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The Standard.

THE WORLD'S NEWS

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SEPPEPIL ON THE STAND TELLS HOW IN COLD BLOOD HE SHOT PADDY GREEN THE PEDDLAR

Special to The Standard.

Andover, April 22.—Tony Arosha went on the stand when the trial of Sandy Murray and the two Hatches accused of complicity in the murder of Paddy Green was resumed this morning.

Tony's Cross-Examination.

Mr. Carvell began the cross-examination of Tony Arosha, who said: I came from Italy six years ago. I landed in New York. I worked unloading steamers about two months, and then went to Niagara Falls and Rochester, and worked in a candy store in the latter place. I went to Buffalo and unloaded steamers. I stayed forty days, went to New York and stayed a year. Then I returned to Niagara and worked three months. I went to Montreal about one and a half years ago. I heard that John Elino, Italian interpreter from Montreal was coming here. I did not say I wouldn't go up, because he knew too much about me, but James and Andrew Hatch are friends of Elino. I was afraid of him on that account. After leaving Montreal I went to Edmundston and then to Siegas, I met Sandy Murray at Edmundston on the train. I had a few men with me and asked Murray if I could get a job with him as foreman. He gave me a job as laborer. I worked about forty days. He did not find fault with me. I was laid up about a week in that time. I was never in jail in Montreal. I never told Leon that I robbed a man in Montreal. Sandy Murray spoke to me in jail and told me if I would not speak he would buy a cross and have a good funeral for me. I did not say anything to Murray about confessing in the hope of saving my life. I did not ask Murray to get his uncles to send to Montreal for a lawyer. I did not ask Murray to get three or four witnesses to swear I was somewhere else on Dec. 20th. I never told Sandy Murray that old man Hatch had told me that Sandy had the money. I did not tell Murray that I had him arrested because I thought he had the money. I did not say to Murray that we would do anything to save our lives. While an man by the name of Nase Arno was in the same cell with Murray, Leon did not tell me that he stole horses when in Italy. I never said "Damn them, let them go with us." I left camp because they had no bread there. Murray cooked macaroni Saturday night. I sold my gun to Murray Friday night. I owed him for a watch. He did not tell me to leave the money at Peter Croco's store. I did not have a gun when I left camp. I did not have one coming back. I met one man with a sled.

Mr. Lovely and Mr. Gallope were brought forward.

Identified Lovely.

Tony identified Mr. Lovely, but could not remember Mr. Gallope, who had also passed them. He continued: I passed Mr. Lovely about a quarter past four between camps Nos. 1 and 2. About 6 o'clock p. m. Murray said that two jewelry men had passed and had lots of money and watches. I did not hear him say anything more. Frank Neill was there but I could not tell he heard or not. I think Frank Neill went after water. The camp was a small one and narrow. It had two rows of bunks. One stove was near the door and another behind that. Murray told me to get up Sunday morning and come outside. Murray said Leon had agreed to kill the men and wanted me to go. Leon stood inside the door with a rifle in his hand. Andrew Hatch gave me a knife. Murray, Leon and I went out together. When we reached the door the two Hatches came out to the door. James Hatch never told me to kill the men. I think a little boy was in the camp when Murray spoke of the peddlers. Murray went as far as the pump, carrying a gun, and Murray said he would go to if he had a gun. I had a gun in my hands at the time. I told him more than once to go himself, but Murray would not take the gun. We waited behind the log pile about half an hour. We got up about six o'clock. It was daylight when we were at the dump. We had to pass No. 16 in going. It was daylight then. We followed the right of way until we reached the Camp and went behind it. We walked very slowly. We were unwilling to do the deed. I prayed that the peddlers would not come. The peddlers were about twenty paces when we fired. I crossed myself when Leon fired the gun. I know now that I shot Green I did not take any aim. We had it arranged which man each would take. Leon fired a little ahead of me. We had some bread and cheese behind the log pile. I ran about fifty paces and tried to shoot myself.

The court resumed sitting at a quarter past two. There was a large crowd in attendance. The examination was continued. Tony denied having lunch with them when they hid the watches. Mr. Carvell read the evidence of witnesses at the last trial who found the watches. The evidence stated that bread and cheese were found where the watches were hid.

Gave Up Hope.

Tony said: "I had no hope of having my sentence changed. Father

Continued on page 2.

