

# The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 11, 1909.

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## THE EVENING TIMES THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers

These papers advocate:

**British Connection**  
**Honesty in Public Life**  
**Measures for the Material Progress and Moral Advancement of our Great Dominion.**

**No Graft**  
**No Deals**

"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwine  
The Maple Leaf forever."

### THE "NATURAL RULERS"

At Montreal on Saturday Mr. R. L. Borden, according to the St. John Standard's report, "called upon the young men of Quebec to rally around the natural rulers of the country."

No doubt this is good advice. No country desires to have unnatural rulers. It may insist that they have some cultivation, in addition to the gifts of nature, but they must be more or less natural.

It may be assumed that Mr. Borden regards himself as a natural ruler. The view is apparently not shared by all the conservatives, for Mr. Borden does not rule his own party. Perhaps this may be explained by the fact that some other gentlemen entertain the same view concerning themselves. There is Mr. Foster, for example. Likewise the Montreal Star. Indeed many examples might be cited.

The old-time Tories regarded themselves as the natural rulers of the people. This was true of Toryism in the mother country, and it was true of Toryism in the days of the Family Compact in Canada. But there came a rude awakening, and it was long since demonstrated that the rights of the people were really safer in other hands than those of these "natural rulers."

Does Mr. Borden propose to revive the Family Compact? His statement calls for some elaboration. There is nothing about the average Conservative candidate in New Brunswick, for example, which prompts the populace to step aside with bowed head when he passes, or to suggest that he more than others has been set apart by Providential design to occupy one of the seats of the mighty. Usually he is nominated because he has the goods, or has been a consistent "joiner" who thinks he can count on a pretty solid vote of some sort, or because nobody else can be persuaded to take the chances. Looking over the list of Conservative candidates hereabouts for some years past, one fails by comparison to discover either superlative ability or shining political virtues.

Of course, if the people have thought a vain thing and gone off after false gods they must eventually suffer, and if Mr. Borden is really the seer par-excellence of his time the old order must be restored and the country must go back to the state of things that prevailed when the "nest of traitors" hatched their schemes at Ottawa. But Mr. Borden must show a sign. That sign in New Brunswick will not be Mr. Hazen, who does not succeed at all as a natural ruler, even with the assistance of the Standard.

But Mr. Borden, we are told, is to make another speech in Nova Scotia, where the Conservatives, at present without a natural leader, are wandering sadly in the wilderness. Perhaps he will, in that speech, make his meaning clear, and show the people a sign. In the meantime the best the people can do is to go on under the guidance of men who seek the development of the country and the welfare of the people, and are making a fairly good job of it.

### NOT STAGNANT

Two articles in the October number of the University Magazine convey to the uninformed reader the impression that the province of New Brunswick is in a stagnant or decadent state. This may not have been the view of the writers, but they convey the impression. It is not a fair statement of the case. This province has not advanced as rapidly as the west. It has not had as large an increase in population as should have occurred. But it has made progress. The growth of such places as Moncton, Campbellton, Chipman, Sussex, Hartland, Centerville and many others that might be cited has been considerable. The loss has been sustained in the more remote farming districts. It is idle to say that St. John has not gained in population. The schools and the city directory tell a different story, which will be made clear to all when the next census is taken. Then there has been a development of resources in the province which counts for something, and a growth of trade. The savings bank statement would probably show that there has been substantial growth in material wealth in twenty years. Moreover, there is a general feeling that the province is on the eve of

more rapid growth. This, it would seem to us, is the view that should be expressed in an influential publication that desired to be fair.

### AN OTTAWA VIEW

The Ottawa Free Press is an out and out advocate of a Canadian navy, built in Canada. Now that the time of the parliamentary session draws nigh, and the whole question is to be considered, it is of interest to learn the views of the press generally. We quote the article from the Free Press:—

