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MONTON, ALTA.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1909 NUMBER 335

WORKINGMEN UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSE THE GOVERNMENT

Immense Mass Meeting of Organized Labor Held Friday Night in the New Windsor Block Hall.

MESSRS. CROSS AND McDOUGALL GET A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION

Attorney General Explains in Detail Workmen's Compensation Act and its Benefits to the People.

Resolution Passed Unanimously by Seven Hundred Union Men Endorsing the Rutherford Government's Action on Behalf of the Workingman and Pledging Support to the Liberal Candidates—Eloquent Addresses Given by Travis Barker, Jos. Adair, A. J. Healey, E. H. Garrison, Chas. May and John A. McDougall—Mr. McDougall Endorses the Act and Will Support Amendments if Needed For Its Improvement.

UNIONS ENDORSE GOVERNMENT.

The following resolution, endorsing the Rutherford government and especially the candidature of Hon. C. W. Cross was unanimously passed by a standing vote at the mass meeting of labor union men of the city last night at which between 500 and 700 were present:—

"That we, the assembled Trades Unionists of the City of Edmonton, commend the Rutherford Government and especially the Attorney-General in passing labor legislation particularly such measures as The Workmen's Compensation Act, The Conciliation Act, The Miners' Eight Hour Bank-to-Bank Law, The Mechanics Lien Act, and the Extension of the Hours of Polling; and we pledge ourselves to support the Government in its efforts to safeguard the interests of labor."

If any doubts had ever existed in the mind of Hon. C. W. Cross as to the appreciation of the workingmen of Edmonton of the labor legislation that he has placed on the statute books of the province they were wholly dispelled last night. Never in the history of the city has organized labor paid a greater tribute to a member of either of the political parties than Mr. Cross received last night at the monster labor smoker and concert in the new Windsor block hall. That the Attorney General has the undivided support of the workingmen of Edmonton, the miner, the mechanic, the artisan and the ordinary laborer, was never more clearly shown than last night. It is now established beyond any doubt that organized labor in Edmonton will regret the endeavors of the Central Employers' association to drive Mr. Cross from political life, and will give their hearty and undivided support to both the Attorney General and his running mate, Mr. McDougall, who has pledged himself to support the Workmen's Compensation act and endorse any amendments that may tend to make it a better piece of legislation in the interests of the working man.

The Immense Audience.

The largest audience of the campaign crowded the new Windsor block hall last night. There was seating accommodation for 500 people and a large number of additional seats were brought in. Hundreds that could not secure sitting space, stood at the back of the hall and along the sides, and so deep was the interest that those retained their places till the gathering broke up after half-past eleven o'clock. Mr. Cross' speech of over an hour, while he dealt with the Workmen's Compensation act, and the opposition that had been offered to its enforcement, was listened to with profound attention and made a deep impression upon the hearers. Eloquent addresses were also given by J. Travis Barker, Jos. Adair, A. J. Healey, E. H. Garrison, John A. McDougall and Chas. May. The last, in his half-hour speech made many new supporters and showed himself to be the true friend of the workmen of the city.

Those on the Platform.

The presiding officer was John Morley, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and others on the platform were Hon. C. W. Cross, John A. McDougall, Charles May, Travis Barker, T. James, organizer of the Miners' union, H. A. McMillan, of the Machinists' union, J. W. Adair of the Typographical union; A. J. Healey, late secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and E. H. Garrison, late president of the Typographical union. Mr. Morley presided very happily and introduced the different speakers in brief remarks.

The opening speech of the evening

(Continued on Page Two.)

BILL MINER'S MORAL CODE.

Ottawa, Mar. 12—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, tabled today a bulky return, which includes all correspondence respecting the escape of Bill Miner from the New Westminster penitentiary. On March 8, 1907, Acting Warden Bourke sent a telegram to the department announcing that Bill Miner had escaped and asking that a reward be offered. To this no reply was received. On March 20, he sent another message which was referred to on the following day.

Col. A. P. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police, states in a memorandum that he had learned from a reliable source that the authorities were warned of Miner's escape; that he went through a hole under the fence, and that his hair and moustache had been allowed to grow in order to facilitate his escape. Recommendations were made that the reward offered should be increased from $500 to $1,000, but no action was taken. There is some correspondence which goes to show that the telegram sent by Acting Warden Bourke, on March 8, was addressed: "Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa."

