The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913 NO 68

U. N. B. CONFERRED DEGREES ON 45

Brilliant Gathering at Encaenia

Thirty-Nine Graduates in the Various Departments

LL. D. for Premier Flemming, Dr. Thomas Walker and J. D. Phinney—The Prize-Winners—Essay Subjects Announced—Senate Proceedings.

CHANCELLOR JONES, of U. N. B.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, N. B., May 15—The University of New Brunswick graduated a class of thirty-nine members this afternoon, one of the largest in its history, and one which has made an excellent record for scholarship. The encaenial proceedings in the university building attracted a large number of spectators. Many graduates were here today to attend the exercises and members of the graduating class had many friends here also. The William Crocket scholarship, donated by Dr. A. P. Crocket, of St. John, in honor of his father, Dr. William Crocket, of Fredericton, formerly chief superintendent of education and principal of the Provincial Normal school, was presented by Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, who in the course of his remarks paid eloquent tribute to the worth of the gentleman whose name is borne by the scholarship. Dr. Crocket, he stated, had performed a remarkable work in the couse of education in New Brunswick and one which was well worthy of recognition.

Dr. W. W. White in presenting Hon. L. J. Tweedie's prize to Arthur N. Carter, of the graduating class, complimented Carter, by Dr. W. W. White; City of Fredericton gold medal, to George P. Melrose, by City Clerk McCready; Dr. Crocket scholarship, to Murray M. Baird, by Dr. Carter; Alumni gold medal, to Jack C. Hanson, by Dr. Thomas Walker; Brydone Jack scholarship, to S. R. Weston, by Attorney-General Grimmer; Alumnae scholarship, to Miss McNaughton, by Mrs. H. F. McLeod; honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Premier Flemming, Dr. Thomas Walker and J. D. Phinney.

The graduates in arts received degrees from Professor Raymond, while the graduates in forestry and engineering were presented by Professor Miller and Professor Carson. The graduating class numbers thirty-eight.

The alumnae oration by Dr. Bridges and the valedictory by Arthur N. Carter brought the proceedings to a close.

The Senate Meeting.

The encaenial meeting of the senate of the University of New Brunswick was held this morning at the education office. Dr.

THE SCIENCE BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

the winner upon the marked ability which he had displayed during his career at the U. N. B., and expressed the opinion that he had a brilliant future before him at Oxford, where he will go in the autumn as Rhodes scholar for New Brunswick.

Essay Subjects.

The subject of English essays in competition next year for the Douglas gold medal was announced this afternoon as Undeveloped Resources of New Brunswick.

The City of Fredericton gold medal next year will be awarded for the highest terminal marks in the senior year in the subject Public Water Supplies and Sewerage.

The passage of English prose to be translated into Latin in competition for the Alumni gold medal in 1914 has been announced as: Meyers History of Greece, chapter 20, "from beginning to end of words, 'While the expedition was away.'"

The encaenial proceedings took place under ideal weather conditions and with a large attendance of graduates and friends of higher education. Lieutenant-Governor Wood presided over the proceedings this afternoon, which took place in the college library, and members of the university senate and of the alumni and a number of prominent personages were seated with his honor and Chancellor Jones upon the platform.

In all forty-five degrees were conferred, one of them in absentia as a member of the graduating class could not be present. The proceedings passed along without a hitch and the addresses, which are annually a feature of the programme, were declared to be well up to the high standard of the past.

Degrees granted in addition to those already announced were:

Degree of M. A. in course—William H. Morrow, Sydney B. Smith, Isabelle A. F. Thomas.

Degree of M. Sc. in course—Clarence McN. Steeves.

Prizes Presented.

After a few introductory remarks by Chancellor Jones, Professor Stephens was called on and delivered his address in praise of the founders. Prizes and medals were then presented as follows: Douglas gold medal, to George Carpenter, by Governor Wood; Connaught medal, to Jack C. Hanson, by Premier Flemming; Ketchum medal, to Frederick S. Jones, by Hon. F. P. McLeod; Montgomery Campbell prize, to Arthur N. Carter, by Judge McLeod; Tweedie prize, to Arthur N. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, presided and there were present Dr. Thomas Walker, Dr. H. V. Bridges, Dr. W. W. White, Judge Barry, Dr. Murray MacLaren and Judge McLeod, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen; Chancellor Jones and Registrar Coy, of this city.

