THE NEWS is published every week by the Sun Printing Co., Limited, St

# The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1909.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE I. C. R.

Hon. George P. Graham has some sound convictions on the Intercolonial estion and the courage to express them. If he has also the initiative and the energy to apply his ideas logically lem satisfactorily to the road, to its territory and to the country at large. But as to his intentions in this regard his speech in parliament yesterday was discreetly non-committal.

Mr. Graham admits-as The Sun has

contending—that progress and expan-summer, ignoring the invitation of sion are the keys to the still closed of Intercolonial prosperity and that the government must be prepared boldly to apply these keys to existing locks and bars or to surrender them to more vigorous hands. In almost identically the same words used by The Sun, he declares that "the nt will be forced to take one of two positions: either to adopt the policy of expansion or in the interests of the road and the country it serves lease the railway to some company that will adopt these businesslike measures" that "either the government must ere long be prepared to acquire some of its feeders and build new ones, or it must hand over the management of the Intercolonial to some company that will do so. It will not be fair, either to the railway or the section of the country served by it in face of the changed conditions, to practice variety. Saturday afternoon very much longer continue to occupy the present position."

This is sound and businesslike. Here is the one obvious remedy for Intercolonial evils. The road under existing conditions is not unwisely or extravagantly run. Its fault is simply a lack of progressiveness; its need is more traffic. By reason of these needs the road is not only failing to pay its way but is wretchedly failing to give its territory the quality of service reoutred for Maritime development. In justice to the road and to these provinces the government must supply these needs—or let some other organization supply them.

Hon. Mr. Graham apparently believes that the government should take active measures to supply the deficiency. And it is equally clear from his speech that he doubts whether the government can or will take such measures, Certainly the tentative experimental suggestion for managerial reform he ivances provides for nothing of the kind. A board of management comprised of at least two of the Intercolnial's present officials, of the present ., deputy minister and of one outside railroad man-"not a very expensive man"-would possibly provide more efficient routine management and relieve the Minister of much unnecessary worry, but how any better than the present management, could it apply the policy of expansion which Mr. power, for instance, would it have from Montreal have been greatly exacquire or build branch lines? Yet Mr. Graham says that the government must be prepared to take and build these lines or "hand the road over to some company that will do so." In brief, he concedes the necessity of expansion, either at the hands of the government or of a company, but falls to commit the government to any polfoy of expansion.

It is possible, of course, that this proposed reorganization of the ment is only a prelimstep to more important mea-This advisory board, Mr. Graham stipulates, is only an experint—and an experiment, at that, regarding which he is not particularly enthusiastic. He offers it more as suggestion than as a settled piece of government policy. And as such it should be considered solely on its merits. Frankly The Sun is not very much interested in it. It is, after all. a matter of minor detail. Whether the road is administered by a general manager, a managing board or a commission the government is responsible. The government must provide the money for the management to spend, so to the ent we must look for any of the measures of progress the road and these provinces need and are en-It is something that the Minister of Railways, the government's spokesman in this matter, concedes the necessity for such measures. But with this concession the people are entitled to receive government's statement of policy to meet these necessities. As Hon. Mr. Graham says: "It will not be fair either to the railway or to the section of the country served it to continue very much longer to occupy the present position."

## THE ORANGE AND THE GREEN

The Orange Grand Lodge in session on Saint Patrick's Day! Well, why not? And why not the banners of Orange and Green flaunting in this wholesome tolerant Canadian air side by side? The men who swear by either are good Canadians all.

What have we to do in this great free country with old-world quarrels on issues centuries dead? What odds whether our forefathers fought on the north or the south side of Boyne water? Their sons stand shoulder to shoulder today when there is fighting to be done. In South Africa who kept tally of yellow or green badges? The Maple Leaf covered them all. And that emblem of our nationhood stands for enough and is strong enough to bind together for peace or war all who ac-

knowledge it. Not that rivalry of the keenest should disappear; not that there is no room for honest differences of opinion. These must exist in any company of strong men. But there stands today this Dominion not one reason why all differences and all rivalry should not be friendly. While there is no such need here and now for an armed business course. Hon. Mr. Emmerson Why, if the company's security is the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he said, the importance of drastic measures to opposition to his party, he sai

ossible expression upon popular spirit of this land, none may question their right to join hands for the mainteance and advancement of the be-liefs and ideals they cherish. But in this broad Canada there is room and to spare for each to work out his own salvation in his own way, and ground and reason enough for all, whatever their individual aims and interests, to work together for the common good.

