THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 3, 1904.

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A. M. BELDING, Editor.

IT KICKS OF COURSE.

"Beautiful in theory is municipal ownership," says the Globe.

And then to throw a wet blanket on the Fabian League and all who favor municipal ownership of public utilities, the Globe tells the story of the ferry service. The ferry service is controlled by the city. The service is not a good one. It is not up to the requirements. The cabins of the ferry steamers are ill-smelling. There is congestion of traffic. The city council has not seriously grappled with the problem. Therefore municipal ownership must be a proposition to be regarded with deep suspicion. "People may feel justified," says the Globe, "in taking time before they give their adhesion to any definite approval of the utility and value of combined municipal ownership and management."

We may apply the Globe's line of argument to company ownership, and arrive at the same conclusion. A company owns the St. John street railway. The service is not and never has been satisfactory. There has been constant complaint, in which the Globe has sometimes joined. What follows? Company ownership is a failure and should be regarded with suspicion and disfavor.

And there you are. Municipal ownership is all wrong. Company ownership is all wrong. Everything is wrong. Everybody is wrong. Nothing is right but the Globe—and it has no opinions at all. It steers south by north.

Possibly thoughtful persons will, however, take another view of the case. They may say that if a company has franchises of great value, and is practically indifferent to or contemptuous of public opinion the public has no remedy. But if the city owns a ferry or a street railway or anything else that does not give a satisfactory service it has the remedy in its own hands. It can either get a new set of officials or a new city council—or both—until a satisfactory service is assured. If the ferry service is a disgrace to the city it is simply because the people of the city have not insisted on a better one. It is not the fault of municipal ownership, but of the taxpayers of St. John. They can get a new council or a new set of officials whenever they choose to do so. They cannot give a new management to the street railway.

In this fact lies the most important difference between municipal and corporation ownership. If the Globe gives the subject a little consideration it will see the point, and also see that last evening it wasted three quarters of a column of valuable editorial space.

NO PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia has informed President Roosevelt that she will be graciously pleased on some future occasion to join in the proposed peace conference, but at present she is otherwise occupied. The Czar was the moving spirit in the first peace conference at the Hague, but at present he has something else to think about. Of course this puts a conference out of the question until after the close of the present war. President Roosevelt must have foreseen such a result. He is too shrewd a man not to know that Russia and Japan must settle their differences in the field before either will be willing to discuss a general policy of peace for the nations. The Hague tribunal is a useful body, and the sphere of its influence may be greatly enlarged; but there will be no peace conference of any value until it has been settled whether Russia or Japan is to be the dominant power in the far east.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

The volume of trade between Canada and the United States has enormously increased in recent years. The growth of Canada's imports, in spite of the preferential tariff, has been chiefly in manufactured goods. The statement will doubtless be regarded as good ground for argument by those who insist that Canadian manufacturers should have more protection from United States competitors. The following Washington letter to the Boston Transcript tells the story in a striking way:—

Exports from the United States to Canada during the year about to terminate seem likely to exceed in total value those of any earlier year. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, has just prepared a table showing the total commerce of the United States with Canada during the ten months ending with October, also, the total imports into the United States from, and exports from the United States to, Canada in each fiscal year from 1850 to and including 1904. The former statement shows that the total exports from the United States to Canada in the ten months ending with October, 1904, were $116,775,656, against $111,884,763 in the corresponding months of 1903, and $93,792,394 in the corresponding months of 1902.

The fiscal year statement shows that our imports from Canada grew from $33,264,403 in 1865 to $51,406,265 in 1904, and that our exports to Canada grew from $28,829,402 in 1865 to $131,274,346 in 1904. The more rapid growth in our exports to Canada has occurred during recent years. This is illustrated by the fact that our total exports to Canada in 1890 were $40,282,108, as against $28,829,402 in 1865, the growth in the twenty-five years from 1865 to 1890 having thus been less than $12,000,000; while the growth during the fourteen years since 1890 has been $91,000,000. The most rapid growth, however, has occurred during the period from 1894 to 1904, our total exports to Canada in 1894 having been $56,664,094, as against $131,274,346 in 1904, an increase of $74,000,000 in the decade. Thus during the last decade our total exports to Canada have increased 131 per cent.