The senate approved of the report on the granting of the degrees in the course of M. A. to three, M. Sc. to one, B. A. to seventeen, B. Sc. and C. E. to sixteen, B. Ss. in E. E. to three, and B. Sc. in F., to three, and also the recommendation of the Alumni Society to grant the honorary degree of LL. D. to J. D. Phinney, K. C., of this city.

The senate also decided to confer the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Hon. J. K. Flemming, premier of New Brunswick, and Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John, president of the Alumni Society. An order was also passed for the conferring of the degree of B. Sc. in electrical engineering in absentia upon W. Arnold Murray, who is unable to be present at the encaenia.

As soon as some details are perfected an affiliation with McGill University will be arranged so that students may take the necessary first year instructions at the University of New Brunswick. A letter was read to the meeting from President McKenzie, of Dalhousie University, regarding the affiliation which has been perfected with that university for the law course.

Prof. Gordon, professor of English at the university, is retiring.

Chancellor Jones was authorized to make inquiries looking towards the selection of a capable professor to fill the vacant chair, and he will report at a special meeting of the senate to be held on June 5.

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE ELECT OFFICERS

Winnipeg, May 15—The Daughters of the Empire in session this morning elected officers, most of these chosen beinh members of western chapters. The officers are: President, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto; honorary treasurer, Mrs. J. Bruce, Toronto; honorary secrrtary, Miss Chaplin, Toronto; standard bearer, Mrs. Henshaw, Vancouver; vice-regents, Lady MacKenzie, Mrs. James George and Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Toronto. The convention will conclude tonight.

NAVAL BILL IS NOW UP TO THE SENATE

Government Has a Majority of 33 on Third Reading

Final Vote Indicates Many of Borden's Followers Were Afraid to Go On Record—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Makes Final Protest Against the Policy of Contribution and Stands for a Canadian Built and Controlled Navy.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 15—The naval bill was read the third time at 12 o'clock tonight by the Commons of Canada, and next week will be before the senate for its decision.

The end of the famous struggle which has been in progress for five months came quietly. Yesterday the opposition decided that it would not give the government further excuse to disgrace the parliament of the country by gag and breaking rules, therefore closure was not required. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a dignified protest against the bill, and moved the six months hoist. Premier Borden replied defending the measure. There were other brief speeches before the vote was taken which marked the close of the most remarkable fight for length, strength and intensity which has ever been seen at Ottawa.

Both divisions showed majorities far below the actual strength of the government.

Sir Wilfrid's motion for the rejection of the bill was lost by an adverse majority of 34 and the premier's motion for third reading was carried by a majority of only 33—101 members voting for it and 68 voting against it.

Five of Premier Borden's Quebec followers voted against him on each occasion, and Col. H. H. McLean, of Queens-Sunbury, voted with him.

The Conservatives did not show great enthusiasm over their success. When the house adjourned, and after the speaker had left the chamber a number of them gathered at the back and gave "Three cheers for the King, Rule Britannia and the chamber quietly emptied.

It is expected that the senate will have considered and disposed of the measure before the end of next week. Opinion is divided as to whether the bill will pass or will be rejected by the upper house.

Amendments Voted Down.

When Premier Borden called the third reading of the naval bill, Mr. German briefly submitted his amendment, rejected in committee, providing that the contribution be voted annually and spent under the control of parliament and not of the governor-in-council, as provided by the bill. Mr. German pointed out that Liberalism had sought to have parliament united on the question, and the premier must assume responsibility for the dissension which had arisen.

Premier Borden replied briefly. He had been surprised that the opposition insisted on fighting the measure to the last gasp. He resented the imputation that he was responsible for the division of opinion in Canada on the matter. He had simply carried out the suggestion of the admiralty.

The vote was then taken, the German amendment being defeated by 85 to 46, a government majority of 39, all the Nationalists present voting with the government.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed immediately, submitting his amendment that the provisions of the bill be brought under the naval service act. He declared that Mr. Borden was inaugurating a permanent policy of contribution.

