

Why of Bookkeeping On Should Be Done and Its

particular crop is profitable or not. It is a settled principle of cost finding that every operation...

CONNAUGHT WILL RETURN TO CANADA WITHOUT DUESSES

London, April 14.—The following bulletin was issued last night from Clarence House:

Her Royal Highness had a good day and is gaining strength. It is stated that she is not yet ready for the Duchess of Connaught to travel for about three weeks.

COL. ASTOR'S ESTATE VALUED AT \$87,216,001

New York, April 14.—The expert appraisers appointed by the executors under the will of Col. John Jacob Astor to determine the value of the real and personal property in the estate...

BATHURST WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

NORTON NOTES

Howard Gallant, of St. John, is the next of Mrs. James Byron...

POPE'S CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED

Sat Up Yesterday and Signed Documents

Physicians Chary About Ultimate Recovery

Report in Rome That Pontiff is Suffering From Arterio Sclerosis—Patient in Good Spirits, but Loath to Follow Doctor's Orders.

Rome, April 17.—Medical skill and strong vitality have combined to bring about a more hopeful change in the condition of Pope Pius.

The official bulletins issued today relieved present anxiety, but there are some who are skeptical and who fear a third relapse, owing to the general weakness of the pontiff, and because he is inclined to disobey the orders of the attending physicians.

"His holiness passed a good day without fever. This evening his temperature is 98 degrees. The improvement in the bronchial symptoms continues."

Early today the pope declared that he felt better than at any time since his first change. This news pouring into the ambulance impelled him to leave his bed, which he did without assistance.

It is the pope's custom to order his attendants out of the room, and they reluctantly obeyed him but watched closely through the door as he walked to his study.

Popes Signed Documents

Catholic Holy Day, the papal secretary of state, visited the pope this afternoon and having first obtained permission from the doctors, submitted to his signature several decrees of important significance of an urgent character.

The deep concern of the Italian government in the illness of the pope was manifested today when a request was made to permit in charge of the case for a statement regarding the progress. This was met with the declaration that it was practically impossible to say whether the pontiff is recovering, but that he did not feel his condition heretofore might be considered precarious.

In spite of the official reports there are reports emanating from other sources that the pope is suffering from arterio sclerosis and a variety of other diseases, but the doctors emphatically deny this.

P.E. ISLAND WILL PERMIT AUTOS ON HIGHWAYS

Premier Matheson Introduces Resolution Lifting the Ban Partially.

Special to The Telegraph. Charlottetown, April 17.—Premier Matheson moved a resolution in the Prince Edward Island legislature today that it is expedient to introduce an act to permit the use of automobiles on certain days on the public highways.

FORMER BASEBALL STAR KILLED BY A BLOW FROM NEGRO

LIBERALS SWEEP ALBERTA AGAIN

Big Majority is Assured

Returns Were Incomplete

Last Night, But Results at Hand Show That Sifton Government Still Has the Confidence of the People.

Calgary, April 17.—From all returns received thus far, with some remote polls to be taken from which will not change the result, according to the forecast made at 10:20 by The Morning (Alberta) Liberal government, the Conservatives 13, with two seats deferred and ten doubtful.

Premier Sifton claims that a majority of the assembly will go Liberal, and that the next house will comprise forty Liberals and sixteen Conservatives.

Leader McEwen is of the opinion that inter-returns will set down the apparent Liberal majority materially.

Early returns received of today's election throughout the province, says the Edmonton Bulletin, indicate the return of the Liberal government by a substantial, though somewhat reduced majority.

Edmonton, April 17.—At 10 o'clock this evening incomplete returns for the province gave twenty-nine Liberals, eighteen Conservatives and one Independent Liberal elected or probably elected and six seats of which are doubtful.

Montreal, April 17.—Montreal, like Toronto, will enter the banking business if Alderman L. A. Lapointe, leader of the city council, has his way.

Crucial of O'Connor for Tories

The opposition had some comfort in the general defeat, for their numbers both actually and relatively are greatly increased and they secured some notable victories.

Representative Decker, a new member from Missouri, criticized the ways and means committee and other members of the house, declaring that new men were not given ample opportunity to express their views.

Representative O'Leary, of New York, wanted to know the rate of 15 per cent on picture galleries, labels, books, pamphlets, engravings and etchings to 25 per cent, but his efforts were futile and the entire schedule was approved, as submitted by the committee.

When the free list was reached the attendance of the caucus had dwindled to a few members. An amendment proposed by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, placing phosphoric acid on the free list, was passed with little opposition.

Calgary, Alta., April 17.—South of Red River, no returns yet.

Ontario Man Dead at 102

ROGERS' LAND DEAL CARRIED IN HOUSE

MEXICO FACES ANOTHER CRISIS

Tory Henchman Given a Fortune

Allowed to Acquire 73 Acres of Land in Prince Albert

Estimated Value is \$374,000—Hon. Frank Oliver and Other Liberals Condemn the Transaction and Charge Graft—All Day Spent on the Debate.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, April 17.—Parliament today again heard the story of how Hon. Robert Rogers let in a friend on a land transaction which netted almost \$400,000 profit.

On a promise forced from Premier Borden last night the Liberals were allowed to discuss the manner in which S. J. Donaldson, the chief Conservative whip in Saskatchewan, was allowed to take up an acre of land in the city of Prince Albert which is estimated to be worth \$374,000.

Donaldson was allowed to enter upon it without the public having been notified that the reserve had been thrown open to settlement.

Hon. Frank Oliver openly charged graft in connection with the transaction. Liberal speaker after speaker scored Mr. Rogers for the transaction.

The minister of public works replied that he had followed the practice of the Liberal government.

Mr. Rogers was able to show that he had not made any improper use of his position as a member of the government and that he had not used his position as a member of the government to his advantage.

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LAST OF GREAT "BIG FOUR" FINANCIERS DYING

Flagler, of Standard Oil Fame, is Following Rogers, Harriman and Morgan to the Grave.



Henry H. Flagler and wife, photographed at their Palm Beach (Fla.) home just before Flagler, financier, railroad magnate and boss of Florida, became ill. He is 86 years old and almost blind.

MONTREAL MAY GO INTO THE BANKING BUSINESS

Council Leader Sees No Reason Why City Should Float 4-1/2 Per Cent Bonds at 86 When People Would Be Glad to Lend the City Their Savings at 4 Per Cent.

Montreal, April 17.—Montreal, like Toronto, will enter the banking business if Alderman L. A. Lapointe, leader of the city council, has his way.

The Toronto board of control, it is reported, has before it resolutions providing that display advertisements of the city bonds shall be inserted in the local papers.

There is no doubt that we have the authority," said Ald. Lapointe, "to amend to the city charter adopted at the last session of the legislature gives the city the power to issue notes for any loan it is authorized to make under the law and to determine by resolution or by law the mode of their payment.

"We do not want any more 4 1/2 per cent loans at 86. We ought to have a dollar for a dollar and the people in Montreal have got the money. We have only to say that we shall get the savings of the people. They will not leave their money in banks paying three per cent.

"I am going to see if something cannot be done to have a proper saving bank for our own people. We are in the position of London. The people that have our adventures cannot get rid of them."

HAS BRITAIN WARNED BORDEN?

Report at Ottawa That Colonial Office Has Advised Premier to Go Slow in His Attempt to Force Naval Bill Through by Closure—Not in the Best Interests of Imperialism.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, April 17.—It is stated on good authority that recent confidential communications sent by the colonial office, on the advice of the imperial government, to Premier Borden have diplomatically urged the latter to proceed with extreme caution in attempting to force through the naval bill in any manner which would provoke a political crisis in Canada by which the real interests of imperial unity might suffer.

SEES ELECTION BEFORE AUTUMN

Hon. H. F. McLeod Expects Senate to Kill Naval Bill and An Appeal to the People.

Canadian Press. Montreal, April 17.—Hon. H. F. McLeod, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, who, with Premier J. K. Fleming and Attorney-General Grimmer, of the same government, is on his way home from Ottawa, declared this morning that a Dominion election will take place before the autumn.

"We do not want to see an election," said Mr. McLeod, "but it seems to be the natural way out of the naval difficulty."

"Even if the government's naval bill goes through the house of commons without a veto, it is very likely to be smothered by the senate, with its overwhelming Liberal majority."

"An appeal to the country is the surest way of settling the question."

