

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912

NO 99

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR IN BALDWIN'S AEROPLANE

PARACHUTE MAN BARELY ESCAPES

Was Injured Last Evening
His Slide For Life Act a Dangerous One

Nearly 16,000 People at Exhibition Yesterday and Figures to Date are Far Ahead of Dominion Fair—The Judging Still Going On—Grand Stand Attractions.

Friday, Sept. 6.
The triumphal progress of the Greater St. John exhibition of 1912 continues without interruption. Never before have such large crowds attended the fair, and never before have those who attended been so well satisfied with the whole show. The attendance yesterday reached the total of 15,786, making the total attendance to date 60,885, an increase of 7,260 over the figures of the Dominion fair of 1910 and still greater than preceding exhibitions.

The outdoor attractions were marked by several sensational features yesterday including aeroplane flights by J. J. Marshall of the staff of The Daily Telegraph, and H. A. Porter, manager of the exhibition who flew with Aviator Pool on different flights.

Nearly Killed.
Another sensation was caused by an unfortunate accident which came near ending the life of Bonnette, the daring balloonist and acrobat. Bonnette risks his safety half a dozen times a day, and last night he nearly paid the penalty of his calling by the sacrifice of his life. The accident occurred at the exhibition of the late afternoon during the evening grandstand performance. He comes hurtling down from a great height holding by his teeth to a grip attached to an inclined wire and is caught at the foot by a gang of men holding a net. His regular nets have been destroyed recently in other accidents and a piece of canvas has been substituted which is not nearly so efficient. Last night the net holding the canvas sheet held it too low and instead of catching him fairly, merely caught him by the knees, allowing him to hurl himself against the wooden braces which support the wire. Fortunately he turned sufficiently to receive the impact on his side instead of on his head, and thus escaped death. Dr. H. I. Taylor, of St. Andrews, who was among the spectators, hurried to his assistance but soon found that he was suffering only from some very severe bruises on his side and leg, a tear on his arm and a torn finger. Bonnette quickly recovered sufficiently to get up and gallantly continued his performance. Until he finds today how much the injuries have effected him, he could not tell definitely how much of the extra hazardous programme which he had mapped out for today will be carried out, but he gave assurance that there will be a balloon ascent. If he is incapacitated, which he does not expect, the flight and parachute drop will be made by his brother.

The programme of the day was carried out in all its completeness, including the afternoon and evening grandstand performances, the Y. M. C. A. athletic meet at 8:30 o'clock, and concluding with a grand display of fireworks.

More Features.
The grandstand features were somewhat enlarged upon yesterday afternoon when in addition to the tumbling and slack wire feats, contests were held in the various saddle horse classes. The only drawback was that the jumpers failed to jump. Time and again they refused to take the sight of the large crowds they became so nervous that they were unmanageable. Time and again they refused to take the hurdle, and one luckless rider was thrown over his horse's head but safely landed. But few classes were handled and those were the military riding class, the tandem class, and the ladies' and gentlemen's mounts.

Neither the horse nor the cattle judging has been completed. The heavy horses in some divisions are yet to come before the judges, and a few divisions still remain in the milk cattle sections. After yesterday's work in cattle judging was concluded, a parade of some thirty-five head of Jersey and other cattle was held, and the best made a very fine showing. Bonnette made his ascent yesterday with as much success as ever and repeated Tuesday's high dive feat. Though his spectators were ignorant of the fact, he took more risk than hitherto. A new parachute, never having been tried out is an unknown quantity in the balloon man's work. It may work and it may not, but yesterday he risked his life on Bonnette in the harbor. The pike magnets are preparing for a change in the direction of the wind for, as it is, their stails are not fitted to the wind. A change to the mercy of the crew of small boats. Fortunately they were an honest lot.

Butter making attracted many to the dairy hall yesterday afternoon. Many more than usual also turned towards the stand on the opposite side of the hall occupied by the dairy association exhibits. As was expected, a number of the farmers personally interested in the stock exhibits.

(Continued on page 9, third column.)

SUFFRAGETTES ROUGHLY HANDLED BY BRITISH CROWD

Attempt to Heckle Lloyd George During His Speech and Were Thrown Out by the Police, and Others Did the Rest.

Wrexham, England, Sept. 6.—A wild suffragette outbreak was brought about today by the appearance of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer. The pavilion in which he was to deliver an address was crowded and as soon as he began to speak a woman jumped up and shouted: "Why don't you give women their rights?" She was at once thrown out, but several other women followed her example and were all ejected by the police. Some of the women were roughly handled by the crowd in the surrounding park and one of them was seriously injured.