"This policy of contribution' is un-Canadian and un-British," Mr. Lemieux continued. "It is a policy of defiance, not a policy of reliance."

Mr. Middleboro replied, stating that Liberalism was representing the Borden policy as a policy of permanent contribution in order to justify its demand that the people be consulted.

The division was then taken on the Lemieux amendment, and resulted in its defeat by a vote of 94 to 49, a government majority of 45.

Mr. Carvell's Amendment.

Mr. Carvell then submitted his amendment that the work of construction of the warships be done by contract under public tender. The New Brunswicker quoted the statute providing for the awarding of all government contracts by tender. He contrasted the estimates furnished by the admiralty to show that in September last the estimate of the construction of a battleship was $11,152,000, while now this estimate had been raised to $13,000,000.

Premier Borden admitted that the principle of tender was a good one. There was no intention on the part of the government to depart from this well recognized principle, but in this case they proposed to utilize the scientists of the admiralty and would safeguard the public interest.

"Then why not accept Mr. Carvell's amendment?" asked Mr. German.

"Because one or more of these ships might be built in the royal dockyards, and this would be a sufficient safeguard for the public money," replied the premier.

The house then again divided and the Carvell amendment was defeated by a vote of 95 to 54, a government majority of 41.

Mr. Carroll then followed immediately with his amendment which he was prevented from submitting in the committee stage by the action of Deputy Speaker Blondin. The amendment provided for the adding of a clause to the bill providing that wherever practicable the contractors engaged in the construction of the warships should be bound to use Canadian steel, nickel and other materials produced in Canada. In support of his amendment Mr. Carroll maintained that the prosperity of the Canadian government was of Canadian industry and Canadian artisans. A $35,000,000 contract would prove a great impetus to the steel, nickel and lumber industries. There was now no pretense of an emergency, and, in his opinion, Canadian enterprise was entitled to primary consideration.

Replying, Premier Borden declared the amendment had a "happy sound" but there was not much to it. Armor plate and the material out of which the hulls of battleships were made were not manufactured in Canada. If Mr. Carroll retorted that great iron and steel industries, such as operated at Sydney, could undertake the work, he would inform him upon authority that the plant required to produce these materials would cost £1,000,000 sterling. No company in Canada would undertake such an expenditure.

At 6 o'clock the division was taken on the Carroll amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 102 to 58, a Nationalist-Conservative majority of 44.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose amid intensely enthusiastic Liberal cheering, and said:

"I rise now simply to offer a last protest, to voice as we on this side of the house understand it, the sentiments, nay the conviction of Liberalism. I make this last protest not, alas, with any expectation that it will in any way influence or affect the decision soon to be recorded by the majority. That decision will not decide the complicated problem of naval defence. The question must come again. (Liberal cheers).

"It is a question which means much in its wide significance to Canada and Canadians, to Britain and the empire. And I would, speaking for those whom I have had the honor to represent for so many years, earnestly and with all sincerity seek to give counsel. Is it not well, still at the threshold, to determine the landmarks which should guide us this day and in the future years?

"There has been expressed in some quarters," continued Sir Wilfrid, "surprise at the strenuous character of the opposition to this measure. I should have been disappointed in Liberalism if it had failed to do what it has done. (Prolonged Liberal cheering.) With the submitting of a

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

WARNS MANUFACTURERS TO BE ON THEIR GUARD

President Gourley Sees Signs of Discontent in Canada Over the High Tariff and Asks Protectionists to Unite in Fight to Retain Their Special Privileges.

Canadian Press

Montreal, May 15—Important revisions in the tariff were predicted by R. S. Gourlay, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in his address at the annual banquet of the Montreal branch of the organization held at the Canada Club tonight.

It was incumbent therefore upon the manufacturers to work together to protect their interests, and those of the country in general so that when the time for revision arrived, they could lay their views before the government as a strong and united body instead of having isolated delegations recommending this and opposing that, without serious result. Impending revision, he stated, was foreshadowed by the West Indian treaty and the coming Australian one, by insistent demand in some sections of the country for an increase of the British preference, by the American tariff changes, and finally by the fact that it was not pleasant for the government to be told by the opposition that their prosperity was due to following its standard, even though that standard was laid down originally by great Conservative leaders.