"Where shall the Canadian navy be constructed? There are people who say that Canada cannot build her own navy. There were people who said that Canada could not build a transcontinental railway; yet we have built one that is the wonder of the world; we are building another which will be the best in North America; and still a third is in process of evolution. The Press urges that if we are to expend millions of dollars in the construction of cruisers and torpedo destroyers, the only satisfactory way to build that navy is to build it right here in Canada. We may make mistakes at the outset. The whole history of naval construction is a series of mistakes, which, when corrected, have led to perfection, and if Canada's navy is to be any use to this country it must go through the fire of experience just as the navies of other countries have done. The die is cast so far as the purpose of the new navy is concerned. It is to be a Canadian navy, not a mere adjunct to the British navy. Both parties in Canadian politics are agreed upon that point. That policy has been adopted by the Defence Conference, and will, in course of time, be submitted to parliament for its approval. Therefore, if the navy is to be for the protection of Canada it should be Canadian-made and Canadian-manned. We possess opportunities on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts where the iron, and the coal and the water facilities are gathered together as in no other place in the world, and it is to be hoped that when parliament comes to discuss the details of the naval programme it will come to the conclusion that the navy must be built in Canada. The minister of marine has already made a start in that direction by securing the services of naval experts from the admiralty. We can follow this up by borrowing naval designers and naval constructors. The ships will, of course, be laid down on the same lines as those of the British navy in order that, if necessary, they may co-operate with that navy. But no reason exists so far as the Free Press can see why they should not be constructed in Canada by Canadian labor. Canada is to pay the piper, and Canada should get the benefit of the expenditure which the construction of a navy involves."

In the first five months of the current fiscal year, 105,836 immigrants entered Canada, a gain of 15,251 over the corresponding period last year.

The Portland, Maine, Argus appears to be of opinion that Canada is not wise to enter upon a policy of naval construction. The Argus should endeavor to influence the Dreadnought builders at Washington.

The claim that the secretary of the school board should be given a retiring allowance is so fair and reasonable that it must impress the school authorities of this city. He has served long and faithfully.

The interesting statement is made that the Harland-Wolff Company, of Belfast, is seeking the consent and co-operation of the Canadian government for the establishment of graving docks and repairing yards on the Canadian coast to accommodate the largest ocean liners.

The situation in regard to cotton is such that a general shut-down of mills is talked of. The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"The high price of cotton, if present plans of manufacturers mature, is to result in an international shut down of mills sufficient to reduce consumption of raw cotton very severely—1,000,000 bales in this country alone. After a thorough investigation of possibilities, both at home and abroad. Edward Stanwood, secretary of the Arkwright Club of Boston, has been instructed by the executive committee of the club to send out to the mills for signature forms of agreement for curtailment. The proposition calls for the suspension of work for 224 working hours between the date of the agreement and August 1, to become effective when no less than 7,000,000 spindles shall have been signed up."

The views of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as expressed by its president at a reception to visiting naval officers from European countries, upon the question of navies and the peace of the world, is worth quoting. The president said:—"Commerce, as we all know, is a peaceful pursuit, and as this association is composed of men engaged in commerce and in trade, it naturally follows that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is pre-eminently an institution of peace. All its records, all its memorials, all its resolutions during the 141 years of its existence have been literally saturated and permeated with the spirit of peace. We seek not the triumphs of war nor the

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Wetmore, Garden St. Cashmere Hose, Ribbed and Plain 25c pr

spoils of invasion, but upon the other hand we glory in the conquests of peace and we look upon the splendid men-of-war in our harbor as essentially the instruments of peace, as the police force of all the oceans of the world, as the guardians of order and the protectors of the fruits of commerce on the high seas."

While the budget debate is agitating Great Britain the trade of the country shows substantial growth. A London cable says:—"The September statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of \$7,294,500 in imports and \$5,869,000 in exports. The principal increases in imports were grain and flour and in exports manufactured goods."

### IN TO STAY

She—I suppose the poor freshmen have a hard time at college, don't they?  
He—Yes, but some get used to it. This is my third year as freshman.

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### THE SNOWBIRD

He sits in winter's sleet and the snow is found his feet.  
But he cares not for the cold; For his little cheerful heart thinks the snow is fair and good.  
As the summer's green and gold,  
On the branches bare and brown, with their crystals for a crown,  
Sits the tiny winter bird;  
In the dark and stormy days lightening the lonely ways  
With his constant cheery word.

To his mission he is true; God has work for him to do.  
With his happy song to cheer; In his sweet life a simple speech lessons high and glad to teach  
In the dark days of the year.

Oh, his little heart is strong, and he never thinks it wrong  
That to him this lot is given; Never envying that slung in the summer of the spring  
Underneath a sunny heaven.

Wouldst thou choose thy time or way?— seems the blithesome tune to say—  
"God has ordered these for thee; Where thy life can praise Him best his path set thee; only rest  
And his purpose shall see."  
—Carl Spencer, in Boston Sunday Herald.

AN OPTIMIST'S OBSERVATION.  
There's some jest born to worry  
The new steward round and fret,  
An' mostly 'bout the trouble  
That hasn't happened yet.  
—Buffalo News.

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:  
"A good many foolish people try to excuse their shortcomings by sayin' they ain't to blame fur bein' born."  
—Boston Herald.

