

VOL. XIV. NO. 259

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910

TWO CENTS PER COPY

ENGLISH FARM HANDS SETTLING IN ONTARIO

Five Hundred Immigrants Arrived in Toronto Yesterday and Left for Various Points in the Province.

Toronto, May 12.—The English immigrant, with his indispensable cap—sure sign of his nationality—pulled down over his eyes, and his trousers turned up over his boot tops, took possession of the Union Station yesterday afternoon and evening.

Two special trains carrying nearly five hundred immigrants arrived, one during the afternoon and the other at seven o'clock in the evening. The men, only a few of whom were accompanied by their families, were a hardy-looking lot, recruited principally from the farming counties of the old country. Those who had not already been assured of positions or were not taken in charge by the Government immigration officers were soon picked up by enterprising farmers. More than one farmer waited around the station for the greater part of the day on the chance of being able to pick up a good laborer.

Shropshire, Sussex and other southern counties contributed the most of yesterday's arrivals. A number of men from Sussex, who were being sent on to the Government office at Bradford, said that at home they had toiled for from ten to twelve shillings a week. Out of this magnificent sum they had to feed and clothe themselves.

"We can do better than that over 'ere, can't we?" inquired one of the group anxiously, as if doubtful of the glowing prospects that the immigration agents had told of. And when assured that a good farm laborer could make twice ten shillings a week, and his "keep" if he were willing to work hard, he answered simply, "We came out to work, y' know."

The men from Shropshire had a better tale to tell of their native county.

"We got sixteen to eighteen shillings a week," said one man, a six-footer. "But I 'ope we can do better 'ere. I'm going to my brother near Unionville. He's been out 'ere for twenty years. Been wanting some of us to come out right along." This man had left his wife and family at home. "Till I get money enough to bring them over," he explained.

Three sturdy lads from Cornwall were going to Michigan to work in the iron mines. They had been making from a pound to twenty-five shillings a week in the copper mines at Cornwall, and were confident of "making it go" in Michigan.

Occupying the benches on three sides of the waiting-room during the greater part of the day were several families of Polish peasants. They had come in from New York on the morning train, and were bound for Winnipeg. The men wore big bear-skin headpieces and top boots, and their appearance excited considerable interest. The women wore the familiar dress of the peasants of central Europe, the short dress and long grey shawl.

The contrast between these people and the English immigrants was striking in more ways than one. When the Poles arrived in the station the immigration officer satisfied himself of their destination, and informed them when their train would arrive. That was enough. The peasants, with supreme faith in the officials, at once settled down in the waiting-room, and troubled no person again until they were told that their train had arrived.

The Englishmen, from the time they got off the train, were never done asking questions, first of one official and then of another. It was an hour or more after the specials came in before each official ceased to resemble a camel as he walked about the station.

AUTOMOBILE DISPUTE ENDS IN MANSLAUGHTER

Kingston, N.Y. May 13.—For killing Martin D. Fallon in a dispute over his right to drive an automobile on a path in front of Fallon's house, Marlborough, Henry F. Craft was sentenced today to prison for a term extending from 20 years to the rest of his life according to his behaviour. Craft was a chauffeur 22 years. He was a chauffeur 23 years old. She shot Fallon on May 29 last year in front of Fallon's home. A jury found him guilty of second degree murder last night.

RENOUNCES HIS BRITISH NATIONALITY

So that He can Bring up Son Who Was Born in United States as a "Yankee."

(N. Y. World)

George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland lost one of his subjects yesterday, the third day of his reign when Oswald Carliss of No. 150 Nassau street became a citizen of the United States.

Carliss was the first subject of the new king to become naturalized. Clerk Morle of the United States District Court, who signed the papers commented on the fact.

That portion of the naturalization papers in which appears the name of the new king reads:

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty and particularly to George V., King of all Great Britain and Ireland of which I am now a subject. Carliss was elated.

"I am a regular Yankee now," he said. "I came here three years ago from Birmingham, England and have found this country to be the greatest place on earth. My wife and I lived in England for a number of years and we had no children. We had only been in the United States about two years when a baby boy was born to us. I am going to make a Yankee of him, you bet."

TREAT PUPIL'S TEETH FREE

Boston, Mass., May 12.—Boston is to be benefited by a dental infirmary, the establishment of which will involve an expenditure of half a million dollars, which proposes to give free treatment to the children in the public schools.

This great charitable enterprise has as its chief promoters and financial backers John H. Forsythe and Thos. A. Forsythe, brothers.

A number of prominent physicians and educators have been appointed trustees for the institution, including Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, Dr. Timothy Leary, medical examiner for Suffolk County, and Dr. George Bate.

The Forsythe Dental Infirmary, as the new institution is to be called, is to be built in memory of James Bennett and George Harry Forsythe. Five hundred thousand dollars are already at the disposal of the trustees, other endowments are to follow.