It will be remembered that Inspector Dawson says that this telegram reached the department addressed to himself personally, and that as he was not in the city a delay occurred. The testimony taken by Inspector Dawson at New Westminster contains a detailed report of a conversation Rev. B. E. Owens had with Miner in which the outlaw gave his views on moral questions. Miner is quoted as saying: "I don't consider it a crime to lift money from rich corporations. It is not a crime; it is not a sin; it is neither immoral nor wrong. On the contrary, I feel it to be my duty to lift money from rich corporations and give it to the poor. Many a mortgage on a poor man's home I have helped to pay with money I have taken from corporations. I am what I am, and I have done what I have done; but I can look God and man in the face unashamed."

THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGES CONNECTING THE TWIN CITIES

The Sites Selected for High Level Structures Are at the Ends of Sixth and Seventh Streets. Three Schemes Selected for the Construction Work. Costs of the Different Structures Will Range From $513,000 to $278,000. Great Saving Effected in Distance Between Cities.

A central bridge of medium height stretching between Edmonton and Strathcona, near the Parliament buildings, is one of the probabilities of the near future. Unless some definite action is shortly taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company towards the construction of their high level bridge, this central structure will be begun this summer by the Provincial government and the cost will be paid in part each by the Province, the Twin Cities and possibly the Dominion government. The requirements of the present time demand that a new bridge be built as soon as possible and no time will be lost in taking steps to get this work under way. It is probable that a joint conference between Edmonton and Strathcona will shortly be held to discuss the question.

After a careful survey by the engineers of the Public Works department two alternate sites have been selected. One is at the foot of Sixth street, which passes just east of the present government office, and the other is at the foot of Seventh street which runs along the west side of the same building. Each of the proposed bridges would cross the river at right angles at these points.

Sixth Street Crossing.

The structure for the Sixth street crossing commences in the form of a viaduct at a point about 400 feet south from Calgary avenue and extends for a distance of 465 feet to the north bank of the river, forming an overhead crossing over the E. Y. & P. railway.

The river crossing consists of three 225 feet deck spans resting on concrete piers, with the bridge floor at an elevation of 50 feet above high water. On the Strathcona side a viaduct extends from the end of the bridge to a point on Third street 50 feet north of the intersection of Third street with Thomas street, and from that point up Third street west to the top of the first bench on the rise of the hill or to approximately the lower edge of the present tree line, giving a total length of 2,655 feet.

This viaduct on the Strathcona end is laid out on a grade of two per cent rising from the river and has an average elevation above the flats of 60 feet. From the point where the viaduct intersects the hillside the proposed route swings easterly rising on a five per cent grade, crosses the present Calgary trail on an overhead crossing and passing on the upper side of the brewery reaches the top of the hill at First street west. This route through Strathcona affects the least amount of private property and involves the crossing at an angle of three streets. Adelaide, First street west, and the Calgary trail.

Viaduct Might Be Shortened.

By swinging from a point near the end of the river spans and keeping nearly parallel to Third street west and intersecting the hillside grade between the Calgary trail and Second street west the viaduct could be shortened by about 370 feet and leave Third street unobstructed, besides crossing Adelaide, Thomas and Walter streets at a right angle. This shortening of the length of the viaduct would increase the grade from two to three per cent, which increase, howver, is not objectionable. While this latter route would be entirely on private property except at the street crossings felgoeedecudi Vpre-etaee -e.b, the property crossed is nearly all acant, and an easement for right of way might easily be arranged for.

The traffic approaching from Edmonton could swing off from Saskatchewan avenue at Sixth street and proceed direct to and across the bridge and viaducts, ascend the hill on the Strathcona side on a five per cent grade and reach the level of Strathcona at the junction of Saskatchewan avenue. Boulevard and Second street west. From the Edmonton side the street car line could swing down the above outlined route or could pass down the lane between Sixth and Seventh streets to Calgary avenue, and from thence down Sixth street to the bridge.

Three Schemes For a Bridge.

Three schemes are proposed for the construction of this bridge.

The first is to construct the entire bridge and viaduct of steel and provide for traffic only on the upper level or deck of the bridge. For this purpose and to provide for the future a thirty foot roadway would be required with two lines of car tracks in the centre and on either side of the roadway an eight-foot walk. This would give good facilities for all traffic, street car, vehicular and pedestrian which could cross on the same high level and reach the top of the hill with the least expenditure of energy.

In order, however, to accommodate the business on the Strathcona flats, arising from the saw mill and brick industries, especially in connection with deliveries in Edmonton, a vamp with a grade of seven per cent, 700 feet in length, would have to be constructed at the end of the river spans. This would give good access to and from the bridge.