## SAVING DAYLIGHT

A few weeks ago it was dark a even o'clock in the morning. Now it s daylight at six. A few weeks hence it will be daylight at five, or four. Yet men who have gone to their work all winter at seven or eight o'clock o'clock will continue to go to their contended and has been criticised for work at seven or eight o'clock all Nature's pleasant changes, chained by ancient custom to arbitrary ticks of a clock which knows no seasons.

To remedy this in some measure, a bill has been introduced in the House of Commons, modeled on one which has found great favor in the British parliament. The bill proposes to establish a different standard of working time for the summer months, so that instead of rising at seven and working until six, men will rise at six and quit work at five, or four as the case may be, thus winning an extra hour of that most pleasant of earthly times—a summer evening. This is worth agitating for. Consider the effect upon healthy sport for instance. It is a regrettable fact that in Canada we hardly ever have time for any sort of athletic games or contests in the evening, except of the "scrub" or s dedicated to them, or the time is stolen from the middle of some other afternoon. In a community where there is considerable baseball excitement, the games played on other days than Saturday have a crippling effect on many businesses. If it were possible to play these games in the evening the average attendance would double What applies to baseball would be true of all games. Those who would prefer to employ the end of the day in gardening, or in some other outdoor ecupation, in mere pleasant gossip with friends or neighbors, or in sheer bodily quiescence, would greatly prefer that all these recreations should be carried on in daylight, or in dark. rather than in black darkness. If they could begin work an hour earlier, and finish an hour earlier, the extra evening hour would be found for them. It can all be done by shifting

#### the hands of the country's clocks. ---FRAUD STORIES DENIED

Deputy Minister Butler takes little stock in the story of extensive fraud by Intercolonial employes in the matter of allowing short weight and hence reduced freight charges to favored shippers. He points out that the system followed precludes any extensive errors or frauds in this regard. He might also have referred to the high of Christians. Graham admits is essential? What that the sensational reports emanating more than the present management to aggerated. Where politics interferes through the gospel of Christianity. the Intercolonial staff, but its mechanical employes and particularly its age. A railway expert recently figured from the statistical returns that less than could be shown by any Canadian road. And this evidence of care and efficiency is by no means confined to the locomotive men. It is to be hoped that these reports of smalt among the employes will be rigidly investigated and that those-if anywho are responsible for this discredit to the staff as a whole will speedily be

## THE INTERCOLONIAL

Of the three and one-half millions asked for in the supplementary estimates this year, half a million is recrease the annual operating losses sorely need.

Empire in the following statement: the government were sustained. The government was taken at its word, and

is called for."

That is an instance of the kind of the peliticians who dwell therein. It is make the new transcontinental a govalmost impossible to get them to con- ernment road-which the Conservative scheme for the road's improvement. There is this branch line matter for instance. Every company road on the protest. continent consolidates its useful feed-

Great Britain, or even in Canada, two hundred years ago, there is always need for organized levaity to the watchword Equal rights for all and special privileges for none." And while devoted sons of Erin and the church have full guarantee of personal and religious liberty in the laws and spirit of this land, none may question to the church have full guarantee of personal and religious liberty in the laws and spirit of this land, none may question to the company would follow this policy with the intercolonial. But the government hesitates, and if it does finally take the only course possible in business prudence, its action will be generally distorted as another play in the political game. And meanwhile the road is not only failing to pay its way, but, which is more important, it is failing the company would follow this policy with the intercolonial. But the government hesitates, and if it does finally take the only course possible in business prudence, its action will be generally distorted as another play in the political same. And meanwhile the road is not only failing to pay its way, but, which is more important, it is failing the course possible in business prudence, its action will be generally distorted as another play in the political same and the course possible in business prudence, its action will be generally distorted as another play in the political same. And meanwhile the road is not only failing to pay its way, but, not only failing to pay its way, but, which is more important, it is failing to do the work which it must be made to do if the territory dependent upon it is ever to be stirred from its present state of stagnation and moved into

### LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVE-MENT

Local interest in the Laymen's Missionary Movement has been considerably stimulated by the campaign among the Anglican churches. The men who have represented the work have possessed rare qualifications. They have the enthusiasm of conviction and the resourcefulness of same experience. Moreover, they have urged their cause with very genuine and convincing eloquence.

