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and The News

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NO. 63

RECIPROCITY MEETING A GRAND SUCCESS. HALF-A-MILLION MORE FOR ST. JOHN HARBOR

RECIPROCITY CHEERED BY GREAT AUDIENCE

Dr. Neely, M. P., Hugh Guthrie, M. P., and Dr. Clark, M. P., Tell What Better Trade Arrangement Would Do for St. John and New Brunswick

Their Speeches in St. Andrew's Rink Last Night Heard by Audience Twice as Large as That Which Turned Out for Messrs. Daniel, Ames and Leacock a Week Ago—Warm Praise for Dr. Pugsley—The Minister's Telegram.

Tuesday, May 9.

The reciprocity meeting in St. Andrew's rink last night drew an audience that filled the great hall and that cheered the speakers repeatedly as they drove home their clear and forcible arguments showing how this city, province, this whole country will profit by the new trade agreement.

If comparisons are in order, the crowd that turned out last evening to hear Messrs. Guthrie, Clark and Neely was nearly twice as large as that which went to hear Dr. Daniel, Mr. Ames, and Professor Leacock in the same building a week or so ago.

Seldom if ever—except during the heat of an actual election campaign—has so large, so enthusiastic and so representative an audience gathered in this city to hear any public question discussed as that which last night welcomed the Liberal members of Parliament from the West.

The speakers lived up to their reputations as clear, reasonable, moderate but forcible speakers. They did not appeal to passion or to prejudice or to sectional feeling; they talked business.

They showed how Canada will benefit through reciprocity, how the port of St. John will reap increased prosperity when the agreement is passed, how New Brunswick's farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, and consumers generally will profit by the great Liberal measure of justice and increased freedom of trade. They refuted the charges of the alarmist and misleading assertions of the Conservative speakers who were heard here recently, and the great crowd cheered them most heartily as they did so. In point of attendance, interest, enthusiasm and healthful effect upon public sentiment the meeting was one upon which Liberals will long congratulate themselves.

The speech-making was marked by many happy references to St. John's future, and a telling incident was the reading by Chairman James Pender of the following telegram:

Ottawa, May 8, 1911.

John Keefe, President of Liberal Executive, St. John, N. B.

In supplementary estimates submitted to parliament by finance minister today there is an additional amount of \$500,000 for improvements in St. John harbor. This is for the purpose of commencing work of development in Courtenay Bay to provide terminals for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The telegram was greeted by very hearty applause.

All the speakers referred in very striking terms to the ability, influence, and worth of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and these references were loudly cheered.

Among those occupying seats on the platform were: Senator G. G. King, Hon. J. P. Harris, J. S. Gregory, Mayor Frink, H. N. Coates, John Keefe, Edward Lantieri, Dr. A. P. McAvaney, T. O'Brien, John McMulkin, Alderman Scully, Dr. A. D. Smith, M. Gallagher, T. Donovan, Dr. J. M. Smith, A. F. Bentley, M. P. E., Hon. D. J. Pardy, James Lowell, M. P. E., and others.

Included in the audience were many ladies and prominent citizens of both political parties, among them being: Col. H. H. McLean, M. P. W. H. Thorne, Arthur Thorne, Police Magistrate Ritchie, Rev. David Lang, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Andrew Malcolm, Dr. James Christie, Joseph Bullock, C. S. Philips, Samuel Kerr, J. C. Kirk, W. B. View (P. E. L.), and hundreds of others.

The following members of the executive of the Young Men's Liberal Club acted as ushers: W. E. Foster, J. A. Barry, F. McDonald, A. Commons, Wm. Magee, Geo. P. Allan, M. Coll, Wm. Knodell, Wm. Crawford, John Griffiths, J. D. P. Lewis, J. Donovan and J. Montague.

James Pender.

Chairman Pender presided and called the meeting to order soon after 8 o'clock. He said the meeting had been called to hear speakers from Ontario and the western provinces discuss the question of reciprocity with the United States in natural products.

He believed reciprocity would be a good thing, not only for the west and for the maritime provinces, but for the whole of Canada. He told of his visit to the west and of the strong sentiment everywhere in favor of reciprocal trade relations with the United States. He characterized as foolish the arguments of the Montreal Star in contending that reciprocity would benefit only the United States. He thought most people would admit that it was worth while setting into a market that they didn't have to pay anything to get into. In the past the duties on many lines had been practically prohibitive. As to the talk of "any year," in that direction, were only imaginary. Canada was not anxious to take up the burden of many of the problems confronting the United States, and we are glad to help and proud of the fact that there has never been so much prosperity in Canada as there was today and they should still further increase this prosperity.

(Continued on page 7, first column.)

LANSDOWNE'S PLAN TO REFORM HOUSE OF LORDS

Would Have Membership of 350, Partly Elective

None Should Hold His Seat More Than Twelve Years, But Would Be Eligible for Re-election—Viscount Morley Says Government Will Not Accept Scheme.

Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 8.—Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the opposition in the house of lords, introduced his bill for the reform of the upper house before a great audience in which were many diplomats, today. The Unionist, he said, were convinced that an amendment to the constitution of the house of lords should proceed simultaneously with a reform in the relations of the two houses.

They desired to demonstrate to the country that they could provide an efficient second chamber which could be trusted to use its powers fairly as between the great political parties, and faithfully to serve the interests of the whole of the kingdom.

Under the present constitution, the house of lords is divided by party, and the members are not elected. The members are appointed for life, and the number is not fixed. The members are not subject to any term of office, and the members are not subject to any term of office.

Under the present constitution, the members are not elected. The members are appointed for life, and the number is not fixed. The members are not subject to any term of office, and the members are not subject to any term of office.

The bill provides that peers who are lords of parliament shall be elected by the house of commons. Lord Lansdowne concluded by expressing the belief that there could be no permanent party majority in a house constructed in this manner.

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MAY APPEAL TO COUNTRY BEFORE CHRISTMAS

If Opposition Talk Till October Redistribution Will Follow

LIBERALS EAGER FOR THE CONTEST

Reciprocity and Other Progressive Measures, Including I. C. R. Expansion, Will Ensure Government Victory by Sweeping Majority—Fair Progress in Supply.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 8.—There will be a general election before Christmas if the opposition stick to their avowed intention of obstruction after the adjournment is ended.

The great stumbling block in the way of an election today are the enforced absence of Sir Wilfrid in England and the fact that the west will be under-represented until there has been a redistribution, which cannot be given until the census has been completed. The census figures will be available early in October. If, at that time, the opposition is still working on the job of obstruction of reciprocity, redistribution will be given precedence in the house and as soon as it is through there will be a general election.

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ST. JOHN FARES WELL IN THE SUPPLEMENTARIES

Half a Million Dollars More for Harbor Improvements and \$750,000 for New Post Office

Liberal Sums for Public Buildings and Wharves Throughout the Provinces—For Dredging in Maritime Provinces Generally \$200,000—Over \$17,000,000 Additional Added to Original Estimates.

Special to The Telegraph.

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LOSS OF FARMERS' VOTE DOESN'T SCARE TAFT

President Tells Delegation He Stakes His Political Future On Reciprocity

Declares Time Will Prove Its Benefits to Both Canada and the United States—Either Country Can Abolish It if They Don't Like It.

Special to The Telegraph.

Washington, May 8.—President Taft in his message to congress today is explaining to twenty-five members of the National Grange that he does not mean to play politics with the Canadian reciprocity agreement if the enactment of that measure by congress costs him the farmer vote.

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VS. LEACOCK

similar action. Unfortunately the opposition of the American senators postponed a long delay, and it was not until five years later that an international treaty at last brought the system of reciprocity into effect.