The Second Scheme.

The second scheme proposed is similar in all respects to the first, excepting that the lower deck of the bridge crossing the river is provided with a 20 foot roadway and a six foot sidewalk to take care of all vehicular and pedestrian traffic from Edmonton to and from the Strathcona flats, at which latter point this lower deck would be some 10 or 15 feet above ground level and would require but a short approach to lead down from the bridge, which the through traffic of all kinds would keep on the upper deck as outlined in the first scheme.

The Third Scheme.

In the third scheme the steel viaduct is retained on the Edmonton side, and the spans crossing the river are similar to the second scheme with the exception that at present all vehicular traffic between the two cities would cross on the lower deck, land on the Strathcona flats and from there climb the hill by passing up Third street west and Calgary trail to a point opposite the brewery, thence east to the new grade, passing up the hill while the upper deck of the bridge and Edmonton viaduct would provide for street car and pedestrian traffic only. The viaduct on the Strathcona side would be a timber trestle for single car track laid on bridge ties with a sidewalk along one side. This scheme, while less in first cost, has the disadvantage in that all vehicular traffic would have to descend to the lower level, and again climb the full height of the hill until such time as the upper deck of the bridge would be finished and a viaduct erected on the Strathcona end to provide for the traffic on the upper deck.

The cost of the first scheme would be $465,000, of the second $513,000; and of the third $327,000.

Seventh Street Crossing.

A bridge at this point would cross the river at right angles at the intersection of Seventh street and McLeod avenue in Edmonton and touch the Strathcona side at the foot of Third street west. The viaduct would pass up Third street west to the top of the first bench at the foot of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

WILL SWEEP THE PROVINCE

Premier Rutherford returned to Strathcona yesterday, after a most successful tour. He held meetings in Calgary, Claresholm, Pincher Creek, Crossfield, Olds and other places, and was accorded a magnificent reception. Everywhere he went the people of the province seemed to be eager to see the man who had directed the affairs of the province so ably and so well, and he was the recipient of congratulations from Liberals and Conservatives alike.

The premier does not indulge in mock heroics. He does not attempt to paint the record of the government in fanciful colors. He is content to lay it before the people, unvarnished, unadorned, and to leave it at that. One great feature of his meetings was the respect with which people listened to him. There was hardly an interruption throughout his whole tour. It was an eloquent mark of appreciation and a tribute to his sterling worth.

Interviewed by the Bulletin upon his arrival yesterday, the premier said he had not the slightest doubt about the result on the 22nd. There would be another sweeping victory almost as great as at the last election.

"There is one thing I would like to mention," said the premier. "A great many people think the result is such a foregone conclusion that they will not trouble to vote. That would be a great mistake. Every man should exercise the franchise. Every possible vote should be polled. Over-confidence is the worst enemy we shall have."

The premier is tired, but is feeling no ill-effects of his long trip. He will attend the convention at Strathcona this afternoon, when it is certain that he will be nominated by acclamation. On Monday he is booked to speak at Wetaskiwin, and on Tuesday at Ponoka. Other meetings are being arranged for the balance of the week.

NAVAL ESTIMATES $175,713,000

Compromise Won Day in British Cabinet—New Warships.

London, Mar. 12—The eagerly awaited British naval estimates, about which there has been so much controversy inside and outside of the cabinet, were issued this evening. A compromise won the day. The estimates provide for a total expenditure of $175,713,000, an increase of $14,116,000 over those of 1908-9. The new building program provides for four Dreadnoughts, six protected cruisers, 20 torpedo boat destroyers and a number of submarines, the latter to cost $5,000,000. The first lord of the admiralty adds that in addition to the foregoing construction program, the government may, in the course of the financial year, find it necessary to make preparations for the rapid construction of four more large armored ships to be commenced April 1, 1910. The government there asks parliament for powers to enable it to be prepared to lay down on April 1, 1910, additional ships which can be completed in March, 1912.

GREAT STORM IN BRITAIN.

Heaviest Fall of Snow in Twenty-Eight Years.

London, Mar. 12—The United Kingdom experienced this week the heaviest snowfall since the great storm of January 18, 1881.

Today England is digging out mail motors from drifts in Dover and the Great North roads, and rescuing sheep overtaken on the moors, while London's unemployed have at last found work making the streets passable and incidentally undoing the magic which over night had transformed it into a fairy city with crystal palaces covered with a series of fretwork and silver lace.

