state was Community of Interest. All the big fellows had gotten together—Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, Rogers, Hill. A shining host of Agamemnons sat brotherly around the same camp fire, drinking from the same canteen and singing the same hymns. There was to

be no more fighting—no more contention. Mr. Morgan was going to be a director in Mr. Rockefeller's bank, Mr. Rogers a director in Mr. Morgan's railroad—and so on. All were going to pull together. Turn back to the newspaper files of that period and see how gravely this Community of Interest was discussed as a blessing to mankind.

"A few years passed and we have another new dispensation. There is to be no community of interest at all. Interlocking directors are banned. Every big fellow is to be surrounded by a high board fence and scrupulously isolated from every other big fellow. And the same newspapers with the same solemnity, assure us that it is a blessing, y'know."

"Like that one thirteen years ago, this one is billed as an entirely new and original act. The scenery is a bit changed, but if you look closely you will see that the actors are the same, playing the same roles."

No more than the ancient Hebrew Sec. can we know what awaits us of what shall be. The lot is cast into the lap, and the disposing of it is in the hands of the big fellows whom no board fence can hedge in and who have slightly changed the scenery to stage the same old game. It is difficult for any government to put a ring in the snout of the greedy strong, but the United States is trying to do it. What is Mr. Borden going to do against the advances of plutocracy? Ex-President Taft has warned him of the dangers of corruption excesses when they become too deeply entrenched. Last year he promised that his corporation-owned cabinet would obsequiously aim the terrors of the law at the grown man who gives another man a cigarette paper. We shall probably have some such great moral triumph as this before the curtain is drawn! But one never knows; Mr. Borden has been changing his mind in a way to make even the leopard's spots envious.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

In considering methods that would make for greater political purity, an important place might be given to compulsory voting. When a state enforces a man he should be required under penalty to vote unless he is sick or absent.

It is a common experience as a result of prosecution for election frauds in that that persons who habitually stay away from the polls are nevertheless marked upon the registry books as having voted. The stay-at-home vote affords the greatest opportunity in cities for impersonation and repeating at the polls. The prevention of this kind of election fraud would be made comparatively easy under a compulsory law. It is one of the greatest difficulties under the present administration of election machinery.

The argument that is chiefly heard in opposition to a compulsory law is that voting is not a legal duty but a privilege—a moral duty—and to make it compulsory under severe penalty would reduce it to a mere form and lower the character of the privilege. That is, of course, a possible result under any law; but on the other hand it is as reasonable to argue that the compulsory exercise of the franchise would arouse new interest and a clearer discrimination on the part of those voting as to the questions or characters at issue.

It has been tried with great success in Belgium. This small country has even led the cantons of Switzerland in the application of progressive principles to politics. In Belgium every male citizen twenty-five years of age has one vote, independent of property qualification. He is forced to exercise this vote in the election of representatives under somewhat severe penalties. If he is an educated man with a diploma from the colleges, he has two votes; if he is a married man with children and over thirty-five years of age, he has two votes; if he has a large amount of property and heavy interests in the state he may have as many as three votes.

In no city in Europe is the average intelligence of the workmen higher than in the city of Brussels. Twenty-four thousand families of working people in that city conduct a "self-help organization" upon a thoroughly democratic foundation. They have a capital of three million francs, control twenty-four stores of different kinds in various parts of the city, and support five additional branch social centres in the suburbs. They have built the People's Palace in Brussels, which is famous everywhere, spending one million and a quarter francs upon it. This building is crowded in the evenings by men, women and children seeking social recreation and instruction, and, as a rule, the adults take the keenest possible interest in the government of the city and country. Compulsory voting has certainly not caused the function to degenerate into a mere formal thing in Belgium.

Spain has had a similar law in operation for about six years. In that country failure to vote is punishable by publication of the names of the delinquent as a mark of censure, by a two per cent increase in his taxes, by the loss of one per cent in his salary if he is an employee of the state, and in case of repetition of the offence by the loss of the right to hold public office in the future.

An increase of two per cent in his taxes as a punishment for abstaining from voting is a most effective example of irony applied to the drab affairs of life. In more cases than not, all the increase in taxes, the misuse and squandering of public money, are directly due to the fact that many of the citizens take too little interest in the affairs of state or city to go to the polls. The penalty of a two per cent increase in taxation would even bring a man like Sir William Van Horne, who is said to have voted only once in Canada, to the polls. Even such drastic punishment is

justifiable on the ground that voting is a public service, a civic duty, and in democratic countries failure to exercise this function is almost certain to result in misrepresentation of the will of the people in the choice of elective officers.

THE RECALL.

The recall is a method of impressing the will of the people upon legislative agents, but while it looks simple it certainly does not provide an easy way for temporary passion to work injustice.

It has not been used in Canada, and only two instances are on record of its use in the United States—one in Los Angeles and one in Seattle. The mayors of both these towns were recalled, but under great provocation. Even after the recall in both cases the former mayors were defeated by a very narrow margin, proving that it requires more than temporary and personal passion to render the recall efficacious, as the people always have more interest in and sympathy with the fortunes of an individual than with the fate of a principle, and they are generally better qualified to select a man for office than to pass judgment upon his measures.

In the case of the recall of the mayor of Seattle two years ago, the city was required to give bonds to the extent of \$15,000 in case the procedure and election were declared illegal. Besides this it spent much money on law suits. There, if anywhere, the grounds for the recall would be considered adequate. They were:

(1) Incompetence and untidiness; (2) abuse of appointive power by selecting for political and personal reasons men unfit for office; (3) refusal and neglect to enforce the criminal law of the city; (4) permitting the city to become the home and refuge for the criminal classes; (5) failure to enforce impartially the laws and ordinances; (6) such character as to make his continuance in office a menace to the business enterprise and moral welfare of the city. After the recall became effective and a new election was ordered, the compromiser was enjoined by a federal judge from paying any new election expenses. This decision was reversed on appeal.

The need of recall was much more apparent in Los Angeles. The man was completely unqualified by experience to cope with actual political conditions. The police department became through his laxity and corruption the protectors of vice, burglary and thuggery were rampant. The mayor resigned before the recall became effective, and was defeated when he sought re-election by a narrow margin. The recall is never a justifiable recourse to satisfy the passions of individuals. It requires the greatest provocation to render it efficacious, and even then should be entered upon with much caution.