Commenting on this the witness says: "This is the responsible statement of the historical student. In 1849, Hicks made a standing offer of reciprocity; in 1854 Lord Elgin succeeded in having it accepted. In 1867, Professor Leacock regarded that deal of five years as 'unfortunate.' Fifteen years, only four short years ago, Professor Leacock did not look upon reciprocal-free trade in natural products between the two countries as the 'tasty head' of some renowned monster. In 1907 we had the responsible economist; why is it that in 1911 we have only the agitator, partisan, talking of stamping down into the earth, 'never to rise again,' a splendid policy of economic freedom so freely endorsed only a few years before?"

FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY

Woodstock, N. B., May 3.—(Special)—Before Judge Barry this afternoon the case against Aaron Cullens for perjury was finished. The verdict was guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence of the judge was six months' imprisonment in the county jail, to date from March 22.

The prisoner was charged with having on March 1, 1909, before Magistrate Dibble in Woodstock, sworn that on Feb. 8, 1909, in Bristol he purchased from Chas. A. Phillips a bottle of whisky and a bottle of liquor also, on which evidence Phillips was convicted and fined.

The jury was composed of Harry P. Caswell, Herbert Long, Stanley Field, Leander Kennedy, Jas. McBride, Chas. Nodding, Wiley Gray, H. Purinton, Arthur DeGrass, A. P. Ritchie, James Tompkins, Hugh McGuire.

REXTON NOTES

Rexton, N. B., May 4.—Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general of British Columbia, visited his mother, Mrs. William Bowser, here this week. He is en route to England to attend the coronation.

Miss Jennie McGregor returned home after visiting friends in Sackville and Moncton.

Mrs. R. Lennox visited her daughters, Mrs. Knight, Moncton, and Mrs. J. Livingston, Shediac, recently.

Operator E. T. Gallant, of McGovern's, is spending a few days at his home in Coal Branch, en route to Revelstoke (B. C.).

A telegram was received here on Monday announcing the death of Denver (Col.) on Sunday afternoon of Henry C. Cook, his wife, who survives him, was formerly Miss Minnie Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, of this town. He also leaves a family of four boys.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Smith and family left this morning for Lynn (Mass.), where they will in future reside.

Miss Grace Fraser returned on Tuesday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. T. Savage, at Melrose (N. B.).

George V. McInerney, who has been accountant of the Royal Bank of Canada here for some time, has been transferred to Newcastle.

D. A. McDonald and Geo. Palmer have returned from Nordin, Northumberland county, where they have been in the employ of the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McGregor, of Upper Rexton, have disposed of their stock and household effects and will remove to Maine, where they will in future reside. Mrs. McGregor and little son are at present visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Wood, Moncton.

The schooner Divina, Capt. Fraser, sailed on Tuesday for Charlottetown, and the Maude Weston, Capt. Weston, sailed on the same day for Summerside. These are the first vessels to sail from this port this season.

Mrs. W. A. Marten, who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

Miss Starrak, of Bass River, who has been visiting friends in town, returned home on Saturday morning.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson, of Moncton, was in town last week to see Mrs. J. P. Burns, of South Branch, who has been very ill. Mrs. Burns is now improving.

NORTON ITEMS

Norton, May 3.—Mrs. Georgia Brittain has returned from St. John, where she spent a few days.

Mrs. Abigail Johnston has sold her property here to H. W. Heine.

Miss Lillian Allison, St. John, spent a few days in Norton.

Miss Mabel Campbell has returned from St. John, where she spent a few days.

Miss Agnes Byron, who spent a week with her uncle in St. John, has returned home.

Miss Nellie Mitchell has returned to Norton, after spending a week in St. John.

Misses Annie and Mamie Gallagar have returned after visiting friends in St. John. The guests of Mrs. L. D. Jones, Jr., returned home.

DR. NEELY PRAISES HON. WM. PUGSLEY

Declares His Presence in Parliament Does Honor to St. John and New Brunswick—The Hollowness of the Tory Loyalty Cry.

Dr. Neely, M. P. for Humboldt (Sask.), was then introduced as the first speaker and he was given a hearty greeting. In opening he said he hardly thought it necessary for him to say that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to visit this part of the dominion for the first time. He had come to the conclusion, before coming here, that St. John must be inhabited by very sensible people because of the excellent representatives, or rather one of the representatives, that they had sent to parliament. (Applause.)

"I refer," he said, "to that man whose statesmanship and executive ability stands second only to our beloved leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier." (Applause.)

"St. John has done itself and the country an honor in sending a man who fills the position as the head of the greatest spending department in Canada as ably if not better than any of his predecessors in that office. I say this because I believe that every man in the Liberal party loves Dr. Pugsley because of his splendid ability and his kindly disposition. Although he is a fighter, he always treats his opponents in a fair and gentlemanly manner and that is not always the way in which his opponents treat him." (Applause.)

"It also gives me pleasure to come here because it is the first time I have ever had a chance to see an Atlantic seport in Canadian territory, and I want to thank the Liberals of St. John and the committee which had in charge our entertainment for the delightful trip on the harbor and the automobile ride in the afternoon.

"I was deeply impressed with the possibilities of St. John, not only as a winter port but as a port that should be doing business with every nation of the world all the year round.

COULD SAVE 1,000 LIVES A YEAR

Montreal Health Official Says Tuberculosis Camp on Mount Royal Would Be a Boon to Sufferers.

Montreal, May 8.—Dr. Laberge, head of the civic department of contagious diseases, has sent a report to the controllers recommending that a camp to accommodate tuberculosis patients be established on Mount Royal. He states that the disease is making such progress here that stringent methods must be taken and that a properly equipped camp would probably save one thousand lives a year.

MANY INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK

Elmira, N. Y., May 8.—The Lehigh Valley train from Ithaca to Elmira, due in this city at noon today, was derailed two miles north of Horseheads. Three passengers had been brought to Elmira badly hurt and may die. Seventeen others are reported injured.

NORTH SHORE HENNERY BURNED AND 716 CHICKENS ROASTED

Dalhousie, N. B., May 8.—A part of the modern henneries established recently in this parish by A. Fortin, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. In addition to the building and a lot of tools 716 chickens were burned. The loss is more than \$1,000 and no insurance.

SENATOR WOODS PARTS WITH HOLDINGS TO SACKVILLE AND PORT ELGIN MEN.

Special to The Telegraph.

Sackville, N. B., May 8.—Control of the N. B. & P. E. railway passed Saturday to Charles W. Fawcett, Charles Pickard, of Sackville, and M. G. Siddall, of Port Elgin. Senator Woods, who has held a majority of the stock since the railway was opened, was the seller. It is understood that the road will undergo many changes and that the service will be made first class.

TO PROBE THE SUGAR TRUST.

Washington, May 8.—Investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company and all other concerns engaged in the manufacture or the refining of sugar to ascertain whether or not there have been violations of the anti-trust law was recommended today by the house committee on rules.

THEN AND NOW

THE MONTEAL DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892



LOWER THE TARIFF!

And the sooner it's done the better it will be for the Canadian Farmer.

The Montreal Witness says: "The above, from the headline down to the way line, is photographed from the Montreal Star of the date mentioned. We could not improve on it today. Anti-reciprocity papers please copy."

The Montreal Star of late has been one of the most rabid and hysterical opponents of reciprocity. The cartoon shows what it used to think about these matters. It was formerly in favor of a square deal to the farmer. Why not today?

ment to the chair of chemistry at Mount Allison University. Mr. Bigelow is a native of Advocate (N.S.).

Mr. W. B. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton and her two sisters, Mrs. George, Mrs. George, and Mrs. George, left last week for a trip to Europe.

Mr. Arthur McDougall, of Moncton, arrived in town last week to succeed Mr. J. L. Richard as accountant in the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Webster and children are spending the week in Kentville. Mr. Webster is a resident of Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bullock, of St. John, spent Saturday at their residence here.

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CAME TO MEETING IN AUTOMOBILES

Several Machines Noticed at Sussex from Outlying Districts

FARMERS WHO FAVOR RECIPROcity Are Not Content to Let Well Enough Alone—The Journey of Two Men Who Attended Saturday Night—Were Pleased With It, Too.