This growth in our exports to Canada has been the more remarkable in view of the fact that its natural products are in most cases similar to those of the United States which suggests that the growth in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles, and this assumption is justified by an examination of the figures of the Bureau of Statistics relating to the exports of manufactures to the various countries of the world. This statement shows that the exports of manufactures from the United States to Canada in 1893 were $13,440,029, and in 1903 (the latest year for which this information is available), $61,103,842, forming, in 1893, 32.4 per cent and in 1903, 53.4 per cent of the total exports of domestic products to Canada.

This growth in our exports of manufactures to Canada and in the percentage which they form of our total exports to that country is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the Canadian tariff gives to products from the United Kingdom a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in the rates of duty charged upon similar products of the United States and other foreign countries, the reduced rate of duty applying only to the United Kingdom and certain British colonies. The Canadian reduction of duty on imports from the United Kingdom and certain of its colonies began in April, 1897, with a reduction of 12½ per cent. In 1898 this reduction was increased to 25 per cent, and in 1900 to 33 1-3 per cent, and has so continued up to the present time. Yet it has been during that very period of the operation of the preferential duty in favor of the United Kingdom that the exports from the United States to Canada have grown with the greatest rapidity. It is also especially interesting to note that the share which the United States supplies of the total imports into Canada has grown more rapidly than that of the United Kingdom during the operations of this preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom.

The table which follows shows the trade between the United States and Canada in each year from 1850 to 1904:

	Exports. from the United States to Canada.	Imports into the United States from Canada.
1850	$9,515,991	$5,179,500
1851	11,771,092	5,279,718
1852	10,229,608	5,469,445
1853	12,432,597	6,527,550
1854	24,073,408	8,784,412
1855*	27,741,808	15,118,289
1856*	29,025,349	21,216,614
1857	24,138,482	22,108,916
1858	23,604,526	15,784,836
1859*	28,109,494	19,287,565
1860*	22,695,928	23,572,796
1861*	22,675,513	22,724,489
1862*	20,573,970	18,511,065
1863*	27,619,814	17,484,786
1864*	26,574,624	29,608,736
1865*	28,829,402	33,264,403
1866*	24,828,880	48,528,628
1867	21,020,302	25,044,005
1868	24,080,777	26,261,379
1869	23,381,471	29,293,766
1870	25,339,254	36,265,328
1871	32,276,176	32,542,137
1872	29,411,454	36,346,930
1873	32,534,984	37,175,254
1874	41,827,904	34,173,586
1875	34,547,219	27,867,615
1876	33,375,719	28,805,964
1877	37,418,315	24,164,755
1878	37,146,682	25,044,811
1870	29,604,385	25,719,771
1880	29,460,267	32,988,564
1881	37,903,322	37,684,101
1882	36,500,403	50,775,581
1883	44,417,110	44,294,158
1884	44,306,196	38,399,835
1885	38,245,634	36,695,685
1886	33,462,800	37,304,036
1887	34,988,140	37,847,277
1888	35,882,383	42,924,554
1889	40,607,561	42,738,074
1890	40,282,108	39,042,977
1891	38,147,778	39,087,782
1892	43,299,757	34,954,263
1893	46,794,332	37,777,463
1894	56,664,094	30,790,916
1895	52,854,769	36,574,327
1896	59,987,921	40,887,565
1897	64,928,821	40,309,371
1898	83,714,086	31,876,486
1899	87,974,961	31,220,967
1900	105,789,214	42,482,163
1902	109,642,993	48,076,124
1903	123,266,785	54,781,418
1904	131,274,346	51,406,265

*Period during which reciprocity treaty was in operation between the United States and Canada.

The following table, from the official reports on the Canadian Government, shows the total imports of Canada and the percentage thereof supplied by the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, in each year from 1890 to 1904:

Year	Total Imports into Canada.	Share Supplied by for Consumption. United States. P.C.	United Kingdom. P.C.
1890	$112,765,584	46.4	38.5
1891	113,345,124	45.4	37.1
1892	116,978,943	45.5	35.4
1893	121,705,630	47.8	35.4
1894	113,093,983	47.0	34.2
1895	105,252,511	51.9	29.6
1896	110,587,480	53.0	29.8
1897	111,294,021	55.4	28.4
1898	130,698,006	60.2	24.9
1899	154,051,563	60.4	24.1
1900	180,804,316	60.7	24.7
1901	181,237,988	60.9	23.7
1902	202,791,595	59.5	24.1
1903	233,790,516	58.9	25.2
1904	251,464,332	60.0	24.6

It is proper to add that the above statement, which is from the official figures of the Canadian Government, shows on comparison with the official figures of the other countries of the world that the United States is supplying a larger share of the present imports of Canada than it supplies of the imports of any other country in the world.