PAYING THE PIPER.

The fierce patriots who are shouting for more money for the navy, and the heroic conscriptionists who, are brave with other people's lives, are afraid that they will be remembered when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings down his budget. They fear that the maxim that the man who calls the tune shall pay the piper will be enforced against them.

This is more than likely to happen. Why should the man who "builds his trust on reeking tinfoil and iron shad," hesitate when it comes to paying for these implements? What the conscriptionists are thinking of is not the foe without but the foe within, or rather the unrefined citizen within.

As a matter of fact the burden of taxation as generally levied for what ever purpose falls disproportionately upon the poor. This is especially true of tariff taxation. It is perfectly practicable to tax indirectly the property and income of well-to-do citizens. Many ways have been tried, but for one cause or another they are generally discontinued on account of practical objections—or perhaps on account of moral objections. The United States tried several methods at the close of the Civil War to have the wealthy carry the due burden of the cost, but legislators were easily discouraged before these taxes bore fruit. The income tax, the tax on corporate receipts, the tax on watches, carriages and articles of special luxury, the tax on bank checks, were abandoned with a haste which was strongly in contrast with the deliberation with which the tariff on articles of common consumption was touched. When this tariff was meddled with for a whole generation it was only to increase its burdens.

It is possible that Lloyd George may devise a scheme to have the huge navy men and conscriptionists pay the piper. They consider him already as one of the greatest of the pests that afflict society—to be classed with the smallpox, the black death or the tango. Lloyd George himself tells the story of a man who was to receive a medal for having saved someone from drowning. When offered the medal he was called on to reply he said: "Really I have done nothing to deserve this reward. I saw the man struggling in the water, and as no one else was by, I saw he would be drowned if I did not save him. So I jumped in, swam to him, turned him over to see that it was not Lloyd George, and then pulled him out." It truly expresses the animus with which he is regarded by the class who are howling for increased naval and military budgets.

One of the reasons why the poor have had to bear the chief burden of government is that from the beginning of time the laws have been made, if not by the wealthy, at least by those of few Taxes have always been imposed to bear upon the poor, because between the masses of the population and the legislators the gulf is generally so great that the sympathies of the latter are always with the money power above

rather than with the muscle power below. This has been the inevitable tendency in all countries.

If Lloyd George changes this he will find no precedent in political annals. But it is very possible that the fear of the heroic patriots are well founded. Lloyd George is not liable to forget from whence comes his authority and his commission. He comes out of the hire. Other men have studied the lives of the people as the naturalist studies bees, but the Chancellor knows this life at first hand. He is the voice of democracy and the people will be loyal to him so long as he remembers. If the people are to be driven into battle under the lash of conscription, made food for powder, and hired for slaughter at a shilling a day, it is only fair that the burden of taxation should fall upon those who are clamoring for a remorseless use of brute strength.

"Take physic, pomp! Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou mayst shake the superflux to them, And show the heavens more just."

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

If you could seize one hundred men or women at random and lock them up separately until each had devoted an hour of thought to answering the question, What is success? and. What is happiness? how diverse would be the replies! The Vice-President of the United States has found himself in hot water because he said recently that "300,000 young people who hope to achieve success in life are being sent forth from the schools of this country annually, and 400,000 of them are failures." Mr. Marshall has been asked by many reviewers to define success and failure, and he will be asked, undoubtedly, whether more than 400,000 of these half million young people would not prove failures—in his own understanding of the word—were it not for the schools.

It is fortunate in a way that few people agree as to what constitutes success or failure; for if there were a universal recognized standard the average human being would occupy too much time measuring himself by it, to his confusion and that of his fellows. It is charged against Mr. Marshall that he has been thoughtless in describing too many people as failures without a more careful definition of the term. Obviously a man need not necessarily acquire wealth to be successful. The acquisition of wealth means one form of success—success in acquiring—but not necessarily success in many more important directions. A poor man is not necessarily a failure; though some failures must be due to the faults of those who fail, many others are due to adverse circumstances—or the lack of most of the qualities necessary to success in any useful endeavor.

Many a rich man, and unfortunately many a poor man, goes through life only half conscious of the things about him; like the man who never sees the stars except when he glances hurriedly upward in the evening to see whether or not the sky is clouded or clear. Similarly, too many men are blind to the other beauties of nature, and to the possibilities of their own lives beyond the narrow path of activity which they mark out in their money-grubbing. And these men, though they may acquire money, are mostly failures, notwithstanding their acquaintances, more blind, but possibly less able to "make money," may regard them with envy.

The average man allows society to impose upon him all sorts of artificial wants and habits, and then exerts himself to secure, not learning, or philosophy, or tranquility, or broad sympathies, but money enough to command the things which have become necessary to supply the artificial wants which have been created for him by his surrender to his environment and the influence of people in the main as thoughtless as himself. If he cannot keep up the pace, the more fortunate in this particular line of endeavor regard him as a failure, and he is likely, secretly to accept their estimate, and finally to complain that the world is all wrong.

A few years ago we heard much about the preaching of "the simple life." It was a good doctrine, but the seed appears to have fallen upon poor ground. Soon after this old doctrine was launched anew, Canada and the United States entered upon a period of rapid material expansion, and nearly everyone who found it possible to do so enlarged his wants and his living expenses, and threw philosophy to the dogs. Some excesses have a tendency to cure themselves, and the time may be coming when excess in extravagance, and folly in selecting these things in life which are not really worth striving for, may bring a strong reaction. Already there is needed some great philosopher to expound the doctrine of the simple life once more, and to do so with power enough to arrest the attention of millions of people and show them "a new way of life."

EVERY MAN AND THE TARIFF.

Many men who discuss the leading political question of today in Canada—the tariff—profess to desire to "get down to brass tacks." These men assert that they are weary of theories, and are in search of the plain facts bearing upon tariff justice, the cost of living, and allied subjects. If such men are sincere in their desire for information, they should be pleased with the speech of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, delivered in the House of Commons on January 26. The former Postmaster General remarked that many politicians today say they are eager to protect the farmer and the consumer. In order to assist them in these praiseworthy efforts he selected from the new American tariff certain items which are either duty free or on which the Canadian tariff is higher than the American tariff. First he presented

a group of articles entering into the cost of buildings:

On bricks the United States charges a duty of ten per cent, while the Canadian duty is from twelve and one half to twenty per cent.

