

TRIBUTE MY SOLELY

irely To Taking it-a-lives"

...QUR., DEC. 24th, 1909
...twelve years, I had
...of Dyspepsia. I could
...of food and everything
...agonizing pain in my
...had a fearful attack of
...at times, I had no
...bowels for two weeks.
...attended me for two
...all kinds of medicine
...good. My weight came
...and everyone thought
...die. Finally, I had the
...try "Fruit-a-lives" and
...gan to take them, I felt
...tended in the treatment and
...steadily improved.
...very well, weigh 115
...this is more than I ever
...before my illness.
...cure solely and entirely
...es" and can never praise
...h for saving my life. To
...from Dyspepsia and Con-
...commend "Fruit-a-lives"
...is remedy."
ANDREW STAFFORD.
...for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
...from Fruit-a-lives Limited,

ONE FOUR YEARS

HAS HEALED IT!

...110 Wickson Ave.
...About four years ago
...appeared on the right
...ce. This spot increased
...it became about half an
...meter and very painful.
...doctor, but the treatment
...did not have any good
...sore continued to dis-
...r, and was most painful.
...terized, tried politics
...es of salves, but it was
...d I continued to suffer
...four years.
...of Zam-Buk was one day
...and I used it. Although
...was so small, it seemed
...me good, so I purchased
...pplr.
...did me more and more
...my delight before I had
...Zam-Buk three weeks, I
...was going to heal the
...ss than a month it was

...a lady in the east of the
...husband suffered from
...an open sore on his leg,
...commendation, Zam-Buk
...n that case. The other
...saw her, she told me that
...d the sore completely.
...fighter, who lives in Ath-
...has also used Zam-Buk
...an satisfactory result. I
...beyond all doubt, the
...he opinion of all persons
...really tried Zam-Buk. It
...cure for eczema, piles,
...an open sore on his leg,
...burns, scalds, bruises,
...in injuries and diseases,
...all druggists and stores, or
...om Zam-Buk Co., Toronto,
...in case of skin disease use
...uk Soap, 25c. tablet.

AL PURPLE

Poultry Specifics

We will send absolutely free, for
the asking, postpaid, one of our
large 64-page books (with in-
common diseases of stock, and
how to feed all kinds of heavy
cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.,
and how to keep them healthy
and free from disease. This book
will tell you all you need to know
about the care of your stock, and
will be sent to you absolutely free,
on request. Write to us today for
your free copy. Address: The
Stock Specifics Co., 1000
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Broadway, New York, N.Y.

HE MEANS BUSINESS

President Huerta Will Quell Troubles in Mexico.

FOLLOWS DIAZ'S POLICY

The New Ruler of Latin Republic Declares That He Will Restore Order and Bring Security Both to Foreigners and Citizens—Will Make It Possible to Invest Capital in Mexico With Safety.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—The new administration in Mexico expects to use the methods of Porfirio Diaz as far as is possible in governing the country was made evident yesterday, in a conversation Provisional President Huerta had with the newspaper men.

President Huerta declared that no matter what the cost should be, or who the men that paid it, peace would be restored in Mexico. He said it was his ambition that when he left the Presidency, people would say of him: "He has restored order throughout Mexico, made safe the investment of money and rendered secure the lives and interests of all, both foreigners and Mexicans."

Calmly and dispassionately President Huerta outlined his program for the use of the army in restoring and maintaining order. He admitted that in many parts of the republic where the news of the change in Government had not been received, all was not in accord with peace. To these sections, he said, he would send emissaries in an attempt to bring about order, or, if necessary troops would be despatched to them to inform the people of the Government's desire.

"I want to restore to Mexico that uninterrupted current of riches which is her right," the President continued, "and to bring about such conditions in the country that all the diplomats will feel that their nationals are secure."

The President declared that he favored a free press in Mexico, saying that even antagonistic organs were desirable since from them the administration might learn of evils that otherwise might be hidden.

An emissary of President Huerta left yesterday for Saltillo, capital of the state of Coahuila, bearing a letter to Governor Venustiano Carranza, who is reported to be raising an army to fight against the new Government. In this letter a final effort is made to secure the governor's adhesion to the new regime. A train loaded with troops is also on its way to Saltillo from the capital, and in the event that Governor Carranza maintains his attitude against President Huerta, these men will be used against him and his followers.

