The Rews.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1909.

AS THE WEST SEES THE EAST.

neglected subject has not been without significant results. The point of the westerner two thoughts have been uppermost. First, the function of the Intercolonial was to offer the Mari-Provinces raistway connection the rest of Canada. Second, that n could not continue indefintely at the cost of a regularly recur-

It is not diment for the reasonable men of the Bast to accept the verdict the westerner so far as the deficit concerned. There is an increasing tendency in these provinces to admit that the Intercolonial must be made to yay. But it is diment to get the man-in the West to believe that the Interis to serve any more importper purpose than a connecting link ben the isolation of the East and prosperity of the West. Men of in these provinces have been pealizing for a good many years that ity of the Bast was to ad in the development of the natural resources of the Bast and that the railroad that would best serve districting interests would be a railroad steems of which would depend ment of the latent in New Brunswick and

have sometimes deceived our-into believing that great prosperity was to overtake us by the virtue the Bast the hopper by which the grain of the West sought the Buropea mill. We are not unwilling to play that part and to prosper to that exent, but we are by no means conte to let that be the measure of our ambiston. We have grain of our own for the grinding. The radiroad that is to serve these provinces in the future expect to find its dividends in resources. That is the eastern point of

The most recent utterance of the Montreal Herald on the subject betrays a wholly gratifying if somewhat unappreciation of that point of view. We are credited with a high but average intelligence wonders why therefore presumably discovered that we have not kept even pace with the rest of Canada. We cannot be blind to the fact that the railroads operating in the east have either lacked private initiative or have used the east to. serve their interests in the west. A remedy for our ills is discovered thus:

"A political railway management will not and cannot do it. Here we are told, for example, that what forces Hon. Mr. Graham to review the whole position just now is the moral certainty that on top of the announcement of ear's operations will come a demand for two or three millions to be put into betterments. Ev- time with the result that they with of it. What, millions more for a road stick? And just at the same time his surpassing qualifications. They cific is getting ready to spend thirty millions, and everybody is delighted. Thirty millions? Well (so say we all), they will be put where they will do the maximum of good, because we all know the demand is for two or three bundred millions. What a difference. And yet if Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec capital were to go into the Intercolonial, Railway, and strong men from those provinces were to become interested in the science of ing money to spend so that money might be made, all Canada would welcome the news that two, or five, or millions was being spent on the Initiative, and the confidence that springs from the use of initiative, is what makes all the difference. When Nova Scotia takes stock, and comes to measure the future by the relatively

will elect for the status quo." As an appreciation of eastern condi-tions the comment is unusual; as a solution of eastern difficulties worth serious consideration. The railroad that will serve New Brunswick and Nova Scotia must find here more than suitable terminal facilities.

barren past, it is pretty difficult to be

that her high-browed population

OLD AGE ANNUITIES

The system of old age annuities, inbroduced by legislation at the last session of the federal parliament, is now in operation. Postmasters throughout Canada have received literature giving full information as to the plan to be followed by persons desiring to purchase these annuities, and are instructed to consider this new work as part of their ordinary duties. In some places the system is attracting considerable attention, although it is noted that there have not as yet been very many inquiries as to its working throughout New Brunswick. Canada is the first country to undertake to provide annuities by which every man, oman, and child, may be relieved from the fear of destitute old age, from want and poverty, when the earning powers have declined. In England, Germany and other countries, there are pension chemes now in operation which partaka more or less, of the nature of tharity. The Canadian government provides a method by which in their arning years citizens may purchase or themselves a safeguard against enury. In taking advantage of this ct, all that is necessary for the anuity purchaser is to deposit from time time, in the Post Office Savings nk, or Money Order Office, or to redirect to the department at Ote desired to set aside for this purpose. ill such amounts will be at once placed try persons so diseased. the credit of the person sending

rate of four per cent, all of which will be returned at a fixed date. There is through faffure to pay further amounts at any particular time. Payments need be made at regular intervals, but an annuity may begin at the age of five years, but excepting in particular cases provided for, annuities shall not be payable before the age of The Montreal Herald has of late fifty-five, although upon agreement it may be deferred until a later age. No Maritime affairs in general and the Inreson may purchase an anuity of less ercolonial Railway in particular, This \$600 per year. Whatever the amount may be it will be payable quarterly.