The Americans admit cement free of duty, but Canada charges from eight to twelve and one-half cents per hundred pounds.

The American tariff on structural iron and steel is ten per cent; the Canadian tariff is from \$2.00 to \$7.00 per ton.

The Americans admit "manufactures of wood for furnishing houses, and furniture itself, at fifteen per cent, while the Canadian duty is from twenty to thirty per cent.

The Canadian duty on paints and varnishes is from thirty per cent to \$1.00 per gallon; the American duty is from ten to fifteen per cent.

The Americans admit nails free of duty, but Canada charges from thirty to fifty cents per hundred pounds.

The American duty on earthenware is fifteen per cent; and the Canadian duty from twenty to thirty per cent.

Mr. Lemieux, having dealt with building material, took up certain articles of food. He pointed out that the United States admits meat and eggs duty free; while Canada imposes a duty upon these articles, although it has to import large quantities.

In the United States bread, biscuits, and wafers, are duty free; in Canada the duty is from twenty to fifty per cent.

In the United States the duty on sugar is to disappear entirely by 1916; but in Canada we charge \$1.08 per hundred pounds.

The United States has reduced the duty upon clothing, and made boots and shoes duty free; but Canada charges on boots and shoes from seventeen and one half to twenty-five per cent. Great Britain admits boots and shoes free, and has driven the American article out of the United Kingdom.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux then passed on to agriculture. He said the Conservative party professed itself anxious to protect the farmer, yet it compelled him to pay from twelve and one-half to twenty-five per cent duty on his machinery; the United States admits such machinery free. He mentioned the following articles as on the American free list, while Canada charges a considerable duty on them: agricultural implements, shoe machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, leather binding, patent leather, harness. The United States admits bituminous coal free, while Canada charges a duty on it. Canada has a duty of twenty to thirty-five per cent on steel manufactures, but the American duty has been cut from five to fifteen per cent.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux presented these facts as showing that the Liberal policy of the day is directly in the interests of the great mass of Canadians. He contended that the removal of the duties from a great many articles of food, clothing, and building material would benefit most Canadians, and would work hardship to none. No one has yet made an effective answer to Hon. Mr. Lemieux. The government, taking its orders from the men who profit by special privileges, is going to stand pat. By placing the evidence clearly before the people of Canada the Liberal party will add immensely to its usefulness and to its following. It now has a clear path of progress toward success before it, and not success merely, but success based upon public service of the highest order.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

St. John permitted its direct connection with the Ocean Limited to be cut off without vigorous protest. It should not be so specific in the matter of the suburban trains.

St. John and Kings county municipal councils are talking about extending their term of office. Any proposal of that sort should be first submitted to the electors of St. John and Kings counties. Men elected for one year ought not to attempt to extend the term without consulting their constituents. That should be clear.

The new paving law is to be discussed at a Board of Trade meeting, and that meeting should be attended by a large number of citizens. While it is well met to endorse the law without thoroughly examining it, it is also wrong to condemn the law without knowing what it means. The Commissioners are asking for full and free comment upon their proposal by those who have taken pains to look into the matter.

The Standard is disposed to predict the downfall of the Liberal government in Quebec because of the charges brought against a few members of the Quebec Legislature by the Montreal Mail. Even if it be assumed that the Mail's charges can be proven, it still would be obvious that the Gouin government is not in danger. Any man in either branch of the Legislature who accepted a bribe, or was guilty of other misconduct, should be punished, and no doubt will be. The Premier of Quebec is a man of high purpose and excellent reputation, and the Montreal Mail has made no accusation against him and most of his supporters.

Evidently the London Economist, a great authority, does not believe there is an "emergency." It says:

"After all, the taxpayers and business men of the country must rely upon their own exertions. Since the Krupp trial there has been a marked increase of intelligent appreciation in regard to the methods of the armament firms. The city is still extremely slow to move. It has no leaders, and those who are supposed to lead it are more timid than the rank and file. Proprietary people cannot expect this government or any other government in the present temper

of the working classes to raise the money for utterly unnecessary but highly lucrative armament contracts by taxes on food, boots, or clothing. If armaments are to increase this year (the most favorable one for a diminution that living memory can recall) the rich must look forward to the confiscation of more and more of their incomes during life and of more and more of their capital at death."

Chatterton and Kipling.

The text of G. K. Chesterton's extremely Chattertonian novel, "The Flying Inn," is thickly studded with bits of verse in jolly, rollicking metres, whose theme, like the theme of the whole novel, is hatred of faddists and fanatic world-reconstructors, and glory to the old England that grew up any old way. From London and Westminster and their political and social and religious straighteners and rectifiers, Mr. Chesterton's merry company escapes to the glorious town of Roundabout, where life remains, as it has grown, haphazard.

Some say that Robin Goodfellow! Whose lantern lights the meads, (To steal a phrase Sir Walter Scott In heaven no longer needs) Such dance around the trysting-place Moonstruck lover leads; Which superstition I should scold; There is more faith in honest doubt, (As Tennyson has pointed out) Than in those nasty creeds.

But peace and righteousness (St. John) In Roundabout can kiss, And since that's all that's found about The pleasant town of Roundabout, The roads they simply bound about To find out where it is.

Some say that when Sir Lancelot Went forth to find the Grail, Gray Merlin wrinkled up the roads For hope that he should fail; All roads led back to Lyonesse And Camelot in the Vale; I cannot yield assent to this Extravagant hypothesis.

The plain, shrewd Briton will dismiss Such rumors (Daily Mail) And for to fight his wars, Are no such fictions found, Or theories to expound About Or roll upon the ground about, In the happy town of Roundabout That makes the world go round.

The point of the book and Mr. Chesterton's well-known creed are put bluntly in the ballad of the winding road, in which the reader will find more than a reminder of Kipling's "Flick of Pook's Hills."

Before the Roman came to Rye or out to Severn stroke, The rolling English drunkard made the rolling English road A reeling road, a rolling road, that rambles round the silver, And after him the parson ran, the section and the square.

A merry road, a merry road, and such as we did tread That might be able to send to Birmingham by way of Beulah Sands.

