

The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

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MR. BORDEN'S TROUBLES

Mr. Borden did not tender his resignation at the conservative caucus in Ottawa yesterday. This will be sad news for the Toronto Telegram, which, speaking for a wing of the Ontario Tories, said:—

"If R. L. Borden, M. P., submits his resignation to an Ottawa caucus of his followers, the latter, to employ the chaste and eloquent terms never found in the London Times, should 'grab it quick.' The question, 'What would the opposition do for a leader?' is answered by this other question—Has not the Ottawa opposition been doing as badly as it could do under any conceivable circumstances? Could the opposition make more mistakes or miss more opportunities without R. L. Borden than the opposition has made and missed with R. L. Borden?"

The caucus spent a large part of yesterday in an effort to arrive at some sort of agreement or compromise in regard to the navy, but failed. The party is divided into at least three factions—those who follow Mr. Borden, those who follow Premier Roblin of Manitoba, and those who follow Mr. Monk. Liberals may regard the situation with complacency.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX

The Maritime Merchant has a very temperate and proper article on the relations of Halifax and St. John in regard to dry docks. While commending the Halifax Board of Trade for agitating to secure a dry dock at that port, the Merchant condemns the hostile resolution aimed at the St. John project. This resolution, it says, does not represent the policy of the council of the board, was only introduced in the last moments of a long meeting, when everybody was eager to get away, and went through without its real purport being understood by many who would have opposed its adoption. "It was done in haste," says the Merchant, "and, like most things done in haste, is being repented at leisure."

Remarking that one reason why the resolution should never have been introduced is that it could not possibly do any good, the Merchant continues:—

"Another reason why it should not have been introduced is the fact that Halifax should co-operate with St. John rather than do even a slight thing to hinder her development and thereby the development of the country, especially of the Maritime Provinces. St. John believes that she needs a dry dock, and every year, with the destined growth of her port business, will need it still more urgently. A dry dock at St. John would not interfere with one at Halifax, as some at the meeting may have imagined. As long as the Halifax Graving Dock Co., do not worry about the prospect no one else in Halifax need grow panicky—and we have the personal assurance of the manager that they do not. We feel very sure that if the question had even come up at an earlier stage of the meeting, so that it could have received more thought and have had more discussion, it would not have been allowed to go through in this form. We feel too that it is not the wish of Halifax people to be narrow. Of course there exists rivalry between these two cities, as there exists between other cities similarly placed, between contiguous countries, between stores in the same town. But the Halifax people do not wish to hinder the development of St. John, nor do the St. John people want to hinder the development of Halifax, and it was unfortunate that Halifax should be connected with any action that might be construed as a jealous interference."

A WORD FOR THE EAST

Mr. George Taylor, M. P., who recently spent some months in England, has been telling the English people some facts about Ontario as a field for settlers which apply equally well to the maritime provinces. We quote from the Ottawa Journal:—

"Mr. Taylor specially recommends Ontario to the Englishman, he says, because the latter is not naturally fitted to hard pioneer work and not happy in the comparative isolation of the great west. Small cleared farms of about one hundred acres, within easy reach of populous towns, are to be had cheap in Ontario now, because the young men of Ontario go west and take up the large tracts still obtainable for little money or entirely free. They know

the conditions, and from childhood have been brought up as rough carpenters and handy men as well as farmers. They can cut their own timber, build their own 'shack,' mend the wagon and the tools, put up the barn and be generally more independent of 'neighbors' than can the British immigrant. Most of them go west with capital saved or provided by their parents, which they can turn to an advantage impossible to the newcomer. Ontario, again, offers greater residential attractions to the well-to-do settler—the 'gentleman' farmer—the man whose chief desire is to supplement his income and to start his children in life with better prospects than they have in the old country. These are Mr. Taylor's words as reported in the illustrated weekly Canada, published in London. They are quite worth republishing and they are fit for sympathetic pondering by the intending emigrant from England. Ontario offers the Englishman, Scotchman and Irishman, with a little money of his own to invest, a home to his own liking. An intelligent effort to convey this idea is made by the immigration agencies of both the province and the Dominion. Ontario would welcome an accession of old country population of the substantial class and would be able to assure its members homes and a measure of prosperity which would amply repay them for the sacrifice of departure from their native environment. Mr. George Taylor has done well in reminding the people of Great Britain that the whole of Canada does not lie west of the Great Lakes."

All that is here said of Ontario applies with equal force to New Brunswick.

MORE SILLY TALK

Addressing a banquet in Toronto a few evenings since, one of the speakers said:—"Our so-called patriotic government is at the present time contemplating the building of tin-pot cruisers that the gunpowder of British Dreadnoughts, the genius of British admirals and the blood of British sailors will have to protect in time of war. These cruisers would be as useless as the vocal Dreadnoughts now being constructed at Ottawa."