Provision is made by statute that the annuity cannot be selsed for debt of any kind, and it cannot be forfeited. and that it is inalienable to the man for

whom the money is invested and to no all that he has paid, together with three per cent, compound interest, is returned to his family or to his heirs. There are numerous variations of the plan of purchase, and full particulars regarding these are given in the literature sent out by the postmaster. An inquiry directed to the superintendent of annuities at Ottawa will bring any information desired. Several church organizations are devoting some atention to this scheme as a method for providing for aged and infirm clergy-men. It is believed that it affords

A MYSTERY SOLVED

methods of those now in vogue.

equal

some advantages not enjoyed to an

extent under the various

The plainness of Anglo-Saxon speech hreatens to become but a memorydim tradition of a disappearing past. Words, phrases, and sentences that but yesterday school boys could interpret with confidence now become dark and mysterious utterances demanding the superhuman skill of the legal expert to decipher their hidden import.

"Within reasonable time!" Mystery f mysteries! Plain, ordinary citizens know what it means to be invited to pay a bill "within reasonable time," to be urged to come home at night "within reasonable time," to stop talking within reasonable time, to do a job within reasonable time." Ordinarily we can discover the implied relations between the thing to be done and the time in which it is to be done.

But to decide the date of a vote that is to be taken "within reasonable time" the discovery and development of local is beyond the intelligence of aldermen. The legal expert alone can unravel that mystery. He alone can assert with unquestioning dogmatism that a reasonable-time means no more than so many days.

he knows. Does the study of law endow a man with new powers of interpreting ordinary English? Or because a man is a lawyer and happens to be the recorder must he do without question what aldermen who must shortly face an election do not want to do themselves?

What would the aldermen do without the recorder?

THE REFORM COMMITTEE

n committee

made the mistake of attempting to sit serious loss of dignity failed to connect which political barnacles are to have recommended a man because with either resting place. They could could have made a more careful canvass of the aldermanic situation and have nominated the man certain to repursuit of both ends and falled,

ognize that it is not becoming conduct on the part of such a committee to take account of the addermanic lobby, to indulge in the disconcerting process of wire pulling. Their business is to council. discover the best man available. It is not their business to get him appointed. That burden belongs to the council. It is for them to reject or affirm and abide the consequences. As it is the present reform committee appears to have been more concerned in petty politics than in discovering a first class

But at any rate we are moving back into the old quarters. ----

UNITED STATES_MMIGRATION Immigration to the United States, according to the report of the Commissioner General, just issued, shows a decrease of 39 per cent. during 1908 from the figures of 1907. The number of persons admitted in the latter year was 1,290,349, while last year the total was only 782,870, a falling off of 502,479. In 1908 there were 10,902 intending settlers rejected for various causes. Of the number of new citizens no less than 173,293 of those who had passed the age of childhood were wholly illiterate, while generally 26 per cent. of the total were sufficiently deficient

to be classed as illiterates. These new arrivals brought with them \$17,794,226, or an average of about \$23 a person. They were for the most part natives of southern Europe, the majority being unskilled laborers not qualified to engage in agriculture, and in this respect scarcely up to the general standard of those admitted to Canada. While Italy, Austria, Greece, Turkey and the smaller principalities furnished considerable numbers, Russia contributed no less than sixty-four per cent, of the total, a higher percentage than ever before received from

that country. The report deals with the difficulty of keeping out of the country those who may be looked upon as undesirable, and expresses gratification that the law covering this branch of the work has been amended in several important respects. Hereafter not only will persons suffering from tubefculosis in any stage or form he debarred, but action may be taken against va, such sums of money as it may steamship companies or other organizations guilty of bringing to the coun-