There are indications that the move ment has not so far quite justified the hopes entertained by some of its early and enthusiastic exponents. There apparently was a conviction that the Christian world had not been taking the task of world evangelization very seriously to heart. It was freely granted that preachers and women ind children had been bearing their fair share of the work, but it was felt that the laymen had been contented with indifference. That belief seems to have been well founded and no one has attempted to discredit it. But there were a good many people who believed that by the formation of a Laymen's Missionary Movement the indiference of centuries would be easily and instantaneously overcome and the men of the churches would suddenly equipment the French customs authdevelop habits of unstinted generosity in missionary giving.

Just how this change was to be ac-But in various places carefuly devised campaigns were entered upon. Men sisted on the usual search which regood nature, they were worked into whereupon the eminent protectionist the proper form of mind with a special statesman was compelled not only to orand of missionary eloquence, and at | pay the regular duty but a fine of 300 the psychological moment they were francs. Whether or not Mr. Chamberasked to sign a personal pledge for a lain's views on the tariff question have specified amount or perhaps more fre- been changed thereby dispatches do quently to vote that the other men of not say. the community double or treble theilr accustomed afts.

It is to be feared that there were still others who expected miraculous results from the introduction of the principles and methods of the business man. Preachers were good enough for their work, but their work was not raising money. That required experience in modern methods of finance. But the Gospel has never been a very has not forgotten the revealing glance The modern buiness man uses a quan- of the growth of self-governing insti-

I. C. R. employes as further evidence Christians must depend upon an indithere may be some shortcomings on The success of any such movement as the Laymen's Missionary Movement Cape Colony ..... May 1, 1853 will depend not upon the perfection of New Zealand ..... May 27, 1854 train hands are men above the aver the organization, nor the business acumen of its leaders but primarily upon Intercolonial drivers were operating after all the problem is a very old one. South Australia The world has already had quite enough business ability applied to the problems of ecclesiastical administration. If, however, there are in the world men who really believe that the Prov. of Ontario ...... Dec. 27, 1867
Prophet of Nazareth was right in His Nova Scotia ... Jan. 30, 1868 conception of the supreme values of life, if there are men who share His vision, if moreover these men choose to be laymen, then the world may yet witness an astonishing Laymen's Missionary Movement.

## THE G.T.P. LOAN

The proposed loan of \$10,000,000 of quired to pay the operating deficit on public money to the Grand Trunk Pathe Intercolonial for the current year. cific will certainly not be popular, This will doubtless provoke another though the interest rate is equitable outcry against any proposition involv- and the security sound. And probably ing expenditure for Intercolonial im- the government is as little pleased with provement, including inevitably the the proposition as the average taxplan for the acquisition of the branch payer will be. While the return is as lines. There was an operating deficit certain as anything human and finanon the canals last year of about a cial can be, the advance will create a million dollars, but we seldom see this further demand upon the country's advanced as an argument against the credit in a market not overly anxious improvement of the canals, though any just now to invest money in four-persuch improvement would tend to in- cents-and that means an additional tax upon the financial resourcefulness while judicious expenditure for the and acumen of Hon. Mr. Fielding. But development of the Intercolonial and there is the new transcontinental twoits traffic would not only place the thirds done and the absolute necessity road on a paying basis but enable it of more funds for its completion. A to give its territory such an energising Conservative government many years service as these Maritime Provinces ago was confronted with a similar emergency during the construction of The average Ontario and Western the Canadian Pacific. The company's attitude toward the Intercolonial is funds gave out, and even those monesignificantly set forth by the Mail and tary wizards, Donald Smith and George Stephen, could condure no more gold from the skeptically cautious British Ottawa government take over the investor. Then, as now, the governbranch lines which serve the Interco-Icrial is evidently an endeavor to the requisite amount, largely on the fuifi' the promise made to the people personal credit of the men who are now of the East during the general elec-tion. Throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it was publicly announced that the small private roads would be ncorporated into the Intercolonial if wails of the pessimists of a quarter century ago that the government of that day, in thus pledging the counnow an observance of the obligation try's credit when it was greatly weaker. than now, was wise.