Prominent Chicago Attorney Attempts Suicide

Chicago, April 17.—John E. Wayman, former states attorney for Cook county, fired two bullets into his body at his residence today, and is lying at the point of death. The cause ascribed was a nervous breakdown due to ill health.

Do You Want a Typewriter—Use a Want Ad

Use "The Want Ad Way"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 13—A successful basket social in the interests of the Hopewell Cape basket club, was held in the public hall at the shore town last evening.

A large number of the young people from this village went to Menel on Saturday evening, and enjoyed a maple candy party at the residence of S. S. Stevens.

In addition to the various forms of the maple product, made on the spot, ice cream was served and games and music furnished.

Eric Downey, the young son of Harding Downey, of Frenchville, who has been seriously ill for a long time, is slowly improving. Dr. Carwash is attending him.

The Presbyterian church at Riverside, will be opened during the summer, a divinity student, just out from Scotland, having arrived last week to conduct services for a few months.

Mrs. Alice Barkhouse, widow of Wm. E. Barkhouse, sold her household effects at auction on Saturday, having broken up housekeeping.

The proprietors of the new fish weir on the Daniel's, although they have only barely got the weir erected, are already reaping a good harvest, having had a fine run of cod.

Light Keeper E. C. Peck, at Grandstone Island, was off to the mainland recently, his first trip since the ice ran out. Mr. Peck and his engineer report a satisfactory passing of their enforced sojourn on the ice-bound island, but a great deal of thick weather. The new light installed last fall, which has been a "fixed" light, the past winter, will now be operated as an intermittent or revolving light, the clock work for which will be set up shortly.

Hopewell Hill, April 15—The death occurred recently at Chester, Albert county, of Mrs. Tingley, widow of John Tingley. Mrs. Tingley was upwards of 80 years of age, and before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Cole. She was a woman of many excellent qualities, and was very highly respected. Surviving her are several sons and daughters—Chapman Tingley, of Riverside; Arthur, of Lower Cape; John and Edson, of Chester; Mrs. Harvey Stevens, of Albert; Mrs. Joseph Stevens, of Moncton; and Mrs. Harvey Watson, of Westport. The funeral took place yesterday.

Harvey S. Wright has elected commissioner for the Shepody marsh district, known as the "Great Marsh." In an election held today that was made necessary by the resignation of J. Wesley Newcomb. Mr. Newcomb held the position until the end of the term, which will be four years.

The proprietors of the new fish weir have already reaped such a bountiful harvest, that a number of other residents are putting up a second weir on the Shepody Bay flats.

Mrs. Sophronia Robinson, who recently sold her residence to P. H. Russell, has taken rooms in the residence of E. G. Robinson.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., April 14—The roll call of the I. O. O. F. hall this evening with the attendance, one of the largest in the history of the lodge. Hon. W. H. Jones delivered an address on the Relationship of Oddfellowship to Citizenship. Addresses were also given by Wm. Frank Baird, W. B. Byles, A. G. Bailey, H. E. Burt, Dr. Munzer and J. A. Hayden. Seventy-five members responded when their name was called. At the close a banquet was served by the lodge in the recreation room. The whole affair was an unqualified success.

Stanley Wilson, a well known and prosperous young farmer, died at his home in Hartford this morning, aged 40 years. He is survived by his widow, five brothers and two sisters.

F. B. Carvell, M. P., returned to Ottawa today. He crossed here yesterday.

H. P. Robinson, of the special customs service staff, is in town today.

Dr. Duval Stuart, M. P., who was to address the I. O. O. F. here tonight, was unable to attend owing to his parliamentary duties.

Mrs. Bessie Leung, of Canterbury, is very ill with typhoid fever.

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., April 14—At the morning service in St. Dunstan's church yesterday, Rev. Father Orne, made a strong attack on the I. O. O. F. He claims to be an ex-priest, and recently lectured here.

As a result of the mild weather today the ice jam at Springhill is rapidly breaking up. Quite a number of logs went down river with the ice this morning.

It is believed now that the draw span of the highway bridge recently carried away by ice is lying directly in the channel, and it is believed that a great deal of trouble will be caused by the bridge being broken up.

The absence of means of proper communication with St. Mary's and Gibson for vehicles and pedestrians is the cause of general complaint on the part of merchants of the city, who are meeting with heavy loss in business through the interruption of traffic caused by carrying out the draw span of the highway bridge. The loss has been estimated at about \$1,000 per day and is being very much felt.

HOPEWELL HILL

Additional judge. Mr. Grimmer is likely to be the man although O. S. Crockett, M. P., is making his claims.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Fredericton Park Association was held here evening. The following directors were elected:—A. B. Ritchie, Hugh Leitch, John Allen, Hugh O'Neil, J. H. Fleming, D. McCatherine, H. G. Kitchen, G. C. McKeay and H. J. Morgan.

The financial statement showed a small balance on hand. It was said that an offer had been received from C. H. Wheeler of Houston to lease the track for a mid-summer meet and was under consideration.

The R. W. George property in St. Mary's was sold under foreclosure here this morning. It was bid in by J. J. F. Moore, acting for the National Drug & Chemical Co., of \$250.

Mild weather prevails here today and the water in the river is rising slowly. George Albert, the eleven months old child of Alderman and Mrs. P. G. Hoban, died last night after a short illness.

Joel S. Scott, arrested in company with a young girl, was arraigned in the police court this morning and further remanded until tomorrow.

Fredricton, N. B., April 16—His Honor the Governor was present at the Opera House tonight by the Woodstock Dramatic Club. A large and appreciative audience was present, students of the University of New Brunswick turning out in large numbers. After the performance the visiting dramatic club was entertained at supper at the officers' mess of No. 3 Military Depot. The band of the 71st York Regiment furnished music while the supper was in progress.

Joel S. Scott, a man upwards of sixty years of age, who is charged with a serious offence against a girl under fourteen years of age, appeared before the police court this afternoon for preliminary examination. He was remanded till Friday morning after three witnesses had been heard. The witnesses were City Marshal Roberts, who made the arrest; the girl concerned, and her father. O. D. Richards, of Crockett & Richards, appeared as counsel for the accused.

The ice run today held the steamer D. J. Purdy at Oranocuto, and no attempt to reach Fredericton was made. The steamer was held up by the ice.

Benjamin E. Omer, proprietor of Tabuainta, has made an assignment to Rhenic John O'Brien, of Northumberland county. Rev. Joseph B. Sandon, of Renouveau, New Brunswick county, has been authorized to solemnize marriages hereafter.

William M. Burns, F. A. Good, T. A. Barbour, Fletcher Peacock and Geo. A. Inch, of the firm of Wm. M. Burns & Co., Limited, the new company proposed to establish a fox ranch at Murray Corner, Westmorland county, and have an authorized capitalization of \$250,000. A number of the local men who are interested in the new company have been interested in the Murray Corner Black Box Co., which also has a ranch at Murray Corner.

Application is made for the incorporation of the Kings County Telephone Co., Limited, with a capitalization of \$50,000 to conduct a telephone business at Long Beach, parish of Kings, Kings county. The following appointments are gazetted today:—Charlottetown—Arthur H. Hiltz to be a police magistrate for the town of Mill-Town, in place of Eustace Chabry, resigned.

Restigouche county—Francis F. Matheson to be judge of probate in place of Wm. Murray, deceased.

A. Ernest G. MacKenzie to be a master of the local court in place of Wm. Murray, deceased.

City and county of St. John—Frank Gillingham to be a commissioner of the General Public Hospital, in place of Dr. A. J. G. Gillingham, deceased.

Frank S. Purdy, Brunswick B. Brittain and LeBaron R. Thompson to be justices of the peace.

In the Supreme Court this morning in the matter of George F. Keyes, appellant, and A. H. Hamilton and W. B. Byles, respondents, liquidators of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Co., Mr. Teed, K. C., supported an appeal from an order of Judge Barry, made under the winding up act; Mr. Gregory, K. C. contra. The court considered the jam at Springhill has broken and the only ice in the river is piled along the shores. The weather is very mild and the water is rising.

CENTREVILLE

Centreville, N. B., April 14—Very little produce is going to market. A few potatoes are being sold. The price ranges from 7 to 30 cents per barrel. There has been an advance in price in Aroostook county. Green Mountains now bring \$1.15 to \$1.25. It will be a great boon to the St. John county if the Democrats pass the proposed tariff measure.