less be those who would make the street with the avowed and advertised board of control everything and dis- intention of completing a thorough pense entirely with the Council; who house-cleaning and of finally fitting would advocate a government by com- everything out in new, up-to-date favor of such a scheme. The demand that it was an easy matter to move out of the day is for results. We do not and that the real difficulties of the greatly care for forms of government so work would appear when the re-fur-

other problems, the commissioner dis- down before even successful business vans which appointment would go cusses at some length the question of men. We are not prepared to relegate through rather than to discover the son to be proud, and which splendidly no medical examination required in distributing the new arrivals. The to the forgotten past that civic institutine purchase of such an annuity, and tendency is toward congestion in the distributing the new arrivals. The to the forgotten past that civic institularger centres of population and cities ment. We demand the services of the are overburdened with ever-increasing numbers of unnecessary laborers while the expert should elucidate and justify different states are vainly appealing his schemes before the representatives when the annuitant desires, and the for men to help in their neglected in of the people. We prefer to surround the men who possess authority and reper cent. of the population of the republic, absorbs fourteen per cent. the immigrants; the state of New York takes altogether thirty-two per cent. Yet in the South and West the securing of help is a pressing problem. It is advised that congress provide for the distribution of definite information which may tend to counteract this state clearly what they stand for.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE

Announcement is made that durin the present week several convicted murderers will, under the guillotine pay in France the penalty of their This is of interest, not on account of the fact that a number of persons are to die, but because it con tains the opinion of the French nation as regards the best known method of preventing crime.

From time immemorial debating societies in all towns and villages of the civilized world have discussed the abolition of the death penalty; there has always been and always will be, a diversity of opinion. On different occasions small states or provinces have declared in favor of imprison ment rather than death for murderers, but these have been the exception and generally speaking the law of the world has been a life for a life.

Thus the experiment which has now ended in France has been watched with wide interest. Some years ago, as the result of a persistent agitation, the chamber of deputies advised that executive clemency be extended all condemned murderers. The extreme penalty was not formally abolished, but the nation understood that the sentence of death would not be carried into effect.

In the three years since this decision was reached the result has been marked. The increase in crime, and especially in crimes accompanied by violence, has been abnormal. There has been no apparent cause for this other than the knowledge among the criminal classes that imprisonment was the made against these people need worst punishment they had to fear, and it has been readfly realized that for the more desperate classes of offenders, prison has no terrors. From drawn of the Doukhobor settlements the guillotine none may come alive, but from prison there is always the possibility of escape, of shortened which continues to the end.

The alarming increase in crime has been carefully studied, and no doubt, as its cause is admitted, the death penalty would in the natural order of things have been restored. Indeed this things have been restored. Indeed this question has been under discussion in the chamber for some little time and some few of the Doukhobors to start maximum here yesterday, January 11, strongly as has one particular incident. On the streets of Paris a little girl was murdered in a most horrible mana wretch who afterwards boasted of his crime and confessed obedience to an irresistible demand

A BOARD OF CONTROL

Mayor Bullock's scheme for the reorganization of the Common Council by creation of an executive or ceive the support of the full council. board of control, has apparently found They divided their attention in the favor with a majority of the reform The next reform committee will less be shortly presented to the Comcommittee. It will, therefore, doubtdoubtless profit by this instructive in mon Council for their consideration. cident. If well advised they will rec- Citizens will do well to acquaint themselves with the merits of the scheme that they may note intelligently the reception accorded the suggestion by the various members of the present