The site of the proposed institution is the Fenway, opposite the Tufts Medical School on Huntington ave. Two lots of land, comprising more than 25,000 square feet, have been purchased. The plans for the structure are being prepared.

"It is one of the most magnificent charitable enterprises, on a larger scale, that has been undertaken," Dr. Timothy Leary, one of the trustees, yesterday declared to a post reporter.

"It is estimated that 96 per cent. of the children in the public schools suffer from teeth that need treatment or from diseases of the mouth and throat that need attention. Some children have too many teeth. Others again have jaws that protrude. There are also many who suffer from adenoids."

"Mouth-breathing and ugly distortions of the face are the result, not to speak of consequences more serious. Although I am not ready to give my own opinion on the matter, I will say that many physicians go so far as to say that tuberculosis can be traced directly to neglect of bad teeth and diseases in the mouth."

MONEY IN WESTERN CANADA

The demand upon the supply of money this year will be unusually large, as, in addition to an all-round increase of 30 per cent. in the volume of business generally, provision will have to be made for an expenditure of \$15,000,000 upon new buildings in Winnipeg alone, as well as for the financing of large undertakings in cities further west. The supply of money for immediate requirements is considered fairly adequate and interest rates are being maintained. A considerable sum was recently loaned out at five per cent., but this was a choice investment on un-questioned security. On small loan to farmers and home-builders, on security such as they have to offer, 6 1/2 per cent. is as low a rate as the market can afford to give, and at this rate there is abundant money to be had at present in Winnipeg. A higher rate is asked where the security is located in the outlying districts.

HOW LONDON CARES FOR ITS STRAY PETS



Several institutions are supported by humane residents of London for the care of lost and suffering animals. One of these, known as the Home for Lost and Starving Cats, is in Ferdinand Street, Camden Town, and has done a very good work in preventing suffering among the cats. Scenes in this home are given in the accompanying photographs.

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN TARIFF AGREEMENT— FIELDING'S TRIUMPH

A correspondent sent the following to the Halifax Chronicle on the subject of the Canadian-American tariff agreement.

The agreement between Mr. Fielding for Canada and Mr. Taft on behalf of the United States requires at this time no defence, and eulogy is doubtless superfluous. A few points in appreciation of the work may, however, be permitted, though the thoughts are neither new nor freshly put.

A recent article in an evening paper, professing to be founded on a letter by Mr. Foster, claims to show what things have been forefeited by our Finance Minister in this latest move of his. It is said that the flourish of the "big stick" in Washington caused Mr. Fielding to retire from the position taken at the time the French Treaty was being discussed. Yet the real event of the matter was that the French Treaty was settled on its merits. Then when suggestions were made by the country to the south of us that they were ready to discuss tariff matters, such a discussion was entered into in all friendliness.

It is not a year ago that certain journals of which that above referred to was one, were declaiming upon the "indecent haste" with which the French treaty was being put through without first securing a pronouncement from our neighbors as to their position in the case. Mr. Fielding however took the ground that the trade relations of Canada and France were a matter of concern to those two nations alone. What the United States might think on the subject was not a matter for official consideration in the negotiations. He expressed himself, how-

ever, as being willing to discuss tariff relations with our cousins whenever they should wish to do so. In this connection the notable point is that the treaty was completed and ratified in spite of the hysterical whinings of those who shiveringly urged that we must wait until we learned what Uncle Sam had to say in the matter. It was that party, not Fielding, who with drooping tail came to heel in fear of the big stick. And what a time they made after the treaty was ratified!—We had sacrificed our American trade for a mere sentimental traffic with France!

Of course as soon as the French treaty was ratified it was to be expected: that the stick would fall, but it failed to come down; and as a further disappointment to these trembling fear-stricken mortals, the United States expressed a willingness to discuss trade relations in a perfectly peaceful manner. This Mr. Fielding was quite willing to do. We are not surprised that he should be. Those who have known him during his public life as a Dominion Minister, know that he would much rather discuss tariffs than play golf or enjoy any other form of recreation. The discussion took place; and resulted as we know in an agreement for the admission of certain goods at a reduced duty into either country. Mr. Taft is to be much commended for the quiet way in which the agreement was brought about. Without the sound of trumpets without threats, bluster or self-gratulation of any kind, he put his business through in a business-like manner. This is a relief to us, who, looking to the south have seen cities besieged by blank vocal ammunition, and whole continents conquered by Roman candles and sky-rockets. The thing that his admirers will see in all Mr. Fielding's tariff doings is that his changes tend to a lowering of the tariff walls. Years ago the Premier of Nova Scotia was being praised or blamed as an advocate of freer trade. When he became Finance Minister of the Dominion, we were told that he had forgotten the

love of his youth, and had adopted the fiscal policy of his opponents. Yet in each of his tariff changes for which he has in every case been blessed with the outspoken and vehement condemnation of his opponents, he has tended to gradually reduce the duties on imports, thus keeping faith with his early ideals.