The town gasped with delight at the picture to the view of which it awoke on Wednesday morning. Not for years has the weather contrived scenes so fantastic.

The mails are undelivered in many parts of the Kingdom. In Kent the schools are closed. At Dover seven days of intermittent fall piled up drifts of five feet. Several Derbyshire hamlets are snowed up. The cold weather bears hard on the poor, especially, as on Monday the price of bread was raised half a penny a loaf. Even the well-to-do feel the inconvenience of the famine of vegetables which the snow has caused.

Anglo-Siamese Treaty.

Bangkok, Siam, March 11—The Anglo-Siamese treaty, signed on Wednesday by the Siamese minister of foreign affairs and the British minister settles, first, the political question in the Malay peninsula, and second, makes a change in the settlement of jurisdiction over British subjects in the Siam. British subjects registered before the treaty was signed remain subject to the international courts which have exercised the jurisdiction of the British in the north for years. British subjects registered after the treaty will be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese courts. When the codes are completed all British subjects will come under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

OLDS WILL RETURN DUNCAN MARSHALL

Premier Rutherford, Dr. McIntyre, M.P., and Mr. Marshall Address Big Meeting.

Bulletin Special.

Olds, March 12.—One of the most successful political meetings ever held in Olds took place here last night in support of the candidature of Duncan Marshall, both Premier Rutherford and Wilbert McIntyre, being present.

Mr. Wm. Vallance, the first speaker, said that Mr. Macdonald, the Tory nominee, claimed to be a farmers' candidate because he had invested fifteen thousand dollars in land in the province, and that that was the reason why he should represent the constituency. There were about a thousand men in the riding who had invested even more money than that, but none of them claimed that it was a particular qualification for public office. Mr. Macdonald also claimed to be a moral reformer, but Mr. Marshall, notwithstanding the hard things that had been said of him, was just as much the embodiment of moral reform as Mr. Macdonald and perhaps more so. Mr. Macdonald also wanted to represent them because he was a resident of the riding. That might be the proper thing under ordinary circumstances, but in this case they had the opportunity of electing a man of intellectuality and attainment who would be a credit to the district, and who had the qualities to make him pre-eminent in the legislature.

Dr. McIntyre's Speech.

Dr. McIntyre made a brilliant speech. He said that last October they elected to the House of Commons the best orator of the west, and now they had the privilege of sending to Edmonton the best orator of Alberta. It was a unique distinction for one small constituency.

At the last election they had a great prophet, a great orator and a great statesman leading the Conservative party. He led the party until he had nothing to lead, and he was left in the last ditch.

"Today," said Dr. McIntyre, "Mr. Bennett is discussing the fact, as he says, that the Rutherford government is trying to steal a victory by an unfair redistribution of the seats. He says that is a terrible crime. It would be if looked at from his standpoint, but he forgets to tell the people that when the government undertook the task they appointed both Tory members of the house on the committee. Could anything be more equable than that? In the House of Commons the percentage of members of each party on a committe is decided by the percentage of the parties in the house. If Mr. Rutherford has attempted something like that he would have been obliged to take somebody's toe and put it up to represent the opposition."

How Could It Be a Gerrymander?

Some people, said the doctor, called it a gerrymander. How could it be a gerrymander when the whole province at the last election was Liberal from the International boundary to the sixtieth parallel?

Mr. Bennett also said that not enough money had been spent in Calgary; that Calgary did not get enough "plums." In the House of Commons the Conservatives complained because they said the Liberals were bribing certain constituencies by giving them public buildings and other things, whereas, according to Mr. Bennett, Calgary, had not been bribed at the last election. In following out that line of argument, Mr. Bennett was advocating principles directly contrary to those of his party at Ottawa.

Take away those two things from the C.P.R. solicitor's speeches and you would take away all his war-thunder. There was not a thing left. At the last election he would exclaim, "Fathers and mothers and children, stand by the constitution," but today he had forgotten all about that, and the only thing he could think about was more public buildings for Calgary.

Cry of Sectionalism.

The whole cry of the Conservative party was one of sectionalism. They did not come forward and say the Rutherford government had been recreant to its trust. They simply said the south was not getting enough, and the north was getting too much. Such arguments were picauyne and parochial in the extreme, and hardly to be dignified as provincial issues. If every farmer in the province contended that not enough had been done in his locality, what kind of chaos would result? With the thousands of miles of roads in Alberta, what would happen if every man said, "If you don't fix the mud-hole in front of my door I will never vote for you."