The great weakness of the present system appears when any attempt is of their made to place responsibility for mal- have been built where the children administration. Perhaps it would be study net only in Russian but in the more nearly correct to say that the dis- English language. By the end of the work that never gets done. Under the connection through the entire comcept seriously the responsibility of of- will be in operation. Out of the public good of the race, or of something highfice. He may conscientiously endeavor treasury they set apart funds for the of an inquiring mind he may be able purchase their supplies for the whole which seem to us wantonly and pitirestlessly active he may make proposals of his own. But there is ample evidence to prove that his election does not depend upon his activity as a member of the council. No one knows whether he is a good alderman, but everyone knows whether he is a good fellow. No man because he is an alder-

man is forced to assume responsibility. As we understand it, the idea of a board of control is that a small group of men shall be held responsible for civic administration. Upon them will be placed the burden of governing the city. Upon the council as a whole will be placed the responsibility for considbility that is now hopelessly divided system be borne by the members of the forced to do something and the judg-

by the judgment of the people. The scheme will find its opponents. It will not be sufficiently radical to brest thereon will be altowed at the and Japanese, alien contract labor, and lare

expert, but we further demand that sponsibility with a group of men whe give them authority and who can hold them responsible for its proper use. The scheme will be opposed by an other group. There are always those who display a remarkable liking for darkness, who dread any reorganiza tion which promises to compel men to Under the proposed scheme the power would go to the Board of Control. The man who was not prepared to accept responsibility, who was a member of the council by virtue of the fact that had done and proposed to do nothing would evidently not be eligible for a position which would call down upon him the merciless criticism of the whole council. The man who works in the dark, who would preserve an air of mystery about the City Hall, who would enlarge the power of the accom-

plished wire uller, will undoubtedly oppose the scheme. Under the present system a man may be a good alderman if he possesses the ability and the inclination. No alderman is forced to use either his brains or his time in the service of the city. The Common Council is responsible for everything, the aldermen are responsible for nothing and the Common Council can never be defeated. If a Board of Control would localize responsibility then by all means let us

THE DOUKHOBORS

The Doukhobors, much maligned, are rapidly justifying their existence and proving that the criticisms directed against the liberal government for bringing these people to Canala, are no more justifiable than others manufactured for campaign purposes. Because a few erratic members of a party of conscientious workers, deluded by two or three agitators, have on occasions made themselves ridiculous and given some trouble to the western authorities, the Conservative press everywhere has denounced the government's immigration policy. No more effective reply to the charges

be put forward than is found in the report of the Interior Department recently issued. The picture is most encouraging and the progress these people have made is evidence of the soundness of judgment in bringing sentence, or at the least that hope them to this country; yet at the same time it must be admitted that the experiment is not likely to be repeated, for other settlers of as good a class may readily be obtained and developed into Canadian citizens, without so much trouble.

the action now taken now taken has on their now famous marches, are, was 47 and the minimum only a few been anticipated. Yet it is worthy of where they should long ago have been, degrees lower. As for snow interfermention that the general situation has in asylums or prisons. Freed from ing with pedestrians, had it not been their influence the people have settled for a slight shower yesterday, we would down and are already classed among almost have appreciated the services of the best Canadian farmers. They are watering carts in keeping down the described as industrious, frugal, thrif- dust. Can Victoria boast of much betty and neat, and are held by their ter than this? True the prevailing neighbors in the highest respect. They weather may be spoken of as excepthat it was not his first offense. This cling to their avowed principle of com- tional, but munity of interest, and have obtained last winter and the winter before were from the government a relaxation of also exceptional. In fact, exceptional on the part of the nation the guillo- the homestead laws which compel resi- winters are now the rule here and whodence on the land entered. This en- knows but some day we may be sellables the people to live in communities ing skates and snowshovels to the beauaccording to their desires, and they tiful capital on the Pacific shores. eight villages strung along for a hundred miles from near Yorkton, Sask., to the northwestern corner of Manitoba. About eight hundred of the settlers have become naturalized citi-

zens, but many refrain from this step

because of religious prejudice against

swearing allegiance to any earthly power. Still they are not being forced to this but will no doubt come round to the idea through time. In their agricultural pursuits the Doukhobors have adopted modern methods of work. They have erected, in every village, large granaries in which the crops are stored until selling conditions are favorable. In many communities schoolhouses communism to every phase of industrial and commercial life.