PADDLED ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL IN CANADIAN CANOE

Hazardous Feat of Two Dover Oarsmen in a Tempestuous Sea.

Dover, Sept. 6.—A record for hazardous canoeing was made today, two well known Dover oarsmen, Burgess and Walter, paddled across the channel to the French coast in a Canadian canoe. The sea was very rough and high waves threatened every minute to swamp the frail craft. High winds prevailed.

PAINSEC YOUTH IS CHARGED WITH THEFT

James Jones Alleged to Stolen a Grip—Furner Service of Mrs. A. W. Masters—Moncton Football League

Special to The Telegraph.
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 6.—A youth named James Jones, aged 16, belonging to Painesec, was arrested this afternoon by I. C. R. Inspector Tenhollen on a charge of stealing a grip belonging to Nellie Steves. Some of the articles from the grip were said to have been found on accused. He was locked up here tonight and will be arraigned before the police magistrate tomorrow.

At a meeting of the footballists tonight, the organization of a league was completed. The officers being: Hon. president, Mayor Robinson; president, Ald. W. H. Froy; vice-president, S. McKie; secretary-treasurer, C. M. Brown. Two teams will be in the league, one from the I. C. R. Athletic Club and one from the City Harriers. The league will open Saturday next. It is proposed to arrange games with St. John, Mt. Allison, Acadia and U. N. B. football teams.

SASKATCHEWAN MINISTERS WIN BY ACCLAMATION

Regina, Sask., Sept. 6.—Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, was elected by acclamation today in Red Berry. Hon. George Bell, provincial treasurer, was elected by acclamation in Estevan. These two by-elections followed the inclusion of the two sitting members in the cabinet.

Rev. Dr. Chown Chosen.
Vancouver, Sept. 6.—Rev. Dr. Chown has been formally named as the head of Ryerson, as the proposed Methodist college will be called.

TELEGRAPH REPORTER ON EXCITING FLIGHT

Glided Through Space at Terrific Speed and Went Up More Than a Thousand Feet—His Impressions of a Journey in the Air Which was Made On a Day When Flying Conditions Were None Too Favorable, the Wind Being Strong and Gusty—What a City Looks Like Hundreds of Feet Below.



TAKEN JUST BEFORE PEOLI GOT ABOARD TO MAKE THE FLIGHT. MR. MARSHALL IS SEEN SITTING IN THE MACHINE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF BROCKVILLE MAN IN MONTREAL HOTEL

Riley Ryan, a Contractor, Fell Down Elevator Shaft and Crashed Through Roof of Car, Killing Two Occupants of It.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Crashing through the roof of an elevator car, the body of Riley Ryan, of Brockville, fell an elevator boy and a waiter, whom he was taking down a week, had his shoes aimed in the basement in the Windsor hotel this morning.

DIVINE RIGHT OF MAJORITIES REPLACES THAT OF KINGS

British Scientist Says Legislation Must Have Regard to Natural Laws.

Dundas, Scotland, Sept. 5.—The divine rights of kings was contested at the resumed meeting of the British Association today by Sir Henry Cunningham, president of the economic science section. The lecturer declared that old doctrine had now been replaced by the divine right of majorities.

MINISTERS TO MEET BORDEN IN QUEBEC

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—(Special)—The acting premier, Hon. Geo. Peley, with Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Nantel and Doherty left this afternoon for Quebec, where they will meet Premier Borden on his arrival there tomorrow and accompany him to the capital, exchanging political news and views en route.

BRITAIN'S "STRIKE- BREAKER" IN OTTAWA

MANITOBA MOVE TO SETTLE THE NAVAL QUESTION

Petition Being Circulated to Remove the Issue from Politics by Joint Agreement on a Policy by Party Leaders.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—A petition is being circulated and has been subscribed to by many prominent citizens irrespective of party, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Cameron, Premier Roblin, the Archbishop of Rupert Land, Sir Joseph Dubuc, Sir Daniel McMillan, Sir William Whyte, General Manager McLeod, of the Canadian Northern; Sanford Evans, Hon. Colin Campbell, and the heads of local party organizations to remove the naval question from out the realm of party politics and by friendly consultation between Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, introduce a permanent policy which shall have the sanction of both parties and be of real value towards the solution of the problem of imperial defence.

The petition will be circulated throughout western Canada, where people, says the preamble, are overwhelmingly in favor of the dominion forthwith taking her part in the naval defence of the empire.

MARITIME PRESS ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

John T. Hawke Chosen President—Resolution Passed Asking I. C. R. to Grant Same Transportation Privileges as Other Roads.