A Toronto paper states that these remarks were cheered. One wonders what sort of Canadians they were who would cheer a speaker who belittled his country. Hisses would be a more appropriate reception. A man who asserts that Canadians cannot do better than waste money on useless naval craft has so poor an opinion of their constructive ability that one wonders at his failure to get out of the country as quickly as possible. But this gentleman was not speaking seriously. He sought a little cheap applause from opponents of the government at Ottawa. Had Mr. Borden been there he would have felt called upon to disagree with the speaker.

There is something almost pathetic in the delusion of the Sun, in its assumption that anybody cares a fig about what it has to say about the Intercolonial Railway or its branches.

The attempt of Mr. Borden to make political capital out of the delay in appointing judges in British Columbia was a conspicuous failure. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth turned the tables with neatness and despatch.

The Standard, which convicted the marine department of the crime of wrecking the steamer Hestia before the enquiry into the cause of the disaster was begun, is much disturbed because the court of enquiry, after hearing the evidence, places the blame elsewhere. It is said to be deprived of a grievance, but the Standard should look before it leaps.

The brilliant but ill-balanced Mr. Bourassa has received another check in his Nationalist campaign in Quebec province. His candidates in St. James and Chambly were badly defeated. Nor is it correct to say that the defeat of the government candidate in St. Sauveur was a victory for Mr. Bourassa. A Labor candidate won. He had the support of the Labor party, the Conservatives, and the friends of Mr. Bourassa. The Gouin government has reason to be well pleased with the general result in the three constituencies.

EARLY GRECIAN COINAGE

(From the Saturday Review)

The invention of coinage is due to the Greeks, most probably to the bankers of Halicarnassos and adjacent Asia Minor Greek colonies, who toward the end of the eighth century B. C. began stamping small gold and silver coins which passed through their hands in currency with a mark of some sort intended to guarantee the weight and purity of the metal. Such coins were soon assumed a round and more regular shape, which we find already in old silver coins from Aegina, nearly contemporary with Asia Minor "beans." Curious to say, none of the surrounding peoples with whom the Asiatic and European Greeks were in constant communication political or commercial, took up the wonderful invention, which at present seems to us of such obvious necessity that we scarcely realize how the civilized world of old could have got on without it.

As a matter of fact, however, neither the Phoenicians with their practical commercial sense, nor the Lydians or the Persians who claimed the supremacy over the cities where the new currency was initiated, nor of course the Egyptians ever the coinage, till the conquests of Alexander disseminated the Greek civilization all through the Eastern world.

The Romans came to know it through the Greek cities in Sicily and Magna Græcia, and began striking silver coins toward the beginning of the third century B. C. In the meantime with the Greeks die sinking, like everything else, had fallen within the domain of art, and their coins remain forever a standard of beauty for the artist and a model of perfection to the die sinker.

OVERCOAT NEWS That You Should Read

If after reading this overcoat news you would visit the J. N. HARVEY stores, perhaps today or this evening you will find it to be time well spent, especially if you are in need of an overcoat in any style.

MEN'S HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS in large variety of patterns and colorings, made both single and double breasted. Styles self collars, wool serge, body lining, Mohair sleeve linings, and heavy felt interlining. Very dressy, warm and comfortable overcoats.

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Boys' Sweater Coats in Grey.

WETMORE, GARDEN ST. NANSSEN MUFFLERS
White and Colors—50c

THIS CANADA OF MINE

They sing of lands more beautiful,
Away across the sea,
Where the poets of the olden time
Wooded at the Muse's knee.
When they sang of gods and madens
In faraway sunny clime,
But they never knew the beauty
Of this Canada of mine.

They never saw the mountains
That the artists of heaven kissed,
Above the dreamy forests
In the autumn's purple mist,
Where the Red Man's shortened summer
Oft is cradled so sublime,
In the arms of mother nature,
Of this Canada of mine.

Where the hills are shadow laden
And the winds are flecked with gold
While they whisper dreams of beauty
That to us are never old,
For we hear the lutes of heaven
Softly trill about the pine
When the autumn winds are falling
In this Canada of mine.

Golden red, and yellow laden,
Rich the autumn's golden sheen,
With a tint of heaven's halo
When the woods begin to green,
And the wild sweet dream is painted
With the hand we deem divine,
For it bears the brand of heaven,
In this Canada of mine.

"When the smoky, distant sunset,
Lifts the forest trees ablaze,"
O'er crystal streams a winding
Through a sort of leafy maze,
Then a dream of heaven's purple,
And the hands beyond the Rhine,
But the gods have left Parnassus
For this Canada of mine.

Every shrub we have about us
Bears a rainbow in its leaves;
And the quivered coat of Joseph
Seems to hang upon the trees,
While the woods tell us of Britain,
With her ships upon the Tyne,
We grew the rose of Sharon
In this Canada of mine.