I knew no harm of Bonaparte and plenty of the Squire, And for to fight his wars, Freuchman I did not much desire; But I did bash their baggages because they came arrayed To straighten out the crooked road an English drunkard made.

Where you and I went down the lane with ale-mugs in our hands The night we went to Glastonbury by way of Goodwin Sands.

His sins they were forgiven him; or why do flowers run Behind him, and the hedges all strengthen- ing in the wind? The wild thing went from left to right and knew not which was which, But the wild rose was above him when they found him in the ditch.

God pardoned us for harden us; we did not see our fear, The night we went to Bannockburn by way of Brighton Fair.

My friends, we will not go again or ape an ancient rage, Or stretch the folly of our youth to be the shame of age, But we will have clearer eyes and ears this path that winds and wanders, And we are undrugged in evening light the decent inn of death.

For there is good news yet to hear and fine things to be seen Before we go to Paradise by way of Kensal Green.

"The Pleasures of Hope."

(By Thomas Campbell.) Above, below, in ocean, earth and sky, Thy fairy worlds, imagination, lie; And Hope attends, companion of the way, Thy dream by night, thy vision of the day.

In those unmeasured worlds, she bids thee tell Pure from their God, created millions dwell Whose names and natures, unrevealed We yet shall learn, and wonder as we know.

For as Ions' saint, a giant form, Throned on his towers, conversing with the storm.

Her Preference.

"Yes, I enjoyed the voyage, said Mrs. Twickenbury, 'but, on the whole, I think I prefer terra cotta.'"

ABE MARTIN

George Salmon St. At Victoria Bridge

Amnapolis Royal, N. S. (Can.)—A fatal accident Tuesday Bridge, near Riverview, was struck by machinery and thrown into the river, a fall feet. The body having immediately picked up by and landed on the river. The body was Foundation Company of Arthur Rice, of Bath. An inquest held during the week returned in the facts.

The deceased was a with the workmen and him. He was a native belonged to Montreal. Church of England, and eight years of age, in been sent to his sister in to the disposition of the probable that it will be cemetery of Bear River.

Lots of folks think a home is only good if borrow money. On What's become of the old fashioned girl who had sense enough to protect her wisdom in a weather?

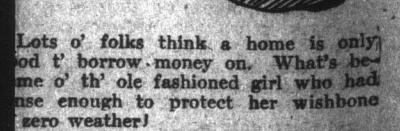
WORKMAN AT BEA

George Salmon St. At Victoria Bridge

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GRANT IMMUNITY TO BURNS' DETECTIVES



THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUEL
(Domestic Science Lecturer)

Turkish Cookery

Publishers claim that there are twelve thousand cookery books now on our market, so it would not seem as though there could be room for another, yet new ones appear constantly. Perhaps it is the ever present desire to know how the other half lives that makes them find so ready a market.

The latest cookery book to reach reviewers is The Oriental Cookery Book. Its writer, Ardashes Kelejian, of Constantinople, realizes that America is cosmopolitan, "with myriads of interests and capacities of appreciation," so with truly oriental patience he has reached out adaptable recipes.

"These are really new combinations of food to us westerners, though to the Armenians, Egyptians, Greeks, Persians and Hebrews they represent the climax of good eating."

Since we have accepted the Orient's fine arts, its literature, rugs and tapestries, why not go further and profit by this last offering, which is the most useful of all?

"Pilaf," says Kelejian, "is the best known eastern dish. The plain pilaf is made with five cups of rich meat stock, two cups of rice, two tablespoons of olive oil, or butter."

Cracked wheat may be used in place of rice, when the cereal is done and most of the stock cooked away, flaked fish and tomatoes may be added. Tomatoes and onions are also liked with the rice. Persian pilaf is made with mutton or lamb stock. Bulgarian pilaf usually contains three or four fresh lamb kidneys cut fine and fried with onion and then added to the broth.

Boiled dishes, we are told, are most popular because use is made of the meat and the broth. This is as it should be and the recipes for boiled dishes are quite as good as our own New England boiled dinners. There are also explicit directions to leave the bones in the meat until after cooking as a flavor is imparted to the food. This belief, too, is well founded. Dill Hashlama is boiled lamb's tongues. Six small ones are simmered two hours, then skinned, slit open and stuffed with curry powder, nuts, butter and steamed rice. Skewer each one shut, place all in a hollow pan, cover with a little of the broth and cook a little longer.

Fried spinach is a new style to most of us; boil it as usual and drain. Season with salt and pepper and spread it in a frying pan, add two tablespoons of butter, and when this has melted pour on three eggs slightly beaten. Toss the eggs and spinach in the butter until the eggs are scrambled and mixed in the vegetable. Serve on an omelet platter.

Potatoes baked in olive oil—Choose a baking pan with a tight-fitting lid and in it place a third of a cup of oil (or butter), the juice of one lemon, one small bulb of garlic cut fine, one bunch of chopped parsley and a half cup of water. Peel two pounds of potatoes and cut in quarters, season with salt and paprika, turn them into the baking dish, shake them about, cover and bake. Tomatoes may be added if liked.

Turkish Coffee—For four small cups of coffee use three teaspoons of powder coffee, best quality, of course. Put fresh water in a small pot and bring it to the boil. Add the powdered coffee and sweeten to taste. Boil three minutes, stirring occasionally. This is poured without straining and sipped as soon as settled.

BETTER TRAINED WOMEN.

BETTER MARRIAGES.

There are many tragic homes, many a dull, drab life where a woman's soul is crushed, her spirit broken, her heart dead, all under the cover of marriage, simply because she has been under the ancient grip of old notions of utter servitude. A woman is not a man's slave; she is his equal. The modern woman is going to assert this. The outcome will be more happiness all around.

Will there be fewer marriages? Will there be fewer divorces? We need not trouble ourselves about such matters. They are in the hands of Nature, or better say God. There may be fewer so-called marriages, fewer brutal mistresses, fewer wretched economic unions, but what marriages there will be more and more intelligent, genuine, idealized and productive of daily contentment, in proportion as the woman is free to choose or reject Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for January.

FASHIONS AND FADS.

Pearl tapioca makes a delicate and excellent thickening for soups.

After scrubbing thoroughly make a few slits in the skins of potatoes that are to be baked.

Iron will heat much more quickly and stay hot longer if a sauté tin or other cover is turned upside down over them.