Dr. Brett had also been talking about the land question, and had said that whereas the Federal government received $592,971 a year from the lands of Alberta, they only handed to the province $375,000 a year. But the fact of the matter was that the sum of six hundred thousand dollars represented the income from the lands since 1905, when provincial autonomy came into force. In other words, the Dominion government received since 1905 about six hundred thousand dollars, and handed to the province considerably over a million and a half. Wasn't that a good bargain?

Dr. McIntyre also dealt with other matters, his speech being frequently applauded as he tore to shreds each opposition argument.

Ovation for Premier.

Premier Rutherford received an ovation. He devoted his speech largely to financial matters, showing how the income of the province was derived and where the money goes to. His explanation of the railway policy was greeted with enthusiasm.

The election of Duncan Marshall is almost a foregone conclusion, and the only speculation in the district seems to be as to whether Mr. Macdonald will lose his deposit.

Proposes Reciprocity in Lumber.

Victoria, B. C., March 12.—The Socialists' bill, now before the legislature, will be voted down this afternoon. The contentious election bill was adopted and the assembly prorogued tonight, having added 75 laws to the statute books. Ross, of Fernie, has given notice of a resolution favoring reciprocity with the States in coal and lumber, by way of a suggestion to the Federal government, which may be debated tonight.

Sat Face to Face.

London, March 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough who have been estranged so long, sat face to face at the Ritz Hotel the other day, although they were not in the same party. Close friends of the Duchess positively deny the recent rumors that the Marlboroughs may become reconciled.

CHARTER FOR RAILWAY TO THE HUDSON BAY

Dr. Neely's Bill to Incorporate Prince Albert and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Meets With Opposition.—Line Would Cross Government Line—E. N. Lewis' Daylight Saving Bill.

Ottawa, Ont., March 12.—In connection with the bill to incorporate the Prince Albert and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Houghton Lennox (Conservative, East Simcoe), in the House of Commons today, questioned the policy of giving charters for a number of lines to Hudson Bay. The line, he understood, would cross the government line to the Bay. He feared too many lines would keep up the rates.

Hon. Mr. Graham did not see much objection to giving charters for this work. He did not think many lines would be built. Rather the people would be pleased if one line was built. He intended to have a survey for the government road made to both Nelson and Churchill from Pas Mission.

R. Blain (Conservative, Peel) wanted evidence of the bona-fides of the promoters of the railway. Dr. Neely (Liberal, Humboldt), in whose name the bill stands, said, as far as he knew, the company proposed to build a part of the line at once, though not all. Mr. Lennox again spoke, claiming that the government should either build a railway or leave the field to private companies; the government should have backbone.

Mr. Graham: "Which is your policy?"

Mr. Lennox: "If I were minister of railways I would have a policy and not be afraid to announce it."

The bill was talked out for the night. No western member spoke. The following bills were given their third reading: Act respecting Vancouver-Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company; Act to incorporate Victoria and Barclay Sound Railway Company; Act respecting Burrard, Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigation Company.

To Save Daylight.

Major Currie introduced a bill amending the Adulteration Act. The bill seeks to simplify prosecutions and to do away with the provision requiring the complainant to deposit $25 to cover the cost of sample and analysis, and also to do away with the provision giving the complainant a share of the fine if successful. The amendment leaves the matter to the officials.

E. N. Lewis introduced his daylight saving bill, which provides that from the last day of April until the last day of October, clocks be advanced one hour, giving all an extra hour of daylight for recreation in the evening. This will be known as local time, but will not apply to the Yukon, where during the summer daylight has a monopoly. Greenwich time will still be used for astronomy and navigation. Mr. Lewis asked for a committee to confer with officials in England and other countries on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid announced that the Waterways Treaty was received and will be presented to the House on Monday.

C.P.R. FIGHTS ASSESSMENT.

Big Legal Case on in British Columbia Involving Great Sums.

Nelson, B.C., March 12—One of the most important cases that has ever been heard in Nelson came up today in the shape of the appeal of the C.P.R. against the assessment by the government of the British Columbia Southern Land Co.'s grant which, up to last year, was regarded as exempt. Last year, however, the government assessed the land which lies in Nelson, Slocan, Golden and Cranbrook assessment districts, and the company entered appeals. For the convenience of all concerned the appeals were consolidated and R. S. Lennie, barrister, of Nelson, was appointed to hear them.