THAW FLEECED IN THE ASYLUM

White's Slayer Says He Spent $65,000 to Secure His Freedom

BRIBED A DOCTOR?

Declares He Paid $25,000 to Superintendent of Mattawan to Free Him, But Plan Miscarried and He Got Part of His Money—Testifies at Trial of Lawyer Indicted for Bribery

Canadian Press

New York, May 15—Dr. J. W. Russell, former superintendent of the Mattewan Hospital for the Criminal Insane, first made the suggestion to Harry K. Thaw that he could be released by the payment of a large sum, Thaw testified today at the bribery trial of John N. Anhut here. Anhut, a young attorney, is charged with offering Dr. Russell a bribe of $25,000 for an order or certificate which would result in freeing Thaw from further confinement in the asylum.

Thaw, who was brought from Mattewan early today, was the first witness in the case. He was subjected to a rigid examination and was rigorously cross-examined by counsel for Anhut. Thaw gave his testimony in a low voice, frequently being asked to repeat his answers that the jurors might hear. Objections of counsel for the defence that Thaw, legally insane, was not competent to testify, were overruled by the court, who, however, held that the testimony must be considered as that of an insane person.

Thaw told of visits paid to him by Anhut in Mattewan in November and December, 1912, when he declared the young attorney said "he would get me discharged." Continuing, Thaw said:

"I asked if Dr. Russell had settled on something definite and he (Anhut) said he had and I said the money was much more than I expected to pay, that I was not in a position where I could pay it."

Later under cross-examination Thaw said he had spent $65,000 in all in efforts to secure his release, and no more. This sum, he said, was exclusive of the expenses of his two trials for the killing of Stanford White.

"I was pretty well swindled on my two trials here," Thaw explained in this connection. "The costs were something tremendous."

The witness testified that during a conversation with Anhut questions of raising the money were discussed and that a week later he secured 140 shares of a gas company stock valued at about $20,000 and $5,000 in cash from his sister, Mrs. Geo. L. Carnegie.

"Weren't the securities to be turned over to Anhut?" Thaw was asked.

"No, they were to be turned over to Dr. Russell. We had arranged everything before I ever saw Anhut."

Thaw declared that his agreement with Anhut called for the return of all or part of the $25,000 if he did not walk out of the door of the asylum, or was not released by the court by a specified date. He stated that Anhut paid him back $14,700 of the $25,000 on Jan. 1 last when the plan had failed.

When turned over to the counsel for the defense for cross-examination Thaw objected to being called "Harry," saying that his name was "Henry."

"Are you the Henry K. Thaw who shot and killed White?" the witness was asked.

"Yes," in a low voice.

"Did you intend to kill him?"

"This is a question outside the issue, and I refuse to answer."

Justice Seabury refused to direct the witness to answer the question, although Thaw declined to avail himself of the plea that an answer might degrade him.

Thaw said he was anxious to get out of Mattewan but in doing so he did not want to injure anyone. He testified that he did not see Anhut, as attorney for himself, but that Anhut was attorney for Dr. Russell to conclude the negotiations for his release. He added that he understood the receipts for the gas stock and $5,000 in cash were written by Dr. Russell.

Anhut, the witness testified, said "that Dr. Russell had to have all the money before he would do anything."

This testimony was brought out in connection with the alleged preliminary negotiations conducted by Anhut previous to the time Thaw testified he obtained the gas stock and cash from his sister.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CUTS DIVIDEND

New York, May 15—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today reduced its dividend rate from eight to six per cent. a year, by declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 on the common stock.

The road has been paying eight per cent. since 1895. Between 1873 and 1893 the stock paid ten per cent. and its shares sold as high as 279. The stock sold as low as 102 3-4 during the past fortnight.

MILITANT LEADERS HELD FOR TRIAL

Kept "Crimes Book" Record

Startling Evidence of Their Outrages Read in Court

Those Who Were the Most Desperate in Their Attacks on Property Received Special Mention in Despatches—Another Church Organ Destroyed But the Edifice Saved.

