

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON POLICE INVESTIGATION

Submitted at Meeting of The Council on Saturday.

IS TABLED UNTIL DECEMBER 18th

No Recommendations for Future Administration Contained in Report—No Action Until Full Meeting of Council.

Commissioner McEllan submitted his report on the police inquiry to the special meeting of the council on Saturday. The commissioner's findings are practically the same as those of his first report, but his deductions are considerably amplified by quotations from the evidence. No recommendations for the administration of the force are made, but the commissioner says:

"If the power to take action were vested in the common council, where it should be, I would undoubtedly present for your consideration what I conceive to be a remedy for the existing state of affairs. Legislation, however, retains the appointment of the chief of police in the hands of the provincial government and deprives the city of any power over his salary, except to increase it."

Under the circumstances, the natural course of action would be to lay the evidence and findings before that government for consideration, but in view of the fact that that body is already pledged to stand by the chief of police, in spite of any evidence which has been or may be laid before them regarding his incompetency to discharge the duties of his office, I feel that it would be useless to propose such a recommendation."

Com. Agar moved that the report be accepted and forwarded to the provincial government, but Com. McEllan asked that it be laid over until December 18 for consideration, owing to the absence of the mayor, and this was agreed to.

Com. McEllan remarked that he believed the mayor would oppose any proposal made by him in the council. Regarding the future protection of the city, the commissioner said he was quite willing to make any appropriation thought proper, and would be responsible for the accounting, but not for the results.

In the report the commissioner says: "After hearing the evidence of the before mentioned witnesses, the following deductions were made by me:

"That the men were absolutely ignorant of rules and regulations."

"That members of the force admitted they frequented hotels and other places while supposed to be on duty."

"That there was no confidence in the city, the commissioner said he was quite willing to make any appropriation thought proper, and would be responsible for the accounting, but not for the results."

"That the chief had every confidence in the patrolmen."

"That the chief is incompetent to direct such a department in such a manner as to meet with the hearty cooperation of his men."

"That the general efficiency of the force is away below the standard which should exist."

"That the chief must be held liable for an attempt to shield his department from public censure."

"That the chief was not as conversant with the daily lives of his men as he attempted to be."

"That unmerciful beating of prisoners had taken place."

"That unjustified arrests had taken place, caused by the over-zealousness of certain officers."

"That the department is completely void of a proper knowledge of police duty, and there is no system in dealing with or in the promotion of the men."

"The evidence showed that the chief had employed officers to do work for him around the house, and were supposed to be on duty and were being paid by the city. This the chief denied."

"That the chief refused to listen to a complaint brought by one of the members of the department against another for threatening to split his d—d brains out."

"That the chief refused to listen to a charge of theft brought by a member of the department against another."

"That the chief requested a citizen from whom one of the officers had stolen some property, 'to make the matter a joke, and he would do something for him.'"

"That the chief permitted an officer, after the officer had admitted taking goods from a certain store, to go and get the proprietor to come and state that 'he, the proprietor, had given permission to take goods whenever he found the door open.'"

"That this same proprietor gave evidence and admitted that he told the chief this story in order to save the officer, but in his evidence he berates the chief for having placed him in such a position, as he contended that the chief had control of the situation and he should have known the truth of the matter."

"That the chief interested himself in a case where two officers had been charged with entering a store but who were judged innocent by the chief to the extent of advising the complainant to settle with the men or they would bring suit against him."

"That, instead of the property holders in the city being protected from the depredations of the police, they were committed and doors of business places found open only when certain officers were on those particular beats."

"That it was common among members of the force to be suspicious of the honesty of certain members of the force, and these members of the force

seemed to be the particular pets of the chief."

"That a chief exhibited an utter lack of knowledge regarding the actions of the members of the force."

"The report goes on to deal with these deductions separately, and the commissioner gives at length his reasons for making such deductions, and reviews the evidence supporting them."