It is reported that Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to the ex-President, Francisco Madero, has been put to death at Puebla. There is no confirmation of the report, but it is generally believed to be true. Azcona was arrested while fleeing the country.

APPEALS FOR AID.

Three Russo-Canadians Have Been Sent to Siberia.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—Struggling against the iniquitous laws of Russia to free his three brothers from the tortures and torments of Siberia, Girsu Tarsus has come all the way from Riga, Russia, to appeal to Canadians for help. The men now in confinement in Siberia owned farm lands near Edmonton, and were on a visit to their old homes for the purpose of bringing their wives and children to Canada, when they were seized and thrown into prison without any kind of trial. Since then they have lost all they possessed, and their wives and children are homeless.

Girsu Tarsus reached Winnipeg yesterday morning, having come here on the advice of the British and United States consuls at Riga, who told him that the western Canadian would give him aid in his struggle to free his brothers. Tarsus appealed to the city authorities for assistance yesterday, and they are taking up his case.

IN CELL AT NIGHT.

R. C. Miller Cannot Smoke During Imprisonment.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—R. C. Miller, prisoner of the state, was yesterday removed to the Carleton County jail, and was assigned to one of the upper corridors on the sunny side of the jail, but will not be confined in a cell except at night.

The jail authorities, it is understood, propose to treat him as a prisoner on remand, even though the warrant specifies that he is to have no privileges save exemption from hard labor. A person on remand is allowed to have meals sent in from outside, but cannot have smoking material or liquors. He will be allowed to see his counsel as frequently as he desires, and to exercise in the jail yard every day.

Woman's Body Found.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—Frozen so firmly in the lake at the foot of Munroe Park avenue that men had to chop the ice away before it could be moved, the body of a woman, supposed to be Kate Jarvis, aged about 37, 1,550 Yonge street, was found late yesterday afternoon. A letter in a purse found nearby furnished the only means of identification. The note was from a clerk at the city hall, who spoke of having found a home for Mrs. Jarvis' boy.

Death of Bishop Hogan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Bishop John Joseph Hogan of the diocese of Western Missouri, the oldest Catholic prelate in this country, both in years and point of service, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged 84 years.

FORCES A DIVISION

Mr. Rowell Holds Up Duff's Factories Measure.

KENT LANDS AFFAIR UP

Leader of the Opposition Demands Modern Provisions Regarding Child Labor in the New Act For the Protection of Workers—Mr. Duff Disclaims All Responsibility in Recent Land Deals.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—Hon. Mr. Duff's bill for the protection of factory workers met with unexpected opposition yesterday at its second reading. Mr. Rowell moved an amendment and forced a division, which virtually asserted that the Government was opposed to modern principles regarding child labor.

After a speech criticizing the Government for bringing down an "anti-quoted measure," Mr. Rowell moved the following: "That this bill be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that it is the duty of the Government to immediately introduce a measure embodying modern principles of factory regulations and inspection so as to more effectively safeguard the lives, health and physical and moral well-being of the men, women and children employed in the factories and shops."

"Child labor is not properly dealt with," he said. "Children, or those under the age of 14 years, still have to work hours which are too long. There is nothing so important as limiting the hours which juveniles work. But still there is nothing to this effect in the act."

He then stated that there was too much loss of human life because of unguarded machinery, and the act should contain some provision which would lessen the human sacrifice. The working of overtime was also sanctioned under the act in excess of what it should. He said that seven or nine factory inspectors had advocated the elimination of overtime work in factories, but the Government had not acted upon their suggestions. The inspectors had also reported against the working in basements, save bakeries, but their advice was not embodied in the bill. There should also be an increase in the number of factory inspectors, the present staff being entirely too small. In conclusion Mr. Rowell stated that the act lacked many modern principles that should be embodied in such a measure.

Allan Statholme, labor member for East Hamilton, also criticized the Government. He said that child labor, especially in canning factories, was not properly dealt with in the present legislation. He voted with the Opposition.

The Premier was apparently much amused at the introduction of the amendment. "Is it the purpose of the hon. member to divide the House on the amendment?" he asked, to which Mr. Rowell replied in the affirmative.

"This motion is indeed a surprise. I don't care whether the act is passed or not, but I am sure it is up to date with common sense. I'm satisfied. There is no country in the world where there is as little to complain of in regard to conditions of labor surrounding children. It seems to suit the hon. gentleman, and as far as they are able they make Canada, ridiculous."