Rub the ends of the ribs of the umbrella with vasoline where they are fastened. This prevents rust.

Baked apples are delicious with their cores filled with orange marmalade or chopped nuts and sugar.

Make kitchen aprons with a flat seam, stitched on both sides, so that there is no right or wrong, and time will be saved both in washing and in looking for the right side of the apron.

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AGRICULTURE

Why Not Farmers' Associations for Marketing the Product?

—Expert Tells What Has Been Done Elsewhere—Maine

Farmers Get \$1.66 a Barrel for Potatoes.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 24.—The Maine farmers averaged \$1.66 a barrel for their potatoes according to figures brought out at the potato growers' convention here this week. C. E. Embree spoke for Farmers' Associations for marketing the product, and said much of interest to the five growers. He said, in part:

Farmers' Associations for marketing the product. Why not? Farming is a manufacturing proposition. The farmer manufactures the product from the soil. Why not sell it in the most direct way possible? If there is any doubt as to the ability of the farmer to market his product through his Farmers' Association, why should not the same doubt exist relative to other lines of trade?

In late years there has been a great awakening among the farmers of the whole world. He has seen a great light and is profiting thereby. In proof of this we might point to the Houlton branch, the Central Maine Co-operative Association, the California Fruit Exchange, Burlington County Farmers' Exchange, South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Eastern Short Vt. Produce Exchange. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Association of Georgia and many others, including the Farmers' Union of Maine and its 28 affiliated local exchanges.

Less than two years ago there was but little co-operative activity in Maine. An evidence, however, of the Maine farmers' desire to market his product and purchase his supplies through a Farmers' Association has been organized 80 local organizations, a state central body and a state central supply house.

Potato houses have been erected at New Sweden, Stockholm, Easton, Kingman, Wytopituck, Clinton, Brooks and Bridgton. The Clinton Farmers' Union has installed machinery for a grain mill and Bridgton is about to follow Clinton's example.

While a number of the exchanges have not increased their membership, the membership of the whole 82 exchanges have been increased five times. A few have increased eight times while others have increased ten times.

Time will not permit us to go into the work of the organizations in Maine. However, considering the unfortunate conditions with which we had to contend, it is truly wonderful how well the business like the farmers has accomplished the work he set himself to do.

When the agricultural department of Maine announced his intention to organize a state-wide farmers' movement, he was thought to be a stupendous proposition, and that the promoters of the movement would go down under the load that they had placed upon their own shoulders. This was not the case, and it would be hard indeed to find any movement of the kind in our country which in so short a time has progressed so rapidly as has the farmers' movement in Maine.

We will not discuss the Maine movement further at this time, but turn our attention to the older organizations in various parts of the country and prove by them that farmers can successfully market their crops through a Farmers' Association. First we will consider the business transacted by the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange of Freehold (N. J.).

The Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange started business in July, 1908, with a paid in capital of \$7,000 and a membership of about 800. The first year's business amounted to \$45,444.11. This business has increased every year, amounting to a total in the five years of \$5,874,004.25, with an average expense of 10 per cent.

The average price paid the farmers amounted to 60 1/2 cents per bushel or \$1.06 per barrel. For the six years previous to the organization of the exchange the average price paid the farmers amounted to 42 1/2 cents per bushel or \$1.17 per barrel.

South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Woodstown, N. J.—This association was organized in 1908 and the business transacted since by the year amounts as follows:

1908.....\$ 855,240.49
1909.....444,092.64
1910.....877,588.75
1911.....784,746.00
1912.....705,220.90

Total.....\$3,124,186.73

Frank Davis, manager of the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, says: "There is no question as to the success of Farmers' associations in New Jersey."

Long Island Potato Exchange, Riverhead, N. Y.—The Long Island Potato Exchange was organized in 1908. The gross business per year of this association is not available at this time. However the gross business for the year 1913 amounted to \$268,903.80.

The more important articles marketed and bought are as follows:

Potatoes.....\$198,002.89
Fertilizer.....23,727.98
Feed.....55,025.14
Seed potatoes.....16,169.35
Flour.....4,215.78

The prices received by the farmers who were members of this exchange averaged Mount Holly, N. J.—This organization

about 75 cents per barrel more than was received by the Maine farmer.

Burlington County Farmers' Exchange, Burlington, N. J.—The figures in detail are missing and only the business for 1913 can be given at this time and this business amounted to \$276,917.07, about one-half as much as in ordinary years on account of the fact that the potato fields in this section of New Jersey yielded only a 50 per cent crop owing to frost.

Eastern Shore, Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.—The success of this association has been remarkable and it is to be regretted that all the figures are not available. However, the secretary and treasurer's reports for 1913 are as follows:

Gross sales of produce, 10.5-\$4,240,514.39
Gross sales of produce consigned.....894,209.44

Total.....\$4,634,723.83

Seed potatoes paid.....50,897.66
Printer's orders.....97,708.70
Berry crates.....11,501.79

Total.....140,108.15

Gross sales for year 1913.....4,788,910.98
Gross sales for 1912.....3,684,740.99

Total.....\$1,099,169.90

Packages of produce handled:

Barrels sweet potatoes.....996,994
Barrels cabbages, onions.....981,463
Miscellaneous.....5,853

Total.....2,154,689

California Fruit Exchange, (Report of Dr. C. Harold Powell, Manager)—In 1908 this exchange marketed 41,000 crates of the total citrus fruit in California, while in 1913 they marketed 61 per cent of the total crop. In 1913 the total crop was estimated at 94,000 carloads, or 18,000,000 boxes. In 1913 the heavy winds of November destroyed 10 per cent of the crop and the unprecedented freeze of January still further reduced the crop to only 12,405 carloads were sent to the markets. However, by the excellent management of the Exchange much fruit was saved that under the old conditions would have been lost.

The total gross sales of the Exchange in 1913 in spite of the short crop amounted to \$18,000,000 and this business was carried on at an expense of less than 2 per cent as compared with 20 and 30 per cent before the Exchange was started.

It is interesting to note that the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange mix all their fertilizer which amounts to 6,000 tons and these goods are used by their membership of 1,270. To mix this amount of fertilizer they have 20,000 square feet. The paid in capital stock is now \$75,000. One-third of the profit of this was returned to the members in a dividend of six per cent, and the remainder went to swell the surplus.