Rev. C. W. Waldren has handed in his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church. Mr. Waldren has been here for many years and is an excellent preacher and a good citizen.

Rev. Mr. McLatchey, who has lately been applying at Florenceville, occupied the Baptist pulpit morning and evening last Sunday.

A. A. H. Margison and F. D. Tweedie were in St. John last week to interview the executive of the government in the interest of the Centreville Agricultural Society. This society is steadily going ahead and working in the interests of the farmers. Financially they are in excellent shape and have a surplus of about \$600. They already have five acres of ground and a fine two story exhibition building, also horse and cattle sheds. They find, however, that they need many more sheds and intend putting up some more this summer to cost about \$1,200. The two days' show will be somewhat earlier than usual, Sept. 24 and 25. If land can be secured at a fair rate they also intend building a track the coming summer. This will be of great benefit to those raising colts and will add much to the attractiveness of the show next fall.

Construction work on the railroad is going along at a good rate a mile below the village. A start is to be made on the bridge across the Preaque lake stream the first of May. This will be a high bridge about sixty feet above the water. John Connors and P. Corbett have been here several times arranging for right of way but have not as yet been able to settle with all the land owners.

P. D. Tweedie has been laid up for a week with an abscess on his lip. Messes have been very prevalent here lately but of a mild type. A new post office is to be established between Centreville and Florenceville called East Centreville. The service starts April 15. Mr. Sherwood and wife are expected home from California in May.

AMHERST

Amherst, N. B., April 15—G. D. Reiser, vice-president, and general manager of the Moncton Tramway, Electric & Gas Company, together with P. C. Haswell, assistant secretary and treasurer of the same, were in Amherst today in connection with the project of introducing gas for light, power and domestic purposes into this town.

Mr. Reiser said that the company could not promise definitely to have the gas pipes laid in Amherst this season, but wherever permanent streets were to be laid in the city this summer the necessary pipe lines would also be laid for future operations, and it is the intention to have gas in Amherst as soon as possible.

County Court opened in Amherst this morning with four criminal cases on the docket, Judge Patterson presiding. Edward, one of the men arrested in Springhill for theft, was sentenced to twelve months in the county jail. His honor said that he would have made the sentence a year in the penitentiary if he had not been Edward's brother to that place.

Finally, it took "Fruit-a-lives" for the Constitution, and it not only cured me of that trouble but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of "Fruit-a-lives," I grew stronger and stronger until all the paralysis and weakness left me. I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day.

Tools, an older youth, was tried off with a suspended sentence, this being his first offence. He furnished bonds for \$400.

Harcourt, April 15—D. W. Clark left on Monday morning to take charge of some railway construction work near Kentville. Miss M. Louise Crocker spent the week-end in Moncton, the guest of Mrs. Millicent Thompson.

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PARALYSED AND COULD NOT WALK

"Fruit-a-lives" Completely Restored New Brunswick Merchant to Health.

Mr. ALVA PHILLIPS.

Bristol, N. B., July 25th, 1911.

I am unable to say enough in favor of "Fruit-a-lives" as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, 1910, and was unable to walk or help myself, and the Constitution of the body was terrible. Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only remedy I found that gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of "Fruit-a-lives," I grew stronger and stronger until all the paralysis and weakness left me. I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day.

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FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.

I know women's afflictions. I have found the cure.

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FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.

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THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

(Maritime Baptist).

President Cullen, of Acadia, was in Boston last week.

Rev. E. B. McLatchey is holding special meetings in East Florenceville.

Rev. G. W. Schurman began his pastorate at Zion church, Yarmouth, on April 16.

Rev. N. A. McNeill has tendered his resignation of the Bridgeport, N. S., pastorate, to take effect on June 1.

Rev. F. C. Harley, Houlton, Me., baptised four converts on Easter Sunday.

Rev. M. E. Fletcher is attending the Kings county District Meeting at Kentville, N. S. He will probably be in Nova Scotia till near the end of the month.

Rev. Harry W. Jackson, formerly pastor at Nashwaak, N. B., and for the last two or three years at Kempsville, Ontario, has accepted a call to Boieswain, Manitoba.

Dr. J. A. Gordon, Montreal, is now recovering.

Rev. J. D. Lytle, now at Colgate Theological Seminary, will after graduation on May 14, return to Nova Scotia, and will be open to a call.

Rev. A. J. Prosser has just completed two years as pastor of the North Vanover church. More than 100 members have been received in that church.

President Cullen, of Acadia, was in Boston last week.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton, New York, is president of the Canadian Club of that city.

Rev. E. B. McLatchey is holding special meetings at East Florenceville (N. B.).

Rev. C. W. Schurman began his pastorate at Zion church, Yarmouth

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY OTHER WOMAN... I am a woman... I will mail free of any charge...

TORONTO ITS STREET LIGHTS

Board of Control Favors It The Same Conclusion Was Arrived at About Lighting Will Involve an Outlay of \$26,000,000 and the People Will Have a Chance to Vote on Proposal—Mayor Assured That Legislature Will Consent.

Toronto, April 16.—In the coming session, over the reduction of the tariff which is the principal business of the special session of congress...

How Twenty five Cents a Day Grows... In Collier's Weekly is printed a letter that should interest every thinking father and mother...

Old Things Look New when they are dyed with Maypole Soap... It gives them beautiful, rich shades, fadeless in sun or rain.

Old Country DELICIOUS LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND... YOU EVER TASTED... Pure—Rich Flavor—Fragrant...

TITANIC FUND GAVE \$157,273 IN HELP... Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee Issues Report

Three-fourths of Grants Awarded to Families, Sixty-three Having Lost Husbands and Fathers—Records Show Loss to Health and Property in 198 Instances.

Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee Issues Report (N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

Some Conservative journals have been calling attention to the Red Cross relief fund of common sense in ways to make it simple and easy to understand.

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FREE WOOL CLAUSE IN TARIFF PASSES

Strenuous Fight in Democratic Caucus for Fifteen Per Cent. Duty Voted Down—Debate Marked by Bitter Attack on President Wilson for Activity.

Washington, April 16.—The Democratic caucus voted decisively today to support the wool schedule of the Underwood bill, placing 15 per cent on the free list...

Majority Leader Underwood, in winding up the discussion, warmly defended both the committee and the president.

Mr. Underwood, of Virginia, a member of the committee, being attacked from another branch of the government to dictate or interfere with that right should not be permitted by the body.

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DETECTIVE'S MEASURE PAYS' ENDS DEAR

J. Fraser Gregory Reviews Its History and Tells of the Business in the Old Days—To be Hoped That No St. John Mills Burn Down.

St. John, N. B., April 16.—J. Fraser Gregory, who has been in the lumber business in this province from the earliest time...

Mr. Gregory described the work connected with lumber manufacturing from the cutting of the logs in the forest to the time they were shipped from the mill.

Mr. Gregory gave a detailed account of the lumbering stream driving, lumber sawing and other operations up to 1844 when the logs were looked after by individual owners and no united effort was made to have the logs rafted but in April 1844 the Preston Boom was built.

The coming of the sheet boom revolutionized stream driving in the river and reduced the cost by 75 per cent.

Mr. Gregory said that the lumbering industry in this province was incorporated in 1886 and since that time many smaller companies have been organized.

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

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Authorized Agents The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph:

ELIAS K. GANONG, H. CECEL KEIRSTEAD, MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent 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 Titanic, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1913.

PROTECTIONIST PROTESTS

The Wilson tariff bill, marking the beginning of a real and determined attempt to curtail special privilege in the United States, has elicited amazed and angry protests from many of the interests which believe they will be affected adversely by the reduction of the duties.

"Cotton Convention's Hot Tariff Protest" Predicts Approving Depression if New Bill Passes.

"Cannot Stand Blow, Declares E. K. McLean (a cotton man)—Rates Have Been Made Entirely Too Low on Fancy Goods."

"Storm of Protest from Cotton Manufacturers Predicted as Result of New Tariff Rates." This was the headline over an article representing the views of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

"Flour Men in Arms Against New Tariff—Produce Exchange Members Hold Stormy Meeting."

"Republicans See Ruin to Industry in Tariff Bill—Senator Lodge Declares that New England Will Suffer Severely."

"Reform Club Dissatisfied—Tariff Committee Criticizes the Underwood Measures."