The Conservative party, in Mr. Maclean's opinion, had committed a crime against Canada and the Empire by dragging the question of national defence into the mire of party politics.

Mr. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver, spoke briefly.

When the vote was called for there were just 44 members, less than one-half the entire roll, in the House, and the Government swamped the Rowell amendment 36 to 8.

J. G. Anderson, Liberal for South Bruce, brought on a lively debate when he charged the Minister of Agriculture with not properly looking after the interests of British immigrants who came to Ontario to take up land.

Mr. Anderson moved for the return of all documents, correspondence, and papers passing between the British settlers at Jeannette, Kent County, and members of the Government, and all reports of conditions at Jeannette. Speaking on his motion, he said that the Thames Land Co., which comprised land speculators of Toronto, had purchased 45,000 acres of land in Kent County for about \$30 an acre, and then sold it to "unsuspecting Englishmen at an enormous profit, or at about \$300 an acre."

"This company did not have any success until its scheme was endorsed by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario," said Mr. Anderson. "As Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Duff should have known that these settlers were being imposed upon."

Mr. Anderson went on to refer to other cases, but the Speaker ruled him out of order.

Hon. Mr. Duff replied that he did not know the promoters of the Thames Valley Land Co. "I most emphatically deny that this scheme had the endorsement of my Department," said he Minister.

"I contend that it is up to the Minister of Agriculture to guard every settler, to look after his rights," said Sam Clarke (W. Nothumberland). "He should have dug up the entire history of this company and shown to the world that Ontario is not open to such expropriations."

"The Minister of Agriculture should have investigated thoroughly this case and exposed those who were guilty, if there were any," said Mr. Rowell.

A POLITICAL TRICK

Conservatives Have Lowered Tone of Naval Question.

DEBATE ON BILL CONTINUED

Hon. A. K. Maclean Declares That the Government Has Abandoned Its Attitude of 1909, When Real Emergency Existed, and Is Using the Naval Aid Issue For Purely Political Purposes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Hon. A. K. Maclean, in one of the best deliveries yet heard during the debate, advanced with incontrovertible logic the arguments for a permanent naval policy along the lines unanimously adopted by the House during the real war scare of 1909, and since abandoned for a purely political emergency by the Conservative-Nationalist coalition.

Hon. Mr. Crothers, in resuming the debate, said that the Liberals were basing their opposition on the ground that the Government had not consulted the people. The Government, he declared, had laid their policy before the people in 1911, and the late Government had laid its policy before the people at the same time. The result showed what the people wanted. The Government was now merely carrying out the mandates of the people.

Mr. Crothers pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1907, at the Imperial Conference, had declared that Canada would do nothing to increase the naval forces of the Empire. In 1903 Sir Wilfrid had received the commands of the people to do nothing in regard to naval defence, but he discovered the emergency argument, and in 1910 formulated his naval service act.

Mr. Crothers then dealt with the emergency which confronted the Empire. The memorandum of the British Admiralty demonstrated beyond controversy that great danger existed, and that England was looking to Canada for help. Referring to the great debt which this country owed Britain and Canada's failure to contribute as yet to Imperial defence, Mr. Crothers declared that no Canadian dared to look an Englishman in the face.

Mr. A. K. Maclean favored a Canadian navy, but said it was nonsense to believe that we were founding a Canadian navy by presenting three dreadnoughts to the British Admiralty. Personally he would prefer a frank gift of money in preference to an alleged "loan" of ships. Mr. Maclean seconded the Premier's amendment. There was, in his opinion, no condition of affairs which made it expedient for the Government of the day to formulate a permanent policy of naval defence.

Mr. Maclean then took up the charges of disloyalty so constantly heaped upon the Liberal party. Few people, he said, understood the meaning of the word "loyalty," which meant devotion to the political institutions of the country, but had nothing to do with patriotism.

Nevertheless, our politicians never tired of offering lip loyalty when they were in England. "I am speaking not as a partizan, but as a Canadian, when I say that it is high time our public men refrained from this kind of talk when they are in England," declared Mr. Maclean, who made himself, and as far as they are able they make Canada, ridiculous."

The Conservative party, in Mr. Maclean's opinion, had committed a crime against Canada and the Empire by dragging the question of national defence into the mire of party politics.

Mr. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver, spoke briefly.

TO RACE IN WHIRLPOOL.