That "let well enough alone" is an argument which does not appeal very strongly to the farmers of Kings county was made evident from the large attendance from the surrounding country at the reciprocity meeting in the Sussex Opera House on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Irving, of Buctouche, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Lettice, to Mr. J. D. Irving, of Buctouche.

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Hill, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church on Sunday night, and will take charge of the services during the summer.

Mrs. Geo. T. Baird left for Montreal, where she will meet her husband, and they will sail on Friday for England by the Empress of Ireland, to be present at the coronation.

Mrs. Frank Stevens, of Moncton, and his wife are in town for a few days, and will be present at the coronation.

Mrs. Helen Stevens, of Moncton, and her husband are in town for a few days, and will be present at the coronation.

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ST. GEORGE

St. George, May 4.—A highly successful dance was given in Dragoon hall on Wednesday evening. The selections by the St. George orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Geo. McCallum were magnificent, and the floor was in perfect condition.

Mrs. Helen Stevens, of Moncton, and her husband are in town for a few days, and will be present at the coronation.

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ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, May 4.—Miss Margaret McQuoid is somewhat better, but will be obliged to remain in her room for some time.

Miss Annie O'Neill returned on Friday from Boston, but is quite ill with grippe.

Mr. M. N. Cockburn, K.C., is attending the Supreme Court Forester meetings in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Edward A. Cockburn, Mrs. Fred G. Andrews, and Mrs. Gifford went to Fredericton on Tuesday as delegates to the W. A. C. C. convention.

Mr. Percy Odell is at home from McGill for the summer vacation.

Captain F. J. Ross, of the 10th Regiment, is at home from his tour of duty in the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reed have returned from their honeymoon trip, and will be at their home to their friends on Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McColl and family, who returned from New Jersey, and are in their home on Water street.

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WESTFIELD BEACH

Westfield Beach, N. B., May 4.—Miss Jessie Gilliland, of Westfield, was the week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilliland, Onondaga.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine, of St. John, spent Sunday at their summer cottage here.

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RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, May 4.—R. A. Irving, of Buctouche, has for several days been very seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine, of St. John, spent Sunday at their summer cottage here.

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HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, May 3.—Scarlatina continues quite prevalent in the Lower Cape district among the children and adults as well.

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SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., May 4.—Carpenters and masons are now busily at work at the "Glades," Salisbury, erecting a new barn and enlarging a cottage on the lands reserved by Mrs. J. C. Jordan, for her own use.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine, of St. John, spent Sunday at their summer cottage here.

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FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., May 5.—(Special)—The eighth annual session of the Warden's Advisory of the Diocese of Fredericton came to a close this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine, of St. John, spent Sunday at their summer cottage here.

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QUEENS COUNTY, N.S.,

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

E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 10, 1911.

MR. FOSTER WRITES AGAIN

Hon. George E. Foster "takes his pen in hand" to tell the readers of the North American Review what he thinks about reciprocity, or what he affects to be thinking about it, for campaign purposes, just now. The article is obviously written for Canadian consumption—not to persuade Americans that there is hostility in Canada toward the reciprocity agreement, but to provide Conservative newspapers and Conservative campaign orators with a new set of the Foster fallacies.

Two ancient contentions are the outstanding features of the Foster article. One of them is that as the United States is a richer and more populous country than Canada the new trade agreement will enable that country to devour ours, industrially, and by draining our natural resources. The second is that the trade agreement will divorce us from the British Empire. There are many other contentions, but they are all related to these two principal ones. It will immediately occur to Canadian readers that the United States was relatively much more wealthy and powerful some years ago, when Mr. Foster was earnestly seeking reciprocity at Washington, than it is today. Mr. Foster at that time did not fear that our natural resources would be drained, or that the United States would reduce us to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water, although at that time Canada was much poorer, much less populous, and much more loosely organized industrially, than it is today.

It would not be good for us, Mr. Foster says, so well as we are getting along without it. And to support this contention he enters upon a glowing description of the great strides this country has made in wealth, in population, in industrial expansion, and in national spirit and unity. It does not seem to occur to him—or he hopes that it will not occur to others who read—that all these great strides have been made since the Liberal government came into power in 1896. Neither does he seem to see—although no one knows it better than he does—that the Canada of today, well launched upon its career of vigorous and independent commercial development, is no straggling to be overwhelmed by its neighbor through free trade in certain natural products, and the actual reduction of one manufacturing tariff schedule by two per cent, that relating to farming implements.

Mr. Foster evidently wrote with undue haste when he penned the article in the Review, for his attempt to cover up the visible fallacies into which he falls is marked by a conspicuous lack of his usual subtlety. He says, for example, that we must not think about a new market of 90,000,000 people, because we shall not reach 90,000,000 but only a fringe of population extending along our 3,000-mile border line. It immediately occurred to him that this argument is double-edged, and that, if true, it would be fatal to his other contention, that the lowering of the tariff would enable 90,000,000 of people to crush us by sheer weight of numbers. In order

to avoid that dilemma, he hurriedly remarks that it is easier for their products to penetrate Canada than for ours to penetrate the United States, because Canadian territory is but a narrow strip as compared with the width of Uncle Sam's dominions. This is a somewhat frail expedient to escape the consequences of his own logic.

Indeed Mr. Foster's article at every step is marked by efforts to beg the question or by noticeable avoidance of the real issue. The strength of the trade agreement from the Canadian standpoint is a fact that Mr. Foster dare not face. He knows that it will give this country a quick market for its surplus products of the farm, the forest, and the fisheries, and that entry to this great market will result in a very marked, very welcome, and very much needed development in all these industries, which are still the leading industries of this country. It is a manifest absurdity to contend that you can ruin this country by giving it a market for the very things it is most desirous of selling. What is at the back of Mr. Foster's head, and what is the leading thought of those for whom he is speaking and who are financing and organizing the opposition to reciprocity, is that this moderate reduction in the tariff may suggest, or even lead to, further modifications, and that, not only will it be impossible to raise the tariff hereafter in Canada, but that selfish control of the home market by Canadian manufacturers may be broken by a popular revolt against the more oppressive and unjust features of the protective system.

Of course Mr. Foster waves the flag that is always a Conservative substitute when the facts of the argument are against that party. When logic fails the old dodge is to say that the other fellow is dialing. But here, as usual, Mr. Foster's weakness is not to be concealed, for he carefully refrains from advocating an increase in the British preference, which British preference is the child of the Liberal party of this country, and none too popular with Mr. Foster and his friends. Strive as he will, Mr. Foster is unable to discover any real and convincing sign of Imperial danger in the proposal to remove the tariff from natural products. The danger does not exist. Canadians can as safely sell their potatoes in Boston as in Havana, and well Mr. Foster knows it. So he does not descend to mere facts and instances, but confines himself to waving a loosely fashioned web of generalities, including all the old stock arguments of the Conservative minority against the successful, progressive and popular administration of the day.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES

Liberalism has been defined as "the promotion of political equality." There are natural inequalities which it would be vain to attempt entirely to remove, and some of these give charm to life and to common intercourse. But there are also artificial inequalities, which are nearly always mischievous, and the conception of Liberalism is that it is safe, wise and right to war against these. It regards the aim of government as the good of the community as a whole; and that the object of legislation is to promote the good, not of one section, but of all sections. As special privilege can only be conferred upon some at the expense of others, Liberalism always looks upon these as evils, endeavors to hinder their extension, and elevates them only as temporary expedients to suit particular conditions.