"Senate Will Fight Tariff Sections of Wool and Sugar—Manufacturers Plan Campaign of Opposition."

"Linen Low for the Rich but Still High for Poor—Proposed Bill is an Appeal for the Deportation of Workmen, Say Leading Linen Merchants."

"Ad Valorem Rates Do Not Appeal to Silk Men—Domestic Manufacturers and Importers Both Oppose Change."

"See Ruin in Wool Bill Introduced Yesterday—Believe Duties Are Fatal to Industry." This was the opinion of the president of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

"Carpet Manufacturers Don't Want Free Wool—Underwood Bill Rates on Carpets Low Enough to Enable the Foreign Manufacturer to Flood the Market."

"Knit Goods Men Sick—Cotton Underwear Rate Stuns Trade and They Predict Harm."

Of course, the New York Journal of Commerce, in the same issue from which these headlines of protest are taken, contained many articles indicating that importers and consumers were pleased with the Wilson bill. The headlines we have quoted effectively show the hostile feeling caused by the proposed tariff among men whose operations have hitherto been protected by duties of from forty to 100 per cent.

They have been accustomed to enjoying the same amount of protection they had in the days when it was the declared policy of the United States to protect its "infant industries." These "infant industries" never grew up—their owners were unable to feel ready to meet fair competition. As a result of the price of many of the necessities of life have long been enhanced unduly to the American consumer, and when the consumer protested, as he did from time to time, he was told that the high duties were necessary in order to provide decent wages for American workmen.

and the working woman, and girl and boy, do not receive the decent wages which the high tariff rates were to guarantee. On the contrary, many of the manufacturers, making high profit behind their tariff wall, have employed cheap foreign labor, and the employee frequently lived in circumstances of disgraceful squalor. The consumers, being as a rule unorganized, while the manufacturers all had most effective organizations, could make little headway until here and there leaders arose with sufficient courage and brains to make head against the standstill attitude of the Republican ring at Washington.

The Progressive movement in both parties, the consumer began to get real legislative representation. The Progressive movement broke the Republican party. It was killed by his weakness in tariff matters. It was his clearest attitude on the tariff that was Wilson's chief attraction to the voters of the country at large.

The reduction of the American tariff promises to be of great benefit to Canadian producers and shippers, but before the Canadian consumer will get similar benefit the Canadian tariff must be revised downward to promote a free interchange of products, both natural and manufactured, with the United States. And even before the duties of American goods are allowed Canada should have the British preference. This is a question that cannot be sidetracked. The leading issue in Canada, now as for the last twenty-five years, is the fiscal issue.

CANADA AND THE MALAY STATES The Malay States, which will be associated with Canada under the scheme of an Imperial fleet with headquarters at Gibraltar, are interesting in many ways.

These Federated States are offering a ship to be called the "Malaya" to join the "Pallada," "Cederra" and "Hazen"—the Canadian triple—in this Gibraltar fleet. There are in the Malay peninsula no outstanding statesmen who would fight for the honor of calling the ship after their own names. Each state is under the rule of a Sultan, who is assisted in his legislative duties by a state council, upon which the resident, and in some cases the secretary composed of native chiefs and one or more Chinese members nominated by the Sultan with the advice and consent of the resident.

The revenues of the federated Malay states in 1905 was about two and a half million pounds, and the expenditure is about the same. The chief source of revenue is an export duty on tin. The states produce considerably more than one-half the tin in the world. Although this tin is obtained from the best veins, it is not necessarily of the highest quality. There is a considerable revenue also from an import duty on opium, wine and spirits. It is a matter of difficulty in England and Canada, for those outside the special sources of information, to understand how these "spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty" took form at about the same time among the Crown colonies and the self-governing ones. It is said that Malacca and Ceylon may fall into line and evince a similar desire to correct the pernicious state in which the Mother Country finds herself.

Canada could well afford such a present if it convinced that it was in line with her development within the Empire. It is not, nevertheless, that is prompting the fight against it. It is rather the settled conviction that to give this gift would be doing the greatest possible disservice to both the Mother Country and Canada. The line of normal national development is too clear for any special reasoning to justify that foolish procedure. Not even specious reasoning has been offered to justify it. If defenders have been silent, the only answer they have suggested to the critics is the gas. Everyone knows that it is a policy forced upon Mr. Borden by his Nationalist allies, and no one has ever accused them of loyalty to British connection. In this proposal they have devised something that will, if carried through, strike at the very root of that loyalty. But while Canada can afford such gifts, so far as money is concerned, the Malay States cannot. They need all their revenues for the purposes of government.

Mr. Borden's policy is to secure dollars from his countrymen by talk of an emergency, but in the case of the Malay States not even this procedure has been followed. The people have no voice in the government, and their generosity is not by any means "voluntary." The resident suggests the policy, and the resident seems to have had this policy suggested to him by the Admiralty. Canada, in fighting tribute, is fighting for the good government of the dependencies of the Empire.

This is the view which is taken of the whole matter by the most responsible English journals—particularly by those friendly to the present government. The Nation says: "Let us therefore be careful lest this new form of Imperialism gives us the free Colonies a gift which neither we desire, nor the Admiralty has already withdrawn the British taxpayer from the circle of the new benefit. We are to build as many ships as ever on our account, and to pay for the upkeep of the Canadian vessels as well, so that the Canadian parliament imposes by this gift of Dreadnoughts, a new tax on Great Britain. Germany is mostly silent and observant of these transactions, but the renewed exertions of the German Admiralty will, in due course, respond to the Canadian stimulus, and the margin of our naval advantage will soon shrink to its earlier and sufficient measure. What is the gain? Ships that we do not want, built with our own money, rather than with that of our younger nations, as to partition of power to which we are fixed on a representative basis, and cannot be quarrelled as between communities of very different populations inhabiting widely separated territories. A simpler, wiser, safer rejection it." Because, we are afraid, the

Admiralty governs the government, instead of the government governing the Admiralty.

MR. ASQUITH'S DILEMMA

Israel Zangwill says that "Mr. Asquith might have gone down to history as the man who broke the Lords; he will be remembered rather as the man who was broken by the Ladies." Mr. Asquith has brilliantly led the party of reform and progress in Great Britain, and it is difficult to imagine that his place in history will be inferior to that of any other Premier in recent annals. It is hard to forecast the judgment of history, but it seems pretty safe to say that Mr. Asquith will, with reasonable precautions, escape the fate that overtook Abimelech, of whom it was said: "A woman slew him."

Yet his position is not without difficulties. The attitude of the Suffragettes is causing the cabinet very much more anxiety at the present time than the notorious "emergency" that is disturbing the sleep of the Canadian Tories. About thirteen months ago Mr. Lloyd George said at the Albert Hall: "When I hear suggestions that the government propose not to introduce a Reform Bill, or if they do introduce it that it will not be persevered with, or that it will not be drafted in such a way as to give no opportunity for amendment, I say that it is an imputation of doubt, dishonor and dishonour on our part upon public faith without forgetting the respect of every honest man and woman in the land." It is possible, as has been often suggested, that the Suffragettes and the Liberals more than they love votes for women, but the fact remains that Mr. Asquith pledged the government which he leads to give the woman's cause an opportunity in the Franchise Bill, introduced last session. This bill was not persisted with because the Speaker refused to allow the amendment which proposed votes for women. This action of the Speaker has not cancelled the obligation which Mr. Asquith seriously assumed—an obligation which, as Lloyd George says, cannot be avoided without an outrage upon public faith that no honest man should condemn.

In the extreme perversity of the millitant, he is faced with two alternatives: either a policy of unadvised coercion or some constitutional procedure to bring the matter before the Commons for their policy of coercion. Liberals, at any time, make poor reactionists. It is always a Tory alternative. The Liberals cannot let Mrs. Pankhurst or her associates die in prison by allowing the hunger strike to run its course, or by the policy of forcible feeding. A plan of local option is at present suggested that may provide a way out of the difficulty. This would allow women to vote in any constituency when and if the majority of the constituents within it consent to place them upon the register. Local option would allow the government to escape from the responsibility of pronouncing upon the principle, and it would enable each constituency, in its own good time and its own good choice, to settle the question when local opinion demanded its settlement.

The millitant evidently desire the vote, but the impression is growing that there is one thing they desire much more and that is the head of the Premier on a charger. This is quite too great a price to pay for any proposed reform now advocated in politics, and the least political xenophobia for the franchise that is dragged down their own case with it.

