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NEW BRUNSWICK

AFTER SETTLERS

Campaign to be Waged Immediately by the Provincial Govt.

REV. J. H. A. ANDERSON

YESTERDAY'S SPEAKER

Says That the Gospel and Temperance Must Go Hand in Hand

C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick at London, is a passenger on board the Allan liner Virginian now on its way to this port. It is stated that Mr. Duff-Miller's visit is significant of a more vigorous immigration policy on the part of the Board of Immigration.

There was a good attendance at the Thorne Lodge meeting yesterday afternoon. A. H. Patterson was chairman and the musical programme consisted of a duet by Mrs. Pitt and Miss M. Thompson and a solo by Mrs. M. A. Thorne.

Rev. J. H. A. Anderson addressed the meeting and took for his theme the term Gospel Temperance, and showed during his remarks the vital connection in the phrase. The Gospel ideal, said the speaker, is a temperate man. Temperate in the broadest sense, one who did not indulge the appetites of the body and kept the mind and spirit in a state of control. Christ exemplified this ideal and through all His teachings tried to elevate man to a state where the body, mind and spirit were as a unit striving for this end. The efforts of the Gospel were to release man from the bondage of his passions and to make him in the full sense a free man. The spirit of the Gospel was carried out by men who have been reached by it and changed from a life of indulgence to a state of sobriety. These in turn strive to bring other men to a higher plane of living and through these efforts become stronger and more temperate themselves.

55 SHELTERED IN METROPOLE

Despite the advent of all that the knowing ones regard as indicative of spring the unemployed problem is still doing business at the old stand and those who in the depth of winter were prone to point to the coming of the rain and the plumb as the only logical solution of the difficulty now view with some alarm the continued repetition of the hard luck story. Last night fifty-five homeless strangers were housed at the Salvation Army shelter, Prince William street. The officers declare that the situation is still acute and apparently in no wise prepared to admit of any mitigation. The men continue to move West but there are always more to take their places, and the result is that the problem presents the same knotty appearance it did at the opening of the season. Among the local poor the distress has been very materially relieved owing to the opportunities for work now offering. The situation is by no means satisfactory, however, and some weeks, it is thought, will elapse before the restoration is brought about of the old equilibrium.

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"Special Liqueur"
Largest Sale in Canada of any High Class Brand.

REPORTED THAT BIG LOAN IS TO BE MADE

G. T. P. May be Helped Out of Difficulty by the Government

A PRECEDENT

MONTREAL, Mar. 7.—It was stated today by members of the Ottawa House back for the week end that important developments are understood to be under way between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Dominion government, involving a loan to the G. T. P. of ten million dollars in order to help them tide over their alleged financial difficulties. It is understood that the government will bring down legislation authorizing this loan at an early date, the company, of course, giving ample security for the loan. It is stated that the company has been instantly demanding certain modifications in its contract with the government, but that the latter is not prepared to accede to them. The company is said to be as satisfied by parliament and the people and that the government loan was finally decided upon as a compromise.

Precedent for this action will be found in the fact that the Macdonald government lent thirty millions to the Canadian Pacific at a time when it was in great financial difficulties, and the personal guarantees of Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona, while the C. P. R. as a result of this help was in a position to repay the loan long before it was due.

FIRE BUGS ARE BUSY AT TRURO

TRURO, March 7.—What appeared in a casual investigation to be a deliberate attempt to burn the Truro post office was made evident tonight by the discovery of a fire in three distinct places in the basement of the building. The discovery was made by Roy Christie, an employee who went in to make up the mail for No. 9 train. He smelled smoke, and going to the basement observed a fire among pipes and the stairway. Calling in the aid of Policemen Snide they undertook by means of the stationary fire pipes and hose in the hallway to extinguish the blaze. This they did and then found another and greater one, and still a third at a distance from that.

This justified an alarm, and when the town apparatus arrived all the danger was disposed of by a stream from the chemical engine. During a discussion with Justice Smith, who was in bed at the time of the discovery, it was learned that the west door of the office had been left open while young Christie was in the interior making up mail and that the fire bug probably got in and performed his work without noise or difficulty.

ITALIANS MAY NOT BE HANGED

ANDOVER, N. B., Mar. 7.—There is little change in the condition of the two Italians, Leon Beppegi and Tony Arcota, now in jail here awaiting execution. The order of the two declines to eat. Tony, however, has finished a fairly good meal. To your correspondent today, Tony again protested his innocence. He feels his position keenly and adheres to the story told at the hearing. He states that he could prove his innocence if he were allowed to go to the camp. It is understood that efforts will be made immediately to have them removed from the camp to the prison. Mr. Dugan of Montreal, who represented the relatives of the deceased Edward Green at the trial, has professed his willingness to have the sentence commuted.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A man, going home at a late hour in the night, saw that the occupants of a house standing flush with the street had left a window up, and he decided to warn them and prevent a burglary.