The Interior Department report speaks of the Doukhobors in very of their religious prejudices, wholly de-

THE FAILURE OF REFORM

Alderman Kelley is not disposed to accept without protest the criticisms of cial grant of something less than \$7,000 those who do not have to bear the bur- more for the University of New Brunsering, criticising, improving and ap- den of re-organization. Frankly we do wick. proving or disapproving the auggestion not blame him. To sit on the fence and draws \$13,844 from the treasury. He tell the other man how to saw wood is no asks for \$20,000, it being his aim to very difficult matter. Theoretical re- give his professors an average salary among the various members of the formers always have a decided and Common Council would under such a wholly irritating advantage over the man who has to do the reforming. board of control. They would be held Human nature of the normal sort is responsible for the failure to meet the maturally in sympathy with such a demands of the hour. They would be man when he talks back. Wherefore Alderman Kelley for the moment has ment of the Council would be followed the floor.

The defense practically means that even ardent reformers can do only that which is possible. It is but a few meet the wishes of some members of weeks since the Common Council the Common Council. There will doubt- moved the departments out into the mission. There is much to be said in fashion. We ventured then to assert we gain good government. But there nishing proposals were made. We

pears that the case stands as we asserted and as everybody supposed. We now know that the real obstacle the limited revenue of in the way of reform is the fact that province are nembers of the Common Council in pared to allow consideration of perof the Common Council differ, from the

corthy reforms. The indications are that before we can expect any effective and desirable re-organization of civic administration we must indulge in a compaign of education with a view to inculcating in the minds of aldermen present and prospective, a due regard for the interests of the city. If the present Common Council

nposed of men the majority of thom are more anxious to serve their friends than to serve the city, then it would perhaps be well to abandon the ent efforts at reorganization until uch time as a revival of public spirit would provide a council the majority whose members would be prepared o sacrifice personal prejudces in the erests of good administration. At any rate we know what we now have. lecause of a lamentable lack of public spirit the wholesale proposals of a ew weeks ago must soon issue in a dismal return to the old order if not to a still more undesirable reign of ising incompentence.

Why did the advertisement appear? Why were men asked to submit evince of proper qualification? information apparently was wholly was and is: How many votes can the applicant secure from his friends and his friends' friends in the Common ouncil? Strangers need not apply!

WEATHER: EAST AND WEST

The Victoria Colonist in that gladless which accompanies springlike weather relieves itself in the following: "Y. M. C. A. athletes yesterday in-Julged in the luxury of a road race. At few other cities in Canada would this he possible on January 1st, as snow would interfere with the pedestrians. Our contemporaries amongst the press the Dominion will please make a note of this," and further, "They will find the latchstring on the outside of their aptitudes, and their progress is the door of Vancouver Island and a generally arrested at an early age, Everybody envies the Pacific capital its glorious climate, but still, down here

in the effete east we are not suffering fo any vast extent. On January 1st the maximum temperature in Victoria,

REBUILDING MESSINA

With the dust of the recent disaster still in their eyes the people of Messina are making plans to rebuild their city. Periodically, through all the centuries, the inhabitants of this unstable portion of the earth have been defroyed by the scores of thousands. life, to go to work. The records of Nothing in this world's events is more the commission show that approximsure than that, if they remain, they ately five-sixths of those who enter will suffer again—that their houses and the lower grades of the elementary stores will be ruined and they themselves swallowed up. But they stay, and work and build and are married chiefly because of the necessity of and given in marriage, as mankind did when the flood came, and will be doing when the heavens are rolled up any sort of a day vocational school. like a scroll.

covery is made when the attempt is present year every village will have the kindness of a surgeon who chloro-Nature, through all her cruelties, is kind to these pet children of hers, with approximately 95 per cent of the total After patience was exhausted a carforms before he cuts, and keeps his present system an alderman may ac- munity and a number of flour mills the fear is past. For the ultimate to secure good administration. If he is development of new enterprises; they tion, we must believe that these things to criticise with intelligence the pro- group at wholsale rates and for cash. lessly destructive, fit somehow into the plan-that the suffering of the individual works somehow into the ultin ate, common good. And it is kind that men who cannot comprehend this pfan but must contribute their jot of complimentary terms and while it is joy and tears to its completion, should admitted that they are not, because be made forgetful of horrors past and careless of horrors to come, content sirable, yet those now living in the and complacent so long as the sun west have turned out quite satisfac- shines and the world seems pleasant in their present day.