The lands in question amount to over three million acres and the amount involved is about $150,000 per year and as the present cases relate to the assessment both for last year and this year, there is close to $300,000 involved besides the right to tax these lands for all time to come. The cases will likely go to the Privy Council, for the company is determined to fight the assessment.

CENTRAL AMERICA ON VERGE OF WAR

Nicaragua May Attack Salvador at Any Moment—U.S. and Mexico Will Intervene.

Washington, D.C., March 13—Latest reports indicate that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has armed and equipped the Momotombo and other expeditions, which were threatening to cross the border of Honduras to Salvador, and that the Nicaraguan army is being drilled. Salvador, taking these measures to be directed aaginst her, is preparing to repulse any attack and the hostility between the countries is growing hourly.

President Figuerea, of Salvador, holds that Pdesirent Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is directly to blame for the trouble, contending that the Nicaraguan President is purposely stirring up trouble in order to detract the attention of his people from the conditions in the interior of Nicaragua which Salvador contends are not satisfactory to the Nicaraguan President.

An Old Game.

This plan of seeking international complications, where interior troubles spring up, is said by the diplomats of the Central American republics to be an old game in Central America, and they add that it has been responsible for much of the trouble in the past.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, contends that he is not seeking to disturb the peace of Central America and denies that he is responsible for the expeditions which are arming themselves, or for any attempts on the part of the revolutionists to create disturbances in Honduras or in Salvador. When the Momotombo, two years ago made a sudden attack on Acajutla, President Zelaya declared that he had nothing whatever to do with the expedition, despite the fact that his vessel was manned by Nicaraguan troops.

U. S. Action Undecided.

Just how far the state department will go in preserving peace in Central America should opposition develop is not clear. It is certain, however, that the United States will not allow American property to suffer as a consequence of any brawl. The state department, meanwhile, will co-operate effectively with the Central American republics, who wish to preserve peace. Ambassador Labarra, of Mexico, spent some time at the state department today in conference with Assistant Secretary Wilson and the determination was reached that, if the American warships now in Nicaraguan waters and to be sent there, are not sufficient to impress President Zelaya that the treaty of peace, entered into between the Central American Republics, must be lived up to, moral steps would be taken to accomplish that result.

Zelaya's Intentions.

President Zelaya has apparently determined to wage war on Salvador in spite of the United States or Mexico. The Republics of Honduras and Guatemala will inevitably be drawn into the conflict as allies, the former of Nicaragua and the later of Salvador.

A high Mexican official says: "Conditions in Central America are becoming so intolerable to be a menace to civilization. It is a question of a few weeks at the most, when Mexico and the United States will be compelled to intervene in the affairs of at least three of the republics and bring them to a realization of the pledges signed by them at the recent peace conference."

DIVORCEE MAY NOT REMARRY.

Bill to Prevent Guilty Party From Contracting Another Alliance.

Ottawa, March 12.—In the Senate today Senator Clorin introduced a bill to restri ctthe evils of divorcing by providing that the guilty one of a divorced couple shall not re-marry in Canada, and if he or she does so they are to become liable to the bigamy provisions of the criminal code. To give religious societies and churches an opportunity to consider the bill, he had the second reading deferred until March 24.

On motion of Senator Domville, a committee was appointed on the mineral resources of Canada, consisting of Senators Lougheed, Bostock, Davis, Watson, G. W. Ross, Landry, Wood, Comeau and Domville. Senator Kirchhoffer, chairman of the divorce committee, presented reports from the committe recommending that the request of Frank Parsons, of Westbourne, Manitoba, for divorce from Ellen Teller, and the petition of Hannah E. Tompkins, of Coaticooke, for divorce from Edwin Charles Tompkins be granted.

FRANCE FACES A DEFICIT.

Revenues Have Fallen Off to Alarming Extent.

Paris, March 12—France, like the United States, is confronted with a big deficit in her revenue. The situation in this country is made more serious by the large number of pending socialistic projects involving heavy drafts on the treasury. The budget of 1909 required the issue of $12,000,000 in treasury bonds, while the regular estimates for 1910 show a deficit of $45,600,000, and this without taking into consideration the proposed workmen's old age and state railroad employees pension proposals, which together involve a sum of $37,000,000 more.

U. S. Officer Shot.

Palermo, March 13.—Lieut. Joseph Petrosini, of the New York police department, was shot down and killed early this evening near his hotel. The assassins are unknown. He had come here on an important mission to protect the peaceful Italians in America.