The manager of this report says: "Ten years from now the farm product of the whole country will be marketed by co-operative associations and you are the vanguard now."

SUCCESSFUL CAREER

OF ALBERT CO. MAN

Tribute to Late Lovett M. Wood.

Editor-in-Chief of the Seattle Trade Register.

Under the caption "Lovett M. Wood answers last call," the Trade Register, Mr. Wood's paper in Seattle, says:

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our editor-in-chief, Lovett M. Wood, who answered the last call in Shanghai, China, on Friday, Jan. 9, from causes as yet unknown here, but probably as a result of impaired vitality caused by damaged digestion aggravated by the severity of the Oriental climate, which is indicated by letters from him received here since he died. The cable announcing his death was wholly unexpected, and came as a shock and surprise to his family and friends. According to the latest cable advice he was given a Scottish rite funeral last Tuesday in Shanghai, and his ashes have been forwarded to Seattle by express for interment here.

Lovett Mortimer Wood was born Feb. 25, 1858, at Albert, Albert county, New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, where he was reared and spent the early years of his manhood. He received his common school education at Albert, but his higher education was acquired at the Mount Allison Academy in Sackville, New Brunswick.

When a young man Mr. Wood started the Maple Leaf, a weekly newspaper, at Albert, which he continued to publish there for about eight years until failing health compelled him to dispose of that

HE WANTS TO FARM

IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Francis M. Bamford Objects to \$330 an Acre for Poor Land in Ireland.

Francis M. Bamford, an Irishman from County Down, thinks the price of farm lands in his native country at \$330 an acre is a tall order, and has written to James Gilchrist, superintendent of immigration, that he intends to try New Brunswick in the spring. He enclosed the following cutting from The Newry Reporter of Jan. 30:

"At a public auction of a farm containing five acres, at Moneyroff, Castlebar, on Jan. 16, Michael Lavery, solicitor, of Lisburn, was declared purchaser at £335, or at the rate of £67 an acre" (which reduces to about \$380). "There is only one house on the farm and this is not at present in a habitable condition, while the land is described as coarse and unsuited either for growing or cultivation. Nevertheless the competition to acquire it was keen."

"I believe," said Mr. Gilchrist, "we wouldn't think of putting a settler on a farm like that at all, and the price in this province runs from about \$5 to \$10 an acre—the higher price for pretty nice farms, too."

Mr. Bamford intends to leave Belfast for this country on Feb. 28. His family will follow him.

TWO SCOTT ACT

INSPECTORS FOR

QUEENS COUNTY

Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 28.—Queens county council met in annual session here last Thursday, presided over by Warden Bayard Slipp. Two Scott act inspectors were appointed for the county, one at Hampton and one at Chipman. Besides the general appropriations, \$100 was voted toward the fire apparatus fund; also the amount to cover the expense of such officer. The business of the session was concluded Wednesday evening.

I. Flower, of Central Cambridge, was appointed auditor in place of J. R. Dunn, who had served in that capacity for some time, but declined to act longer as such officer. The business of the session was concluded Wednesday evening.

The high tea and entertainment given under the auspices of the Episcopal church on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., was most successful, rewarding the promoters to the extent of about \$70, for the church fund. At the entertainment the plays were well acted, and the club singing and Scotch songs rendered by Miss Ina Hogg were exceptionally well done.

Lionel Briggs has returned from visits at St. Andrews and New York, and Mrs. William McKinnon, of Indian town, is in the village and will return to her home after the funeral of her sister, Mrs. George Allen.

APOHAQUI WOMAN

BADLY INJURED

Apoahqui, N. B., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Samuel Gamblin met with a serious accident yesterday. While returning from the post office she slipped and fell on the ice, broke her hip badly. Mrs. Gamblin is 58 years of age and is considered to be in a serious condition.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 30.—The Moncton Board of Trade supports the action of Premier Fleming in an effort to secure extension of the local parcel zone beyond twenty miles. The question was brought up last night and a resolution adopted. Several favored extension of zone for local rates to fifty miles. It was said that a twenty mile zone might be practicable in densely populated sections of Ontario, but not in New Brunswick.

REAL ESTATE

Herbert Guernsey, the Englishman who has made several investments in real estate in the city on Saturday. He said that there is much still to be done if St. John is to maintain its lead as the principal maritime port, and urges that the greatest effort should be made to extend harbor facilities with all possible speed.

Two farms in Kings county, each consisting of about 100 acres with buildings, have been recently sold by A. Burley & Co., one to a Saskatchewan man and the other to a person in England. The firm reports several inquiries respecting the purchase of holdings.

Every room in a house, even in winter, should be thoroughly aired at least once a day.

JEMSEG HOME

DOUBLY BEREAVED

J. R. Colwell, Dropped Dead While Dressing to Attend Funeral of His Son-in-Law's Mother.

Jemseg, Queens Co., N. B., Jan. 26.—J. R. Colwell, of this place, died suddenly last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Orchard. He was dressing to attend Mr. Orchard's mother's funeral which was to take place from their home, so Mr. Orchard's mother and Mrs. Orchard's father lay dead in their home at the same time.

Rev. J. B. Colwell is holding special meetings here. He called home to attend his father's funeral and is now the guest of T. L. Dykeman.

Mrs. C. G. Colwell, who has been ill for some time is now very low. Her little daughter, Phyllis, is the guest of Mrs. Olmstead's parents, Rev. B. and Mrs. Colwell.

Glenn Dykeman, from St. John, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dykeman.

EARTH FLOORS FAVOR HENS.

Contrary to general belief, it has been found in a test made by the West Virginia Experiment Station that hens do better and lay more eggs in poultry houses with natural earth floors than with board floors. The experiments were continued during two years, and the earth floors were on a level with the outside and of hard, wet clay ground. A raised gravel floor would undoubtedly have given even better results. The untended pens were warmer.

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MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED—Country girl, good wages, 88, Brussels street. 8884-2-4.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 8880-7-11.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut. Retired. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 888-14.

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 general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. St. John, N. B. 888-14.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

LADIES to do plain and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent by distance; charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 8720-3-7.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Steady and reliable blacksmith. Apply, stating wages, to David Blackmore, South Nelson, N. B. 2140-102.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third class teacher immediately. Apply to Thos. A. Fowler, Canaan Forks, Queens Co. 7086-2-11-5-7.