"The commissioner deals with Chief Clark's statements in reply to Detective Sullivan's statements as follows:

"That the Chief's statement 'that this investigation will have a tendency to destroy discipline and weaken the efficiency of the force, and that it will be more difficult now to obtain good men to go on the force than heretofore' may be applicable in so far as it relates to his term of office as chief of the force. Men who are honest and desire to do their duty well will consider seriously whether, after the exposure which has been made through the sworn evidence, of the chief's incapacity to properly govern the force and his evident desire to shield misdoing on his force, they could afford to accept the risk of joining the force."

"That his answer to Sullivan's statement regarding the existing conditions in the city either displays his ignorance regarding conditions in the city or that it is a wilful attempt to pull wool over the public eye."

"Regarding his answer to Sullivan's statement in connection with the conspiracy, I find that Sullivan's statements are clear, direct and emphatic, while the chief's answers consist of a large amount of irrelevant matter, an uncertainty or vagueness of recollection, and on some points a bare denial."

"I have no hesitation in accepting the evidence of the detective as to the evidence of the detective as to what took place."

"That in reply to the chief's query as to who employed and paid Sullivan, it is easily and promptly answered."

"As you are aware, at the time of the firebug scare it was decided that the city should take some steps to detect the parties who were supposed to be setting the fires. I was authorized to work in conjunction with or assist a committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters in the matter and to make any reasonable expenditure therewith."

"I arranged with this committee from the underwriters to employ the services of two men, one of which the committee was to pay. It was understood at the time that no member of the committee or this commissioner was to be conversant with the operations as carried on."

"I made arrangements with the Burns Agency to send their men here and stated the conditions of their employment in the city relative to the frequent fires which had been occurring. When told that it was customary for their men to work alone their agency alone, I expressed my satisfaction."

"When asked if I had any idea of the guilty parties or had any opinion as to who I suspected, I replied that I had in my office the names of several parties against whom suspicion was directed, and if the men would call upon me I would give them a list of the names."

"I was informed that one of the men would call, which he did and I gave him the names and when this man I only saw some three or four times during his stay in the city."

"While I knew that a second man was working in the city, he had no communication with or orders from me or with or from any member of this commission until the day he presented himself and after attempting to bribe me he explained who he was and that he had been employed by him of what had taken place between the chief and himself and was persuaded by him to permit the conspiracy to continue as it was in the public interest to do so."

"Neither the detective agency nor the detective had any instructions to bribe or entrap the chief from myself or from any commissioner or by any person or agency to our knowledge."

"One of the Burns' men, Sullivan, who was the second man to arrive here, during his investigation became conversant with such information regarding the general conditions in the city and believed he was warranted in making an investigation into the police department and as this investigation did not detract from his other work he had a perfect right to do so."

"Who is there among the tax-payers but will admit that there has been a full in the number of fires which had frequently been occurring and also a large saving effected in the matter of fires losses, as against the amount previous to the time action was taken on the matter?"

"As I have previously stated in connection with the chief's statement about the employment of Sullivan to bribe him, 'the nefarious work, and who paid Sullivan,' I consider it nothing but balderdash and an attempt to create sympathy with a credulous portion of the public."

"For the first time the new Kane's corner extension loop was put in operation on Friday last. Connections are now made by car line from Cooper's corner to Kane's corner, thence to one mile house, and in to Cooper's corner again via Marsh Road."

CITY COUNCIL DOINGS.

To put through the license reduction will require some tall hustling. Meantime lots of corn will be tramped on. The cure is "Putnam's," the old reliable corn extractor that has been curing corn and warts for years. "Putnam's" never fails, 25c. at all dealers.

WEDDINGS.

Stone-Trites.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. F. H. Wentworth, on Saturday afternoon, George A. Stone and Miss Jessie M. Trites, both of Moncton, were united in marriage. Miss Trites arrived in the city from Boston in the morning, having been away visiting relatives in the States. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Stone left on a honeymoon trip to cities in Upper Canada and on their return will reside in Moncton.

New Brunswick's Greatest Shoe House

There Are Men



Who must work out-doors no matter how stormy or severe the weather may be.

How they must suffer if they do not have dry, warm comfortable feet.