In the history of Liberalism in Canada, the present reciprocity pact represents all this, the poor who will also benefit by the provision which the bill makes for fighting the tuberculosis plague. This is ensured to every workman that when his health fails he need never again be left absolutely penniless; by the common law he has served, and that the means towards restoring health will be given him. All this, Mr. Foster says, has been done under Free Trade Finance. The army has been strengthened, and in a few months not only age pensions but this insurance scheme will be established. All this has been done with infinitely less burden to the people than the smaller reforms carried out in protectionist Germany during the same years. England has accomplished so much because she has at last found a minister who has the courage not only to express great principles but to put them into being. English Liberalism is today establishing itself as something more than the provider of ideas for the Conservatives to carry out. The weakening of the House of Lords will remove the last obstacle to the free action of its genius for great political institutions, probably the finest contribution of the British race to human development.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY SITUATION Last week's Ottawa despatches concerning the action of the Dominion government in regard to the St. John Valley Railway are of the utmost interest in St. John and to the people of every one of the river counties. By agreeing not only to lease the Valley railway and operate it as part of the Intercolonial system, but to furnish it with rolling stock, the Dominion government has removed all possible objections on the part of the Hazen administration to the Federal plan for giving the Valley proper transportation facilities.

THE TRIUMPH OF BRITISH FREE TRADE FINANCE

The introduction of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme of state insurance against unemployment and illness, in the British House of Commons, marks another stage in the advance of Liberalism. For the minister himself it has been a great personal triumph. He has but just recovered from an illness which threatened to remove him from public life, and he has returned to the House of Commons to receive the plaudits of even those opponents who have so bitterly assailed him. More than any other member of the government he carries on that tradition of indomitably courageous Liberalism which the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman kept alive through a period of extraordinary stress.

It is not his gift of soothing satire on the platform nor of suave persuasiveness in the house which has ensured Mr. George's success. He had these in the days when his name was anathema to a people thirsting for the meretricious glories of a jingo war. Rather is his success due to the fervid earnestness with

which he pursues political righteousness. In the days of their great surpluses before the Boer war had reduced consols from 114 to under 90, the Tories promised a social reform. But they could find, so they said, neither the time nor the money to carry them out. They laid the blame on Free Trade finance for what was their own indifference. They set the trap of Protection for the British masses and baited it with renewed promises of old age pensions and better social conditions generally. Fortunately that bait did not draw, else the workmen of Britain would today neither have their pensions nor the prospect of an equitable insurance scheme.

It seems at first sight strange that this new scheme of the Liberals has not been met with the usual outcry about "Socialist" legislation. That it has not done so, and instead has been, with some mild criticism, welcomed by the Tories, proves that the catchwords and furious rhetoric of "bombastic patriotism" are losing ground. There is much in Socialism that is merely the application to social conditions of commonsense and the Christian principle that all men should have equality of opportunity. To reject these things merely because Socialists advocate them would be unscientific and the height of folly. There is in every sincere political attitude something of genuine worth. It does not seem a Hegel to remind us that the skepticism of the conservative is the optimistic faith of the reformer. It is not merely desirable that the right thing should be done, but that it should be done at the right time.

Political conservatives rarely see when the right time has come, even if they have discovered the right thing. That gives further significance to the acceptance of Mr. George's bill by the Tories of England. This enlightenment and the advanced opinions on Home Rule expressed last fall by the Morning Post and the Observer, the virtual abandonment of Tariff Reform at the elections, and the appearance of the House of Lords in what is almost a white sheet, mark the beginning of the end of the old Toryism. Conservatives there will always be, but the new conservatism will not be dictated by the selfishness of class or property interests, but by an attitude of mind quite estimable, although a poor thing compared with the fire and enthusiasm of those who, in Heine's fine phrase, fight for the liberation of the human spirit.

The main thing about Mr. George's scheme is that its principles have now been accepted by every party in the house. But its success will depend on the accuracy and justness of its details. It was to be expected that the representatives of both capital and labor would look for something better than they were offered, but we have not yet sufficient data to see how far they are justified. As it appears, every man in certain trades (a temporary limitation) whose income is less than \$800 a year, the point at which income tax is payable, is entitled to the benefits of the scheme. He would not only receive a weekly income of from five to fifteen shillings a week, but also free medical attendance. The only restrictions are that his illness be not brought on by self-indulgence and that his unemployment be not merely in the course of a strike. These are conditions which probably no one will object to. The contribution payable by the worker will be five cents a week, the manufacturers will pay another five cents, and the state will find the rest of the money necessary. Besides all this, the poor will also benefit by the provision which the bill makes for fighting the tuberculosis plague.

This is of especial importance to New Brunswick, and St. John has an additional interest in this because of the Payne-Aldrich tariff of the Pike law is repealed, the repealing clause to go into effect next year when the privilege, which United States citizens have enjoyed for half a century, of manufacturing in St. John lumber from logs cut in the Maine woods and sending it to the United States free of duty, will cease if reciprocity is not carried.

Thus in a few words the Minister of Public Works sets forth some of the very great advantages which will come to us in St. John and New Brunswick upon the ratification of the trade agreement. It is not astonishing that, with these benefits in sight, the Conservatives should attempt to persuade the people of this country that reciprocity should be defeated.

In his message Hon. Mr. Pugsley speaks for the visiting Liberal speakers a cordial welcome from the people of this city. It goes without saying that they will receive it.

SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE

The Telegraph on Saturday reproduced a cartoon published by the Montreal Star in 1892, representing the farmer and consumer strung up on a gallows "as high as Haman's" by the tariff policy of Mr. Foster, who was then Minister of Finance. The Star said that his budget was prepared at the command of the "Red Parlor." Mr. Foster has been quite faithful to the Manufacturers' Association throughout the years, and they have not been unreasonably grateful. He is too wise to expect much gratitude, but he has served the people with the same diligence it would have been better for all parties, including the "Red Parlor" monopolists. His tariffs at that time increased the cost of living unduly, promoted combines, and proved oppressive to the farmer, making the cost of living and production out of all proportion to the value of farm products.

I. C. R. lease and operation. If the people of the Valley have to choose between this sort of road and an electric one which will be a mere feeder of the C. P. R., there is no doubt what their choice will be. Moreover, thanks to the action of Ottawa on Thursday, the people of the river counties now have squarely before them the knowledge that I. C. R. lease and operation are within their reach—unless the provincial government attempts to prevent such an arrangement through its desire to play politics. The Federal government, because of the efforts of the Minister of Public Works and Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., has given the Valley project most careful and sympathetic consideration from the first. It consented to accept a railroad up to the general standard of the Grand Trunk Pacific, instead of insisting upon a four-tenths grade all the way. Now it has agreed to find the rolling stock, not only the initial equipment, but all that may thereafter be required. By accepting this arrangement Mr. Hazen would avoid risks that would otherwise be incurred to the interest on the provincial bonds, for the I. C. R. would pay forty per cent. of the gross earnings as rental for the Valley line, and this would be sufficient to meet the bond interest.

In the present circumstances there will be a revolt in the river counties if the provincial administration should still attempt to put through its scheme for an electrical branch of the C. P. R. instead of the substantial through line demanded by all the conditions.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY'S MESSAGE

Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, whose official duties detain him in Ottawa and prevent him from being present with Messrs. Gurbie, Clark and Neely at the reciprocity meetings here and elsewhere in New Brunswick, has sent through The Times, and The Telegraph a message to the people of this province which is printed on another page today.

In this message the Minister of Public Works takes up some of the salient features of the proposed trade arrangement which are of particular interest to St. John and the province at large. When the reciprocity negotiations were going on Hon. Mr. Pugsley conferred frequently with Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and pointed out to them the necessity of having many articles which our people have to sell included in either the free list or the list of articles the duties upon which are to be reduced materially.

Thanks to Hon. Mr. Pugsley's success in this matter and the wisdom of the Finance Minister and the Minister of Customs, the city of St. John and the province of New Brunswick can view the trade agreement with particular satisfaction. Indeed it must be plain to all that its ratification will result in giving an immense impetus to our leading industries. Hon. Mr. Pugsley mentions in detail some of the articles involved such as free lumber, and many products of the farm and fisheries. He says in part: "Reciprocity should be popular in St. John and throughout New Brunswick, which have so much to gain, and nothing to lose, by improved trade relations with our neighbors across the line. While the negotiations were in progress I had many conferences with Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and considering what would be of special benefit to my province, I urged that we should secure free fish, the free admission of sawn lumber, the reduction of the duty on laths and shingles, the free admission of cattle, horses, lambs and poultry, also farm products, and the reduction of the duty on building stone and lime, and the free admission of gypsum. All these have been granted except as to lime on which the United States duty is at present less than the Canadian."