QUALITY NEEDED.  
"My wife has put up sixty-four quarts of chili sauce."  
"Isn't that too much for one family?"  
"For one family, yes. But, of course, my wife has to supply all the neighbors with samples."  
—Buffalo News.

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:  
"Tendin' to your own buzz gives the other fellows a chance to do better."  
—Boston Herald.

A REMEDY.  
A medical journal submits the following advice for the benefit of a lady who wishes to cure her husband of snoring: "Raise yourself softly on your elbow and gently, but firmly, bite his nose."  
—Buffalo News.

LITTLE LEFT.  
"Now," said the physician who is noted for his heavy charges, "I must take your temperature."  
"All right," responded the patient, in a tone of utter resignation. "You've got about everything else I own. There's no reason why you shouldn't take that, too."  
—Buffalo News.

MAKES A DIFFERENCE.  
A hat may vary handsome seem,  
Be in a class alone;  
A girl may call the same a dream  
When in a window shown.

But from the milliner's withdraw,  
That same hat, be it said,  
Looks very far from handsome on  
Another woman's head.  
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IMPEDIMENTS.  
A commuter hired a Swedish carpenter to repair some blinds on the outside of his house. During the day the carpenter's wife looked after things and once or twice came out to see if the man was getting on all right.  
"Is there anything you need, Mr. Swenson?" she asked, on her second trip.  
The carpenter replied once or twice but made no reply. The lady repeated the question.

"Begin a gulp and no answer.  
"Why don't you answer me, sir?" said the lady, indignantly.  
The Swede turned and looked down at her gravely.  
"My mouth is full of screws," he said. "I can't speak until I swallow some."  
—New York Times.

IT MAKES HER HANDS SO RED.  
She will not wash the dishes, for  
It makes her hands so red;  
She will not sweep the parlor floor,  
It makes her hands so red;  
She will not even dust the chairs,  
Nor wash the smallest thing she wears,  
Nor help her mother pickling pears;  
It makes her hands so red.

She never yet has learned to bake,  
It makes her hands so red;  
She'll read a novel all day long,  
A rug or two she'll never shake,  
It makes her hands so red;  
She'll read a novel all day long,  
Piano play or sing a song,  
With housework though, there's something wrong,  
It makes her hands so red.

Dear mother has to work, although  
It makes her hands so red;  
She tells, as though she didn't know  
It makes her hands so red;  
She makes the beds, and dusts the chairs,  
And scrubs the floors, and oils the stairs  
It seems nobody thinks or cares  
It makes her hands so red.  
—Edgar Guest.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN  
New York, Oct. 10.—Five new world records and one American record were made at Celtic Park today during the annual fall track and field games of the Irish-American A. C.

Emilio Lunghi, the Italian champion, who ran unattached, was the first to put up new figures. This was in the two-thirds mile scratch race, which he won easily in 2:45 3/5. The old record of 2:48 1/5 was made by W. G. George here on November 30, 1902.

In the "discus throw" Martin J. Sheridan, the world champion, sent the Greek missile skimming 142 feet 10 1/2 inches, beating his former record of 140 feet 5 inches. He also wiped out J. S. Mitchell's American figure of 26 feet 8 1/2 inches by putting the 42-pound stone from a stand-and-throw follow 27 feet 9 inches.

John J. Flanagan, in throwing the 16-pound hammer with an unlimited run and follow, sent it 180 feet 1 inch. The old figure was 154 feet 3/4 inch, made by Thomas Kelly of Ireland in 1894.

The Irish-American A. C. team, composed of Collins, Riley, Bromberg and Kiviat, won the four-mile relay handicap run from scratch in 18:08 4/5, clipping 1:15 seconds off the world's record set by the University of Michigan since 1906.

S. C. Northbridge and C. S. P. Cassasa, of the same club, won the three-legged scratch race, at 220 yards, in 27:15 seconds, easily beating Zust and Puffer's world's record of 33 seconds, which has stood since 1893.

W. J. Hayes, a young Philadelphia runner, won the 400-yard handicap from the five-yard mark, defeating Melvin W. Sheppard and W. C. Robbins, the scratch. Both of them finished third in their heats, but Robbins was unplaced in the final. Sheppard did not go in the deciding heat, as he had to return to Philadelphia on an early train.