Wild and wayward is the beauty
In the land we love so well,
And it covers hill and valley,
Every hidden nook and dell,
Still they tell us of the heather,
And they sing of Auld Lang Syne,
But that tree of life is blooming
In this Canada of mine.

W. Leonard, in the Toronto Sun.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

LOVE AND MILLINERY.

"Do you believe in love at first sight?"
"Yes, indeed. That's the way I always
choose my hats."

SURPRISE.

"I never was so surprised in my life."
"What's the matter with that?"
"I just overheard one of my twenty-dollar
week clients telling a friend that I was
paying him \$100 a year."

WHAT THEY MEAN.

A gruff.
A groan.
Some language bad;
A bang,
An angry dad;
A cloud
Of dust,
A yell, at shout,
Proclaim
The fact—
Nace fire is out.

—Detroit Free Press.

GLOATING.

"What makes your husband so happy? He
left the house whistling this morning."
"Did he? The mean thing I suppose he is
gloating because he convinced me that I was
wrong."

TO HIM WHO WAITS.

Most of the things that come to him who
waits are disappointments.—Chicago Record-
Herald.

LEVEL.

"Tryin' to rise too fast" in life is thresome
uphill work," said Uncle Eben. "Loafin' will
send you speedin' down de toboggan whah
you'll finish wif a bump. De bes' way is
to go shaid an' be de level."—Washing-
ton Star.

JOYS FOR ALL.

Let the boy have what he wants.
Give the maiden what she's wishing.
Hand the good wife her allowance.
Let the old man go a-fishing.
—St. Louis Star.

IDLE THOUGHTS.

The graft never stays so long; there's
always a rift in the loof.
Some people register their kicks, but never
vote them.
The most austere woman is willing to ex-
plain how she happened to marry her dub
of a husband.
It doesn't flatter an artist to ask him to
paint something to fill up a certain sized
space.
Some of our Milwaukee duckesses speak
very kindly of America.—Philadelphia Epi-
cure.

WHY THE HEN?

I saw a hen go across the street.
With a look and a nod and a wink,
She seemed to have an end in view.
And never turned her head.
"Why goes that hen across the street?"
Inquired a passer by.
"I know she does it every day,
But not the reason why."

"You speak the truth," I made reply.
She crosses every day,
And yet the garden over here
Is equal every way.
She will not stay where she belongs,
Though land she has to spare;
She must go on to other side
To see what's over there.

"Alas! My friend, it's just the same
With all the human race;
The hen won't stay where she belongs,
Though she's a better place.
'Tis naught for which she is to blame,
She's learned it from the men.
Tell me why men go 'cross the street,
And I'll explain the hen."

—Boston Herald.

PRESENTED TO TOWN
A Y.M.C.A. BUILDING

Wm. M. Smith has formally presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a new and fully equipped building. The structure is four stories with white marble front and is completely furnished. The presentation was made by Mr. Smith and accepted on behalf of the association by President D. C. Matthews. The structure cost over \$200,000 and is supposed to be one of the finest in the state.

The woman never lived who didn't think that her husband looked grand in a dress suit.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL
To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhœa, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 286 Windsor, Ont.

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ATTENDED BY FIVE DOCTORS But Got No Relief Until He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Wonderful Cure of A. F. Richard,
Who was Tortured by Rheuma-
tism and Kindred Pains, Sets
Kent County Talking.

St. Ignace, Kent Co., N. B., Nov. 12.—(Special)—After being tortured for four years with Backache, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints and Pains in the Loins, and getting no relief from five doctors whom he called in, Mr. Antoine F. Richard, a well-known farmer living near here, is spreading the good news that he is once more a well man, and that he owes his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of his wonderful cure, Mr. Richard says: "It was a hopeless case from July, 1907. For four years I had endured the greatest torture from Backache, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints and Pains in the Loins. I had dark circles under my eyes, my head ached and I was often dizzy. I was attended by five doctors, but not one of them could help me. "Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and after the first few doses I began to improve. I used four boxes in all and now I am working every day on the farm as well as doing my own housework. There is no case or kind of kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure."

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When you want a big load of
Dry Wood, Hardwood, Soft Wood
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CITY FUEL CO.
Telephone 618.