United States papers are quoting a romancing Canadian woollen manufacturer as follows:—"I am intending to move my manufactory to the United States. I think you can buy the stock of any Canadian woollen concern at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar. What is killing us is the preferential tariff, which enables British manufacturers to flood the market with their products and shut out those of the home industry. To be successful we should have a protection of at least 35 per cent. We have gone on our hands and knees to the government and begged for more protection, but so far have got little or nothing. While the country generally is prosperous, one thing sure is that the woollen industry does not share in it."

A Portland despatch anticipates an active winter port trade and says:—"Cheese, of which there now is a large amount in Montreal, and grain, will be exported in large amounts this winter. The quantity of grain in one elevator is 500,000 bushels, of which 300,000 bushels are wheat. There is enough grain on hand to supply the Dominion liner Welshman and the Thompson ship Iona, now in port, as well as those to come for a week."

War reaches in its blighting influences beyond those directly engaged in it. It arrests development; it checks progress; it burdens civilization. Russia is to day holding up the whole civilized world and checking its most progressive and beneficent tendencies. Humanity and peace must wait upon her movements.—Portland Transcript.

The Maine sardine season which closed Nov. 30th has been one of the most successful in many years, the total trade being about 1,500,000 cases of all sizes. The best previous record was 1,400,000.

Capt. Clay, commodore officer of the London & Northwestern Railway Co.'s fleet of steamships running between Holyhead and Ireland, who has just retired, has crossed the Irish sea nearly 20,000 times as commander, and has navigated the railway company's vessels about 1,500,000 miles and carried nearly 1,250,000 passengers.

ST. JOHN'S SPORTING AND ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS.

This Winter Port of Canada Has Always Been to the Fore in Contests of Endurance, Skill and Strength --- The Mohawk Hockey Team.

St. John has always been to the fore in sporting circles. In the old days, when the famous Paris crew went forth from this city, they showed the world that St. John oarsmen were able to compete with the best. In skating also, this city has produced world beaters in the persons of Hugh McCormick and Fred Breen. In fact in almost every line of sport St. John has been well represented from time to time.

There are now in the city a number of good sporting clubs, which have kept up the interest in sports, and are still very active in their various lines. Among the active organizations in the city, at present, are the three curling clubs, the Thistles St. Andrews and Carleton; the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, the Neptune Rowing Club, the Y. M. C. A. the Mohawk Hockey Club and others.

As the hockey season is now coming on, it may be of interest to our readers to know when the game was first played in this city. It was during the winter of 1892 that a game was gotten up between the bank clerks of this city and the old students of Lemoxville college. It was played in the old Singer rink before a large crowd of spectators, who were apparently very much taken with the sport.

That same winter there were several other scrub games played. In these games off-side play was an unknown rule and the pack was taken from in front, behind, kicked or in fact sent along in every possible manner. In the summer and fall of 1893 there was a good deal of hockey talk indulged in by the boys and finally a meeting was called by the St. John Bicycle Club for the purpose of forming a league. The result was that a league was formed with four clubs as follows: Victorias Bicycles, Mohawks and St. Johns. Only a fair amount of interest was taken in the games until 1894, when a great amount of enthusiasm was manifested. In this year a trophy valued at $50 was offered to the winning team, and was won by the St. John A. A. C.

The "Mohawks" were organized in 1894 and have been in some of the most hotly contested games ever played in this city. The first team of the Mohawks consisted of F. L. Tufts, F. W. Coombs, C. W. Clark, A. J. Tufts, Capt. G. B. Gerrard, F. H. J. Ruel, H, D, Puddington, and K. J. Macrae. In 1895 and '96 the team was composed of F. Tufts, F. Coombs, C. W. Clark, (Capt.), W. J. Starr, A. Tufts, H. Puddington and R. N. Frith.