The making of sawn lumber free is of especial importance to New Brunswick, and St. John has an additional interest in this because of the Payne-Aldrich tariff of the Pike law is repealed, the repealing clause to go into effect next year when the privilege, which United States citizens have enjoyed for half a century, of manufacturing in St. John lumber from logs cut in the Maine woods and sending it to the United States free of duty, will cease if reciprocity is not carried.

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loyal nerve," as he says, to prevent the enactment of a reasonable measure of relief for the farmer. He is toiling still under the same masters and fashioning arguments with fluency to give the impression that he is speaking from conviction. But the yoke is there still, and no inventive sibilance can disguise it. The manufacturers, determined that nothing happen that may remotely threaten their special privileges, will not allow him yet to propitiate justice and truth.

Mr. Foster opposes a lowering of duties on the plea that he is seeking to safeguard the future of Canada. But suppose the reciprocity pact should fail of enactment. Would that unite the different provinces of Canada more closely than they are at present? Would it contribute to the content of the consumer and the farmer? Would it have the effect of securing for the manufacturer his present advantages unquestioned? The Maritime Provinces have borne isolation for thirty years quite resolutely, under the conception that it might be for the good of the whole. They have increased about two and a half per cent. in population during the last twenty. The normal rate of increase is about one and a half per cent. yearly. They have been completely unaffected by the stream of migration; they have given freely of their native born to build up foreign lands and the other provinces. Now that the remedy for this stagnation is in sight, they will find it a matter of some difficulty to have an increased loyalty for the central provinces if it is withheld. In the same way the people of the West complain that they are called to bear an unequal burden and are suffering from high tariffs. Flag-waving will hardly compensate them for the sacrifice if reciprocity is withheld at the ipe dixit of the protected interests. Neither would protection be secure in that case. The prices which the Canadian farmer has to pay for his agricultural machinery, wagons, and other supplies are from ten to thirty per cent. higher than those of countries pay for the same class of article, or even for the same Canadian-made article. The present discussion is causing him to ask the reason for this.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Montreal Witness quotes an article written by Professor Leacock a few years ago in which he advocated reciprocity. By reading closely some of his own former writings on this subject the perverted economist might be cured of his present malady. It is awful medicine, but he will have to take it.

The reciprocity meetings at Sussex and Fredericton on Saturday were highly successful. The crowds in attendance give proof of the great popular interest in the subject under discussion, and popular recognition of the ability of the members of Parliament who have come to these constituencies to speak on what is now the leading issue in Canadian politics.

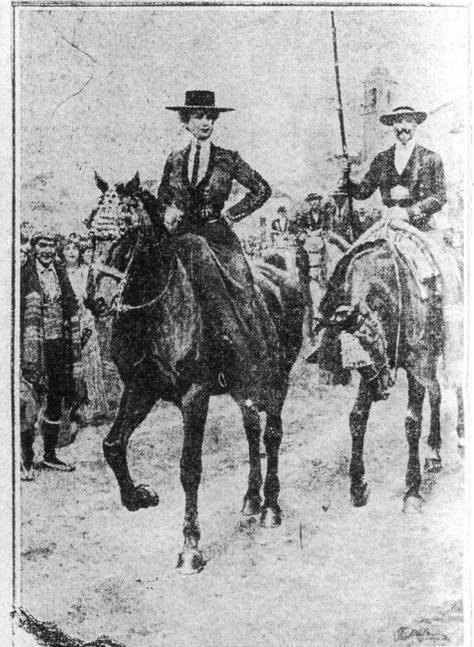
Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to the coronation and attend the Imperial Conference. But there is no doubt that the Conservatives will have all the fighting they can attend to in connection with the reciprocity proposals. The government will adhere absolutely to its trade policy, and Parliament will be kept in session until the programme before it has been disposed of, or until it has been shown that a minority can prevent the transaction of public business. The longer the Conservatives keep up the discussion on reciprocity the more the country will know about it, and the more the country knows the more sweeping will be the vote in favor of the trade agreement and the government which brought it about.

ANOTHER ST. JOHN BOY A LEADER IN FINANCE

The Toronto Saturday Night contains a lengthy account of the success of A. J. Nesbitt, formerly clerk with Vase & Co., Ltd., of this city, who is making great strides in the Canadian financial world, and bids fair to become as great a power as W. Max Aitken, J. W. McConnell and other financial leaders. Mr. Nesbitt was in St. John for a few hours this week on business concerning the International Milling Company.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALFONSO'S CONSORT RIDING A MULE



Queen Victoria has been visiting her ultra-Spanish province of Andalusia, a romantic district once known as Vandalsia from the Vandals settled there. It was long called the garden of Spain, and parts

including its article, the Saturday Night says: "It is not difficult to find points of resemblance between Nesbitt and McConnell. They are both youthful, to begin with, being only around 31 years of age. There is nothing about either of them of the taciturnity with which successful men are supposed to be endowed. Each is endowed with affability and courtesy. They sell their goods partly by smiling. As they rate they sell them with a smile, and it makes their victims feel all the better. Mr. Nesbitt says he is thought, has now paid up a million. Nesbitt has not been cutting out such a fast clip, but he is moving along surely and safely. Without doing a great deal of worrying, he has been able to lay by probably half a million in the rainy day which never comes for those who are able to prepare for it. He is shortly to leave on a trip to London, where, no doubt, it is his intention to make connections which will be of service to him when his Manitoba Power and other financial means are ripened to his satisfaction and ready for the cutting. Mr. Nesbitt is a son of the late Andrew Nesbitt, a St. John school teacher."

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Put seven dollars (\$7) in the bank as soon as you can do it; prepare for seasons lean and lank, and you will never rue it. I used to blow my wages in as fast as I could earn them, whenever I had some seeds of tin, I made a rush to burn them. I bought all kinds of raiment, gay, and shining ties and collars; and then one happy, fateful day, I pickled seven dollars (\$7). And just those roubles down in brine—an impulse led me to it. Now just take this lurch of mine: Go thou and likewise do it. Those seven bones soon called for more, and oftsoons I had twenty; each week I put in three or four and soon I'll roll in plenty. Since I began this banking graft my self respect increases; I feel that I'm as big as Taft, and just as slick as grease is. I am the young man unafraid, the youth with glad kydooodle; the whole town wants to get my trade, because I have the boodle. I do not fear the rainy day when the broke man hollers, so take my plan—go right away and salt down seven dollars (\$7). Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

INTER THE ESTABLISH AND THE Part 1. The Commercial Part 2. The Family Part 3. Insect and Fun of the Apple and Their (By A. G. Turney, Province THE FAMILY ORCHARD)

While the first part of treats only of establishing young commercial orchards, the second part is interested in apple orchards, and in particular in the standpoint of the small fruit orchard. In but few sections is it necessary to choose the best site. He has much to do and in others to have a successful fruit from summer. Many persons throughout have undertaken to plant the essentials of success of nursery stock, unsuitable lack of attention, their own care, and the result is one discouraged. It is to refer briefly to some of the important points.

While many of the orchards in part I are applicable to the family orchard, yet the differences and these, the important, are apt to be overlooked. The great majority of practice necessarily undertake to raise apples.

The commercial orchardist necessarily chooses the best site. He has much to do and in others to have a successful fruit from summer. Many persons throughout have undertaken to plant the essentials of success of nursery stock, unsuitable lack of attention, their own care, and the result is one discouraged. It is to refer briefly to some of the important points.

The amateur orchardist better care and more attention to his trees than the commercialist. He should aim to grow fruit without particular expense of doing so. The site should be favorable, bushy fruit trees should be grown in the orchard, this giving the variation and making the orchard more interesting. There is but little difference in the commercial and amateur orchardist, moderate quantities and fertilizers along the lines of the home mixing of these hard to practice, some mixed fertilizers may be used.

