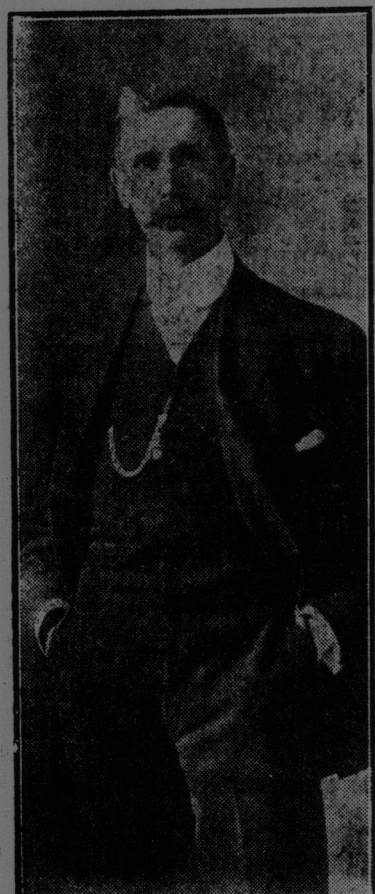


THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909

# F. L. POTTS STATES PLATFORM; ECONOMY AND LOWER TAXES



F. L. POTTS  
Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

F. L. Potts, candidate for Alderman-at-Large, addressing the citizens on the issues of the civic campaign said, in brief:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The time is at hand when you will be once more called upon to cast your ballot for the election of seventeen Aldermen to carry on the affairs of your city for the coming year. Let not the side issue, which unfortunately will be brought into this contest, get the better of your good sound judgment. Remember your first duty is to your home and country. Let those who have been successful through the efforts of their fathers before them (who left to

them a tax of \$1.50 per \$100.00) join hands with those who find the burden of taxation too high.

In safeguarding our city this year, with a vote for the candidates who will pick up the harbor is sold, the money received will be used to pay the outstanding bonds against the city, which means \$1,000,000.00 of mortgages removed from our real estate and a saving of \$150,000.00 of interest to the taxpayers.

I might say more, but as the hour is late would ask you on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, to vote for F. L. Potts for Alderman-at-Large, who will do his utmost to serve the citizens in the best interests of all classes.

# CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY; CHRISTIANS MURDERED

Appalling Tale of Bloodshed  
From Southern Europe

Report Confirmed of Murder of Armenians  
at Adana—Town Reported to  
be in Flames.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—A massacre of Armenians has taken place at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, and according to the latest telegrams from Mesina, still continues. Soldiers, police to control the situation, are joining in the pillage of the town. The fatalities are said to be numerous. The town of Adana has been burned and many Christians killed in the streets, the Moslems having practically wrecked the town. No definite information is obtainable as to the number of persons who lost their lives in the fighting, though one report says sixty Armenians were massacred. Two American missionaries are said to be among the dead, but no names are given and the report as to these is unconfirmed. The British consul, Major Daugherty-Wylie, is said to have been injured during the trouble. It is known that the regular district meeting of the American missionaries was due to be in session at Adana and that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chambers, the Misses Elizabeth and Mary Wallis and Miss Dole, missionaries, were to have been present. Here today by the British schooner Minnie T., from Halifax for New York as having been sighted on the 13th inst. 45 miles west of Seal Island, N. S. The schooner's bow was immersed and the stern projected several feet out of the water.

Police Head Resigns  
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Owing to the hostility of the police commissaries the minister of police has resigned. The sultan has given \$10,000 for distribution among the Hodjas in recognition for their part in restoring the religious and civil law of the Moslems.

# JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

Art of Landscape in Miniature—Method of Production.

Staged near the door of "No. 7 House" at Kew Gardens are three moderate sized flower pots, the contents of which can hardly fail to attract the notice of a curious visitor. The pots contain three specimens of close upon a century's growth, which are yet hardly more than two feet high. Each tree is a perfect model of some veteran of the woods, with gnarled and twisted roots protruding from the surface of the soil, their stems and branches bearing every sign of age; three forest trees in miniature, as grown so largely by the Japanese.