In looking over some old press clippings of 1895 there is an account of a game between the Wanderers of Halifax and the Mohawks in which the latter team beat them by a score of 1-0. It was in the season of 1896 that the Mohawks won every game in the league making 1,000 per cent. In '97 the personnel of the team was changed slightly, it was as follows: F. Tufts, F. Coombs, A. Tufts, W. J. Starr, F. Hilyard, R. Frith and Wm. McKeon. This team was the winner in the league for that year losing only one game.

In '98 there was another slight change in the make up of the team, Clarke, Sturdee and Blizzard taking the place of Starr, Frith and McKeon. This was another year of victory for the Mohawks. It was during this season that the famous C. W. P. team was beaten at Halifax, and which team afterwards won from them when the return games were played in this city. This was the last year that "Andy" Tufts played, his duties as manager of the rink prohibiting him from giving any further time to the game. In losing "Andy" the Mohawks lost one of their best players; he had been with the club since its organization and was recognized as one of the cleverest hockey players of the maritime provinces.

The Mohawks were again champions in '99, and also defeated the Halifax Crescents in a hotly contested game by a score of 1-0, after playing 12 minutes over time.

A paper of that time has this to say about the team, "The Mohawks as a body are certainly a fine team, and while we do not care to criticize or praise the work of individuals, we think all hockey players and enthusiasts will admit that the great work of Fred Tufts, in his game this year has proven him the best goal-keeper in the Maritime Provinces." The team this year was composed of F. Tufts, F. Combs, A, Fowler, F. Hilyard, R. Clarke, G. Blizzard, and H. Sturdee. The Shamrocks of Montreal who were the world's champions, played this team, defeating them by a score of 5-0.

In 1900 the Mohawks lost the championship, though this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that three of the players who started in with the team were forced to drop out owing to sickness. The team formation for the season was, F. Tufts, (capt.), W. Murray, Alex. Fowler, C. Nase, H. Sturdee, F. Hilyard, C. Gregory, Ed. Mooney, and H. Rankin. A. Nase left the city for the west after playing two games, and Hilyard and Rankine were laid off at different times. In March of this year, a game was played between an All-St.-John team, composed of Tufts, K. Inches, Fowler, Hilyard, C. Inches, Sturdee and Howard, and a team from New York, in which the St. John team won by ascore of 3 to 2.

In 1901 the Mohawks played a series of three games with the Beavers, winning the first two games. There was no trophy offered this year. The players were Guy Johnson, H. Rankin, Alex. Fowler, H. Sturdee, (capt), Mooney, Rising and Gregory.

A provincial league was formed in 1902 and 1903, St. Stephen winning the cup both years. The Mohawks getting third places in 1902, and fourth place in 1903. The personnel of the team underwent many changes during these two seasons, among the players at different times were C. Brown, H. Holloway, K. Inches, (capt.), C. Gregory, G. Brown, Ed. Mooney, Ken. Haley., P. Howard, G. Sancton, H. Sturdee, W. Murray, F. Fairfield, Carlisle, A Murray, J. Sears, W. Fairweather,, W. Rising, E. McLeod, K. Townsend, C. Inches, and H. Inches. In the latter year the team won the city championship and received the medals offered by Waterbury and Rising. Last year the make-up of the teams was much the same as the two previous seasons, and the interest in the games flagged to a considerable extent, owing probably to the fact that no provincial league was formed, and very few games played with outside teams.

The indications, this year, however, point to a very successful season and it is expected that a very fast team will be put on the ice by the Mohawks, as well as other teams. The players and their positions on the team, are not yet known but it is expected that the arrangements will be completed shortly, so that the boys can get right to work practising, for, after all, that is what is needed more than anything else if they expect to put up a good article of hockey such as St. John should have.

The Mohawks, in the old days, were regarded as well nigh invincible, and it is time the members of the club awakened to the fact that they have a reputation to sustain, and get down to good hard practising. There is material in this club, and if they would only go at it in the right way, they could without a doubt put up a team that would beat any combination in the maritime provinces. Among the men, whom, it is understood, are available for a team this season are: Fred L. Tufts, the veteran goal-keeper who has been with the Mohawks since their organization in 1894, and who is probably one of the cleverest men in this position that could be secured.