Putting his head into the window, he called out: "Hello good peo—"

That was all he said. A whole painful of water struck him in the face and, as he staggered back, a woman shrieked out:

"Didn't I tell you what you'd get if you wasn't home by nine o'clock!"

REJECTED SUITOR FIRES AT WOMAN

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 7.—Waking early this morning at her home in Beaver, thirty miles west of here, Mrs. Mennie McKee, a young widow, found William G. Wilmer, a rejected suitor, standing at her bedside. When she declared again, in answer to his question, that she did not love him he fired four bullets into her head. Wilmer then killed himself by taking poison and then shooting himself. Late tonight Mrs. McKee is living with no possible chance of recovery.

FIFTY-SIX SALOONS, BUT NO DRINKKARDS.

LONDON, March 6.—Although there are fifty-six licensed houses in the parish of Whitlesey, Cambridgeshire, not a single case of intoxication occurred last year among the 9,000 inhabitants.

DOYING PEOPLE ON MARS.

A drying race in a desert world—a race spurred on by the terror of hunger and thirst to stupendous and hopeless efforts to avert the doom which it sees approaching. Such, summed up in brief, is Professor Lowell's account of the Martians in his latest and most fascinating study of the mysterious planet, "Mars as the Abode of Life."

That life actually exists on Mars will no longer be doubted by any but those sceptics in the face of the evidence which he marshals once more with all his accustomed skill. The storm of incredulity which greeted Professor Lowell's discovery of the extraordinary marks on Mars, now more than twenty years ago, has passed. The doubts which he professed to see in those marks some optical illusion, some mistake of the observer, or the camera, Photographs have proved beyond peradventure that the marks are there. The so-called "canals" exist, and are not a mere figment of the brain of man.

OTHER DOUBTERS.

But now that the objective reality of the "canals" is admitted other doubters have arisen who affirm that no water exists on Mars, that the caps on the poles of the planet, which look to the terrestrial observer like snow or ice, are really liquefied carbonic acid gas, and that the climate of Mars is far too cold to support life. Such sceptics would ascribe the canals to some natural cause such as produces the straight lines in crystals. One such photograph has come to the aid of Professor Lowell. Last year photographs were at last taken, after innumerable unsuccessful efforts, showing that water vapor does exist in the spectrum of the atmosphere of Mars. If there is water vapor, the carbonic acid gas theory is almost untenable, as also the theory that the cold is too great to support life. Moreover, experience and further observation are confirming his original conclusion that living beings can exist on Mars.

WORK OF THE MARTIANS.

And if there are living beings—intelligent beings—it is by the effect of intelligence on nature that mind should speak to mind across the almost insurmountable abysses of space. The effect of artificial work on the surface of Mars man should recognize companions in the universe. The planet is peculiarly favorable to the observation of such works. It has no mountains; that is now admitted by all the astronomers. Its surface is monotonous and level. It has no seas; they have long since vanished. From its small size it is possible to see the work of the Martians. They form geometrical patterns which instantly and insistently suggest that they are the handiwork of man. They form straight lines, and why were the canals made? Professor Lowell answers by studying the planet and comparing its phenomena with those of earth. Mars is older in its evolution than the earth. It is much smaller than the earth, and has cooled more quickly. All planets, as they advance in age, are doomed to lose their water. Some of it descend into the interior as this cools, and be for ever lost to the surface. The rest of it will be slowly and steadily dissipated into space, until a dead and waterless sphere spins on its orbit.

A DYING PLANET.

Mars is a planet in which water is becoming scarcer and scarcer. It is drying up under our very eyes. The greatest part of it is shown to the powerful telescope as an ochre or reddish expanse. Ochre or red is the color of deserts on earth.

Mars is the planet in which water is becoming scarcer and scarcer. It is drying up under our very eyes. The greatest part of it is shown to the powerful telescope as an ochre or reddish expanse. Ochre or red is the color of deserts on earth. But this very color, unchanging in its hue, means the extinction of life. Purely terrestrial, the opal here bears out its attributed sinister intent. Five eights of Mars is an arid waste, unrelieved from sterility by surface moisture or covering of cloud. "I fear itself, it is miserably held up to a broken sun, unprotected by any shield of shade."