The present situation is parallel, exopinion Maritime men must struggle eept that the country runs no risk. against in their effort to fit the Inter- The government takes first mortgage colonial to serve their provinces' neces- bonds on the prairie section of the sities. It is almost impossible to con- Grand Trunk Pacific as security, so vince the average Ontario or Western | that if the company should default, man that the Intercolonial is not be this profitable part of the railway could ing operated at public expense for the be seized under foreclosure and become benefit of the Maritime Provinces and the people's property. As this would sider as a business proposition any party nanted to make it in the first place-it would seem that the opposition in parliament had little ground for

One question the public will quite morphine habit shows signs of spread- sword place themselves in peril from or-) appears from time to time. They Ttere's no word with three G's runers with the main line as a matter of naturally ask in this connection is: ing; and urges upon all governments the sword." If they continued this

has admitted that any progressive in the financial market? The probable answer may be found in the fact that the Grand Trunk is financially in bad odor in Great Britain. The stock of the old road is practically all held there, and owing to the long mismanagement of the company by English directors, those who invested in Grand Trunk shares have lost heavily. Small dividends have been paid at times on dividends have been paid at times on preferred stock, but even in these days of comparative prosperity under the progressive management of Mr. Hays, the common stock has never a look in the common the place in the march of Canadian pro-frees to which its natural resources over England it is inevitable that the and its position at the gateway of the Tomision entitle it.

As this stock is scattered broadcast over England it is inevitable that the investing public should look with sus-picion on this further enterprise of a company which they distrust, not knowing at first hand what a tremendous transportation factor this new road will be when completed. In the circumstances further direct loans could only be secured by the Grand Frunk Pacific people at ruinous interest, hence their application to the Canadian government, which as a partner with the company in the construction of the road and a partner also in the profits of its future operaion, is in business prudence and in the public interest bound to do everything reasonable and practicable to assist the early completion of this

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE

TARIFF Even to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain rotective tariff is more pleasant in he abstract than when applied t specific instances, particularly when those instances involve the taxation of his personal effects. The great protagonist of tariff reform was travelling nto France a few days ago, taking with him a considerable quantity of baggage, to facilitate the entry of British Foreign Office. In addition to this official assurance that there was nothing dutiable in the travelling orities were given the word of Mr. Chamberlain's valet that there was "nothing to declare." Skeptical from omplished no man definitely explained. long experience, however, these inquisitive and suspicious officials inwere gathered together in large com- vealed a most embarrassing and expanies, they were fed and feasted into pensive quantity of dutiable cigars,

# THE GROWTH OF SELF GOVERN-

The proposed erection of a tower at Halifax commemorating the establishment in Nova Scotia in 1758 of the first elective legislature ever assembled in the British Empire, outside of England, has inspired a statistically ingood business proposition. The world clined contemporary to compile the following record of the establishment of the Prophet of Nazareth when He of responsible government in the varispent an hour watching the people ous provinces of the Empire-a record casting their gifts into the treasury. which forms an interesting synopsis institution bearing the name and pro-fessing to do the work of the Master

Now Scotta

Prince Edward Islands & July 7, 1773

New Brunswick ... Jan 3, 1786 Nov. 2, 1844 New South Wales .. .. ....... 1855 

1856 Queensland ..... 1859 Upper and Lower Canada. June 8, 1866 Province of Quebec .... Sept. 24, 1867 Dominion of Canada .... Nov. 6, 1867 New Brunswick .. Feb 13, 1868