New Glasgow, Sept. 5.—(Special)—The Maritime Press Association continued their proceedings this morning, when a resolution was adopted by the association to ask the Intercolonial Railway to grant the same transportation privileges to members of the association as are granted by the other Canadian railways. The following officers were elected: President, John T. Hawke, of New Brunswick; B. L. Coates, of the Examiner, Charlottetown, vice-president for P. E. Island; secretary treasurer, D. F. McLean, Greenings, Port Hood; cor. secretary, Mrs. P. M. Peeling, Tribune, Windsor; executive, the officers and J. Stewart, M. P. P., the World, Chatham; A. R. Coffin, News, Truro; J. C. Keating, Times, Lunenburg; J. L. Coates, Middleton; M. Donovan, Casquet, Antigonish.

TORONTO BANK TELLER HELD FOR \$26,000 THEFT

Ontario, Sept. 5.—Arthur Richmond, former teller of the Bank of Toronto, was committed for trial this morning on a charge of stealing \$26,000 from the bank, which he hid on the race tracks and with hand books. The evidence of Detective Lytton showed that he admitted being with his revolver still tightly clasped in his right hand.

NOVA SCOTIA CADETS WON THE KING'S PRIZE

Captured the Coveted Trophy at Toronto Meet in Competition With Crack Teams from New Zealand, Australia, Britain and Many Canadian Places—Victory a Great Surprise.

Canadian Press
Toronto, Sept. 5.—By a score of 147 the Nova Scotia cadets won the King's prize at the Long Branch range this morning, the final conditions being fired off under the weather conditions. At the end of the 100 and 400 yards contests on Saturday the New Zealanders were in the lead, but by good work in the final stages the "Blonsons" crept up and finally managed to carry off the coveted prize.

The scores were as follows: Second stage—Nova Scotia, 59; England, 54; British Columbia, 51; New Zealand, 42; Australia, 33; Alberta, 26; Woodstock, 21.
Total scores—Nova Scotia, 147; England, 136; British Columbia, 135; New Zealand, 131; Woodstock, 95; Australia, 92; Alberta, 79.
The two leading teams used the long Ross rifle.
The competition this morning consisted of snap shooting at a figure target twenty-eight inches in height at the 400 yards distance. Thence they had to advance to the 100 yards, firing two rounds at the intermediate stages. They were allowed one minute to complete the performance. The announcement that the King's prize would remain in Canada caused great rejoicing among the Canadian cadets. The English No. 1 team at the commencement of the camp was looked upon as the sure thing owing to their reputation as marksmen, through the experience they have had at Bitley would give them an unsurmountable advantage. As soon as the results were received in camp word was wired to Colonel Lowther, A. D. C. to the Duke of Connaught, and also called to his majesty. This was at the request of the duke, who made the formal presentation of the cup to the cadets at the review last week.
At the finish of the second stage of the Lord Roberts medal, Cadet R. Waite, of the British Columbia team, led with a score of 18; Cadet Knight, of England, second with 17, and there are five scores of 13.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HAVELOCK

Havelock, N. B., Sept. 5.—Miss Nantz...

APOHAQUI

Apoahqui, Sept. 2.—Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Burgess...

MONCTON

Moncton, Sept. 4.—The marriage of Ernest C. Steves...

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Sept. 4.—In the Royal Gazette...

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Robert Stevenson...

PETITCODIA

Petitcodia, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Frank Keiver...

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Sanford Wray...

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 2.—This section had a frost...

HOPEWELL CAPE

Hopewell Cape, N. B., Sept. 4.—(Special)

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Sept. 4.—Harvesting has been on...

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Sept. 3.—Aaron Lewis, a young farmer...

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Sept. 4.—Mrs. John E. Ryan...

MAXWELL'S Favorite Cure. It makes the sweetest, richest, most delicious butter...

The Wretchedness of Constipation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Can quickly be overcome by...

AMERICAN BEEF CHEAPER IN LONDON THAN NEW YORK

Investigation Shows British Consumer is Able to Buy His Meat 33 Per Cent. Less After It is Transported 3,000 Miles—Englishmen Buy of All the World and Competition Keeps Prices Down.

(New York Sun, Aug. 28.) As retail prices of beef mount and the newest word of wholesale advances comes from Chicago...

During this same period wholesale prices rose in New York and the American market generally from 25 to 50 per cent.

During the same decade these figures, also quoted in the Lodge Senate report, show that the price of live cattle in the United States...

Prime rib roast, a pound 28 Cents. Kitchen roast (8 lb. rib) 25 Cents. Pot roast (round and top sirloin) 24 Cents.

The Sun's London cable was shown to John Jerome Rooney, of this city, who has for many years studied the import and export trade of the United States...