If you cough try **Peerless**
Cough Syrup. It stops
the tickle. **25 cents.**

F. E. PORTER
Prescription Druggist,
Corner Union and St. Patrick Streets.

**THE PROBLEM OF
THE UNEMPLOYED**
(Montreal Witness)

The problem of the unemployed concerns us in Canada comparatively little, just at present, as there should really be no unemployment in Canada now, in the sense there always is in congested centres of Europe. But, for one reason or another there are always some unemployed here as elsewhere, and the problem of "no work" is of general interest. The third report of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, just issued, covers the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1909, and is valuable. The total number of applicants registered by distress committees during the year ending June 30, 1909, was 49,483, an increase of 18,004 or slightly over 37 percent over the total for the previous year. There were 1,754 women among the applicants. No less than 67.5 percent of the total number of men registered were described as "unemployed," this representing an increase of 20.7 percent on the previous year's figures. In the report of the Greenwich District Committee attention is directed to the marked increase in the number of youthful applicants registered.

The total of these in the borough had advanced by 38 percent between the years of 1905 and 1909. In the opinion of the Greenwich Committee, this state of things is due to the evils of boy labor and the neglect of skilled training by means of apprenticeship. The latter evil is more or less prevalent everywhere, and is one result of trade unionism. In nearly every case presented the committee recognizes the improvement in the health and physique produced by a period of regular employment and food, which change in the more noticeable in the case of men sent to the Halls of the colony after a prolonged spell of unemployment and consequent privation. The Greenwich Committee unanimously attests to the temporary value of the works provided under the Unemployment Act, in enabling men to tide over a period of depression without either breaking up their homes or having recourse to the Poor Law. It is still in doubt, however, whether any permanent benefit is conferred on the men by the limited amount of work provided. The Hackney and Hammer-smith Committees are of opinion that a more than passing advantage is obtained, while committees of Kensington, Islington, and Battersea complain that the provision of relief work causes many men to place too much reliance upon a repetition of assistance from the same source. This was to be expected in some cases, but there can hardly be a doubt that the act in general works for good. Apart from that, the chief lesson to be learned seems to be the necessity for the extension of technical education or of institutes where lads can be instructed in craftsmanship and graduate as mechanics.

NINE GREAT MILITARY BUDGETS
There are now nine great military powers in the world—seven in Europe, one in America, and one in the Northern Pacific. They are spending on their armies and navies more than three hundred millions sterling a year. The actual amount in 1908, the latest year for which complete data are available, was \$296,967,000. The totals of each of the nine armed nations were:

	Army.	Navy.	Army and Navy.
Gt Britain	£29,425,000	£23,965,000	£53,390,000
Germany	28,275,000	12,253,000	40,528,000
France	28,245,000	12,000,000	40,245,000
Russia	41,235,000	11,450,000	52,685,000
Austria	13,090,000	1,621,000	14,711,000
Hungary	7,285,000	821,000	8,106,000
Italy	11,280,000	5,090,000	16,370,000
U. States	25,290,000	23,245,000	48,535,000
Japan	5,475,000	4,150,000	9,625,000
Total	£236,180,000	106,787,000	£342,967,000

The next consideration is how the money is raised. The taxes of 1908 produced in the nine states an aggregate of £292,000,000 sterling. Hence the £347,000,000 spent on armaments represented nearly 19 percent of the whole. But the proportion varied greatly in the nine states. In Great Britain and Germany it was nearly 12 percent, in France about 13 percent, and in Italy as little as 5 percent. The respective averages for all the nine states are given below:

	Amount.	Total	Army and Navy.
Great Britain	£137,750,000	68%	30%
Germany	105,100,000	34%	16%
France	121,000,000	42%	18%
Russia	137,500,000	21%	8%
Austria	13,250,000	3%	2%
Hungary	7,750,000	2%	1%
Italy	35,500,000	2%	1%
United States	115,250,000	2%	1%
Japan	35,000,000	1%	1%
Total	£292,000,000		

Great Britain is, as usual, the most heavily-burdened country, not even excepting France. She pays nearly double the German average amount of taxes per head—68s against 34s 6d. In both cases one-half is appropriated to armaments, but Germany's half is only 15s 9d per head. We ought to be much richer than the Germans to be able to bear our double tax, but even that old-fashioned belief is beginning to waver.—W. R. Lawson in London Financial News.

Girls' Box Calf, Blucher Cut, Laced Boots

These are made for us with low broad heels, which will not run over, extra double soles, and come in three different shaped lasts.

A comfortable, dressy, economical shoe and we can guarantee the counters and innersoles that they will stand half-soiling.

Sizes 11 to 2—**\$1.75, 2.00, 2.25.**
Sizes 2 1/2 to 6—**\$1.90, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00.**

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Philip J. Woods
Richibucto, Nov. 11.—The death of Philip J. Woods occurred last evening at his home in town, after a short illness of cancer of the liver. He was nearly 63 years of age. Mr. Woods had been in the hotel business the greater part of his life, and was well known throughout the province, having conducted hotels in Cocagne, Beauceville, Harcourt and Rexton and Richibucto, where he was proprietor of the Kent Hotel for some years, and at Memramook, where he had charge of a hotel, when he was overcome by his