THE NEED OF THE U. N B.

Chancellor Jones asks for a provinof \$1600—short commons at best for a The music and the laughter stopped. professor to maintain-and to provide for chairs of English Language and Literature, Education and History, and for an assistant in Mathematics. And in support of his request he presents figures to show that, even with the increased grant he desires, New Brunswick will still be far behind the average state or province on this continent in its contribution for higher

education. In the circumstances, the fault the The new lives come, the old lives go; average man who appreciates the We lose and gain, yet year by year value of education will find with The aging heart grows more austere. Chancellor Jones' request, is its It may be that the strain and stress modesty. There is no visible reason Of our mad times tempt joylessness; why New Brunswick could not afford It may be that our feverish days to give as much in proportion to its Forget the old more genial ways; wealth and population, for the main- It may be, too, the ashes of hern, or rather to the person for whom in suppression of the white slave trafof business men. The spirit of demdelay in the report of the ra-organizaand women. Even in its handleapped
Earth's fend good-fellowship of old! tenance of an efficient university as Dead hopes and dreams have smothneed for trained and cultured men But plain it stands, no more we hold ocracy is not dead yet. We tien committee was due to a desire to past U. N. B. has done excellent not yet prepared to bow ascertain by a quiet and personal can- work, of which its alumni and New Yet thanks to one small spark Old

qualifications of outsiders. It now ap- justifies more generous provision for its future. recognize of course that the demands upon manifold increasing, but none-except those for the selection of a city engineer are pre- more active effort in the way of agricultural and industrial development sonal friendship to determine their for the assistance of immigration and choice, rather than the evident quali- for the improvement of the public fication of the applicants. We do not health by some effective action to com-

assert that in this respect the members but the plague of consumption—are more imperative or more essential to members of the Board of Trade, or the general improvement and developfrom the citizens generally. But we ment of the province. If a matter of do assert that so long as such considless than \$7,000-less than one-sixth erations determine the actions of individual aldermen, just so long will the cial administration last year-will ouncil be impotent to inaugurate any satisfy the present needs of the University and enable it, for the near future, to do the work which its ambitious and efficient Chancellor has mapped out for it, we do not see why the government should or could refuse this reasonable request. For The Sun's part, we guarantee the government an expression of hearty approval for any effective effort it may make for the improvement and extension of an institution which has already done much for the province and can be made cap-

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

able of doing immeasurably more.

At the last session of the legislature of the State of New Jersey a commission was appointed to inquire into the needs and advantages of industrial education, and its report, submitted this week after a thorough investigation extending over several months, forms probably the most comprehensive collection ever made of authoritative information and expert expressions of opinion concerning a subject which is occupying the close attention of every progressive community in the world today. .

As the result of its study the commission finds that the apprenticeship system has been virtually abandoned in their professional work," Dr. Nef as a means of instructing the young in | says. the various trades; that there is a lack of skilled and efficient workmen which will be largely increased unless regulations laid down at various times a better means of vocational training is found; and that the schools have not been able to offer vocational train-

Fully 95 per cent. of the pupils, says the report, leave school between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, and without having formed any idea as to what trade or vocation they should follow. In consequence, they drift into it they should be left in the immedioccupations, rather than select. those because of the restricted character of their experience, and the failure to of 1,158 in the year 1908 there was 60 receive supplementary instruction. The trades have become so specialized that there is but little chance for a cent. mortality in scarlet fever, according to meteorological records, its of the work to which he is assigned, unless he has supplementary training.