Manitoba .. .. Mar. 15, 1871 British Columbia . Feb.16, 1872 P. E. Island .. .. Mar. 5, 1874 West Australia .. .. .. .. .. .. 1890 Prov. of Alberta .. .. .. May 15, 1906 " Saskatchewan .. Mar. 29, 1906 Orange River .. .. .. July 1, 1907

Transvaal .... July 1, 1907 the truth, which is God, who fulfils The list makes no mention of the West Indies, where representative government was introduced at an early date. The system of government of Jamaica was changed in 1866 and replaced by a legislative council appointed by the Crown. The example of Jamaica, in the abrogation of the original system, has been followed in the other colonies of the West Indies. It is worthy of remembrance that these several steps in colonial autonomy were each made the ground for sad predictions of inevitable colonial independence and separation from the Mother Country. But the Empire still stands, and stands the more solidly for the substitution of the fraternal hand-clasp for the maternal apron-

# string.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE The Opium Conference at Shanghal at which Canada was represented by that the government of that country there were nothing more than this is foremost in urging the narrow re purely human conception—and for most striction of the use of the drug is a men there is more—this in itself should very significant thing, for it shows a be enough to bind all who accept it development of China's position among into sincere and friendly co-operation the nations which would not have been toward the end they equally desire, thought possible a few years ago. We append a summary of the resolutions: The first recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the Chinese government's efforts to suppress the opium traffic, and the real, though unequal, progress already made.

In the second the commission finds that unrestricted morphine traffic ocn-

tribution of morphine and other noxious derivatives of optium.

The third resolution recommends a scientific investigation of so-called opium remedies.

as each government has strict laws official power to the detriment of the for the prevention of smuggling of opium, all countries should adopt rea-

government to take steps for the which epposed and has done its best gradual suppression of opium smoking to hamper the road's construction-Mr. in their own territories respectively. The sixth urges the different govrnments to further examine into their Mr. Borden had in him the stuff of systems for the regulation of the traf- statesmanship, the public spirit and fic in the light of experience of other sense of responsibility which should go countries.

seventh resolution, all governments using his power as the head of a Canossessing concessions or settlements in China, who have not yet closed the tical revenges. The essence of public opium dens, to take such steps to that control of public utilities is the main-In the eighth it recommends that

tion of effective and prompt measures to prohibit opium traffic in these oncessions and settlements. Finally, it recommends that each try's greatest transportation entergovernment apply its pharmacy laws prises. The prospect will bear thinkto its subjects in the consular dis- ing over. tricts, concessions and settlements in

## RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSTY

China

Forgetful for the time that "the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life," Canadian theologians are exhausting their intellects and vocabularies in profuse and somewhat acrid controversy over technical differences in Scriptural interpretations—differences which he had a special pass from the which at bottom are more a matter of expression than of actual belief. The present centre of discussion seems to be the first few chapters of the Bibliical Book of Genesis, dealing with the creation of the world. Some prefer to regard this narrative as allegorical in its nature, thus endeavoring to reconcile it with modern scientific theories. Others cling to it as literal history, discarding all apparently contradictory science. And between the leaders of the two schools there is bitter war, each maintaining, and undoubtedly believing, that the views of the other are destructive of the Christian religion. And meanwhile here is our world, with its myriad people taking their momentary taste of being. Whether created in six days or evolved from nebulous mystery in the course of incalculable millions of days, here is the world and here are we, with our petty span of three-score years and ten to an ineffectual attempt to cut her own live in it and to make the best of it and of ourselves. There is the essential fact and the essential duty-the right object of all religious effort and thought. What have Adam and Eve and the Garden to do with this? Those who disagree over the Biblical account of man's origin and fall agree heartily that man as he is needs uplift; and in the main they agree on the means of uplift-the gospel of neighborly love and kindliness preached by Him of Nazareth. And surely