The pruning operations, same principles. The sprays should be applied to the fruit without particular expense of doing so. The site should be favorable, bushy fruit trees should be grown in the orchard, this giving the variation and making the orchard more interesting. There is but little difference in the commercial and amateur orchardist, moderate quantities and fertilizers along the lines of the home mixing of these hard to practice, some mixed fertilizers may be used.

Wholesale Agent

PAY FOR SERVANTS

Resolution in House to That Effect

Railway Mail Clerks and Customs Officials to Benefit

Hon. Mr. Borden Explains Increased Expenditure in Militia Department—Over \$1,000,000 of Department's Estimates Passed.

Ottawa, May 6.—Substantial increases to the civil service in the customs and post office departments were foreseen in government notices of motion by Hon. William Patterson and Hon. Rodolph Lemieux...

Militia Estimates

Proceeding the consideration of the estimates of the militia department Sir Frederick Borden submitted an explanatory statement. He pointed out that the increases in the ordinary vote were...

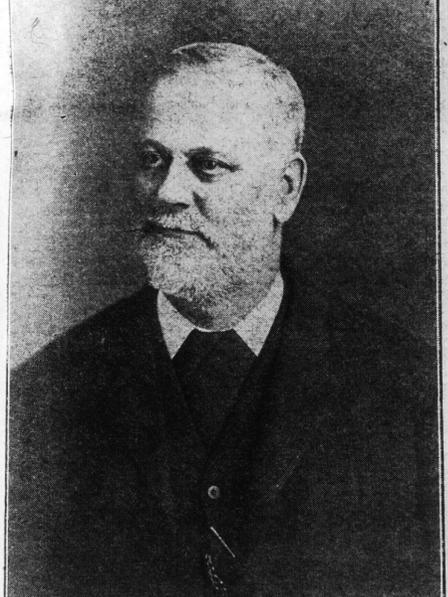
McNAMARAS CHARGED WITH 2 MURDERS

Los Angeles, Cal., May 5.—John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Association, and his brother, James B. McNamara, were arraigned today before Superior Judge Bordwell on fifteen indictments, charging murder in the first degree...

RECIPROCITY CHEERED BY GREAT AUDIENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

politan people, some from Great Britain, the continent, the maritime provinces and from south of the line, and many of those from the south were people who had gone there because they could not get a decent living in Canada in years gone by...



JAMES PENDER Chairman of Last Night's Great Reciprocity Meeting in St. Andrew's Rink.

WHAT RECIPROCITY WOULD DO FOR US

Hugh Guthrie, M. P., Gives Some Interesting Statistics—A Splendid Thing for New Brunswick and All Canada.

Hugh Guthrie, M. P. for South Wellington (Ont.), was next introduced and received a very cordial reception from the audience...

False Arguments

The arguments that the business would go to the south and that the agreement would result in the traffic going north and south, the C. P. R. was advancing all the while and today was quoted at 235, which shows that they were not afraid of the change working against the railway.

Deals With Prof. Leacock

If the arguments of Prof. Leacock were laid before Canada had been living in a hell of a paradise and entirely at the mercy of her neighbors, as they could at any time have lowered the tariff wall and taken out the money...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1911

under this head was \$98,000,000, of which \$23,800,000 was with the United States, and \$74,200,000 with Great Britain.

to get \$10 or \$12 more these men called out "anarchists!" (Laughter and cheer). Farmers in the county (Wellington) were much interested in the cattle question...

Strang for Reciprocity

From a study of the conditions, he felt sure that the reciprocity would result in more direct benefit to the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia than any other section of Canada...

Increase in Farm Lands

The first effect would be the increase in land values. There were abandoned farms in Maine, but they were never intended for tillage and the good farms sold all the way from \$10,000 to \$15,000...

Their Political Game

Men in the Conservative party who had played the political game in the past and lost on every throw were opposing the ratification of the agreement because they were afraid of the effect it would have on the tariff...

ST. JOHN SHOULD BE THE WERPOOL OF AMERICA

If It Does Not Become So, It Will Be Due to Negligence in Canada Says Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark, who was then called on, said that he did not feel altogether a stranger in St. John. Nine years and a half ago he passed through here on his way west...

Benefits to St. John

Another way in which St. John would benefit under reciprocity would be from the revival of the existing trade which flourished in the old days before Confederation...

Were Oppressing the Farmers

All the opposition was centred in Ottawa, all because Mr. Foster, who still dominated the Conservative party and dictated its policy, had condemned the free list were natural products including practically all farm goods...

NORTH POLE SHOOTING PARTY AWLESFORD, N. S. FIRE-SWEEP

Cap. Bartlett Organizes a Polar Bear Hunt

It Isn't Really Looking for Latitude 90, But May Get as Far as Etah—Young Men of New York and Boston Going at \$1,500 to \$2,000 for the Trip.

LOSS IS HEAVY

Sixteen Buildings Laid in Ruins—Many Persons Were Unable to Save Their Valuables—Help from Neighboring Places Finally Put the Fire Under Control.

Special to The Telegraph. Awlesford, N. S., May 8.—Fanned by a strong westerly wind, fire destroyed sixteen buildings at Awlesford today. Fully one-third of the village was swept away in two hours. It was the worst fire ever known in this part of the province.

3,000 NEW YORK WOMEN MARCH FOR VOTES

And 89 Men Trail Along to Help the Cause of Equal Suffrage.

TO HAVE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION HERE NEXT NOVEMBER

At a representative meeting of the local clergy and laymen held last evening, it was practically decided to hold a provincial convention next November.

FRUITFUL LESSONS

(Munsey's) John C. Bell, district-attorney of Philadelphia, and Justice John P. Ekin, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, were given in each church by returned missionaries, prominent business men and secretaries of home and foreign mission field at work.

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HON WM. PUGSLEY'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. JOHN

The Advantages New Brunswick Will Derive from Reciprocity—The Minister Points Out the Directions in Which This Province Will Gain from the Agreement—A Reference to the Meeting Tonight.

The following was received Saturday from the Minister of Public Works, and will be read with keen interest throughout this city and province, in view of the reciprocity meetings about to be held here and in other places in New Brunswick:

"I would have accompanied Mr. Guthrie and friends so as to be at the meeting on Monday evening, but my official duties absolutely prevent my leaving here at present.

"I confidently rely on my fellow citizens giving the speakers a good reception. Reciprocity should be popular in St. John and throughout New Brunswick, which have so much to gain, and nothing to lose, by improved trade relations with our neighbors across the line.

"While the negotiations were in progress I had many conferences with Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, and, in considering what would be of especial benefit to my province, I urged that we should secure free fish, the free admission of sawn lumber, the reduction of the duty on laths and shingles, the free admission of cattle, horses, lambs and poultry, also farm products, and the reduction of duty on building stone and lime, and the free admission of gypsum.

"All these have been granted except as to lime on which the United States duty is at present less than the Canadian.

"The making of sawn lumber free is of especial importance to New Brunswick, and St. John has an additional interest in this because the Payne-Aldrich tariff the Pike law is repealed, the repealing clause to go into effect next year when the privilege, which United States citizens have enjoyed for half a century, of manufacturing in St. John lumber from logs cut in Maine and sending it to the United States free of duty, will cease if reciprocity is not carried.

IMAGINARY NATIONAL DANGERS

(Toronto Globe.)

There never has been a time in the history of Canada without its share of real or imaginary national dangers. As each peril was safely passed the people began to see it in the true perspective. Some of the dangers that seemed most serious as we approached them turned out to be mere painted lions in the way as we came a-breast.