The replies received to the commission's queries establish the existence of an almost unanimous demand for more industrial schools, and prompt the commission to make the following recommendations: "The commission unanimously urges

the introduction of such suitable forms of industrial training as are demanded by the several municipalities The industrial school, more than any other type of educational institution, must vary in scope and curriculum according to the industries of the locality Manual training in the public schools should be encouraged, especially up to the completion of the compulsory attendance period. Industrial education, i. e., vocational instruction, should be provided for those who have completed the compulsory attendance period, and who desire to take up an industrial vocation at a later time. There is most urgent necessity for the establishment of industrial schools for those school drop out before the completion earning a livelihood. The masses of They must get their training in the

of individuals who can be reached by any type of industrial school which trains directly for a vocation." In summing up a series of recommendations which apply as forcibly to on the midnight express. Lantler is province in America, this notable com- eral months an operator at a local movmission states its emphatic conviction ing picture theatre. that "the best results are to be achieved by the establishment of a permanent state commission on industrial education, with local boards of truseducation, with local boards of trustees, independent of the present boards of education, and appointed boards of education, and appointed by the executive heads of the various municipalities. The commission should have authority to compile and publish the necessary textbooks, and to arrange for lectures for the promotion of industrial education."

THE CHILDREN AT CHRISTMAS. (By Arthur Stringer.)

We watched the trooping children About the old house, once so gray And still. Then darkness fell, The play was done, the curtain dropped,

With each last cry across the snow, And we, Old Friend, were left alone! What was it lost, that we had known? Old Friend and True, must even we Find nevermore what used to be?

The waning lamp of mirth burned low

Man lives by change; through ebb and flow

is down the Dusk of Things we trend Age shall not strip our very heart Of all its old congenial art! Aye, thanks to each small voice a

light That lent its youth to us tonight And thanks to that strange fugitive Enduring Love by which we live. hrough childlike eyes and childlike

We yet shall hold our youth intact! And thanks to one still jovial day

URGES CO-OPERATION DIPHTHERIA FIGHT

Dr. Neff Wants Physicians and Clergymen to Exercise More Care

DEATH RATE HIGH

(Philadelphia North American.) Because of the startling increase of deaths from diphtheria, forty per cent this year over a similar period in 1908 Dr. Joseph S. Neff, director of health and charities, in his weekly bulletin, recommends precautionary measures and the co-operation of clergymen physicians and nurses in the effort to check the spread of the disease. "There are at the present time under the care of the health department two

daughters of a clergyman and severa children of physicians who have con fracted contagious diseases through their parents, who were contaminated "This fact calls to mind the importance of the observance of rules and

by the department," he adds. "As professional men must answer the summons to the sick room, they are requested to provide themselves with a cotton oversuit or overship, which will cover them completely, and a towel or hood to cover the hair completely. "These should be worn while in the sick room, and when the wearer leaves ate proximity, preferably in a closed box or bag, having been sprinkled with two ounces of a forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde.

"Although of the decreased mortality per cent. preventable diseases, there was nevertheless an increase of 81 per slight decrease in diphtheria, and an increase of 25 per cent. in measles; and the increase of mortality in these diseases still continues. The co-operation of clergymen, physicians, nurses and undertakers is particularly requested to help check this increase."

WAITING AT CHURCH

Diligent Search by Wedding Party Fails to Locate Bridegroom

WENT WEST

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 12.—Cernvall had a case of "waiting at the church" yesterday morning. All arrangements had been made for the marriage of Jules Lantler, formerly of Montreal, to Miss Walsh, of Cornwall. A flat was rented and furnished. The banns had been published, and the bride and her friends were in church. riage was sent to Balmoral Hotel, where Lantler boarded, only to return with the news that he was not there. It is believed the man left for the west New Brunswick as to any state or well known here, having been for sev-

OPPOSE WIFE'S SUIT

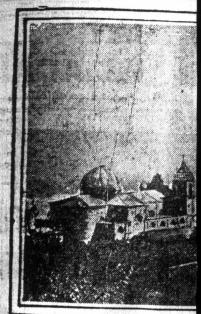
Mrs. Chetwynd Granted Decree Against Husband for Restitution of Rights

CHETWYND IN EGYPT

LONDON, Jan. 12.-Mrs. George Guy Chetwynd, who is a daughter of the late Charles Secor, of New York, was granted a accree in the divorce court today against her husband for the restitution of her conjugal rights. The petition was not defended. Mrs. Chetwynd's husband is the son and heir of Sir George Chetwynd.