At first sight this cult of the "dwarf tree," which is carried to such perfection by the natives of Japan that it forms with their upper classes part of a liberal education, may seem a childish and even wanton sport—thus to crib, cabin and confine the natural energy of noble trees. But it must be remembered that in Japanese horticulture the art of landscape gardening in miniature plays an important part; a town or village with its surrounding country, will be formed within a plot of ground a few yards square. A river with its bridges, a lake with tiny ships upon its breast, roads, gardens, fields, form part of the design. This borne in mind it will at once be clear that if the tiny model is to exhibit that perfect accuracy which its creators love, the miniature scale is necessary for its completion; and hence the cult of the dwarf tree.

Among deciduous trees thus treated are the oak, pomegranate, plum, cherry, and others; but conifers, such as the Thuja, are more commonly used, and this for the obvious reason that their leaves exhibit less disproportion to the general design than would, for instance, those of an oak or plum tree two feet high. Dwarf growth is in existence, while a maple has attained the age of 250 years.

To many people the method of producing these curiosities of art, which is still a mystery, an intelligent gardener, well acquainted with the little trees by sight, recently acknowledged entire ignorance of how they were grown, and, indeed, "expected the Japs kept that to themselves." But the course to be pursued is perfectly simple; the whole system of culture may be summed up as being the exact reverse of Nature's method. Instead of the selection of the "fittest," the selection of the "unfittest." The best, although the slowest, method is to raise the tree from seed. A single seed is chosen and planted. As soon as the leading shoot has attained some height it is cut short. The little tree, recovering from this rude and unexpected shock, puts out two or three shoots. One of these is watched until one of the two exhibits a markedly greater strength and vitality than the other when it is removed, and the weaker

reserved to form the tree's main stem. The same system of check and discouragement is maintained all through the future growth. Water is given grudgingly, and only in sufficient quantities to keep the tree alive, it is kept in a too small for the full development of its roots, and these, moreover, are severely pruned, the top being wholly or in part removed. The shoots, meanwhile, are trained and bent to mimic in their growth the branches of an aged tree, sometimes being tied in knots. The stem is occasionally twisted around a block of coral or of madrepore, in some cases the growth of the roots and "collar" of the tree is made a special feature, and the roots are encouraged all the roots appear in disproportionate size above the surface of the soil in which the tree is grown. The trunk of the branches over frames resembling in their shape the figure of a man or animal is more popular in China than in Japan.

Of other methods, grafting is much employed, particularly with the maple, of which several varieties are sometimes grown upon a single stem, thus producing a bizarre display of foliage. Or the intending possessor of a forest tree in miniature searches among the mountains till he finds, in some difficult and exposed position, a tree which has fallen from a passing bird or drifted with the wind, a shoot of the tree required, struggling precariously against adversity. This he appropriates, continues by art the hard and discouraging nature of its former surroundings, and so thus saved several years of growth; but the result is seldom quite as satisfactory as when the tree is grown from seed.

The cypresses above alluded to are the only specimens of dwarf trees possessed at Kew. But His Majesty the King owns a large and varied collection at Sandringham, and many leading nurserymen now stock a variety of these "pet" persons who, in exchange for a guinea or two, become the owners of an oak or pine, the age of their own grandfather, or grower, put it under glass, partly from a desire to have it where it may be examined and exhibited at ease, partly from the notion that it must be "taken care of." Nevertheless, the proper place for the tree is in the open air, and it is somewhat protected from too sharp a frost, it should be no less carefully protected from too much sun and summer sun. It should, of course, be kept in its pot, and the Japanese method of culture, or rather of repression, is continued. The terrace is usually the best place for it in the garden of the average English country house; but if some corner be laid out in Japanese fashion, as a landscape, in miniature, dwarf trees will there assume their proper position and character, the Lilliputian scene—London Globe.

# SPENDING \$50,000 ON WINDSOR CASTLE

King Edward is Having Many Improvements  
Made—Better Fire Protection.

LONDON, April 15.—Improvements and alterations now being carried out at Windsor Castle are expected to cost during the year some \$10,000. The King takes a great interest in the castle, and since his accession has had many changes made. The castle has been put in electric light installed, furniture, pictures and art treasures of all kinds have been rearranged and can now be properly seen.

The castle has been searched and articles of value have been found. A new water main is now being constructed, and the gardens at Frogmore are being completely overhauled and laid out in a new plan. A large sum of money is usually spent in a year on the castle, but it costs several thousands every year to restore the exterior and keep it in repair. The most expensive of the Royal residences to maintain is Hampton Court Palace, which costs some \$14,000 a year to keep in repair.