THE I. C. R. INQUEST  
Coroner Ferguson, of Dalhousie, who is to conduct the inquiry into the cause of the fatality at Nash's Creek, on the I. C. R. has arranged for holding the first sitting on Wednesday at 10 a. m. Witnesses summoned include:—Alfonso Ingraham, despatcher at Campbellton; John H. Thompson, conductor of the freight special; Walter McGinn, rear brakeman on the special; Albert J. Jessault, brakeman on the freight special; Frederick Henderson, Newcastle, night despatcher at Campbellton; Angus McCallan, conductor of the express; Alexander Cameron, brakeman; William Cook, now in hospital at Campbellton; J. Mitton, night operator at Jacques River; Clarence Brown, station agent at Jacques River; A. J. Maher, night operator at Charlottetown; H. H. Bray, chief despatcher I. C. R. at Campbellton.

## PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND COMMERCE OF WHOLE WORLD

Admiral Seymour's New York Speech—The Policing of the Seas

Admiral Seymour, speaking at a reception in the New York Chamber of Commerce last week said:

"In reply for my profession, the British Navy, I may say that we have greatly valued the reception we have received in the great harbor of New York. In replying for my brother officers and the men under my command, I may safely say we shall carry away with us a very strong and lasting impression, not only of the honor done to our service, but of the great kindness shown to the whole of us here. In replying for myself, I must be allowed to thank the chairman for the most flattering way in which he has spoken to me, but I wish to say this: that the service that I believe he does me the honor to allude to is what I had the opportunity of doing in China. I was greatly assisted there by one of your countrymen, my friend, Captain McCalla. I only regret his absence. I was also assisted by gallant allies of other nations; for instance, the Germans especially. After the Germans I am most happy to acknowledge the assistance I received from the French and various other nations which I will not at this moment take up your time in mentioning. But I only wish to remind you gentlemen, that I feel that what took place in China showed the homogeneous character of the navies of the world. With reference to what your chairman says in regard to our policing the seas, I have a strong feeling that to strengthen our ships does not mean that we are going to fight with each other, but that we wish to preserve the peace, and in doing so the commerce of the world."

The leading officers of the Canadian militia from Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec and other cities were present while the city garrison turned out to the number of 2,000 men.

The funeral service was performed by Bishop Fawcett, assisted by the chaplains of various city regiments. The Highlanders, 600 strong, formed the firing party, while as the parade started out a salute of eleven guns was fired by the heavy artillery. Every regiment in the district sent strong detachments, while the governor general and lieutenant governor of the province sent representatives. The Conservative party was represented by R. L. Borden and F. D. Monk, who occupied conspicuous positions in the cortege.

It is estimated that over 100,000 people lined the streets through which the funeral parade passed.

## GREAT MILITARY FUNERAL FOR GENERAL BUCHAN

Montreal, Oct. 10.—The funeral of the late Brigadier General Buchan on Saturday afternoon was the occasion of a military display such as has not been seen in Montreal since the funeral of Sir G. Etienne Cartier in 1873, when he died while minister of militia.

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Should Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux succeed in his coming negotiations with the Imperial Government on the question of reduced cable rates, as now seems likely, parliament will be asked to pass the enabling legislation.

Legislation will be necessary to ratify the commercial treaty with France as amended by the French parliament.

The decennial revision of the Bank Act is also due this year and it is understood to be already in an advanced stage of preparation. The amendments are not expected to be far-reaching, but the experience of the past ten years has shown some cases where it is advisable to strengthen the safeguards of depositors and shareholders and to provide for more perfect inspection of the banks. The form the latter will take has not yet been fully decided; but it is probable that it will be the subject of a conference between the minister of finance and the bankers before the final draft of the bill is agreed upon.

The insurance bill which has already occupied the attention of the house of commons for three years will be reintroduced in the senate, and, while no serious opposition to its passage is expected, there is certain to be considerable discussion, in the senate at least, and it is quite probable that if the upper house makes any amendments to the bill as it passed the commons last year, it may have to be reconsidered in committee by the popular house.

The most important legislation of the interior department will be Mr. Oliver's bill to amend and consolidate the immigration act, but attention is also directed to a bill as it passed the commons last year, it may have to be reconsidered in committee by the popular house.

There will probably be bills to amend the railway act in regard to the railway commission, and there will be a measure to ratify the militia end of the defence conference negotiations while other minor measure will doubtless be presented for consideration to the cabinet and later on to parliament.

The estimates and the departmental reports are in forward stage of preparation, and as the government will meet parliament with its business well advanced, the session is not expected to last much longer than Easter.

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FEATURES OF THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Defence Bill, Reduced Cable Rates, French Treaty, Bank Act, Insurance and Other Matters.

(Ottawa Free Press.)  
Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on November 11.

While the naval defence bill will, of course be the chief feature of the session, the government programme contemplates the introduction of other measure of public importance.

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