ing the minor differences of method Though theologians and vidual conviction of the supreme value Upper and Lower Canada June 14,1841 are each seekers after truth in their own way, they have always been dis-May 14, 1850 putants. And while the saints and Aug. 29, 1852 sages of each generation have been irreconcilable, their successors have generally come to agreement or compromise in their masters' differences, the while developing new disputes of their own. The religious authorities of Galileo's day declared his teaching of the earth's revolution on its axis and around the sun to be "absurd in philosophy and formally heretical because expressly contrary to Holy Scriptures." Interpreting the Bible literally they conceived this idea destructive of Biblical authority and hence of Christianity. But the church today stands with Galileo, and is Christianity any the weaker therefore? Now the quarrel fixes on another point of scientific and theological difference, similarly held essential. And the next generation will see concord or improvement on this point also. And so it will be until the minds of men attain the capacity of knowing

in this great agreement there is

ground for union broad enough to per-

mit the preaching and practice of

that gospel, in goodfellowship ignor-

Himself in many ways. Meanwhile here is man's world and man's work. As to religious creeds, some men are so constituted that they can accept them ready-made and live well and die happily thereby. Others-God pity then:-are cursed with doubts and questionings which they must fight out for themselves, or be dishonored. If they are earnest and honest-that the main thing. It is not written that Christ thought the less of Thomas for his doubts. But all thoughtful and sincere men, whether their faith comes to to learn all about the catakissin', and a gentlemaan with whom she had kept hem naturally or through great tribulation, can at least unite upon this: That the world and humanity are growing better-slowly perhaps. ensibly; that there is something in man which makes for righteousness, something which is of man alone, and hence distinct from the animal and material: that these facts are alone reasonable ground for faith in a Power outside of ourselves which makes for Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King M. P., has righteousness and has guided and is concluded its session and has placed guiding this world toward some culits conclusions before the public in the minating divine event; that this faith form of nine resolutions. If these re- brings with it inevitably the further solutions are acted upon in good faith faith that it must somehow, someby all the governments, which were where be well with men who endeavor represented at the Conference, a very to live and work in harmony with this great deal will be accomplished to- Power and this Design; and that for wards the suppression of the use of such living and working there has been this destroying drug. The fact that set up for men no code so simple and this conference has met in China and so true as the Christian Gospel. If

> MR. BORDEN AND THE G.T.P. In a recent speech Mr. R. L. Borden accused the Grand Trunk Pacific railway of working against the Conservatives and warned the directors of

though their reads thereto may be

different.

removed from statesmanship or public spirit. If Mr. Borden's threat means anything, it means that, under his direction, the Conservative party who The fourth resolution sets forth that its turn comes to govern will use its Borden, as the Conservative leader, might naturally feel offended. But if with the Premiership of this country The commission urges, in the he would not for a moment think of adian government to work out politenance of fair and just treatment to Government Troops in Hot all; the prevention of discrimination such governments enter into negotia-tions with China to ensure the adopsome day to be Premier of Canada, openly threatening to use the power that office will give him to discriminate injuriously against one of the coun-

# KILLS INFAN

BANGOR, Me., March 16 .- When Claude H. Hutchinson of 23 Spring street returned to his home at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon he found his four-months-old daughter Sadie Bell, dead on a couch in the sitting room. with her throat cut and a bloody razor lying on the floor. Neighbors and the police were sum-

moned and a search of the house was made for Mrs. Hutchinson, who was finally found in the cellar, unconscious from the effects of a dose of bi-chloride of mercury. The woman had evi-dently taken an overdose of the polison, for she was sezed with a violent fit of vomiting and soon afterwards completely recovered consciousness and told her story.

Mrs. Hutchinson said to the police: "Don't arrest Claude. I did it. I killed baby and tried to kill myself." She had, besides taking the polson, made throat. She is now under police guard in her home and will probably be sufficiently recovered by Wednesday to | concerned. He ordered the rapid conallow of her arrest and arraignment in | centration of troops in the vicinity of the municipal court.