Capt. Larsen Plans to Risk Death at Niagara Again.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Feb. 22.—After arriving here down and out several days ago, Captain Klaus P. Larsen, who twice navigated the whirlpool rapids in a motor boat, has changed his determination never to again dare death in a rapid trip.

He said yesterday that he had challenged Thomas Fleming Day, a noted yachtsman, who once crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a motor boat last year, to a motor boat race through the rapids.

When Captain Larsen arrived here he was penniless. He said he was through with daring feats of seamanship. Then he obtained a job in a local manufacturing plant. Since he was coming every week he has regained his nerve and yesterday announced his challenge to the conqueror of the ocean.

N. B. Refuses Women Votes.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 22.—In the Legislature yesterday the resolution of Donald Munro, M.P.P. for Carleton County, for permission to introduce a bill amending the New Brunswick Election Act, so as to give women the same right to vote at provincial elections they now enjoy in municipal elections, was defeated 21 to 10. Premier Fleming and Hon. Mr. Wilson were the only members of the Government supporting the resolution. Messrs. Grimmer, McLeod, Landry and Murray opposed it.

Cut Throat, But Will Live.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 22.—David E. Mills of Woodstock attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor in a local hotel at four o'clock yesterday morning. Mills arrived at the hotel the night before and registered as "Miller." He is a mechanic and tried unsuccessfully to get work in London and Chatham. He was found shortly after he committed the deed and was taken to the public general hospital, where it is thought he will recover.

MADERO IS KILLED

He Was Slain in Fight Between Guards and Rescuers.

THAT IS GUARDS' VERSION

General Belief Is That Mexico's Deposed President Was Shot Down by His Escort While Being Removed to Prison—Jose Pino Suarez Also Killed at Same Time—Madero's Sister Charges Murder.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride under guard from the National Palace to the penitentiary they were killed. The circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed President and vice-president of the republic are unknown, except as given in the official accounts, which do not conform in all cases. The only witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The Provisional President, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, says that the killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard and a party attempting to liberate them. The Minister of Foreign Relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired the fatal shots. It is not impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the responsibility and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished. Not unnaturally a great part of the



FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious "Le Fuga," the unwritten law, which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records, "prisoner shot trying to escape."

Senora Madero, the widow of the ex-President, received the first definite information of his death from the Spanish Minister, Senor Coloman y Cedeas. She already had heard reports that something unusual and serious had occurred, but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterwards, accompanied by her husband, Jose Madero, and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to the penitentiary, but was refused permission to see the body of her husband. Senora Suarez was also denied admittance to the mortuary, where physicians, in accordance with the law, were performing an autopsy.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was of a pitifully silent character, expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since her revolution of 1910, was drenched and hysterical in her emotions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been killed, the girl hurled accusations at the officers who barred the entrance.

"Towards," "assassins," she called them, her voice shrill and high. The officers stared impassively. "You, the man who fired on a defenceless man, you and your superior officers are traitors."

No effort was made to remove the women, nor did the officers attempt to silence them.

Senora Madero continued weeping, and the girl did not cease her hysterical tirade until the arrival of the Spanish Minister and the Japanese charge, who came to offer their services.

The Minister spoke with the officers in charge, but was told that on account of the autopsy it would be impossible for anyone to see the bodies. Later in the day, they said, the request would be complied with. The diplomats then conducted the women away from the penitentiary.

Madero's father and Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of the Interior, and other friends made efforts early in the day to recover the bodies, and it was stated that the American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, had interested himself and secured the promise of Minister de la Barra that the bodies should be delivered to their families for burial.

Vancouver's Memorial to Scott.

NORTH VANCOUVER, Feb. 24.—The ferry directors will erect an electric clock tower as a memorial to Capt. Scott. It will be an imposing structure visible all over the Burrard Inlet.

COUPLE MURDERED

Francois Vautour of Montreal and His Wife Are Dead.

WOMAN'S BROTHER HELD

Alfred Michaud Is Charged With Commission of Brutal Murder at Point St. Charles Early Sunday Morning—Child Who Was Also Threatened Declares That His Uncle Is the Guilty Man.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—In the early hours of yesterday morning in the home of Francois Vautour, 187 Grand Trunk street, Point St. Charles, Mrs. Vautour, 32 years of age, was found murdered in her bed and her husband, who died last in the Notre Dame Hospital, was found with a gash in the side of his face, his jaw broken and teeth knocked out.