Wm. Murray, is another player who can be depended on to do good hard conscientious work for his team. He has been with the Mohawks since 1899 and has proved on more than one occasion that he can take his share of the hard knocks that generally go with the game. Ken. Inches, also has been a tower of strength on the team and can be depended on to do his part. Ed. Mooney, W. Rising and K. Townsend, have also shown on numerous occasions that they understand the game and are able to take care of their positions. There has been some talk among the members that Ralph Clarke, who formerly played with the team, might again don the blades and handle a stick with them. An aggregation of puck chasers such as these would surely boom the sport and put St. John in her old position as champion of the Maritime provinces. Here's wishing them success.

W. E. H.

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TOMORROW IN THE CHURCHES.

Leinster St. Baptist Church, Rev. H. H. Roach will preach in the morning and the pastor Christopher Burnett will preach in the evening on "The Lord's Supper. Men's Baraca "Bible Class at 2 p. m.

Gospel service at the King's Daughters' Guild, at 4 p. m. Leader Mr. Flaglor.

St. James Church Broad street, Rev. A. D. Dewdney Rector. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Holy Communion at the Morning service. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. All seats free.

St. Paul's (Valley) Church. Holy Communion 8 a. m. and at mid day. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Evening Prayer 7 p. m. Morning Preacher the Rector. Evening Preacher Rev. R. P. McKim.

Calvin Presbyterian Church (J. W. A. Nicholson, Pastor). 11 a, m. Communion Service 2. 30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class, 7 p. m. public worship and preaching.

First Church of Christ Scientist 15 Germain St. Services 11 a. m. Sunday school 12.15 p. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Subject for Sunday morning God the Preserver of man.

The Tabernacle, Haymarket Square Minister, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse B. D. Rev. Dr. Gates will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. All seats Free.

Zion Methodist Church ,unction of Wall street and Burpee Avenue, Rev. H. D. Marr A. B. will preach at 11; Sabbath School at 2.30; the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, will preach at 7 Strangers made welcome.

Fairville Baptist Church. Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Pastor Preaching next Sunday at 11 and 7 o'clock. Morn-Subject—"Christ the Soul's Life." Evening Subject—"A Little Man in a Tree."

Mission Church, S. John Baptist: —Paradise Row, Rev. P. Owen-Jones Priest in charge; 2nd Sunday in Advent; Holy Eucharist (plain) at 8 a. m.; High Celebration and sermon at 11 a. m.; Choral Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.; Catholic Ritual.

A meeting of the Hebrew Immigration Society will take place at the meeting rooms of the synagogue. Sunday Dec. 4, 10 o'clock a. m. All members of the Jewish Community are invited to attend.

Waterloo St., F. B. church, Rev. A. J. Prosser, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Christopher Burnett, and at 7 p. m. by the pastor; S. S. at 2.30.

Unitarian church, Hazen Ave.; services at 7 p. m., sermon by the minister, Rev. A. M. Walker. Subject: "The Modern Idea of Life." Vesper service postponed; S. S. at 2.30.

Brussels St., Baptist church, Rev. Albert B. Cohoe, pastor. Public services at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. The Rev. David Long will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening.

Peoples Mission, Waterloo St.; Sunday school at 11 a. m.; social service at 3 p. m.; preaching service at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

St., Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. David Lang, M. A., B. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. S. S. and pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p. m.

A GREAT SCHEME.

(Special by Megaphone from City Hall, Dec. 3.)

There was fear and trembling at City Hall today. Every time the mercury goes down the spirits of the city fathers droop in sympathy. They remember the Main—the water main. The frost is working down toward the pipes, and there is no snow to prevent it. By-and-bye the wail of a waterless woe will be heard in the high places, and will pierce even through the ear-tabs of the city fathers. Somewhere out in the wilderness men have been surveying, but there will be no help from that quarter until next year.

The thawing brigade reserves will be summoned to the colors at once, in readiness for the first assault on the frozen streets, and any citizen who has a wheezy old boiler that will make steam should communicate at once with the water office.

It is quite possible that the city council will make a contract with the ice company to continue its delivery service all winter, so that the citizens may accumulate a few cords of ice next to the wood-pile, and melt them when the water supply gives out. The matter has been discussed with the director, and this method of meeting the coming emergency is very favorably regarded. The water taxes would be increased to meet the additional expense, and, as one alderman very properly points out, there must also be a sinking fund.

"My sister sings 'Il Trovatore' in five sharps."

"Mine sang it in six flats, but they made her move out of every one of them.

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