The teamster, car conductor and motorman, warehouseman, carpenter and man along shore should have solid boots or else good heavy overshoes, oil-tanned larrigans, voye sox, lumberman's rubbers.

There Are Women

Who must go out to work day after day, and how can they escape taking colds, etc. unless they have warm, dry feet.

A pair of good boots, rubbers and gaiters, overshoes or leggings; these are a necessity.

Our Three Stores

Are crowded with suitable lines of footwear of undoubted merit and our prices are the lowest.

Waterbury & Rising Limited

King St. Union St. Mill St.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND EVEN IN SATURDAY'S BATTLE

On Saturday afternoon teams representing England and Scotland, and composed of players selected from the various teams in the St. John and District Soccer League, met on the Marathon grounds.

It was the first "big thing" in soccer circles ever attempted in this city and great credit is due to the organizers for the success that attained their efforts to foster the association game in St. John.

The weather turned out remarkably fine for this time of the year, and there was a large crowd of soccer enthusiasts present to root for their respective favorites. The thistle or the rose.

Prior to the kick off both teams were photographed. The sons of the leather looked very snappy with the little piece of tartan plaid on their sweaters and King Bruce could not have felt more proud of his warriors than did the captains, Peebles and Stockley, as their teams lined up.

England lost the toss and the game commenced. A smart run by England's right wing carried the play towards the Scots' goal, but McVicar cleared it, and Scotland now took up the running and only the clever goal keeping of the English captain prevented them from scoring. Shots from the quarters were rained in on him, but he defied all efforts. The game was proving a fast one and there was a great deal of excitement around the touch lines. The English defence was being sorely harassed by the Scottish forwards, but score the latter could not. Even the halfbacks had an occasional pop at the goal, and it looked odds long drooping shot from M. Stockley seemed an easy one for the Scotch goal keeper to stop, but McVicar in his present time prevented it. It was a lucky goal for England and really not deserved on play. Half time arrived with England leading, 1 to 0.

Grim determination was written on the faces of the Scots as the second half commenced. It was the same old story, appearance of the amount for Scotland the battle of Bannockburn. Captain Peebles was playing a splendid game, and with little words of encouragement urged his men on, and he defied all efforts.

The line-up for England—R. Stockley (captain), Regan, Lanworthy, Spearman, Hopper, M. Stockley, Tucker, Pink, Fenton, Ramsey and Smith. Scotland—Dunlop, Ferrie, McVicar, Ratcliffe, Smith, Peebles (captain), Naheon, Teifer, McCrae, Miller and Burton.

The game ended two goals each, and it was a fitting termination to such a match.

Two players may be singled out for special praise, and these are Peebles and R. Stockley. The latter undoubtedly saved England from a defeat, his goal keeping being a feature of the game. Peebles was the backbone of the Scottish team, his big league experience in the Old Country showing to advantage. The players on both teams filled their positions admirably and justified the confidence put in them by the selectors. Taking the game all through it was a grand success and everything points to the "League International" becoming an annual affair.

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SOCIALISTS OPEN FIRE ON EVANGELIST.

Start Fusillade of Questions to Shatter His Arguments in Favor of Christianity—Meeting Stormy.

An evangelist, accompanied by a large number of members of his flock, descended upon the socialist meeting last evening, read a chapter of the Bible while the brethren of the Red Gospel sat open mouthed with astonishment, delivered an eloquent discourse on the power of the spirit of Christ to abolish the evil which afflict the workers of the world, pleaded with the Socialists to accept the message of Christ, whose teachings covered socialism and offered redemption to the sinful, and then as the Socialists, waking up, began to ask questions and criticize his views, hastily gathered up his flock and departed from a hall, where the atmosphere had suddenly become charged. So far as could be judged the gallant effort of the evangelist to convert the Socialists was not particularly successful, for the subsequent proceedings were of a stormy nature, and the meeting was roundly berated for their pains.