What do I think of the beef figure? I think it is full time for the people of New York and the United States to have competition in meats," he replied.

The board of trade returns for the seven months of July, 1912, show that the United States imported from the United States...

The imports of fresh beef, according to the board of trade returns, from the United States during the seven months of July, 1912, were 1,899 hundred weights...

The will of Reverend Joseph Smith, clerk in connection with the winding up of his estate...

Other Courts. Wednesday, Sept. 4. In the matter of The Nipisquit Lumber Company...

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NEAR Exhibition A

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NEARLY 18,000 PEOPLE AT FAIR WEDNESDAY

Exhibition Figures to Date Far Ahead of 1910

Aeroplane Flight an Event of Great Interest and Sensational Performance of Parachute Man is Thrilling--The Judging Continued.

Wednesday, Sept. 4. The attendance at the exhibition was good notwithstanding unfavorable weather...

As late as May 18, 1900, at a meeting the Royal Statistical Society of England...

There was no doubt there was going to be a rise in the price of meat. The meat...

What do the people think of a world's conspiracy such as this? Well, the...

THE FIGHT IN ROYAL CARRIAGE. The upbringing of the royal family has...

When the Princess Mary and the three...

When stitching chiffon or any such material...

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

WINDSOR, ONT.

Shearing ewe--1st, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 2nd and 3rd, B. Goodwin; Ewe lamb--1st and 2nd, B. Goodwin...

Swine. Improved Yorkshires. Boar, over 2 years--1st, Thos. Barrett; 2nd, J. W. Calbeck...

Parlee; 2nd, Prescott Blanchard; 3rd, McIntyre Bros. Butcher call--1st, McIntyre Bros...

Female sweepstakes--1st, McIntyre Bros; 2nd, Easton Bros; 3rd, McIntyre Bros...

Senior herd--1st, McIntyre Bros; 2nd, Prescott Blanchard; 3rd, Easton Bros...

Bull and three of his get--1st, McIntyre Bros; 2nd, Easton Bros; 3rd, Prescott Blanchard...

Cow and two of her offspring--1st, McIntyre Bros; 2nd, Easton Bros; 3rd, Prescott Blanchard...

Horses. Class 1--Thoroughbred. Stallion, three years old--1st, Samuel Jones...

Class 2--Standard Bred. Stallion, one year old--1st, W. T. Porter...

Class 3--Hackneys. Stallion, three years and over--1st, R. A. Snowball...

Class 4--French or German Coach. Stallion, three years and over--1st, W. J. Alexander...

Class 5--Clydesdales. Stallion, three years and over--1st, McFarlane Bros...

Class 6--English Shire Horses. Stallion, one year old--1st, Samuel Hogan...

Class 7--Percheron or French Draught. Stallion, two years old--1st, E. A. Chamberlain...

Class 8--Roadster (Trotters or Pacers). Stallion, three years and upwards--1st, William Alexander...

Class 9--Carriage Horses. Single horse, gelding or mare--1st, Geo. McAvity...

Class 10--Medium Draught Horses. Team, mare or gelding--1st, Edward Hogan...

Oatmeal. The judging in the cattle classes yesterday was confined to the Ayrshires...

Class 11--Ayrshires. Bull, two years old and upwards--1st, McIntyre Bros...

A G. Turney, provincial horticulturist, the results being as follows: Class 63--Fruits.

Class 64--Fruits. Section 1--Box for export (28 or 36 lbs)--1st, Deurk River Dairy Company...

Section 2--Prints (20 lbs)--1st, Deurk River Dairy Company; 2nd, Sussex Cheese...

Section 3--Crock or tub (10 lbs)--1st, Mrs. Benjamin Lester; 2nd, Mrs. W. H. Hing...

Section 4--Print (10 lbs)--1st, Mrs. Benjamin Lester; 2nd, Mrs. W. H. Hing...

Section 5--Cheese, 2 cheddar colored--1st, William Clark; 2nd, Emerald (P. E. L.)...

Section 6--Cheese, 2 cheddar white--1st, William Clark; 2nd, Emerald (P. E. L.)...

Section 7--Cheese, 3 flats colored--1st, William Clark; 2nd, Emerald (P. E. L.)...

Section 8--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 9--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 10--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 11--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 12--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 13--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 14--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 15--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 16--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 17--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

Section 18--Cheese, not less than 10 lbs--1st, home dairy--1st, Clementine Drake...

hour and had steady patronage all day. Judging was resumed at 10 o'clock...

The afternoon programme was continued with concerts by the ladies' orchestra...

One of the most successful flights of the season was made yesterday afternoon by Cecil Peoli...