Canadian Press

London, May 15—Six militant suffragette leaders and a male adherent of the "cause" were committed today by Henry Curtis Bennett, the magistrate at Bow street police court, to take their trial at the Old Bailey sessions on charge of conspiracy under the malicious damage to property act. All of them pleaded "not guilty" and reserved their defence. Bail was allowed on the usual undertaking being given by the prisoners that they would refrain from all participation in militancy pending their trial.

The militant suffragettes "roll of honor" entitled The Crimes Record Book, created profound interest when it was produced at Bow street police court during today's proceedings against the suffragette leaders, Miss Harriet Rebecca Kerr, Miss Alice Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Laura Lennox and the chemist Clayton again occupied the prisoners' enclosure.

"Crime's Record" Book.

Particulars of some 1,400 convictions for suffragette outrages in which 456 persons were concerned, were entered in the list exhibited, which was accompanied by receipts for money paid to some of the perpetrators.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's conviction on the charge of inciting others to commit the bomb outrage which destroyed Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's country house at Walton Heath, was among the entries, as well as all sorts of trivial disturbances arising from deputations of women to the house of parliament.

One item referring to prisoners' hampers ($400) indicates that considerable quantities of chocolates and other delicacies must have been supplied to the imprisoned "martyrs."

A comprehensive form was provided for the signature of those seeking to have their record entered in the "crimes record book." It called for the name, prison, date of arrest, date of committal for trial, result of the trial, where imprisoned, date of release, reason for release, "Did you hunger strike?" if so, how long? and date of previous imprisonments. Attached to some of the forms were receipts for medals, illuminated addresses and brooches.

Another Church Outrage.

Eastbourne, Eng., May 15—A fire apparently started by militant suffragettes today damaged the organ in St. Anne's church but was discovered in time to prevent the flames spreading to a valuable painting in the building, representing Christ being entombed, surrounded by three women.

The picture was defaced, the word "votes" being scratched in several places.

Quebec Drug Store Burned.

Quebec, May 15—The Red Cross drug store, owned by Edmond Dube, situated at the corner of Palace street, was gutted by fire this morning. The stock, valued at between $10,000 and $12,000, was completely destroyed. Insurance, $8,000.

$500,000 FIRE ON BUFFALO DOCKS

Erie Railway Elevator Destroyed With All Its Contents

SPECTACULAR SIGHT

Big Structure Burned Fiercely—Bins Full of Grain Poured Down in Blazing Stream and Handicapped Firemen—Several Grain Boats Blistered

Buffalo, May 15—Half a million dollars' worth of water front property was damaged by fire today. The Erie elevator, one of the old style wooden structures, with its bins filled with wheat, corn and other grains, was completely destroyed.

The south end of the Erie Railroad Company's east bound freight sheds was damaged by the flames and a large quantity of flour stored there was ruined by water.

The flames leaped across Buffalo Creek, and set fire to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's trestle, but this blaze was quickly checked by a fire tug. Twenty-eight box cars loaded with grain were destroyed.

The fire was a most spectacular one and for a time a large section of the water front terminals was threatened. The wind blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, scattered the blazing embers over the buildings on both sides of Buffalo Creek, causing frequent small blazes.

The fire started in the cupola of the elevator and was caused either by a spark from a passing tug or spontaneous combustion, according to the elevator officials. The wooden material in the structure burned like tinder and within half an hour after the fire was discovered every portion of the roof was ablaze and it was apparent that nothing could be done to save the building.

As the fire worked its way downward, thousands of bushels of grain were released from the bins, pouring down in a blazing stream. This, with the intense heat, made it almost impossible for the firemen to get within striking distance of the elevator. Twenty-eight engines, thirty thousand feet of hose and three fireboats fought the flames.

Several grain boats lying alongside the elevator were in danger. Their superstructures were blistered by the heat and their sides were smoking when they were released and towed up the creek.

The elevator was owned by the Erie Railroad Company, and was leased to the Buffalo Grain Company. The loss on the building is estimated at $175,000 and on the grain $300,000. The loss on the adjoining property, including the damage to the fire hose of the fireboat Potter, will reach $25,000.