WANTED—Second class female teacher. Apply, stating salary, to Watson Bridges, Secretary, Gordonville, N. B. 6440-1-3-1.

TO LET

TO LET—For the summer months, a comfortably furnished house in central part of the city. Apply Box 92, Telegraph Office.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from C. P. R. station, 110 acres, about half under cultivation, balance good wood and timber, in good condition, well supplied with water; portion retained. Good bargains. Apply to Valley, care of Telegraph.

Monday, Jan. 5th is the Beginning of Our New Term. A very generous and greatly appreciated patronage has made our last year our best year. We trust that a continuance of the same patronage will make 1914 the best of all. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal. A very generous and greatly appreciated patronage has made our last year our best year. We trust that a continuance of the same patronage will make 1914 the best of all. Send for Catalogue.

BETTER PAY FOR I. C. R. TRAINMEN. Agreement Reported Reached Which Will Mean Substantial Increase to Many.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 31.—The negotiations between I. C. R. trainmen and schedule and rates of pay have been concluded and nothing now remains to be done except signing the contract which it is said will be done when Mr. Gutelius returns to the city.

The agreement is said to be a compromise. Instead of a 150-mile run for effect on about 200-mile basis, the new passenger rates will not add much, if anything to the pay of the men on through passenger trains, but will bring up the pay of the men on short run passenger trains considerably.

The "Chicago Yard Agreement" has been adopted for men in the switching service, and will mean a very large increase for men on shunters.

Men on way freight and pick-up trains will get a large increase, and the men on through freight a considerable increase.

In some cases the increases to passenger conductors and brakemen will run from \$15 to \$30 a month, and in the case of yardmen increases will be in the vicinity of from \$1 to \$12.25.

In the case of way freight conductors and brakemen it will mean an increase from 40 to 60 cents a day, and in the case of through freight men, 50 to 40 cents a day more. The feature is the increase to yardmen.

To make a small portion of mayors dressing gown a long way, add it by the spoonful to the beaten white of an egg and continue to beat it until all the dressing has been used. Eight teaspoonfuls and the white of one egg will make enough dressing for chicken salad to serve six persons.

When ordering sausage, it will be found more economical if you buy a certain number of links instead of by the pound. For example, for the family of six, twelve links will be sufficient, and it will surprise you when it is weighed how small the amount will be.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Jan. 29. Coastwise—St. Connors Bros, 64, Warlock, Chance Harbor.

Friday, Jan. 30. Stmr Ruthenia, 4712, Kendall, Trieste, via Naples, C. P. R., pass and gen cargo. Stmr Kanawha, 2468, Kellman, London via Halifax, Wm Thomson, gen cargo.

Stmr Manchester Port, 2663, Stott, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, gen cargo.

R. M. Stmr Grampian, 6469, Hall, Liverpool, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo.

Coastwise—Stmr Westport, 83, Lewis, Westport; Connors Bros, 64, Warlock, Chance Harbor.

Cleared.

Thursday, Jan. 29. Str Hollington, Rogers, Australia and New Zealand, J. T. Knight Co, general cargo.

Friday, Jan. 30. Str Ann Louise, Lockwood, Sweden, New York.

Strm Heathcote, Mott, Louisbourg, Coastwise—Stmr Westport, Lewis, Westport; Connors Bros, Warlock, Chance Harbor.

Saturday, Jan. 31. Strm Caraque, Smith, West Indies via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, gen cargo.

Strm Pomeranian, McDonald, London and Havre, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo.

Sailed.

Thursday, Jan. 29. Str Hollington, Rogers, Australia and New Zealand.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Saturday, Jan. 31. Strm Pomeranian, McDonald, London and Havre.

Strm Heathcote, Mott, Louisbourg.

Sunday, Feb. 1. Strm Caraque, Smith, West Indies via Halifax.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Jan. 29—Sld, str Kanawha, Manchester Port, St. John.

Louisbourg, Jan. 29—Arr, str Edenhall, London.

Halifax, Jan. 29—Arr, str Lillian M, Richardson, Barbados.

Sld—Stmr Manchester Port, Kanawha, St. John; Digby, Liverpool and St. John's.

Halifax, Jan. 30—Arr, str Stephano, St. John's (Nfld).

Sld—Stmr Briardene, Demerara via British West Indies.

Halifax, Feb. 1—Sld, str St. John, St. John; St. Domingo, Albatross, Liverpool.

Arr Feb 1—Stmr Acadia, Southampton, and sld for Portland.

BRITISH PORTS.

London, Jan. 29—Sld, str Shenandoah, St. John via Halifax.

Brew Head, Jan. 29—Sld, str Signal, wireless, str Lake Michigan, Perry, St. John and Halifax for London and Antwerp.

Southampton, Jan. 30—Arr, str St. Louis, New York.

Liverpool, Jan. 30—Arr, strm Hesperian, St. John.

London, Jan. 30—Arr, str Lake Michigan, St. John.

Liverpool, Feb. 1—Sld, str Tunisian, Halifax.

Glasgow, Jan. 31—Sld, str Cassandra, St. John direct.

Manchester, Jan. 31—Sld, str Manchester Corporation, St. John direct.

Belfast, Jan. 31—Arr, strm Bengore Head, St. John.

Cardiff, Jan. 28—Sld, str Kaduna, St. John.

Tow. Town, Jan. 28—Arr, str Kwara, Davies, St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Havana, Jan. 28—Arr, str Ronald, Kingsport.

Rosario, Jan. 28—Arr, str Eretia, Crosley, Port Talbot.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28—Arr, str Selasia, Hatfield, Montevideo.

Pensacola, Jan. 27—Arr, str E. A. Seabean, Kingston.

Bremen, Jan. 26—Arr, str Kelvinshead, Colley, Brunswick via Newport News.

Havana, Jan. 28—Sld, str Advent, Mobile.

Mobile, Jan. 27—Arr, str P. J. McLaughlin, Puerto Padre, Edna, V. P. P. Matanzas; M. A. Achorn, Matanzas.

Key West, Jan. 27—Arr, str Governor Colby, Havana.

Norfolk, Jan. 27—Arr, str Marina, Brown, Glasgow via Newport News.