The bed on which the murdered woman lay was saturated with blood, as also were the pillows of a bed in another room where six children of the couple, ranging in age from 3 to 9 years, had been sleeping.

Capt. Coleman of the Grand Trunk street police station is holding Alfred Michaud, 35 years of age, a brother of the woman, in connection with the tragedy. The husband of the dead woman was also under guard of a policeman until he died.

Early yesterday Theodore Vautour, nine years of age, entered the Grand Trunk street police station and informed Lieut. Bellefleur that his mother was dead and his father badly injured. The boy said that he saw his mother lying dead in bed with three wounds in her throat. Vautour was standing in the kitchen with a blood-stained towel wrapped around his face.

He was rushed to the hospital, and although hardly able to speak, contrived to say that sometime during the night he received a heavy blow. When he regained consciousness he found his wife dead in bed beside him and his own face smashed open. He could not say who had committed the crime. A bottle containing brandy was found in the house, and when Mrs. Vautour had been drinking.

Theodore Vautour, the nine-year-old son, told Capt. Coleman that he was awakened about three o'clock in the morning by a man with a lighted lamp in his hand, who walked into the room, and told him to get up. He said the man placed the lamp on the kitchen table and turned the light down low. Then he came back into their room and caught him by the throat and threatened to kill him, and he also caught hold of his brother Victor, two years younger, threatening him in the same manner. Theodore said he recognized the man as his uncle, Fred. Michaud, his mother's brother.

The boy told the story in the presence of his father while waiting for the ambulance. Capt. Coleman asked Michaud if he had seen Michaud during the night. Vautour said that he could not tell. He thought he did, but was not sure.

When his father had been taken to the hospital, Theodore told the police that when he saw his uncle in the house, he had seen him with a gun, and he had seen him open the door at the head of the staircase leading from the street. An examination of the door disclosed no sign of having been tampered with. The boy, although questioned closely, maintained that his story was correct.

Michaud was located later. He said he had not been at his sister's house for weeks and that he had not been out of his boarding-house Saturday night. Capt. Coleman took Michaud to the station.

The police regard the case as one of the most mysterious with which they have had to deal in years.

GRANT FOR STEFANSSON.

Dominion Government Will Give the Explorer \$75,000.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—It was decided at the Cabinet meeting Saturday to grant \$75,000 to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, to assist him in equipping an expedition to explore the north of Canada. This grant was made on condition that the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History released him, in order that any exploring he may do, will be done solely on behalf of Canada.

Stefansson expects to make a start early in the spring, and will be gone for about four years. If conditions are favorable he may attempt to make a dash to the pole, but his main objects will be to compile geographical data of the far north. Stefansson, it will be remembered, was the man who discovered the land Esquimaux.

Prof. Zavitz's New Job.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The Railway Commission has appointed Prof. E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester of Ontario, provincial fire inspector of the board. Subject to the supervision of the chief fire inspector of the commission, Prof. Zavitz will direct the enforcement in Ontario of the railway fire regulations of the board.

W. J. C. Hall, chief of the forest branch of the Quebec Government, has been appointed to a similar position in that province by the commission. It is understood co-operation with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Governments will also be sought by the Railway Commission.

Toronto Man Kills Himself.

PORT WILLIAM, Feb. 24.—Ben Goldberg, aged 23, single, of Toronto, was found dead in his room in the Leland Hotel Saturday morning, having shot himself.

He left a note saying that he was going to commit suicide, but gave no reason for the act. He arrived in the city Tuesday and had kept to his room. It was only when friends went up to see him that they discovered him dead.

PRUNES

Nice big juicy luscious prunes.
Extra large per lb. 15c
Medium size per lb., 2
for25c
Small prunes per lb.
10c, 3 for.....25c

APRICOTS & PEACHES

per lb.15c

CHOICE GRAPE FRUIT

Extra large.....15c
Small Fruit 4 for....20c

CALIFORNIA NAVAL ORANGES

Sweet and juicy per
doz.30c 40c&50c
Bitter Oranges per doz
.....30c

SPECIAL

Oranges for marmalade good quality and size, sweet and juicy, large size per doz.15c
Smaller 2 doz. for...25c

F. McDougall

A WORD OF CAUTION

The average person buying a watch largely by the appearance of the case, with very little regard to the movement.

The main idea seems to be to get something handsome. Regardless of whether or not it will keep time.

And this very tendency has encouraged dealers to sell more by looks than by any guarantee of performance.

Richardson