AN ENGLISH VIEW

It was a true instinct that caused the men who are trying to have Canada pay tribute to avoid discussion. The Borden plan is being condemned by pretty nearly everyone in England but that party who are looking to the profits they hope to make from Canada's millions. The Nation says, in its issue of April 5: "It is not a democratic—hardly a constitutional device—to tax our people for the manning and outfitting of ships not ordered in Parliament and not provided in the estimates. It is undemocratic, and almost directly unconstitutional, to give Canada, in exchange for her loaned ships, representation not in the Imperial Parliament but on a secret and nominated Council of Defence. Both peoples lose by the transfer of power. At the utmost the Dominions can only gain a sixth part of the total representation on the Council, and as their interests diverge, even this measure of power is of little value against the proper and inevitable predominance of the Mother Country. The Canadian Parliament parts with control over ships she has built, and our Parliament over ships she has ordered and maintained. Each country interferes with the other in a manner repugnant to modern and British ideas of democracy and representation. Canada is wounded in her pride of progress and invention and her ambition of nationality—the criticism of the Canadian Liberals is already salted with bitter allusion to the 'Boston tea party,' while our admirals are given charge of ships which only half belong to them. Therefore we predict that Canada will revert, with Australia, to the Liberal policy of national vessels."

warfare will last its shadow over the future, making the last state of the Balkans worse than the first.

THE CALM IN BRITAIN

If they keep on discussing the German "cease" in the British House of Commons, they will kill the Canadian Conservative cause entirely. For example, there is Mr. George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who took up the tale the other day where Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord, left it off.

The matter under discussion was the sufficiency of the government's naval budget. Mr. Lambert pointed out that Great Britain now has 346,000 men in its navy, while the new German provision would supply only 70,000 in all. "The Germans," he said, "were mostly conscript soldiers, while British were sailors who had volunteered freely for the service. He could not believe that our country would be in any way alarmed when they knew that we had two free fighting Britons to one conscript German."

These figures should be made familiar to every member of the Canadian House of Commons, and to every elector in Canada who has heard Mr. Borden talking about the desperate position of Great Britain.

How can Mr. Borden continue to talk about an emergency when the Civil Lord of the Admiralty is talking like this in the British House of Commons?

Mr. George Lambert (Civil Lord of the Admiralty) said that the condition of the House was a tribute to the administration of the Board of Admiralty in the last seven years. He had rarely seen a debate so scantly attended as the debate of the last two days had been attended—(An hon. member: "They have all gone to hear Lloyd George" and "laughter")—while on Wednesday there seemed to have been no more idea of getting to grips with the government than of getting to grips with Germany.—(An opposition member: "Who wants to get to grips with Germany?") If there had been real alarm at our naval position there would have been a larger attendance in the House. They had had a lot of old familiar terrors pointed out, but he did not think these frightened anybody at all. He would not go into comparative figures, but his experience was that there were no prophets so unreliable as naval prophets. The year 1913 was to be a year of peril, but they were now assured that they were safe this year and next year. That was something to the good anyway. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) In 1912 there had been told there would be a very large number of Dreadnoughts across the North Sea. As a matter of fact there were about at the present moment thirteen German Dreadnoughts. We had delays in our shipbuilding, but delays were not peculiar to Great Britain alone. Ships that were to be launched across the North Sea on April 1 had been delayed. Taking the situation as a whole and reviewing it as a whole, he was convinced that the country need have no alarm as to our naval position.

A few days ago, while discussing British progress in the matter of air appliances, Mr. Winston Churchill expressed the hope that Great Britain would have "no more silly panic talk." As Mr. Lambert has pointed out, 1912 was to have been a year of peril as 1913. Now the alarmists are talking about 1914, and some about 1915. Mr. Churchill has demonstrated thoroughly that Great Britain's margin of naval superiority is secure. Not only has Britain a safe lead in ships, but she has, as the Civil Lord so well puts it, two free Britons in her navy for every conscript German at the disposal of her chief rival. Then, there is the matter of money. While Mr. Borden is proposing to send \$35,000,000 to the Admiralty—having first to borrow the money in London—Mr. Lambert is telling the House of Commons that at the present time Great Britain is paying off \$1,311,000 a year of the national debt, besides paying all of its increased naval expenditure out of income.

These are facts which the electors of Canada should ponder well. They are worth a deal of Conservative and Nationalist oratory.

CONSIDERING THE CONSUMER

An ancient postmist said that there was no new thing under the sun; that things that had happened in the times that shall happen, and that they are all really the same. But President Wilson has succeeded in breaking the series in the tariff bill which, he says, considers mainly the consumer. Tariff bills have not done this in the past. Advocates of the protective system used to boast that it was a truly national policy, but it is the intensification of fatuous localism. A protective policy is reached by raising the politics of the back yard to the state politics. A thousand petty and limited interests join hands, and the Gloucester fisherman unites with the Ohio sheep-raiser, to secure to their particular interest the right to tax the nation. When similar self-seekers all over the land unite their demands in one colossal cry, they have a policy of protection that is "national."

But in this tariff, the milliners and wool-growers were not consulted. The Lilliputians of local interests have been disregarded when the present nationally minded rulers set to work. Many wails of protest are heard from ambitious interests, and, if their fears are justified by facts, they will in sure modification. But they will fail in putting a personal veto upon a national benefit. They will be forced to establish the facts; this is another new thing in this tariff. Mr. Wilson has recently explained that his main reason for desiring a reduction on sugar was that the consumer desired it. He said that arrangements by which a present price of five cents would surely be made impossible when competitive conditions were introduced, and the public would get the benefit very promptly in the case of sugar. What is true in the case of sugar will be true in a lesser degree in the case of other

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION

The Mayor and Commissioners were surely justified in notifying the St. John street railway that the Courtenay Bay extension must be begun within a reasonable time if at all. The manager of the street railway now says that work will be begun so soon as the frost is out of the ground. The attitude made clear by the Mayor and Commissioners, together with this definite statement by the management of the street railway, will give the public a new starting point. There was assurance on several occasions that work would be started, but the cars would be running before the snowfall of 1912. But, unfortunately, those assurances were not followed by any street cars. If the company had been properly alive to the needs of the city it would have made several extensions without waiting to have its hands forced, and before the suburban company entered the field. Because the old company has been unenterprising, and because it has been slow to recognize public needs, new statements from the management as to future expansion will leave the public unconvinced until they see the cars running.

This city is supposed to have the power to frame regulations for the safe and adequate operation of street cars within the city limits, which regulations are subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. If any such regulations have ever been prepared, no one seems to recall it; but surely they are badly needed. The street car service in St. John needs public supervision. The city has too long been content to allow the company to go its own gait—usually a very leisurely one—without any attempt to keep the service up to the mark.

The street railway has not yet succeeded in erecting the safeguards at Rodney wharf required by the Public Utilities Commission, and explanation is made that there are legitimate causes for delay. No doubt this is correct, as an explanation of the delay meaning since the Public Utilities Commission issued its order; but responsibility for the work having been fixed by the commission, the street railway is evidently going to take its own time, as it did in the matter of the extension to Kane's Corner. The street railway's attitude toward the public is that of a company which does little or nothing until it is under compulsion. While that attitude may please the principal stockholders, it displeases and sours the public, and no public utility company can afford to do that for any length of time. It does not pay. It is bad business, so recognized everywhere. In these days enlightened and successful public utility companies know that the goodwill of the public is their most valuable asset.

THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE

Secure in its mountain fastness, the little state of Montenegro is defying the Concert of Europe. To capture Scutari it has made all manner of sacrifices. It has not many men of arms to make much impression upon a well-defended fortress, and Scutari is well defended. If it had not been assisted so effectively by Serbia, it could not have prevailed in any way against the Albanian stronghold. Serbia is organized to fight. Its military organization is proportionately the strongest possessed by any state in Europe. The Serbian reinforcements, numbering 35,000 with big guns, reached the port of Scutari and disembarked before the Powers made their military demonstration in the north to raise the siege. The next day the important Turkish positions which commanded the city had been taken by assault, and the attacking party of two hundred men who cut the wire entanglements were said to have been completely wiped out. There is mourning in nearly every home in the "Black Mountain" over the soldiers who have fallen in the struggle with poverty, disease and the garrison of Scutari.