Antwerp, Jan. 30—Sld, str Tanagra, Dublin, Cardiff.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28—Sld, str Marina, Brown, Glasgow.

New Orleans, Jan. 28—Sld, strm Howth Head, Belfast.

Gibson, Jan. 28—Arr, str Leona, Havana.

Mobile, Ala, Jan. 28—Sld, str C. D. Pickett, Pensacola.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28—Arr, strm Manchester Exchange, Manchester, via St. John.

Portland, Me, Jan. 30—Arr, strm Frederic, New York, Jan. 31—Arr, strm Winnipeg, Calais.

Baltimore, Feb. 1—Sld, str Francis Goodwin, Seaport (Me).

New York, Feb. 1—Arr, strm Carmania, Cymric, Liverpool, Stephano, St. John's (Nfld), and Halifax.

Portland, Me, Feb. 1—Arr, strm Manxman, Avonmouth.

Portsmouth, Jan. 29—Arr, strm Irene E. Messervy, St. George for Calais; Laura B. Hall, Port Reading for St. John.

Boston, Jan. 29—Arr, strm Longar, Louisbourg.

CHARTERS.

Foreign steamer, 1400 standard tons, Bay of Fundy to West Britain or East Ireland, two trips, 30s 9d, spring loading.

No Compulsory Training.

(Kingston Standard).

General Officer complaining that the military force of Canada is insufficient, and he may be right. But whether right or wrong his remedy, namely, compulsory training in the schools and universities, will never commend itself to the thinking people of this country. We have no desire to duplicate in this country the conditions which now exist in Europe, and which make that whole country one vast armed camp. Compulsory military service will never come in Canada in our time. Let us hope it will never come.

Don't forget that microbes are apt to lurk about the mouth of the milk bottle. It should be carefully wiped off before the milk is poured out.

RETIRED PRIEST

PASSES AWAY AT

EDMUNDSTON

Word Sent to Bishop LeBlanc of the Death of Rev. Antoine Ouellette, Who Served Many Years at the Cathedral.

Monday, Feb. 2.

A telegram yesterday afternoon to His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc bore tidings of the death of Rev. Antoine Ouellette, a retired priest, formerly of the Cathedral, where he was rector for several years. The death took place at Edmundston, Madawaska county, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Gagnon, with whom he resided since his retirement from the Cathedral, St. Joseph's church, Shediac, where he was parish priest for years, after his departure from St. John. He was in the 81st year of age. He will be buried at Edmundston on Thursday.

Father Ouellette came to the Cathedral parish in 1868 and remained there for twenty years. Bishop Sweeney was head of the diocese at the time. The latter six or seven years at the Cathedral, Father Ouellette was rector. He went from St. John to Shediac, where he was made parish priest of St. Joseph's church. He remained there during the remainder of his active life, and carefully exercised the duties of his calling. His retirement about four years ago was the cause of widespread regret because he was highly respected by all his parishioners and everyone who came in contact with him.

After he retired he went to live with his sister. The previous strenuous mental labor caused his health to decline rapidly during recent years, and during the last year it was expected that he would not live long. The word received yesterday morning, however, was a sad one, and particularly to his ecclesiastical associates.

Father Ouellette was a man of learning, a profound English and Latin scholar, and was widely known for his ability in the pulpit. He will be remembered well by other citizens. He was a man of firm character and endowed with sterling qualities of mind and heart. He was one of the old days of the Christian Brothers Academy, which was then in the rear of the Cathedral. He remained in the Academy for five or six years up till 1877, when the Christian Brothers left the city. He received his theological training in the Grand Seminary at Montreal.

In this movement Maine leads all the other states of the union, but it is a general plan which is being carried out in almost every important section of the leading growers of potatoes in Maine gathered in Bangor for the first annual state potato day, conducted by J. A. Roberts, the state commissioner of agriculture, and listened to expert potato men from all over the potato growing sections of the country. Government officials and the governor of the state participated in the program.

The Farmers' Union of Maine was the result of the business methods of farmers' associations in various parts of the country. The organization, which is now located in Bangor, is the largest and most important of its kind in the state, and they are constantly being increased by the institution of the new associations. Each group of farmers organizes its business affairs, and the state is the result of the union of the state or any other local, but they are all affiliated with the state organization.

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MAINE ANXIOUS ABOUT

POTATO DISEASES

State Expert Tells How Powdery Scab May be Stamped Out

Says if New Brunswick Growers Follow the Right Course the American Embargo Will be Lifted in Three or Four Years—How the Aroostook Farmers Co-operate With Great Profit to Themselves.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 30.—That it will be at least three or four years, and probably a great deal longer before New Brunswick potatoes, now barred from Maine under the embargo, will be allowed to enter is the opinion of C. E. Embury, of this city, the director of the bureau of marketing and supplies of the state agricultural department.

"If the people of New Brunswick, who are raising potatoes, drop their present fields, take new lands, fumigate their seed with formaldehyde and use the most drastic measures in their control, it is possible that the powdery scab, and the black-neck, which is now present in the province, can be eliminated in three or four years," says Mr. Embury. "If these measures are not employed and they attempt to fight the disease in their present fields, I should say that it would be eight or nine years, and perhaps not then, before the disease is stamped out and this country will be ready to receive the potatoes from the province."

"It is true that the province has declared an embargo on our Maine potatoes, but the effect of that will be little more than a reduction in the quantity of the Maine product over the line, and it will not do the Maine product any harm. The Maine product is a very small quantity for seed purposes."

The best way of eliminating the disease is by turning the potato fields where it exists over to mowing land. Grass furnishes nothing for the disease to live upon, and it dies out. In this we see the value of crop rotation, which is practiced by the progressive grower."

Mr. Embury is an authority on potatoes, and it was he that started the plan of co-operation among the farmers of Maine, engaged in the potato business. This plan, which led to the organization of the Maine Farmers' Union, has been adopted by the state and Mr. Embury has been placed in charge, the bureau of marketing and supplies being created for that purpose.

"Potato Day." In this movement Maine leads all the other states of the union, but it is a general plan which is being carried out in almost every important section of the leading growers of potatoes in Maine gathered in Bangor for the first annual state potato day, conducted by J. A. Roberts, the state commissioner of agriculture, and listened to expert potato men from all over the potato growing sections of the country. Government officials and the governor of the state participated in the program.

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