Mrs. Hutchinson left a note, written at 4.30 o'clock, in which she stated that to the troops to take no prisoners if she had decded to end her life and the they encountered resistance and not to baby's, because of her husband's at- cease the pursuit until all had been tentions to another weman. This woman's name the police will not give

# YARMOUTH, N.S., MAN

BOSTON, Mar. 16.-The loss of Wm. F. Muise of Yarmouth, N. S., of the be Liberals of the Miguelista faction, schooner Conquerer at sea on the Georges, was reported today when the fishing schooner Vanessa arrived at T

The Vanessa brought in William H. retary, said this evening this doubtless Muise, who was in the same dory was the cause of the disturbance, to with the unfortunate fisherman and who was rescued when the dory overturned. Then men were unrelated

## FIVE MEN KILLED

QUEBEC, Mar. 16.-Five men met death and a sixth had a narrow escape for his life in an accident which took place in a construction camp about twenty miles nor th of Latuque. From meagre details at present to hand, it seems the six men were at work in a cut on the Transcontinental when a cave-in occurred, burying the unfortunate men. One man was extricated alive, but the rescue of the other five was not accomplished before life in

SHE HAD OFTEN STUDIED IT.

Little Marie had returned from he first visit to Sunday school. "And what lesson are you to study for next Sunday?" her mother asked. "Nuffin' much." said the four-yearold rather scornfully. "Her just said me knowed that already." -Lippincott's.

#### CONVINCED Woman's Interesting Experience

convinced in regard to a matter of vital importance. She says: "Before I used Grape-Nuts I was al- the rumors to the press. nost a physical wreck. I suffered untold agonies from indigestion, could evening on business connected with not sleep at night, was on the verge the settling of her mother's estate and of nervous prostration.

Nuts, and the one pkg. convinced me wife of any ex-policeman in Monston it was just what I needed. I gradually or of any physician in Halifax is grew better as I continued to eat the anxious concerning the present where food and my ills vanished, "I can now sleep soundly every sured that he was not a participant night, going to sleep as soon as I re- in the recent wedding in St. Stephen. tire. I never have dyspepsia any

of Grape-Nuts as a brain food for school children-makes them rosy and active. It is just the kind of food one needs for that tired feeling, and produces a

reserve force and energy which lasts." There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek- Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

stitutes a grave danger, and that the that company that "they who take the Ever read the above istler? A new are genuine, true, and full of human

# CUBANS UP IN ARMS AGAINST THE NEW GOVT

Widespread Conspiracy Unearthed GUARDS MUTINY

Pursuit-Two Arrests

HAVANA, March 6.-The first armed

uprising against the new Cuban repub

lic occurred last night within a litt

more than six weeks after the inauguration of General Gomez, How seri ous the movement is it is impossible to determine at present, all that is known being that a sergeant of the rural guard stationed at the town of Vueltas, in Santa Clara province, with & party of seven men, some other other members of the rural guard, and a number of peasants took to the woods and that the troops are in active pursuit. While the movement appar ently is unimportant numerically, all indications point to the fact that it is part of a widespread conspiracy, the nature of which is indicated by a dis patch received here this afternoon which stated that a special train carrying a detachment of the rural guard under command of Major General Monteagudo was proceeding as quickly as possible for Vueltas. News of the rising reached the palace this afternoon, when, according to the first account, it appeared that a sergeant and seven of the rural guards had mutinied and deserted from a post near Vueltas. Later an official statement was given out to the effect that Sergeant Contes and seven men had started an insurrectionary movement, the motive for which, it was officially declared, was the refusal of the government to give Cortes a commission

as captain in the regular army. President Gomez declared his intention of instantly suppressing the uprising and making an example of all Vueltas for the purpose of surrounding the fugitives. Orders were issued killed or captured.

Later it was learned that a conspiracy had been unearthed in which the rural guard was implicated. At Placetas, a former captain of the rural guard, Lavastida by name, and at Vueltas, Corporal Richardo and two civilians were arrested on the charge IS LOST OVERBOARD of complicity in the insurrectionary movement. The district where the trouble has occurred is strongly Liberal, Santa Clara being the home province of President Gomez, of which he formerly was governor. All the participants in the rising are reported to among whom it is known there has recently been widespread dissatisfaction over the distribution of offices. Senor Castellanos, the president's secwhich the government attached little importance, being satisfied that the movement was weak and sporadic and that the prompt capture of the fugitives could be regarded as certain.