Mr. Chetwynd is at present on a shooting expedition in Egypt. Mrs. Chetwynd's lawyer said that Mr. Chetwynd deserted his wife and child a year ago and rented an apartment for his exclusive use. In response to his wife's appeals he wrote: "I intend living my own life in the future. You can take what steps you like."

The Kind You Have Always Bough Bears the



CANITELLO ON MESSI

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 11-The ase against Station Agent Walker, of the L. C. R. for receiving and storing liquor at the railway freight shed in this city, which is before the police court at the instance of th eScott Act authorities, was stood over till this afternoon E. H. McAlpine, who came of from St. John to represent the Minister of Justice, has handed the referce over to McLellan and Hughes. J. D. Phinney, K. C., represents the

One of the cases to come before the county court which opens tomorrow before Judge Wilson, will be that of Miss Julia Pugh, stenographer, who is swing the city for \$55 for services to the police commission, which the counoil refused to pay on the ground that the commission had no authority to increase expenditure without the coun

offs consent The curlers, who were to have left for Campbellton and Chatham this evening to play matches in the Mc-Caffery trophy series, have postponed their trip on account of soft weather. Judge Gregory's condition has somewhat improved during the last few days.

Week of prayer services aroused so much interest that they are to be continued this week at the Methodist church Tuesday evening, Presbyterian sta Wednesday evening, and Lod Brunswick street Baptist Thursday evening. John O'Brien of the Hartt Shoe Com-

pany's offices, has accepted a position car with the Slater Shoe of Montreal, and leaves for that city next Saturday. The next meeting of the local govment is to be held at St. John in the evening of January 18th. MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 11.-Mrs. Mc-

Laren, wife of Charles R. McLaren, a known clerk in the I. C. R. offioes, died yesterday morning at her p home in Lewisville, aged 35 years. Seren survive. The deceased was a daughter of Charles H. Thomas and war niece of Rev. W. B. Thomas, the well of co known Methodist minister The new Catholic chapel at Lewis-

ville, was opened for worship this morning. Rev. Father Savage conducted the first mass at 7.30. The new edifice will be solemnly opened some time next spring but with the bishop's permission services will be conducted every Sunday morning in future until

Mrs. James A. Wilson, aged 75 years died yesterday morning, at the home of her son, Norman G. Wilson here pres this morning, after a week's illness. The deceased formerly lived in Salisbury. She is survived by her husband, two sons and five daughters. The daughters are Mrs. H.Miner, Amherst: Wirs. Wim. Rolston, formerly of St. John; Mrs. Rufus Noyles, Athol; Mrs. R. Godsoe; Mrs. Miles Power, Monc-

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., Jan. 9. -The recent rain storm and freshet was the cause of considerable loss to the Dobson Bros. Lumber Co. of this place who had a large quantity of logs car- first ried over their boom in the Sawmill and Creek and washed out to sea. It is easte understood the loss will be about two ed d thousand dollars. The freshet was one of the heaviest seen here in years. The body of the little Colwell boy he was drowned near his home at Chester on Wednesday by falling into a stream that had been swollen by the freshet was found yesterday morning not far below where the accident occurred. The body was guite badly bruised by striking against the rocky sides of the stream. The unfortunate lad's mother who saw the accident from her home but was unable to render assistance, is nearly crazed with grief. The little fellow whose father was away at the time, had only been away from the house a little while having told his mother he wanted to see how deep the water was in the stirring tream, which had been swelled to held unusual proportions by the rains. While using a pole for this purpose a presen swirl of the water catching the pole jerked him over the edge of the lttle erals bridge where he was standing into lic h the rapid current and carried him beyond reach of belp. Much sympathy for er is falt for the bereaved parents throughout the community.

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