The general and all satisfying scope of the features of the fair are daily revealing themselves more distinctly...

The butter-making competition is being conducted and shown up to the usual difficulties of the flight...

A run of about a hundred yards on the sands was made before the machine rose into air...

These competitors will be held today and Friday between 2.30 and 5 o'clock...

Of the many types of carrying apparatus the efficient are the autos, carriages and sleighs...

The free kindergarten exhibit came into its own today. For the first time since the opening of the exhibition...

The balloon ascension yesterday afternoon took the turn of a sensational high...

The dinner given by the exhibition management last evening in honor of the live stock and agricultural exhibitors...

The history of yesterday's success has been the result of the exhibition...

Among the visitors to the exhibition yesterday was Mr. S. McKenna...

Another visitor of less experience but of equal enthusiasm was P. D. Lewis...

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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.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

It was long maintained by the advocates of high protection that the foreigner pays the tax. "Let the foreigner pay," was once the captivating cry of the advocates of tariff taxation, but it is no longer commonly heard.

The effect of such a duty is not a matter of theory but a question of fact, and an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory. At a given date in 1908 the average price per quarter of home grown English corn was 53c.

Insurance began with a duty on corn of 10d., and it is now 12s. 2 1/2d. To start with a modest duty is no indication that it will stop there.

It is poor ethics to make the foreigner pay, but protecting does not confer freedom with questions of ethics. The German government makes no pretence that the foreigner pays. This is what they say: "Inland prices are raised, so far as the consideration of the last ten years will allow us to judge, in proportion to the duties."

Mr. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the American Association of Manufacturers, is very clear on the matter. He says: "I have made money every year out of this tariff graft. Not much, but still a little. The tariff barons raised their price \$50,000 to me. I made a charge against the jobber of \$50,000, and I know that he charges more than \$70,000 for the sixty thousand he paid me.

Protection is hardly a scheme of philanthropy, and its burdens cannot be shifted on to the foreigner. They are borne by the ultimate consumer, and issue in increased cost of living.

SUNDAY AND AMUSEMENTS

The dangers in amusements are only less real than the need for amusements. The protest of some against the playing of the band in the square on Sunday evenings has much of the ancient Puritanism in it.

WHEAT PRICES

The Standard is reproducing some statements about wheat prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis recently published by the Winnipeg Telegram. Unfortunately, our contemporary seems not to have read the statements made on this subject by the more reliable Manitoba Free Press.

MR. TAFT'S DEFENCE OF HIS SIGNATURE

Mr. Lew in "America At Home," relates an anecdote which, if it is typical of the people, may explain the Panama Bill.

A general and profound change of belief has taken place in the thought of the people on this subject. To ignore the conditions that have produced this change is to waste life on a chimera.

A day of rest from ordinary occupations is an opportunity, not an achievement. To assume a negative attitude and to be repressive and prohibitive in methods is to strengthen the impression which some have that a profitable Sunday, from the point of view of religion, is a day of boredom and misery in which diversion is a sin.

This of course is not in the thought of those who protest against this form of amusement, but nevertheless their protest does not recognize the tremendous problem of what can be done with the twelve hours of idle time once a week among many people.

It is one of the great problems of the age. To millions of people on this continent today, amusements present their only escape from greed, commercialism, overcrowded houses, and tawdry, revolting, and not seldom debasing environments.

The workers work long hours in unsanitary rooms, at monotonous, tense toil, and recreation becomes an absolute necessity. What recreation? Consistent recreation is guilty of misplaced emphasis. We must multiply our affirmations instead of our negations.

A lamp will drive out darkness when a club will make no impression. The day that "was made for man," will be filled with song and picture, and joy and story, with rest and recreation carefully planned and loyally shared by the whole community.

When its full regenerative powers are realized. Drawing the line between the mint, anise and cummin, and the weightier matters of the law, will help us in the meantime in the way of a sound philosophy. It is easy for a man in middle life to French church quarrels and dissensions over walks are cold and chilly in winter, and various forms of amusement which questions today are hardly admitted to the court of conscience.

The whole question of recreation and amusement is one that the church will soon be compelled to face in a most positive way. Investigation shows that ninety-five per cent of New York working girls go to the dance halls. There are over 700 dancing academies in New York alone.

The saloon-keeper who generally runs the dance hall has made it a rule that the dance is to be simply a bait to draw customers for drinking, and he orders the musicians to play for three minutes for dancers and then stop fifteen minutes for intermission.