# SURE HE WASN" **WEDDED BEFORE**

ST. STEPHEN, March 16 .-- A some what sensational dispatch from Moncton that appeared in the St. John papers today concerning a hello girl, an ex-policeman of Moncton and a Dr. Jones of Halifax makes about as hig a comedy of errors as could well be embodied in one story. The young lady referred to came to St. Stephen. her native town, and was married in Milktown, two miles from her home, to company for five years, and who spent ten days here among her relatives before the wedding. Going from here the bride and groom spent some days with relatives of the bride in Portland before proceeding to Boston, where the groom had secured profitable employment. There somebody got busy with disquieting rumors that caused an A Md. woman tells how she was over-anxious relative of the bride to make inquiries in Moneton, where somebody with poor discretion gave The young bride returned here last

was much surprised to find the town "I finally purchased a pkg. of Grape- in an uproar over her affairs. If the abouts of her spouse she can rest as-The bride in question will remain "Too much cannot be said in favor join her husband in Boston. She has here about ten days and will then rereason to know from long acquaintance that no other woman has claims upon him. The whole error has apparently come about through a party not too well acquainted, confusing the groom with another person.

## FORCE OF HABIT.

Captain of Signalers-G-G-G, what ning. Corporal-Beg pardon, sir, but Signaler Higgins he stutters!-London

# GOVERNMEN DEVOTE W

Supplementary Estim Tabled in the Commo Yesterday

They Total \$3,521.93 Over \$100,000 for H bors and Rivers

\$500,000 Asked to This Year's Deficit on the I.C.R.

OTTAWA, March 15 .- The mentary estimates for the fiscal year, totalling \$3,521,935, tabled in the commons today. cover items unprovided for in t mates passed last sesion and are one and one-half million smaller similar estimates brought down close of the last fiscal year. total amount \$2,997,183 is chargat consolidated fund account and 876 to capital account.

The salary increases granted the new Civil Service Act are res sible for a considerable portion o ditional amount required to mee penses of current year. The new of expenditure provided for in estimates include \$25,000 to cover tional cost of debates of parlia consequent upon unusual length last session; \$170,000 for pay and lowances in militia departmen \$105,000 for annual drill lat year; 000 extra for additions and altera to parliament buildings,\$100,740 for bors and rivers in Quebec; \$27,19 Nova Scotia \$16295 in New Bruns and \$309,074 in Ontario, \$465,000 dredging, \$215,000 for the !const tion of an ice breaking steamer in Northumberland Strait and \$40,00 pay expenses of seed grain distribu

West last spring. To pay expenses of W. T. Kenzie King, M. P., as represents of Canada at the joint opium con ence at Shanghai, China, the sun \$5,500 is asked. To meet the exp of Judge Cassels' investigation Marine and Fisheries Departm is required, and the sun \$500,000 additional is asked to meet year's deficit on the Intercolonial

The total actual expenditure for current year will, of course, not known even approximately until Fielding makes his budget speech. expenditure will, however, be less last session, since owing to the ness of the season when the pu works estimates were put thro many of the works contemplated to be deferred and estimates this contain a large portion of re-vote

# PLANS APPARATUS TO DISPERSE FO

French Engineer Uses Her ian Waves of 40,000 Voltage Power

PARIS, Mar. 15 .- M. Dibos, a Fre engineer, is conducting a series of periments on the English chan which have given rise to the hope t New York harbor may ultimately kept free of fog. Attracted by English experiments for dissipat M. Dibos conceived the idea of a co bination of Hertzian waves. Beneath a powerful plant, whi

emits waves of 40,000 volts, he place four huge blowpipes directed to four points of the compass. Simultaneously with the discharge the Hertzian waves the blowpipes,e giving a temperature of 2000 degr centigrade, were lighted. In from dinutes a thick fog was disperover a zone of 200 yards.

# MILLIONAIRE IS HELD FOR ATTACKING WOMA

Old Jeweler and Churchma Arrested on Typewriter's Complaint

PITTSBURG, Mar. 15 .- John Roberts, millionaire jeweller, chur ervative business men in the has been held for court, accused attacking Rose Earl Doyle, a st ingly handsome young woman, had formerly been employed by I