Will Montenegro be forced to disgorge its prey? The position is of vital importance in view of the future of the Balkan Peninsula. If the Concert cannot enforce its will in Scutari, it will be impotent to settle the remaining problems of the war, and it is very possible that for another generation these states will fight over the spoils of Turkey. Those buffer states between Europe and Asia have in the past been the cockpit of Europe, and they may easily become the scene of another great European war. The desire to prevent Scutari from falling into the hands of Montenegro is not through any ungenerous intention of taking from her the spoils of victory. Scutari is absolutely essential to Albania. Political cohesion is impossible for Albania without Scutari. It will be difficult for that state, which has little outside of the rudest tribal organization, to maintain any kind of cohesion even with Scutari, but it would be impossible for it to form a government without this fortified town. What Athens is to Greece so is Scutari to Albania. Without it Albania must follow the way of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and this would involve war with Russia. Austria cannot be allowed to acquire any new territory in the Balkans.

The name of the Allies in the event of their success against Turkey was to have the King of Greece to be president of a federation composed of the independent states of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro. Crete, the Aegean Islands, and the greater part of Macedonia were to be annexed to Greece; most of Thrace to Bulgaria, and Albania to Servia. Austria insists upon an independent Albania, and an Austrian prince as king. This is what makes the present situation so difficult. Many jealousies have arisen during the progress of the war, and the question of the spoils will prove so difficult that it is almost certain to result in war, if left to those directly interested. The crux of all questions at present is the division of frontiers between the Allies, and if the Concert now allows Scutari to go to Montenegro after declaring it Albanian, it is idle to expect the Allies to give any deference to the opinion of the Concert on other questions; and race

PIRATES

In the time of our grandfathers piracy on the high seas was no great novelty, but in these days of wireless telegraphy and destroyers and torpedo boats capable of making forty miles an hour the day of the pirate might well be thought to have gone for ever. Not so, however, according to a Reuter telegram telling of an extraordinary case of piracy in Chinese waters. The British river steamer Taino, called out of Hong Kong last month, and the captain reported subsequently by that pirates, whose numbers were variously estimated at from thirty to 100 (the estimate varying apparently according to the degree of fright felt by those who made it), boarded the steamer at Hong Kong, disguised as passengers. They were armed with revolvers. When the Taino was three hours out from Hong Kong and was just entering the delta of the Canton river, the pirates suddenly attacked and killed the Chinese steward, and seized and tied up the captain, the chief officer, and the engineer. A lady missionary took refuge in her cabin, which she locked, and they attempted to burn it by means of gas soaked in oil. She surrendered, and gave up \$80 and a gold watch. She was able to persuade them to spare the lives of the European officers, but they killed one and wounded four passengers, all of whom were Chinese. They ransacked the officers' cabins, securing \$1,000 in cash, besides a considerable booty in valuables. They wrecked the engines and a dynamo, and carried off the ship's lights and its arms and ammunition. They held the ship for four hours, looting it thoroughly. Then they piled the lot in boats and rowed away.

The telegram giving these picturesque details appears to be founded on the report made by the captain when he got back to port. It is not quite as good a story as they used to write when we were boys. In those days the peaceful merchantman on which the hero sailed was scarcely out of sight of land when the crew proceeded to uncover a long iron amidships—it was always amidships—and sharpened up their cutlasses. According to the old rules the skipper of the Taino and the lady missionary should have been compelled to walk the plank. For all that, the tale from Hong Kong is good enough to give the writers of certain classes of fiction some real ammunition; and most of them need it.

NOTE AND COMMENT

New York is a city with a vast foreign population, and a host of very poor people, but its death rate has been reduced from 27.5 in 1901 to about fifteen per 1,000 of population.

The Toronto News says that the Liberal government did nothing in fifteen years to reduce Canada's honor or safeguard the Empire. To this the Toronto Star rejoins: "Our contemporary should add to its office library a copy of the Ten Commandments and of Willson's Life of Laurier. Here is one sentence from the book relating to the British preference: 'It is doubtful if we have yet recognized the full magnitude of the service thus performed for Canada and the Empire, the bold and brilliant method of Mr. Laurier's diplomacy, and the far-reaching significance of the policy of the Canadian government.'"

In the British House of Commons last week, Mr. George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in discussing Mr. Churchill's offer to Germany, said: "He was glad the idea of a naval shipbuilding holiday had been suggested. Five ships would cost \$10,000,000. He was a rural member, and he knew what a death of cottages there was in the rural districts. Ten million pounds would build 60,000 cottages at \$200 apiece. He would like anyone, here or abroad, to say which would add most to the sum of human happiness—30,000 cottages or five Dreadnoughts. He viewed with the utmost repugnance this terrible and growing naval expenditure, and he did not think Mr. Keir-Hardie did justice to the First Lord of the Admiralty when he suggested that we wanted twelve months holiday in order to overtake the arrears in our building."

It would be lamentable indeed if politics were "introduced" in the discussion of harbor facilities. But less worry over that and more over the outlook on the West Side is what is wanted by St. John. We lose trade that we ought to have if it will not be because somebody is shocked, shrimking and sensitive gentlemen by "introducing politics," but because the city and those who speak for it did not push our case with sufficient vigor and publicity. St. John's case is so good that we cannot afford to lose business through fear of troubling those who sit temporarily in the seats of the mighty. Will the needed berths be ready in time? That is the question. Let us see that the answer is the right one. Time lost now cannot be made up later on.

Mr. Churchill, in discussing the naval estimates in the House of Commons on April 1, made a further reference to the Canadian ships. A summary of his remarks on this occasion has already reached Canada by cable, but a full report of his speech indicates that what he said was not fully reflected in the brief cablegrams. Speaking of the Canadian vessels he said: "The fact that these ships were necessary was no measure of their value. Their value far exceeded the value of three ships—France. We could build three ships ourselves, but the fact of this great new nation coming forward with all its marvellous strength and possibilities to testify to the enduring life of the British Empire had already produced an impression throughout the world of more value than many Dreadnoughts—(cheers)—an impression which conducted both to the safety of the Empire and the peace of nations.—(Cheers.) From this point of view

THE CALM IN BRITAIN

commodities, and the industries that are taken from under the shadow of the tariff will themselves feel the benefit when organized on a sound economic basis.

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CONSIDERING THE CONSUMER

An ancient postmist said that there was no new thing under the sun; that things that had happened in the times that shall happen, and that they are all really the same. But President Wilson has succeeded in breaking the series in the tariff bill which, he says, considers mainly the consumer. Tariff bills have not done this in the past. Advocates of the protective system used to boast that it was a truly national policy, but it is the intensification of fatuous localism. A protective policy is reached by raising the politics of the back yard to the state politics. A thousand petty and limited interests join hands, and the Gloucester fisherman unites with the Ohio sheep-raiser, to secure to their particular interest the right to tax the nation. When similar self-seekers all over the land unite their demands in one colossal cry, they have a policy of protection that is "national."

But in this tariff, the milliners and wool-growers were not consulted. The Lilliputians of local interests have been disregarded when the present nationally minded rulers set to work. Many wails of protest are heard from ambitious interests, and, if their fears are justified by facts, they will in sure modification. But they will fail in putting a personal veto upon a national benefit. They will be forced to establish the facts; this is another new thing in this tariff. Mr. Wilson has recently explained that his main reason for desiring a reduction on sugar was that the consumer desired it. He said that arrangements by which a present price of five cents would surely be made impossible when competitive conditions were introduced, and the public would get the benefit very promptly in the case of sugar. What is true in the case of sugar will be true in a lesser degree in the case of other

URGES BORDEN TO DROP CLOSURE

Manchester Guardian Declares the Only Right Solution of the Naval Deadlock is an Appeal to the People.

London, Eng., April 15.—The Manchester Guardian editorially again urges the British government, if it has any influence with the Canadian government, to every effort to bring about an appeal to the election on the navy bill, which the Winston Churchill, as judged by his public utterances, has seen the danger, and has been trying to avoid it.

The Guardian says that Premier Borden has not been discreet. In effect his attitude lays the whole of the responsibility for the measure on the Admiralty.

The Guardian deplores that the present result of the controversy will be the introduction of the closure. It recalls Churchill's own indiscretion in quoting the remarks of his father on the effects of Irish obstruction on the British parliament.