# THE FOOL BIBLE.

In the famous library of Wolfenbutel, in Hesse, is an old German Bible, which is greatly treasured; but until recently it was not known why it is so valued.

The mystery has now been solved by the discovery of papers relating to it. It appears in that passage in Genesis where God tells Eve that Adam shall be her master, and shall rule over her, in place of the word "Herr," which means "master," there appears the word "Narr," which means "fool."

The documents say that the error was caused by a quarrel between the printer and his wife in the year 1580. The wife was vindictive, and in the silent watches of the night she entered the room where her husband was setting type, and maliciously changed Herr into Narr.

After the book had been printed the mistake was seen, and the printer arrested, but his apprentice testified that he saw the wife steal into the composing room and alter the word.

Afterwards the woman was imprisoned for blasphemy. Orders were given that all the copies of the edition should be destroyed. This was done, with the exception of the one copy now in the Wolfenbutel library.

# NEW WAY OF CATCHING THE ENGLISH SUCKER

Spurious Letters of Introduction Guaranteed  
ing Good Paying Positions Sold  
at a Good Price.

LONDON, April 17.—One of the latest forms of confidence trick that is being practiced in this country, consists in offering personal introductions to colonial governors and other high officials to civil service clerks, who are induced to believe that through these they can easily obtain position worth three or four times the salary they at present earn.

Of course, in return for the offer of introduction, the gentleman, who has parted with it, expects, and indeed, demands a "little present" of five or ten pounds. If the victim ever does get a reply to his application for a berth, it is merely to be told that his request cannot be considered, as the person who has given him a letter of introduction is not known, in any case, there are no vacancies.

# Mother Cured Her Child Away.

Had Given up All Hope of Living  
Heart Trouble was Cured by  
Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. Andrew Savory, Gratton, N.B. writes:—"In the year 1903 I was sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world could believe how ill I felt. I had given up all hope of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law."

"One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I feel a little better, but you are not doing any good.' I was able to say, 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since.'"

"I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now."

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

# IF IT'S A GENDRON It's All Right



Right from hub to handle and right from top to tire. We know because we make every part of it in our own factory. We use only the highest priced materials for all the parts of the carriage—finest Prime German Reed in the bodies, the best satin for the parols, the special electric welding for the wheels so they can't break, and the same care, in making as in material, all the way through.

Insist on your dealer showing you a Gendron. If he is unable to supply you, write us.

The Gendron Mfg. Co., Limited  
Toronto, Canada

# "NO SALOONS" THEIR SLOGAN

Big Mass Temperance Meeting  
Two ADDRESSES  
L. P. D. Tilley and M. Agar  
Speak Vigorously  
on Subject

Despite numerous other meetings a large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the Temple of Honor Hall on Main street last evening and heard two ably delivered addresses in favor of a no saloon system in Lorne, Lansdowne, Dukes and Victoria wards.

The speakers, L. P. D. Tilley and M. Agar, dwelt most interestingly on the various matters connected with the campaign.

W. J. Forbes of the North End occupied the chair and made a few remarks.

L. P. D. Tilley was the first speaker, and his remarks created a deep impression. Talking up the recently amended amendments to the license law which would allow saloons in the various sections and declared that would prove of valuable assistance to the cause of temperance. Many promises were now enjoyed by the temperance advocates which heretofore they were unable to reach.

Continuing Mr. Tilley referred to the injurious traffic of liquor. The bar was a place where dangers were many. Drink had caused the downfall of many a great man and efforts should be made to eliminate its evils.

Mr. Agar in his remarks took the ground that every citizen had a right to discuss public questions from the standpoint of his own conscience. It was proper for each side in the present instance to line up and allow the best argument to prevail.

The drink habit was one that deserves great attention. Through the evil had been somewhat checked, the people of the great Anglo-Saxon race were still suffering from liquor. In order to have the people reach the temperance and success they are destined to drink should be wholly eliminated.

# CLIMATIC CHANGES.

There is plenty of evidence of the very best sort which goes to prove that not only Europe and North America, but the lands situated within the Arctic circle have been enjoying a tropical climate. The numerous fossil remains found in those regions are of the same animals and plants which, according to the present state of our knowledge, must have lived under conditions now found only in the equatorial belt. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the polar cold is gradually giving place to the temperate and tropical zone and that eventually the land will be all ice fields.