But the extraordinary interest of the astronomer is that it is the prefiguration of the fate of the earth. It is as though he were caught up in the time machine of the Wells and whirled forward almost inconceivable ages. For the earth too, is drying up, though more slowly.

With a steady if stealthy stride, Sahara . . . are even now possessing themselves of its surface. The outcome is doubtless yet far off, but it is as fatally sure as that tomorrow's sun will rise, unless some other catastrophe anticipate our end. It is perhaps not pleasing to learn the manner of our death. But science is concerned only with the fact, and Mars we have to thank for its presentation. Within historic times water on the earth has become scarcer. On the littoral of North Africa can be seen the ruins of great cities which waxed and waned in Roman times. Aqueducts lead from them to points where now no water flows or flows that could fill their conduits. In the desert regions of Egypt and Arizona are found the fossil remains of forests where the pitiless climate would today support no vegetation.

MARTIANS' HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

The disappearance of water has been gradually proceeding on Mars, as it is gradually proceeding on the earth, only in Mars it has advanced much farther. And so, as Professor Lowell suggests, the Martians canals must have advanced by stages. They may in the first instance, have been comparatively small, and have been slowly extended as the precious fluid grew more and more difficult to obtain. We have their prototype in the fact that they supply our large cities, though these are utterly insignificant beside anything that Mars would demand. Only a race of great intellect, developing with the menace of nature to its existence, could have done this. The struggle with environment must be drawing to near the limit in Mars, and the last resources of ingenuity have been invoked in the struggle with the inexorable conditions of the universe.

It is Professor Lowell's belief that in a measure of time which is nothing with the ages of cosmic development, Martian battle will end in defeat.

To our eventual descendants life on Mars will no longer be a dream. It will have passed beyond the hope of study or recall. Thus to us it takes the form of a Martian life goes out. The drying up of the planet is certain to proceed until its surface can support no life at all.

Which the last ember is thus extinguished, the planet will roll a dead and waterless sphere, its evolutionary career for ever ended.

MANILA STIRRED BY STREET CAR STRIKE

Policemen With Loaded Shot Guns Guard Traffic at Night—Wage Reduction in Steel Industry.

MANILA, The strike of the Manila street car men which was declared March 4th, has not spread beyond the railroad operatives yet, but it is possible that other labor organizations will go out in sympathy. The various labor unions of the city held a series of meetings on Sunday to organize an effective boycott against the street railway, but the general public continues to patronize cars freely as has been the case since the strike began. There has been no disorder. Details of police armed with shotguns are placed aboard the cars at night, but the officers have not been called upon to quell any riots.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 6.—Wage reductions are predicted among the iron and steel workers within a week. It was announced here today that both the so-called trust and independent plants would be forced to cut wages to meet prices.

DIVERS RECOVER LOST SIGNAL CODES

Were Thrown Overboard by Sailor in Fit of Frenzy—A Difficult Search.

LONDON, March 6.—For many a day His Majesty's handy men will tell a story of how a diver recovered a box of lost secret signal books and codes from the depths of the sea off Torbay. The books and codes had been thrown overboard, and their recovery was of the utmost importance, as otherwise it would have been necessary for the admiralty to at once have issued a revised signal code for the whole of the service. As it is, a diver's pluck assisted by good fortune has resulted in the valuable articles being returned to the admiralty. The box was cast into the sea during the visit of the channel fleet to Torbay, and was responsible for the detention there of the cruiser Diamond after the fleet had left for Portland owing to the fact that the Diamond was not being safe for a large number of ships to lay with strong easterly winds and a heavy ground swell.

At the time no reason was assigned for the Diamond not accompanying the fleet, although it was considered remarkable that the ship should have been left in Torbay. The night after the departure of the fleet, Vice Admiral Sir A. S. Milne, acting commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet, saw direct orders from the Admiralty for the termination of the three year voyage agreement on March 31st.

The pending of the commodities case decision is one of the various incidents which directed attention last week to the consideration of government proceedings against corporations. The inauguration of the new president was studied by Wall Street for its bearing on this subject. The new president's determination expressed in the inaugural address to adhere to the policies of his predecessor in these matters and to perfect the governmental machinery for doing so has been known from a mass of public utterances of the president and offered no surprise to the speculation. The financial community professes to feel an assurance of more strict regard for legal restrictions on the part of the new president in the pursuit of his policy than has been the rule and of corresponding gain in orderly adaptation to changes which may be in progress.