In the beginning, however, the evangelist took the Socialist meeting by storm, and after reading a whole chapter from the Bible, launched out upon an interesting discourse, pointing out that Christ was the greatest of workmen, and that if everybody lived in accordance with His teachings, poverty and misery would be banished from the world. Sometimes the Socialists were vigorously applauded. But his most forcible and pregnant statement were either too deep or too high for the Socialists, and the Evangelist after making a strong point would interject with cheerful tolerance:

"Say amen to that, brothers. Amen means, so be it."

After the evangelist finished his discourse, he said he was open to answer questions, and immediately the gathering took on the character of an assemblage being addressed by Lloyd George with a bevy of surrogates concealed in the audience. Up rose a comrade of the weaker sex, asked why after 2,000 years, in spite of the preaching of Christianity, the mass of poverty, misery and sin large cities was increasing, and forthwith launched upon an indictment of Christianity for the things it had failed to accomplish. The evangelist said he had come to answer questions, not to listen to a speech. He told of some of the things Christianity had accomplished, and said that Christianity had not yet been given a real trial by the people as a whole.

A whole fusillade of questions was then fired at him, and while the evangelist was trying to answer them, a Socialist demanded the platform to expose, he said, the scientific basis of the things Christianity had accomplished. "My brothers," said the evangelist, "I haven't time to stay here and listen to speeches."

"Well, you need not so way mad," said the chairman. At the same time every speaker is subject to criticism.

"Nothing you can do or say will make me angry with you, my brothers," said the evangelist.

And forthwith he departed with the majority of his following, though some of his cohorts stopped long enough to protest that their leader had not been given a fair show. In reply to this protest, the chairman read a copy of the letter offering the evangelist an opportunity to convert the Socialists, in which it was stated that every speaker had to face questions and criticism in that particular temple of democracy.

PULPIT SHOULD TEACH, NOT ENTERTAIN

Interesting Sermon in Centenary Church—Tendency to Make Churches Attractive by Effort to Please.

The place and purpose, the privilege and opportunity of the pulpit, was the theme of an interesting sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. Barracouta before a large congregation in Centenary church last evening. The speaker dealt with the subject in a very interesting way. He said that while the pulpit might be important, the influence and prestige of a church in a community depended still more upon the members of the church. He said a community should build beautiful churches, so that they would make a better impression upon the youthful mind than any other institutions in the community.

At the same time, he said, the purpose of the pulpit was not to entertain, but to teach, and he regretted that out of the conditions and circumstances of the Methodist church there often appeared a strong tendency to the idea of making churches attractive by trying to please and entertain the people.

The speaker said that the pulpit should teach the gospel of Christ, and that it should not be trammelled or gagged in any way. When preachers took a leading part in any of the important activities of the community, there were many who said they should stay in their pulpits. Such criticism came from those who benefited by the maintenance of existing conditions, and feared the reforming zeal of the clergy. Wherever the missionaries of the church went light was thrown upon dark places, and improvements effected in social and other conditions.

Christ made it His business to deal with practical conditions, to reveal and condemn evil conditions, and He was hated by the Scribes and Pharisees on that account.

The speaker declared that the opportunities of the pulpit were worthy the attention of the greatest intelligence and the most fervent zeal, and that the responsibility imposed upon the preacher were correspondingly great.

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We make the most beautiful artificial teeth in Canada.

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BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 683.
Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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New Brunswick Agents
for
Molascuit

We can guarantee this feed to be the best Molasses feed on the market.

The price is very low in order to get it introduced.

Telephones—West 74-11 and West 81.

18 years of age. The many friends of the family will sympathize with them in their bereavement. The funeral will take place at 8.15 a. m. today to the Church of Assumption for High Mass of Requiem.

FUNERALS.

John MacLeod.

The funeral of John MacLeod was held yesterday at 2.30 p. m. from Fitzpatrick's undertaking rooms to the cathedral where service was conducted by Rev. William Duke. Interment was made at the new Catholic cemetery. There was a large number of floral tributes from friends and relatives.

WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitates and throbs, skips beats, and sometimes seems to almost stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Many people become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social, business or household duties. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all weakness and heart disorders, and are recommended by us with the greatest of confidence that they will do what we claim for them.

Mrs. George Burridge, Cobocomb, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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