During the intermission if the dancers do not sit at the table and drink they must leave. Very few of them go to the dance hall with evil intent; they go in response to an instinct that is more universal than the instinct of toil, and is only equalled by the religious sense. They go where the temptations are terrible and where virtue is discouraged, because they frequently have no homes where they can have innocent social pleasures; because the "side-show" place is open to them.

These dance halls attract over 100,000 young people every week, and not one in thirty of them go to church services. Similar problems face every city, large or small. Has not the church a work to do in making the dance, and the social life that goes with it, a wholesome activity accessible to everyone in wholesome surroundings?

What is needed today, from the standpoint of religion, is a clear discrimination between innocent and harmful amusements. Here, as elsewhere, we need a principle to steer us safely between Scylla and Charibdis. The one thing clear is that joy and music are better regenerative agencies than scoldings and prohibitions.

In the inspired vision of that lost paradise which wandering pilgrims have been seeking through the centuries, it is said: "The Lord made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food." There is no doubt that our Sabbath are being eaten into by evil pleasures, but for the masses of the people there is not yet too much music or joy, on week-days or Sundays.

GRAFT

Graft is not found among politicians alone, nor has any one country a monopoly of it. A cynical Englishman once defined "American graft" as similar to British "incorruptible honesty." The story of the stealing in connection with the building of an asylum some time ago in England, is as absurd as any of the acts of the bridge-builders of the present New Brunswick government.

One witness swore as to the manner in which work was made for him: "We must find some work somehow for you. What about this chimney-shaft? We shall have to take it down and rebuild it." The witness said: "Good God, Jack! That won't do; they won't stand for that," and he said, "That will be all right. They will stand for anything. You do what I tell you." The witness said, "What shall I do?" The reply was "You go inside and tell the matron the chimney-shaft is out of the upright and is falling down, and if it is not soon taken down it will fall through the kitchen roof and injure some of the patients."

The witness went inside and told the matron the chimney-shaft was dangerous. Soon after that he got an order to attend to the chimney-shaft, and in consequence he sent in an estimate of 245 lbs. "There was nothing the matter with the chimney at all, although if you looked at it sideways it would appear out of the upright," he explained.

The Standard is reproducing some statements about wheat prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis recently published by the Winnipeg Telegram. Unfortunately, our contemporary seems not to have read the statements made on this subject by the more reliable Manitoba Free Press.

The Standard falls into the usual protectionist difficulty, that of promising lower prices to the consumer and higher prices to the producer, ignoring the fact that there can be no means of raising money unless somebody pays it.

"Not long ago," he says, "I was in his White House waiting to see the President. Three other men were in the ante-room. They were probably men of some substance, men of more than ordinary shrewdness. Suddenly one of the men, apropos of nothing, remarked to his companion, in a detached and almost impersonal tone: 'By god, we're a great people.' The greatest on earth," was the answer, made dispassionately, and as if the remark were so obvious that it scarcely called for comment."

Mr. Taft sets his seal to this swabbing attitude in signing the casual bill. He declared publicly beforehand that under the treaty the tolls must be the same to all. When the time comes for him to affix his signature he declared that the matter of tolls is a purely domestic one. But the matter of tolls was made the subject of treaty, and any domestic right that the United States might have in the premises was relinquished to induce Great Britain to surrender her right to joint control.

It is fairly easy to understand why Mr. Taft would sign the bill—it is election year—but it is impossible on any reasonable ground to understand his defence of his signature. For a man so long in public life, Mr. Taft has been greatly misunderstood. At the beginning of his term of office he was generally regarded as an independent man with a good deal of courage, a high regard for the dignity of his office and the welfare and honor of his country. No man entered on his high office under more favorable auspices. The best that his friends can say about him is he prepared to lay it down that he was the victim of conditions, a product of party organization, and that the strong temptation of his weakness to perpetuate their power. Those who are indifferent or opposed to him may simply say that he is an illustration of the saying that "with stupidity and a sound digestion a man may run much."

SEDITION IN EGYPT

The suppression of "El Lewa," the Nationalist journal in Cairo, for sedition, may be the beginning of a policy which should have taken long ago toward the native press. From a British point of view, nearly the whole of the Egyptian press is seditious. There is only one daily paper published in English out of a total of thirty. Fifty per cent are in the vernacular; half of the remainder are in French, and the others in Greek and Italian. The editors as a rule are persons who have been educated for the civil service, and, failing to obtain appointments, they show reproaches upon the authorities. There are only about three pro-British journals in the whole country. The Turkish agency supports many of the Anglophobic journals; the French faction supports others, and the Palace faction still others.