HALIFAX STREET CAR MEN MAY STRIKE

Meeting in Session Early This Morning to Decide the Matter—Company Issues Ultimatum.

Halifax, May 15—A meeting is to be held at 1 o'clock this morning by the employes of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company to decide whether they will strike in the morning for an advance in pay.

The company posted a notice tonight notifying the men that unless they repudiate Sydney Mosher, the organizer, they will be no longer considered employes of the company. The alleged reason is that eight months ago an agreement was reached regarding wages and that now this arrangement has been abrogated through the instrumentality of Sydney Mosher. The time limit is set for May 20.

TEXAS NEGRO RUNS AMUCK

Kills Policeman, Wounds Several Others and Then Commits Suicide.

Fortworth, Texas, May 15—Tommy Lee, a negro boot black, today shot dead Policeman Ogilvee, a veteran of the local force, and Walter Moore, a negro, and shot and severely wounded David Colton, and Harold Murdock, and a unidentified negro. He then crawled into a sewer while pursued by a mob of two thousand people and shot himself. He will die.

The trouble started when Lee fired upon a negro with whom he had quarreled. This excited him and he ran to a negro pool room and killed Moore. The policeman was killed when he attempted to arrest Lee.

Madame, Why Not Rent Your Extra Rooms?

Why don't you make the extra rooms in your house help pay your rent? There are a lot of fine young people who would be delighted to take them at a good price. Very often persons looking for rooms run a little Want Ad in our Classified Advertising section. Perhaps you will find the ad of the very roomer you want there now. Turn to it and see. If not, just send us a little Want Ad describing the rooms you have for rent. It is pretty certain to find a roomer for you. Want Ads cost but a few pennies.

Use "The Want Ad Way"

HARD WORK TO MAKE MAINE "DRY"

(Continued from page 1.)

liquor in this manner from Boston and he says that the dealers there are willing to furnish the autos, drivers and take the risks. If this is true, it is possible that within the next few weeks machines will be regularly employed in the business, and there is no reason why their activities will not extend as far as Bangor.

In Androscoggin county, where former U. S. Deputy Marshal Fred E. Stevens now holds sway, the deputies seem to be confining their efforts largely to get a raise in pay. They claim that a state law was passed in 1907 which makes the salary of a deputy the same as a court officer, which is $3 a day. Heretofore the deputies have received but $2. The matter is to be sent to the Supreme Court for a decision, and if allowed there will be a mad scramble for back pay.

Down in Cumberland county Everett G. Sculley, who has replaced Sheriff Moulton, has his work cut out for him. Portland under strict enforcement has gone back to kitchen barrooms and "hides." Old hiding places for the ardent, unused for years, are now being employed and it will be a long time before they are all unearthed.

No one contends that Sheriff Moulton, of Cumberland, tried to enforce the law in the manner which his successor must do if he maintains the high standard of efficiency which is expected of him by Gov. Haines. Sheriff Moulton did give the county a good enforcement in many respects. He did drive kitchen bears out of existence, believing that they were a danger to the homes, and he made the dealers contribute very liberally to the offers of the county.

He regulated rather than stopped the sale of beer, and "hard" liquor had few friends under his administration.

In Portland the automobile will play a particularly important part in the battle between the enforcement and the liquor elements. The deputies will do their work from machines, enabling them to get about quickly and cover a lot of territory in a short time, and, on the other hand, the dealers have automobiles as well, for the traffic in liquor in Maine is a profitable undertaking under open conditions, and they will employ them in bringing in and distributing the ardent.

Power Boats Carrying Liquor.

The power boat will also figure in the game in Portland and along the southwestern coast of Maine. It is not a long run from Boston to the Maine coast, and there are plenty of places where a boat load of liquor can be safely handled away from the prying eyes of the deputies. Then the automobiles can take it to its destination, and the trick is done.

There are many in Maine who are wondering what effect Gov. Haines' strict policy of enforcement will have on the campaign next year, when the present governor will again be the standard bearer for the Republican party. There are many who believe that his attitude will spell his political death, while others claim that the increased prestige that it will give him in the country sections and among the prohibition element, which is strong in the state of Maine, will save him. It is apparent, however, that he cannot look to the cities of Maine for support.