No one reading the news of the day can fail to be impressed by the different in the national point of view toward immigration now as compared with that of even ten years ago. When the Liberals came into office in 1896 the question of serious importance was the settlement of the danger to our shores from the influx of immigrants from the west, it was the Ruthenian, and the Hun, and the Bokovinian, and the Doukhor who came first and there was very great fear that western Canada would become a land of foreign colonies, with but few English-speaking settlers among them to leave the lumps. Many experienced public men and leaders in mission work spoke of the danger to our Canadian nationality from this growing foreign peril on the plains.

Almost imperceptibly at first but soon in a mighty wave the tide of Anglo-Saxon immigration from the motherland and the United States began to flow toward Canada, and before the prophecies of disaster had time even to moderate their views the peril of a foreign west was past forever. The settlement of the country is now going ahead on such lines that three-fourths of all the people taking up land in the west

are of British or American birth. Of 41,000 homesteads last year, representing over a hundred thousand souls, only two nations of continental Europe, Austria-Hungary and Russia, sent over one thousand each, the total from these two countries being 3,422. As compared with this the United States alone sent 12,813 homesteaders, and Great Britain 7,331. The great bulk of the others were of Canadian birth.

These proportions are holding good this season. The vessels sailing from Great Britain just now carry over 6,000 people to Canada every week, and most of them are of British birth. The country is becoming so attractive that even the immigration laws are frequent. Only the other day an Ohio man who wanted to come into Ontario to settle with his wife and two children made pretence that he meant to pay a visit, and by buying return tickets for his party succeeded in getting through without complying with the regulations.

In the face of these illustrations of the drawing power of the dominion it is hard to believe that a little over a decade ago many well-informed men thought that the west, if it was to be settled at all, must be settled chiefly by foreigners, and that generations would pass before the foreign majority in the west would be Canadianized.

In a year or two, when free trade in natural products along the border has become a matter of daily routine, having no more effect on the political or national life of the two peoples than the very large trade already carried on across the boundary line, people will begin to understand that the reciprocity peril was not a real one, however realistically painted by the word-artists of the Tory press bureau.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to the Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

A new post office will be opened in Kings county, between French Village and Smithtown on June 1, with Rothwell W. Fowler as postmaster. There have been a number of applications received for new rural mail routes and some will be opened soon.

Residents of East St. John are circulating a petition asking that the slaughter house in that district be abolished, and agitating for an up-to-date abattoir to take its place. The board of health will probably be asked to take action in the matter.

The teamsters who are working for the highway board in the parish of Lancaster went out on strike Saturday morning. Councilman Barnhill, who is on the Lancaster highway board, said Sunday that the report that the men working on the roads were on strike was incorrect. The teamsters, however, were out. He was unsure what their demands were, but thought they wanted more pay. This, he pointed out, the board could not grant, being prevented by the road act.

Stream driving is well under way in that section, says the Sussex Record. Reports received from the operators indicate that good progress has been made with the work and that the logs will be brought to the mills in good shape. On the main river, the drives have been brought out without trouble but there are big cuts on Trout and Smith's creeks to come down yet. A heavy rain will enable the crews to get down to work and once the drives are in the main stream little difficulty will be experienced.

WEDDINGS

Bruce-Baskin.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Saturday morning at 10.20 at the residence of ex-All. W. D. Baskin, 267 King street, west, when he gave his daughter, Miss Bessie M. Baskin, in marriage to Charles Bruce, C. E., of Shelburne, N. S. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Heaney, B. A., in the presence of only the relatives and close friends of the bride and groom.

Miss Baskin was charmingly attired in a handsome tailored costume of green, with a hat of a similar shade. A dainty wedding luncheon was served at the close of the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce left on the noon train on a honeymoon trip to Nova Scotia. They received numerous valuable remembrances from their friends. Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Robert A. Bruce, mother of the groom.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be published. Write on one side of paper only. Communications will be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

HE INVITES US ALL TO BOSTON

To the Editor of the Telegraph:—
Sir—May 15 is Canadian Day at the "World in Boston." The Canadian boys who live in and around Boston are anxious to have that day one of the greatest in the whole movement. I hope that the press will emphasize the idea. You need have no fear of talking it up. The pageant is creating a profound impression on the public mind and the crowds in attendance are daily on the increase. The plan of having separate days for different states is meeting with much favor, and I am sure Canadian Day will be a success.

All we Canadians who live here intend to be there, and want to meet our Canadian friends in hosts. Now that the two countries are doing a little courting with more fitting time to show our willingness to do our part in every move for closer relations than for Canada to come to Boston in a body and attend the pageant. All Protestant bodies are working together in this great movement and the spirit of Christianity is the spirit that does away with differences among men and teaches us the brotherhood of man. Will you not, Mr. Editor, urge this upon the readers of your paper.

PRESENTATION TO ORGANIST

On Monday evening a number of the parishioners gathered at the rectory, Lowry street, when a leather traveling bag was presented to George Coster, organist of St. James' church. The presentation was made by the rector, Rev. E. G. Tobin, and Mr. Coster feelingly replied. All jointed in wishing Mr. Coster many years of health and happiness.

NUT BREAD.

Beat up one egg and beat into it one quarter of a cupful of sugar; add one teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of milk. Mix four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder with four cupfuls of flour, and sift this into the other ingredients, adding at the same time one cupful of chopped nuts. Stir these all together until smooth and then make into two loaves; let them rise in pans for twenty minutes and then bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven.—Harper's Bazar.

OBITUARY

Miss Thomas Stewart.

Wm. J. Devennis of Victoria street, North End, has received word that Mrs. Thomas Stewart died at her home in Westville (N. S.), on Tuesday last. Her son, Henry, of Chicago, passed through the city yesterday on his way to his old home, where the burial of his mother will take place on Saturday. Mr. Stewart is known in St. John because of his marriage last fall to Miss Jennie Waters, of Victoria street.

JENNIE JOSEPH

Andover, May 4.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Chief Joseph Ellis, of Indian Point, was buried yesterday. Father Coughlan, of Johnsville, officiating in the absence of Father Ryan. The deceased was 44 years old and leaves besides her husband four children to mourn their loss. The bereaved family have not only the sympathy of the Indians, but of the chief's many friends in the villages of Andover and Perth in their sad affliction.

THOMAS FURLONG

The death occurred yesterday at his home, 378 Union street, of Thomas Furlong. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, Mr. Furlong was one of the best known citizens in St. John. For many years he was in business here.

MISS JANE C. DAWSON

Miss Jane C. Dawson died at her home, 171 Charlotte street, Saturday afternoon, after an illness of only a few days. She was struck down by paralysis on Wednesday last. She was a daughter of the late James and Mary Dawson, and is survived by two brothers, D. C. Dawson, superintendent of the Western Telegraph Co. in this city and J. A. Dawson, of Seattle. Miss Dawson was a member of Centenary Methodist church.

THOMAS MILLER

The Arizona Republic published in Phoenix, under date of April 28, contains an account of the death of Thomas Miller, late of Fredericton. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had been living in Phoenix seventeen years. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and although he consulted specialists, he was unable to obtain any relief and was obliged to retire from the printing business in which he had been engaged. He was forty-five years of age, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of Moncton, the parents of Mr. Miller, were in Phoenix at the time of their son-in-law's death.

BERNARD GALLAGHER

Many in this city will regret to hear of the death of Bernard Gallagher, which occurred on Saturday at the residence of his son, Charles Gallagher, 65 Sheriff street. He was a ship joiner by trade, but had done no work for a long time. He had been ill, however, only a few days, the cause of death being a general breakdown of the system brought on by old age. He is survived by one son, Charles, who is a driver in the fire department in the West End; one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, of Dalchester (Mass.); Mrs. Gallagher died about four years ago.

MRS. SARAH OLSEN

Mrs. Sarah Olsen, who for several years had been a resident of Lynn (Mass.), died on Tuesday at 2.30 p. m. at All Saint's church and thence to Beechwood cemetery.

JOHN G. FOWLER

The death of John G. Fowler occurred Friday at the residence of his son, John A. Fowler, 120 Millington street. He was a retired farmer, who had lived for some years with his son in the city. Besides his son, he is survived by one daughter.