The British Agency, as a rule, takes no interest in the scurrilous press campaign, but treats it with profound contempt. He acts under the impression that good deeds speak for themselves, with the result that most of their good deeds have been misrepresented and their motives misunderstood. It is impossible for the Foreign Office, with their limited horizon, their incapacity to understand ideas of progress, their dormant fanaticism against all "infidels," to be enthusiastically on the side of Britain, but it is possible to protect them against seditious intrigue. A most rigid press censorship would be wholly excusable in Egypt.

The Tabca incident a few years ago, in which a British officer was killed and several officers and soldiers seriously injured, is an illustration of the effect of the full license allowed the press by the Cairo authorities. The pro-Turkish press spread abroad a baseless report that the government planned to construct fortifications in the Sinai peninsula with the design of menacing the railway under construction by Turkey, from Damascus to Mecca. It inflamed the minds of the people, caused an attack upon a company of officers and soldiers with fatal results to both parties; and for a time it caused much ferment in the whole of Egypt, nearly resulting in war with Turkey. The Egyptian press is almost always engaged in the seditious circulation of the most malicious falsehoods and misrepresentations concerning Great Britain and British policy in Egypt.

It cannot be to the advantage of British prestige and influence that the native population should be nourished on such mental garbage. Britain should either impose a censorship or establish a sound English organ, with Arabic supplements, which would deal with Egyptian politics in a capable manner. The Nationalist agitation is wild and foolish. It would be folly to think of introducing representative government; conditions for its successful working do not exist. In the election in 1907 for the legislative council and general assembly only five per cent of the electors voted in which the average Egyptian values parliamentary institutions and the claims of the Nationalists members to represent the people.

The feeling of the average thinking Egyptian toward the rule of England is well illustrated by an anonymous letter written by a member of the Ulema class, and received by Lord Cromer shortly before his retirement from Egypt. It said in part: "He must be blind who sees not what the English have wrought in Egypt; the gates of justice stand open to the poor; the streams flow through the land and are not stopped by order of the strong; the poor man is lifted up and the rich man pulled down, the hand of the oppressor and briber is struck when outstretched to do evil. Our eyes see these things and they know from whom they come."

It goes on to say that, when the report comes that there is war between England and Abdul Hamid Khan, the words of Imam are echoed in every heart, and every Moslem hears only the cry of the Faith. "Though the Khalif were basely as Bayezid, cruel as Murad, or mad as Ibrahim, he is the shadow of God, and every Moslem must leap at his call."

But though the Egyptian is fanatical at the cry of the Faith, and foolish as the madman who pulls down the roof of his house upon himself, it is better for Britain that she should prevent her great work being daily misrepresented to him as it is by the native press. Taking the advice of Roosevelt, she should suppress seditious, or else get out all together. No other country in the world would have tolerated more than a small fraction of the seditious that Britain has permitted to go unpunished in Egypt.

MR. TAFT'S DEFENCE OF HIS SIGNATURE

Mr. Lew in "America At Home," relates an anecdote which, if it is typical of the people, may explain the Panama Bill.

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When this daring gambler was exposed and imprisoned an agitation was begun all over the country, and he was dying several sentences for gambling on the stock exchange. He had secured a chain of banks in New York City by raising loans on collateral of one bank's stock for purchase of another; in one case stock of a bank was bought through proceeds of loans obtained from that bank itself. He had three national banks in his clutches, and during the very week of the panic outbreak, when a bank's cash reserve was below the legal minimum, he borrowed half a million dollars from that bank, offering the stock of another bank as collateral security and used the funds on the stock exchange.

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HIGH FINANCE

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KAISER COUNTERS ON COLONEL SAM

Bars Him from Army Manoeuvres

Programme of Canada's Minister of War is Spoiled

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Kaiser Wilhelm and the German war office are evidently scared of Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, especially in view of his recent "Vancouver" outburst against German preparations for war. The Hon. Col. Sam has practically been refused the privilege of being a distinguished observer of German military manoeuvres this month. When he left Canada he intended to go to Germany and watch the German army at work. Word has now been received here that the British war office has been unable to arrange with the German authorities for permission for Canada's war minister to attend the annual field manoeuvres of the Kaiser's troops.