# THEY WORKED SLICK TRICKS

Immigrants the Victims  
Two Choice Ways of Separating Victim From His Money  
TORONTO THE SCENE

TORONTO, Ont., April 15.—"Redney" Jordan, a laborer of William street, was arrested at the Union station this morning. Complaints received by Toronto police reveal two of the slickest tricks played on immigrants and other innocents. Two men would strike up an acquaintance with any likely looking immigrant who seemed to have money.

"Where are you going to?" they would ask.

Upon being told his western destination they would say, "Why, there's where we're going. Let's be friends and travel together." After taking their victim around town, they would propose a game of matching coins for money, at which they always ended up as winners. By the time the victim had lost most of his money one of them would shout, "Run, cops are coming." Whichever way the victim ran they would run in an opposite direction. Two days ago a young Irishman was beaten out of \$44 by this game.

The second game was for one to strike up acquaintance, and while walking around town a confederate would walk past them. When he got a few yards in front he would allow \$50 or \$100 confederate bill to flutter from his pockets. The man behind would pick it up in apparent glee, and motion to the other to keep secrecy. Talking him to one side he would suggest dividing the bill. The victim usually handed over \$25 or \$50 to the finder in exchange for a worthless confederate bill. This game has been played with success on trains between Buffalo and Toronto during the past three weeks, and Toronto police think it is the same two men who have been operating at both games.

# WHIPS FROM A TREE.

In the island of Jamaica there grows a tree with the botanical name of Dapice lagetto, from the branches of which native workmen make peculiarly strong and excellent whips. These whips have the handle and lash all in one piece. The handle consists of a part of the stem retaining the bark and then split into strips, which are woven in a flexible cord six or seven feet long. The proper taper is afforded by detaching more and more of the strips as the end of the lash is approached.

# BOARD UPHOLDS COAL COMPANY

Justified in its Discrimination  
REPORT RECEIVED  
Conciliation Board Condemns Interference of American Organizations

OTTAWA, April 15.—The interference of the American labor organizations in Canadian industrial affairs is most severely censured in a majority report to the labor department today by the board of conciliation and investigation which has just concluded an inquiry into the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its men relative to the refusal of the company to recognize the International Mine Workers' Union.

The report, which is signed by Judge Wallace of Halifax, finds that the company was justified in its refusal to recognize international unionism on the ground that it could not deal with two labor organizations at the same time, namely, the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers' Union.

"Without presuming to dictate," say the commissioners, "to which union the men should belong or as to whether they should belong to any union we think it is in the interests of the operators, the men themselves and the whole community that our labor difficulties, which will always be with us, should be settled among ourselves and not be subject to the control of any outside party."

With a foreign organization controlling the miners' labor difficulties in the United States and having, as it declares, a general strike in Nova Scotia or elsewhere in Canada it was considered likely to benefit the interests of the international union as a whole or to benefit other districts, the board finds that the policy of the Canadian mines would be practically dictated from union headquarters at Indianapolis. The company is declared to be amply justified in refusing to recognize an organization that could exercise such a dangerous and continually menacing power.

# TOMMY'S ANSWER.

A merry company was assembled at the dinner table, and all enjoyed the feast of good things provided by the genial hostess.

One of the guests in a jocular manner asked little Tommy, the son of the hostess, where the turkeys came from.

"Turkeys," he answered, "but I can tell you where this one came from." (pointing to the one on the table.) "Ma got it from a tramp for a half dollar, 'cause the man said he stole it. Didn't he, ma?"



MODISH, smart,—but never freakish, never startling; made by high-skilled workers from furs that experts have selected; dyed by the costliest and best process. These are some of the reasons why hats bearing this label surely satisfy.

YOU CANNOT GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY  
THOUGH YOU CAN PAY MORE

Sold by good hatters everywhere. Warranted fully by the makers.



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Limited, of Toronto  
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ASEPTO  
SOAP POWDER

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Same price—and a larger package of ASEPTO than of other washing compounds. Yet ASEPTO does what others don't. IT STERILIZES everything washed with it—Makes clothes more beautiful—Annihilates all disease germs present in bedding and dishes used in sick-room. Cleans better than soap. Odorless. HARMLESS alike to fabrics and hands.

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