There is not lacking an undertone of questioning whether the new policy may not prove a more effective instrument against corporations than the old. The refusal of the New York public service commission to grant the modifications asked for in the terms of the new bond issue was another incident showing the new bonds in which corporation actions are held.

The response of the financial markets to the mutations of the situation in the Balkans gave warning of a possible recurring source of disturbance through the coming months. The financial community keeps an attentive eye on the crop news and the questionable state of the winter wheat crop is regarded as offering ground for caution in computing too confident assumptions of the future. Money rates have declined again and ready absorption of new bond issues is still reported. The lower prices realized for New York City Corporate stock, compared with the preceding sale in November, however, was regarded as a doubtful showing of sustained investment demand. The bond department at the stock exchange was somewhat less active, in consequence, and a trifle irregular.

YELLOW FEVER AND PLAGUE HAGING IN EQUADOR

QUAYATUQU, Ecuador, March 6.—During the month of February sixty-one cases of bubonic plague were reported in Quayatutiqui of which eleven were fatal.

Other cases of yellow fever also were reported during that month, of which sixteen were fatal.

FIRE IN AMHERST.

AMHERST, N. S., March 7.—A fire this evening in the residence of N. D. Acklors was caused by the explosion of a lamp which set fire to the bed in a bedroom. Efforts were made to extinguish it without the use of water by the fire department, but this proved impossible. The room and furniture were badly damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

ANOTHER CHILD MURDERED.

GLACE BAY, March 7.—The little seven-year-old girl of Daniel Dunn, of Caledonia Mines, was burned so badly this afternoon that death ensued about two hours after the accident. The mother had left the child alone, but only intended to be away a few minutes. The little one attempted to remove the blowers from the fire, and her clothes caught, enveloping her in flames, which burned all the flesh from her body.

BARK FOUNDERED.

LUDERITZ BAY, German Southwest Africa, March 7.—The Norwegian bark Auckland, Captain Githufark, has been wrecked in a gale off Possession Island. All the crew were lost. The Auckland was bound from Rosario, Jan. 27, for this port.

READING, Mass., Mar. 6.—The Congregational church here was destroyed by fire tonight at a loss of between \$30,000 and \$35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been set. Help was summoned and responded from Stoneham and Wakefield. Although a small number of persons had gathered in the church to take part in revival services, all escaped safely.

PARIS, Mar. 6.—Raphael Boisselouche, an attendant at the Hospital of Salpêtrière, fell dangerously ill a fortnight ago, and when all hope of his recovery had been abandoned he confessed that he had been the author of several mysterious fires. He has now made a marvelous recovery, and is bewailing his rash repentence in jail.

REPRESENTING IN HASTE.

STYDEN, Mar. 6.—The president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce states that a conference of imperial chambers of commerce will be opened at Sydney on September 14. Extensive arrangements will be made to entertain 250 delegates and to give them an insight into Australian life.

WOMEN VOTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 6.—The total number of women voters for county councils in England is 563,861, and in Wales 41,945. For county borough councils in England and Wales the number is 285,882 and for the non-county borough councils 137,234.

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

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REDUCTION IN WAGES SEEMS CERTAIN NOW

May Mean Strike in Steel Plants

MARKET UNCERTAIN

Effect of Taft's Message on Wall Street—Money Market

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NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—The irregular and uncertain movements of last week in the stock market were the reflection of the unformed speculative sentiment of the unformed speculative sentiment. Drawings were small and were in the hands of professional operators largely. The disturbing effect of the threatening open of the steel market seemed to have passed to some extent and conditions in that trade were reported to have cleared somewhat, but the prospect had not shaped itself with sufficient definiteness to prompt a new position in the stock market. Price concessions in steel products were reported to be still in progress and the possibility of wage reductions by the Lackawanna Steel Company opened up the phase of the process of readjustments going on in the steel industry. Wage reductions are considered inevitable to conform to the lower basis of selling price for the product and anxiety is felt for possible disturbance in effecting the changes.

The developments in the copper trade have been read and the obscurity and confusion concerning them has served to keep alive the effect of steel trade developments. Reports of some large sales of refined copper at prices below the recent average and of specifications promising yet larger transactions were circulated in a demonstrative manner and market quotations were marked up in London and New York. Criticism of the advance as manipulated and suspicion cast upon the reports of sales, had the effect of causing sharp releases in the price of the copper industry. There followed then reports of a collapse in the copper market and of open market transactions which met with counter-criticism and threw the whole situation into confusion.

The labor outlook was crowded by the preparations for the struggle in the anthracite trade incident to the termination of the three year wage agreement on March 31st.

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