"Ever since then obstruction and closure have struggled against each other in a warfare which has respected no neutral boundaries and recognized no public law. Scarcely any parliamentary custom or privilege has escaped their joint depredations. Every device or formality of usage in the careful wisdom of former ages to safeguard the rights of the minority has been recklessly exploited by one faction and ruthlessly annihilated by the other. The Guardian concludes: "The result is clear. We have seen how difficult Mr. Churchill's position must have been in advising on a Canadian party question without taking sides with one party against the other, but this is precisely the difficulty which the proposed plan of general committee of defence would make permanent and regular feature of the constitution. It will remove one keystone of imperial unity, and must at all costs be abandoned. Better devices have no ships at all from Canada than have them with this dangerous condition attached."

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CANNOT MAKE BANGOR "DRY"

Sheriff Says "No Man Living Can Do It"—Is Doing His Best to Enforce Law.

Bangor, Me., April 15.—"No man living can stop the 'boo'-legging in this city," said Sheriff Emerson yesterday. This, with six deputies, he started out to see what could be done. The legislature impeached Emerson and asked Governor Heines to remove him, but he is still in office and says he will enforce the prohibitory law in Penobscot to the best of his ability, and as far as possible with force that he has at hand. He denies that he has promised to make Bangor "dry."

In the next statement numbers and value of the descriptions of farm live stock

DALHOUSIE TEMPERANCE MEETING

Dalhousie, N. B., April 15.—(Special)—A very enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the Temperance hall last evening. Rev. R. H. Stavert, of Harcourt, was the principal speaker. The many temperance points driven home and his clear outlining of the practical working and the good results of the local option law were with ringing cheers from a large and attentive audience. Short addresses were given by the local clergymen and others.

Salt should never remain in another rubber, for instance, hotwater bottles or syringes. Rinse them out thoroughly of the rubber will soon rot.

ABE MARTIN

Uncle Ike Weeks, our popular "accommodating" author, took his first holiday in forty years, yesterday, an "picked out" a cemetery lot. It'd rather be wrong than president of Mexico.



An examination of these figures for the principal agricultural products of the provinces relative to a

HOW CLOSURE WOULD HAVE WORKED IN CANADA

Separate Schools Could Have Been Saddled On Manitoba by the Tories in 1896 Had Gag Rule Been in Force—Liberal Obstruction Forged an Appeal to the People and They Upheld Laurier in His Stand—More Facts About Borden Government's Efforts to Silve Free Speech.

Ottawa, April 12—Never in the history of the Canadian parliament has such a studied and staged attack been offered by a government to the leader of the opposition as the Borden-Rogers government was guilty of on Wednesday afternoon on the opening of the debate on the closure. Hardly had Mr. Borden ceased his assurance that his closure would secure members of the opposition in their whole rights regarding any public measure when a peculiarly offensive application of the "gag" was made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "evidently with the connivance of Premier Borden," which conclusively showed that the opposition had to expect if the government secured the unlimited powers of the closure.

Since Confederation when the premier minister has introduced any important measure it has been the rule for the opposition leader to reply, outlining the opposition policy and thus setting the course of the debate. That courteous practice had ever been broken until Wednesday, March 9. It remained for the genius of Messrs. Borden and Rogers to break the custom. By an entirely unparliamentary plan Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose, Hon. Mr. Hazen also rose, and a moment later W. B. Northrup, of Hastings. Each of the three remained standing, and the premier and speaker trembling with excitement. He formally declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the right to speak when Mr. Northrup under the very rule which is being made the foundation of the closure, and which has never before been invoked, moved "that Hon. Mr. Hazen be now heard."

There was a momentary silence of amazement which was broken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who demanded, "Is that what you call fair play?" and sat down. In a moment the chamber resounded with the cries of the opposition of "name" and "gag." When quiet was restored the speaker instead of enforcing his rule that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the floor, put Mr. Northrup a motion. Sir Wilfrid demanded that it be made to read, "The member for Ontario and the member for St. John, having risen about the same time," significantly remarking, "I want the country to know the truth about the floor."

Speaker Sprague replied that he could not go outside the motion, but had intended to state that two members had risen and he had decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the floor. The vote was immediately taken in a threatening atmosphere, very different to the usual usefulness of such scenes, but the division was sufficiently lively. A perfect storm of jeers greeted the premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers as they led the government in voting that Sir Wilfrid Laurier be deprived of his right to speak, which jeers were continually renewed, to be suddenly changed to a tempest of abuse when Mr. Lavallee, the Conservative member for Bellechasse refused to stomach such a proceeding and voted against it. The "gag" rule carried by 105-67.

Would Not Hear Mr. Hazen.
A violently hostile reception awaited Hon. Mr. Hazen, who tried again and again to speak, but not a word could be heard. In despair, he finally handed a typewritten motion he had brought with him to the speaker that the previous question—Mr. Borden's closure resolution—be now put. This was the trick so carefully prepared because under the rule it precluded amendment.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley immediately rose to point out that this arbitrary course was contrary to the rules, and quoted Mr. Hazen, who had recognized the authority of the speaker, "Nor can the previous question be moved upon a motion relating to the transaction of public business."
The speaker had evidently been posted as to this, and temporarily ruled against Dr. Pugsley, declaring "I have gone into this very carefully many times, and I do not think a review of it would change my decision."

Government Again Arbitrary.
Dr. Pugsley pleaded for time to look up authorities, but this was refused, so he at once moved the adjournment of the house, so as to gain time till 6 o'clock. "Rt. Hon.

WHAT CLOSURE WOULD HAVE DONE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "There was obstruction in 1896 when the government undertook to deal with the Manitoba school question, which was then before it for six years. The government at last, after introducing days of a moribund parliament, introduced a measure in which there was not enough to give justice to the minority, but more than enough to irritate the majority and make it feel a great wrong. We fought that measure and demanded that it be referred to the people. If the closure Mr. Borden now proposes had been in force, parliament would have been gagged and the dominion would have been suffering under a great wrong for the rest of its parliament, the consequences of which would be impossible to calculate."

It is announced in the government organ as a new measure which is a revision of the rules. As a matter of fact, it is a system of closure, so drastic that when it becomes law Canada will no longer be governed by parliament, but by a cabinet. The government will be able to pass any measure without the consent of the people, and practically ignore the opposition, and without the necessity of bringing up matters of importance before the house, and the committee of supply. Censure and criticism of the government may be practically shut out.

It will be seen that it is so drastic that it will deprive the opposition of its right to be heard, and that on two days out of every parliamentary week the opposition shall be denied the privilege of amendment. Should this iniquitous measure become law it will place the opposition completely at the mercy of the government, and will give the gag of the pleasure of the "interim" cabinet, or of the "interim" cabinet, which interests they so carefully conceal the government studiously tries to measure and to intimate that it is only being adopted to force the Naval Bill through; it is certain that once they have obtained their ends they will use it to the limit of its range, and they are using the Naval Bill as an excuse to try and secure the closure; once they have gained that they will use it remorselessly to all the other bills that are before the house as the bill to grant millions of dollars to the Canadian Northern, the Banking Bill, the Revision of the Tariff, the Highways and Aid Bill, and similar extremely costly measures.

Should the government have this closure put into their hands they and their millionaire friends would be able to adopt the old Tory principle of ignoring the common people and the country, through parliament a mass of legislation which is only desired by the real interests of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Value of Obstruction.
As to obstruction itself, Sir Wilfrid showed its value from history. There had been obstruction previously four times during the forty-five years since Confederation. First in 1868 the Liberals obstructed the franchise bill, and secured important improvements to it which they could not otherwise have obtained. There was obstruction in 1896 on the Manitoba school bill, and as a result "the country was saved from a great paper constitution, the franchise bill, and the consequences of which it would have been impossible to calculate," and which would have been inflicted if the government had been able to pass it.

"There was obstruction in 1908 over the electoral lists provisions for British Columbia, Manitoba and the unorganized portions of Ontario. The government thought that it would force the country to accept, and offered a compromise which was not accepted. "I then found no fault with the course of the opposition. I never whined. As leader of the government, he was to have the right to speak, but I cannot make it now. That shows the amount of fair play we can expect."

Defeat With Honor.
There was obstruction in 1911 when the Liberals introduced the reciprocity bill early in January, and could not reach even a preliminary vote on July 26. We were met at every step with dilatory motions, and this in the dog days. I did not complain. I was a friendly speaker the whole time. I could have done what was being done today by Mr. Borden and introduced the closure. There was another occasion when we appealed to the people, and I advised my appeal to be given that to the opposition. We appealed to the people and were defeated, and I would rather stand here defeated in opposition by the people than to the people than to stay there in office by the power of the gag.