MISS ESTHER COLLINS

Her many friends in this city will regret to hear of the death of Miss Esther Elizabeth Collins, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Collins. She had been an invalid for a number of years, but the illness which was the final cause of her death, lasted only ten days. Her father died some years ago, and her mother died very suddenly five months ago. She is survived by one sister, Miss Grace.

Mrs. John Seamore

The death of Mrs. Annie M. Seamore, wife of John M. Seamore, Bryden street, occurred yesterday after a few days' illness with heart trouble. She was a native of Long Beach and was very popular with all who knew her. She is survived by one son and a daughter besides her husband, William C. Stackhouse, and Glendora Stackhouse, both of Edmonton (Alta.).

G. T. P. ROAD IN NEW BRUNSWICK ABOUT COMPLETED

Moncton, N. B., May 8.—L. H. Wheaton, division engineer, C. O. Foss, district engineer of the Transcontinental, and District Engineer Bouillon, of the G. T. P., returned on Saturday night after a trip of inspection over the Transcontinental from Moncton to Half Moon.

With the exception of two small bridges on branches of the Miramichi and some bridging near Chipouadung, the road from Moncton to Plaster Rock is completed.

A PUT-UP JOB

Hamilton Webster (called "Ham" for short), has just been elected sheriff of a county in the western States. He had received strict orders to keep no prisoner in solitary confinement. One evening he found himself in possession of but two prisoners, one of whom escaped during the night. The next morning he opened the cell of the one remaining a man arrested for horse stealing, and proceeded to kick him out, remarking: "Get out of here, you pie-face! You stayed in to get me in trouble over that damned solitary confinement regulation, didn't ye?"—From Success Magazine.

CHAIRMAN BUILDING COMM.

A beautiful flower bowl proved to be porous. I thought of the ever-useful paragon, gave the bowl a thin coating on the inside, and now it is watertight.

LADY RITCHIE PASSES AWAY IN OTTAWA

Was Prominent Philanthropic Worker—High Sheriff Here a Son.

Tuesday, May 9.

Word was received yesterday that Lady Grace Vernon Ritchie, wife of the late Sir William Ritchie, formerly chief justice of Canada, died in Ottawa Sunday. Lady Ritchie was the mother of High Sheriff R. R. Ritchie, of this city. She had been ill some time and her death was not unexpected.

GREAT FUTURE

Just the Beginning, Dr. Neely Remarks, and There Will Be No Opposition, He Declares, from Western Members to Necessary Expenditures Here—Enjoyed Automobile Trip.

Tuesday, May 9.

By tugboat and automobile, yesterday, the visiting Liberal members of parliament were shown the harbor of St. John and surroundings and all were very much impressed. "You just have the beginning," was the comment of Dr. D. D. Neely, M. P., for Humboldt (Sask.), as he looked over the west side terminals and as representative of one of the counties in which the grain and other freight originates, Dr. Neely's testimony may be accepted. The harbor trip was made in the tug Neptune.

ST. JOHN GREAT PORT, THEY SAY

Visiting M. P.'s Impressed With What They Saw Yesterday

In the morning, Hugh Guthrie, M. P., Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., and Dr. Neely, M. P., accompanied by John E. Moore, T. H. Estabrooks, James Pender, John Koefe, Alderman E. C. Elkin, Edward Lantlam, E. S. Carter, Hon. D. J. Purdy, Dr. A. F. McAvaney, Dr. H. P. Nason, W. C. Hunter, Senator G. G. King, of Chipman, James Hawthorne of Fredericton, and John C. Clark, of Bay View (P. E. I.), enjoyed a trip built by the harbor board and were much interested in the opportunities for development as pointed out. The boat went down the eastern side of the harbor and around to the mouth of Courtenay Bay, and the visitors expressed keen interest in all that they saw. Looking into Courtenay Bay, it was explained how the plans prepared would convert that great stretch of water into terminals, with a protecting breakwater at the outer end. Mr. Guthrie, after hearing the plan outlined and looking keenly over the situation, remarked: "Yes, this will be the counterpart of the Grand Trunk Pacific. You have great opportunities here."

The boat then went out to the Beacon and the quarantine buildings on Partridge Island were pointed out, and the work of three dredges, digging below Sand Point was also viewed with interest. It was explained to the visitors how the government planned to extend the shipping facilities in that direction, and about the annual yards to be built by the C. P. R. on the strip recently given to them by the city. Mention was also made of the large amount of money that St. John had expended in providing wharves and warehouses for the traffic, and of the desire that the government should give the property and reimburse the city, and the visitors seemed to consider this a very fair contention.

ALL IS QUIET ALONG THE ST. JOHN

Tuesday, May 9.

All is quiet along the St. John and Dr. Curry still remains in possession of the St. John and Indian Point. To-day the steamer Victoria will leave on her first trip to Fredericton, using the Star line wharf and warehouse to take on her cargo. On account of the freshet the big steamer may not be able to land at her wharf in Fredericton but it is hoped to make some arrangement whereby she can discharge her load.

MILL AT LEPREUX DESTROYED BY FIRE

Tuesday, May 9.

A fire of unknown origin caused the complete destruction of J. A. Gregory's saw mill at Lepreux, at one o'clock on Sunday morning. The mill is a complete loss, the machinery is probably totally destroyed, and 300,000 laths went up in smoke. When the fire was discovered it was impossible to do anything to stop it, but by heroic efforts the men managed to save the lumber piles which contained a large quantity of sawn lumber. Mr. Gregory was away on the drive at the time, but was sent for and on arriving immediately commenced making plans for rebuilding. He has six million feet of logs coming down stream and is anxious to replace the mill as soon as possible. The mill was insured for \$3,000 with E. L. Jarvis and this will probably cover almost half the loss. He has six million feet of logs coming down stream and is anxious to replace the mill as soon as possible. The mill was insured for \$3,000 with E. L. Jarvis and this will probably cover almost half the loss. He has six million feet of logs coming down stream and is anxious to replace the mill as soon as possible.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

When cutting cookies have a dish of flour at hand into which the dough will be frequently dipped, then the cutter will not stick.

Utensils must be kept polished. For this purpose use soap applied with a damp cloth. Then sprinkle thickly with borax, if you have no regular copper polish.

ENUMERATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IS TO BE MADE

Board of Trustees Decides to Have Work Done Right Away—Much Routine Business Dealt With at Meeting Last Night.

Tuesday, May 9.

At the meeting of the board of school trustees last night Dr. Bridges was authorized to have men employed to make an enumeration of the school children of the city. The work will be done before the many move to the country. He reported that the committee had engaged the basement of the Congregational church as temporary quarters for Kerr's business College. It was said that the King Edward school would be ready by June, and the Bell building by that time also. A communication asking for a position on the teaching staff was received from Miss E. Currie, arising from the application for Alice Langley, who had been in the school building by that time also. A communication asking for a position on the teaching staff was received from Miss E. Currie, arising from the application for Alice Langley, who had been in the school building by that time also.

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Order Restored Captured Town Looting Ceases

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Secretary of War Carranza charged of railways and the first act was to grant permission for the Mexican National road. Madero immediately departed for the south of Texas. Gonzalez Garza will have mail service and secretary of Madero will direct the affairs of the government.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The secretary's report for last month showed a total enrollment of 7,233 with an average attendance each day of 6,106.

The buildings committee was authorized to put in a mantle and grate into the superintendent's room in the Bell building. Dr. Bridges drew attention to the fact that the sum of \$800 had been put in the appropriation for the purpose of an enumeration. This was necessary and it ought to be carried out before so many weeks of the year.

MARY DAVIDSON NOW A PRISONER

Tuesday, May 9.

Mary Davidson, the 26 year old Scotch servant girl, who has been for several weeks in the hospital was brought to central station in a coach yesterday, with policeman S. H. Goshline as escort, and there a charge of neglecting to obtain medical assistance at child birth, and causing the death of her child on or about March 27, was registered against her.

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