We are told by the high tariff press that reduced duties mean a reduction of our revenue. The journal above referred to states that the agreement "takes from our revenue \$250,000 or more." This might have been a possible, even a plausible argument in deductions in Customs dues as well as the Special reduction in the case of British goods, and the resulting increase in imports and revenue arising therefrom, the newspaper now using it must be possessed of a great temerity accompanied by serious loss of memory. Indeed the very same issue that vents its feelings in this regard, contains another paragraph which shows that while the people of Canada in 1896, under the high protection tariff, were only able to import goods whose duties amounted to \$35 per family per year; now under the lessened tariff, while paying less for each article entered, such is their prosperity that they are able to import enough goods to pay \$95 per family per year into the customs. Hence the same issue of this protection sheet proves the absurdity of its contention that reduced duties mean reduced revenues.

Another idea culled from Mr. Foster's recent article is that Mr. Fielding should have insisted that Canada's right to make trade treaties with other nations or sister colonies should be recognized by the United States. At the time that the Canadian scare-mongers were begging that the French treaty be not ratified until the country to the South of us be consulted, the Finance Minister practically said that Canada's treaty relations were her own business, held in common only with those countries with which such was entering into such relations. He practically, though politely, said

ENGLAND REFUSES CANADIAN WHEAT FOR RUSSIAN GRAIN

An extraordinary grain situation has developed in connection with Canadian wheat exports, more remarkable even than the recent apprehensive flutter regarding the possible diversion of Canada's wheat to American ports for export to the United Kingdom.

It is not now a question of route, but of the grain growers or operators in Winnipeg holding back the wheat from shipment, because Liverpool, Manchester and London importers will not give the price which Winnipeg men are demanding for the Canadian product.

British buyers say they can get all the supplies needed for home consumption from Russia, which is offering unusually large quantities for export to Britain at prices one and a half cents less than the Winnipeg men demand.

NO GRAIN MOVING.

The result is that not a single bushel of wheat is moving through Montreal that has been the subject of dealings within the past fortnight. The only thing that prevents an absolute famine of wheat ballast for the steamers now in port is the wheat being brought down under old contracts.

There is no May wheat to be had either for export by Montreal or by American ports. There is now no question whatever of rival routes. The Canadian lake carriers have brought the wheat rate down to four and a quarter cents per bushel for June wheat, which is less than it can be carried for a profit to any American ocean port for shipment....

MUCH GRAIN IN WEST.

There is an abnormally large amount of wheat in the West—some where around 25,000,000 bushels. It was held back last fall by the farmers acting on the advice of the Grain Growers' Association which assured them that although the price for the whole year until quite recently had been just over a dollar a bushel, they would do better by taking market chances and holding it until the spring.

The spring has come and the price offered at the British ports is 9 1/2 cents per bushel, the same as is being given for Russian wheat.

The grain exporters in Montreal and other centres on this side of the Atlantic are doing no business in Canadian wheat. The men who control the wheat situation in Winnipeg say they are determined that they will not let it go at that. British buyers say they will give no more. There is no other market available for Canadian wheat.

The question is which side will give way. The summer is advancing and the navigation season is in progress with no wheat supplies from the west. The new crop is coming along. Supposing there should be a further drop in prices in Great Britain. What then?

THE PLEBEIAN PARSNIP

(From An Exchange.)

Passing a grocery store we noticed a card that announced that the public might have the esteemed privilege of purchasing seven pounds of parsnips for twenty-five cents. This indicates that parsnips are probably grown in far off tropical regions and are picked from the tops of lofty trees and brought to this country as a rare luxury at great expense. It happens, however, that the parsnip is only a plebeian vegetable common to the fields and garden of this country. As a crop it is no more difficult to raise than turnips or carrots. At the retail price above quoted this vegetable stands at three and four-seventh cents a bushel.

On a good farm it is easily possible to produce five hundred bushels from one acre of land. At the price mentioned an acre of parsnips would bring \$1070.71. Scores of people in this province will sell a good farm with dwelling house, barns and out-houses for \$1000 to go out west and grow wheat at twenty dollars to the acre.

There must be a tangle in the skein somewhere. This instance is in itself trivial, but it reveals the fact that in the great business of food supply things are very much out of joint and that economic conditions have grown up and are now maintained that should be reformed.

It was none of Uncle Sam's business what treaty we made with France. His failure to discuss any except our relations with our neighbor when visiting him was a further proof of Fielding's insistence that our relations with other nations was our own business, which we were abundantly able to mind for ourselves.