TEACH THE FARMERS

James J. Hill Urges the Agricultural Schools to Get Close to the Soil—The Uneducated Man Needs Help

From a letter from James J. Hill to the Editor of the New York Journal:

The importance of instruction for the work of the farm is now universally recognized. The number of institutions teaching agriculture in the United States increased from 545 in October 1908, to 873 in May, 1910, a gain of more than 60 per cent in nineteen months. Agricultural colleges receiving federal aid are in operation today in every state of the Union. There were ten per cent more students in agriculture in these institutions in 1910 than in 1909, and the present year shows many students taking the three-year course in agriculture. Since then the work has grown rapidly. Extension work, short courses, farm institutes, and the opening of instruction trains by the railroads at their own expense are now familiar and popular features. The movement to educate the farmer is in progress. Our experiment stations, schools and colleges are doing good work, but it falls short of our immediate needs. They are mainly engaged in educating farmers, teaching the farm itself languages. Only a small percentage of the children of farmers become students in these institutions. Only a small percentage of those who go back to the farm. The soil is filled, the crops are raised, for the most part, by men who cannot attend college, high school, or extension courses. It is a generation or two that the educational process goes on may leave the whole lump. But the country cannot afford to wait for that.

TWO CRIMINAL CASES IN ALBERT CIRCUIT COURT

Edmonton, Sept. 4.—The September session of the Alberta circuit court was opened this morning. Judge Landry presiding. Two criminal cases were on the docket, and true bills were found by the grand jury in the cases against John W. Colpitts, ex-provincial constable on a charge of perjury, and Alonso Decker, on a charge of destroying an apple tree owned by Anson Miller, of Covertville. Hon. W. H. G. Gummer, attorney-general, represented the crown, while other lawyers present were J. P. Lunn, W. H. Jones, E. W. Forster, W. Parkin, W. H. Stevens, E. L. Woodworth, J. P. Reeves, S. E. West, E. O. Hanley, C. S. Duffy, C. Forner, J. H. Hildon, O. P. Byrne, J. H. Walsh, A. Hood, C. F. Price, and J. Wood.

HAMPTON CURLERS' PICNIC AND SPORTS

Hampton, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Labor Day was celebrated here by a picnic under the auspices of the Hampton Curling Club held at the rink and grounds in the rear. There was a series of well-contested races and athletic exhibitions.

PARRISBORO BLOCK GUTTED BY FIRE

Parrisboro, N. S., Sept. 3.—(Special)—Fire was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock this morning in a store in Mackenzie's block, owned by F. E. Adams, a dry goods, furniture and wholesale store. Firemen were promptly on hand, but the fire had gained such headway before being discovered that it was tedious and difficult matter to get it under control, and it was not accomplished until the upper part of the building was practically destroyed.

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DIG UP A TWO TOED HORSE AND ELEPHANTS

Scientists Make Remarkable Fossil Finds on Prairie Dog Creek in Texas

CAMELS AND BIG SLOTHS

Looking for a Three Toed Horse Much Older Than Specimens Obtained.

Clarendon, Tex., Aug. 31.—Remarkable discoveries have already been made during the few weeks the expedition of Yale students headed by Professor Richard S. Lull, paleontologist of that educational institution, has been conducting its research for fossils in this section of the Texas Panhandle.

GRAIN YET STANDING HAS ABOUT MATURED—MANY SECTIONS READY FOR THRESHERS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Although the weather continues rather unsettled, reports received from numerous country points show that harvesting is more advanced than generally supposed. Particularly good is the progress in southern Manitoba and the southeastern districts of Saskatchewan.

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BURGLAR POLITE TO WOMAN SUFFRAGIST

New York, Sept. 1.—A burglar who crawled through a second story window in Sprag Rock, the residence of Dr. Leo H. Beckland, in Harmony Park, at Yonkers, early yesterday, was so polite to Mrs. Beckland that he asked her to open the door to let him out.

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St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 3.—Harry Kelley, of St. John (west), baggage master, met with a painful accident today. When the Shere Line train was coming into the station at noon he fell from the platform of the baggage car and hit between the train and the platform, and was dragged for some distance. He was taken out and immediately removed to the St. John hospital, where he was given medical attention. He is now recovering, but it is feared that he may have sustained internal injuries.

MONETARY TIMES ADVISES GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON SCHEME AND CONCENTRATE ITS EFFORTS IN IMPROVING ST. JOHN AND OTHER CANADIAN PORTS.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The Monetary Times this week discusses the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route and maintains its opinion that it is entirely impracticable. Even the St. Lawrence route with all its recent improvements cannot obtain sufficiently low insurance rates. What rates could be obtained then on the Hudson Bay route? Would it not be better for the dominion government to concentrate its forces upon the immediate and further development of the ports of Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver and other existing ports?

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Government Children's Bureau to Begin Work With Julia Lathrop at Head

Washington, Sept. 1.—The children's bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor will begin work next week under Julia Lathrop, of Chicago, head of the bureau, in fitting up offices. The bureau is the culmination of the efforts of scores of women for many years to have the government concern child life to the end that there should be fewer juvenile criminals and delinquents.

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Conservation of Child Life and Juvenile Welfare to Be Investigated.

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