Introduced Machine Politics.
"I ask nothing more" resumed Sir Wilfrid "than an appeal to the people once in every month before the responsible friend the position be taken today. This is the first introduction into Canada of machine politics."
The immediate application of the gag had prevented the Liberal leader from introducing an amendment he had proposed. "That this house do not proceed now with the consideration of this resolution, but that the speaker refer to a special committee to assist the speaker in the consideration of the same and report upon it, in accordance with the established and binding rules of this house."

A GREAT CONTRAST
Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The remedy is not the closure nor the application of brute force. The remedy is an appeal to the people. They, after all, are the judge and jury, and this is the mode I should have expected on such an occasion as this the leader of the government would have adopted. When I compare my conduct with that of the government, I am proud that I have made an appeal for the introduction of closure, but that when the time came I appealed to the people as I did."

NOT TOO OLD AT SIXTY TO TONE UP THE NEWS UP

GIN PILLS Relieved New York Engineer of His Kidney and Bladder Trouble

From the early years to old age—all the time—the Kidneys need watching. It is probable that care in these earlier days, combined with proper use of GIN PILLS will bring you to the three-score year mark, without the suffering which this Engineer underwent.

29 Broadway, New York
"I bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B. C., last September. Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give me relief from the kidney and bladder trouble which has been my constant enemy for many years. I am glad to say that I am feeling better than I have for many years. I am glad to say that I am feeling better than I have for many years. I am glad to say that I am feeling better than I have for many years."

E. G. WOODFORD

GIN PILLS are an all-glass Kidney and Bladder Remedy. They stop the constant headache, relieve the swollen hands and ankles. They free the joints of pain and stop that too frequent desire to urinate. There are some of the symptoms you will recognize in Kidney and Bladder complaints. When you start to take GIN PILLS these ailments begin to disappear.

GIN PILLS DO NOT STOP AT KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

There are many other complaints, too, in which GIN PILLS have done a marvelous amount of good. A Montreal newspaper man tells how he was cured of Rheumatism by the aid of GIN PILLS. Other testimonials show great benefit in cases of Lumbago, La Grippe, Backache and similar afflictions.

60c a box—\$2.00 a money back if not satisfied. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA IN 1911

Persons of British Origin Constituted Nearly 60 Per Cent. of the Total Population—2342 Hindus Came to the Dominion Between 1901 and 1911.

(Bulletin XIII, Fifth Census of Canada.)
The origins of the people are presented in this bulletin by province and census districts. The table gives the origin of the people by census or electoral districts as taken at the last census.
The increase in population in ten years was 1,285,222, being an increase of 34.16 per cent. Of this increase the English contributed 522,251 or 40.63 per cent., the Irish 61,063 or 4.76 per cent., the Scotch 40,510 or 3.16 per cent., the French 40,510 or 3.16 per cent., the Germans 22,819 or 1.78 per cent., the Austro-Hungarians 110,925 or 8.62 per cent., the Italians 110,925 or 8.62 per cent., the Chinese 110,925 or 8.62 per cent., the Japanese 110,925 or 8.62 per cent., the Hindus 2,342 or 0.18 per cent., the negroes 110,925 or 8.62 per cent., the miscellaneous 110,925 or 8.62 per cent.

| Districts | English | Irish | Scotch | Others | French | German | Austro-Hungarian | Italian | Chinese | Japanese | Hindu | Negro | Miscellaneous |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Canada | 1,050,384 | 607,890 | 25,571 | 2,938,800 | 382,200 | 3,448 | 129,108 | 9,933 | 5,785 | 1 | 2,342 | 1 | 1 |
| New Brunswick | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Quebec | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ontario | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alberta | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| British Columbia | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yukon | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Northwest Territories | 106,017 | 74,570 | 47,949 | 1,580 | 96,011 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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WANTED
YOUNG men of...
WANTED—By April...
AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative...
fruit trees through New...
WANTED—By April...
AGENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately...
only 10...
WANTED—By April...
AGENTS WANTED

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL...
The dominion government...
J. A. Campbell, Springfield, Y...

KILLED THREE WEEKS AFTER WEDDING...
Halifax, April 16—(Special)—A telegram this morning from...
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What is Your Church?
(Homiletic Review.)
Sentiments like the following...
"What, doctor?" he said, inquiringly...

HABITS OF THE ALASKA CARIBOU
The migration of this caribou...
It was our opinion that while sheep...

STANDERD SCHOONER W. O. GOODMAN FLOATED...
Revenue Cutter Expects to Pull Off the Seguin from Campobello Ledges Today.
Eastport, Me., April 16—The revenue cutter Andreogocin today succeeded in floating the three masted schooner W. O. Goodman from the ledge at Liberty Point Campobello, yesterday.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILLING TO SHARE IN NAVAL DEFENCE...
St. John's, Nfld., April 16—The colonial legislature was prorogued today after a session of two days. The first entry of the programme of measures presented by the government was carried out.

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IDA IN YEAR 1911

of the Total Population in 1901 and 1911. As against 3,063,189 in 1901, being a gain of 883,796 or 27.22 per cent. in the decade.

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1901, 1911, Increase. Includes Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, etc.

WANTED

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut, Retreat.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick.

WANTED

WANTED immediately: reliable agents, good pay, well defined territory.

ONLY 10 CENTS

to quickly introduce our fashionable jewelry catalogues.

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Dominion government is calling for tenders for the erection of a light house at Shampers Point.

HALIFAX MAN KILLED THREE WEEKS AFTER WEDDING

Halifax, April 16—(Special)—A telegram this morning from Strassburg (Saar), announced the death of Thomas Strachan.

RUIN AHEAD

It was an interesting time at the house of Double and finally, when the doctor came out into the hall, he was in a state of excitement equal to an election night.

What is Your Church Like?

Sentimentalism is the following food for thought: "It is a lamentable fact that of late years worship has become perfunctory and the church service has become a mere ritualistic performance."

ROBEIGN PORTS

Boston, April 11—Arr. bark Barkham, Stafford (Conn.).

DEATHS

HAYES on the 10th inst. at Roxbury (Mass.).

IN MEMORIAM

BRANSCOMBE—In loving memory of Mrs. Harriet Jane Branscombe.

BOARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our relatives and friends for their hearty sympathy in our sad bereavement.

SHIPPING

Stmr Arctica (Anstrian), 1,700 standard, Miramichi, 24, 60, with option to Campbellton, 22, 60, to pick up trade.

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Monday, April 16. Stmr Montfort, 4,120, Davidson, London and Antwerp, C.P.R. pass and gen cargo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Delaware—Delaware Bay—See Foghorn Shoal and bell buoy, 11 B, to be established about April 30, 1913.

REAL ESTATE

Thursday, April 17. The following transfer of real estate properties have been recorded.

CAMPBELLTON SPLITS ON LICENSE QUESTION

One Ward Votes "Wet" and the Other "Dry"—Two Councillors Elected.

AMHERST TRYING TO BREAK UP DISORDERLY HOUSES

Amherst, N. S., April 16—(Special)—Amherst is beginning to have trouble over disorderly houses.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

A sure relief for coughs, colds, sore throat, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, etc.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A MONTAGANT, M. D., C. M., 75 Bunge Street, Toronto, Canada.

BRITAIN WATCHING BELGIAN STRUGGLE FOR MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

Feeling of Sympathy for the Strikers in Their Efforts for Liberty of the Subject and Free Speech.

FREIGHT WRECK NEAR AMHERST TIED UP TRAFFIC

Many I. C. R. Trains Delayed Several Hours Till Road Bed Was Repaired.

EXPLOSIVES TALK

How They Should be Handled by Transportation Men.

LABOR TICKET WON SACKVILLE ELECTIONS

Sackville, N. B., April 15—(Special)—The civic election here today aroused considerable interest.

SMALL VOTE CAST IN NEWCASTLE ELECTIONS

Newcastle, N. B., April 15—(Special)—There being no majority contest and about half the electorate in arrears for the poll.

SKIN SUFFERERS

We Promise You Relief. The D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema, is the most scientific wash, stops that awful itching instantly.

YOUR LIVER IS CLOGGED UP

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, etc.—Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

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