THE LONG SOUGHT HONEST MAN

DIOGENES LAURIER—"AH, HA! AT LAST YOU ARE DISCOVERED, MY DEAR PUGSLEY"

—Reproduced from the Toronto News.

VIGOROUS CONDEMNATION OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S COURSE IN POLITICS OF CANADA; JAMIESON OF DIGBY DEALS WITH SURPLUSES

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 22.—Today had two features. One was a series of left hand compliments paid the Government and its policy by two of its western members. The other was Mr. Cowan's vigorous arraignment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's course in politics.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, in the course of a defence of the Government which was marked by much promulgation of class room economics, was drawn into an expression of contempt for Mr. Aylesworth's Newmarket canal, later was forced to state explicitly that in neither of the two divisions on the subject had he voted with his party. Mr. Ralph Smith made a vigorous attack on the military policy of the Government.

An attack by Mr. Ralph Smith upon Mr. Cowan for having described Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a False Alarm and other disrespectful observations at the expense of Canada's only statesman, elicited a reply from Mr. Cowan which was an effective grouping of three unhappy false starts by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Conmee introduced a bill to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Mr. Aylesworth introduced a bill to amend the Exchequer Court Act by giving the Crown power to appeal from the Exchequer Court to a Provincial court of appeal. The appeal is now limited to the Supreme Court, where costs are higher; the new power is not extended to suppliants.

One Free Trader.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, dealt wholly with trade questions, delivering a strongly free trade argument. He said that he found the people in Eastern Canada seemed to be dazzled by American protectionism. American tariff had been a success in building up trusts and millionaires. What, after all, have the United States done? They keep only 21 people on each square mile; whereas Great Britain maintains 558. The present position of the United States is one of depression and unemployment; last year their net immigration was only six thousand. He referred to the collapse of American and the growth of British shipping.

Attacking Nova Scotia.

Discussing the Canadian tariff Dr. Clark attacked the movement for protection to the woollen industry. There were five thousand persons engaged in making woollens. There was several millions who wore them. He preferred to favor the seven millions. Then, after plentiful apologies to Mr. Fielding, he fell foul of Nova Scotia. He respected it because it was populated by those who derived their origin from the race which kept the Sabbath and everything else they could lay their hands on. But he feared there was some protection there, and so far as their outlook was protectionist it was narrow, sectional, class,. provincial rather than national. He went on to attack the national policy and to discuss the policy of development, which meant considerable expenditures.

"What about the Newmarket canal?" asked the Opposition.

This was an awkward question for Dr. Clark shirked the vote on this subject.

"It or any ditch would be useful to put defences behind if we had an invasion of Germans," was his reply, when he could no longer evade the subject.

He concluded with a violent attack on Mr. Foster, who on a couple of times has badly worsted him in exchanges.

Mr. Jameson.

Mr. Jameson of Digby, followed with a speech in which he dealt especially with the question of surpluses, and the charging of expenditures to capital account. He advocated a reorganization of the national account keeping. The present method of showing a surplus and a heavy debt increase simultaneously should be changed. All expenditures should be charged against the revenue and the result clearly set forth. The actual expenditure during the year should be published and not confused between capital and current accounts. Interest bearing assets and non-interest bearing assets should be classed separately and should be revised at periodic intervals. Furthermore, the national balance sheet should show those liabilities upon which the country bears a secondary or contingent liability, such as the guarantee of bonds. The present public accounts are complicated by numerous cross entries and in practice are unintelligible to the ordinary reader. There was nothing to show the cash "turnover" without a laborious examination of many pages of accounts. To claim a surplus and register a forty-six million addition to the debt, all in the same year, was sheer absurdity.

The taxpayer, he said in conclusion, is entitled to a fair show down at least once a year. The man on the street should be able to understand the financial operations of the government.

Before settling down to his argument, Mr. Jameson protested sharply against Dr. Clark's reference to Nova Scotians.

Mr. Ralph Smith.

Mr. Ralph Smith adverted to a recent visit paid by him to Pittsburg and declared that the condition of English coal miners fifty years ago was preferable to that of coal miners living near that city. Nowhere in England are there conditions comparable to those of Pittsburg, and he added that he found that Pittsburg was a far dearer place to live in than Ottawa, so that the workingman in effect got less. The Canadian manufacturers who were suffering were those whose market was in the United States.

Proceeding Mr. Smith made a vigorous attack on the military policy of the Government. Referring to the need of retrenchment he objected to curtailing expenditures on productive public works, which will increase revenue and went on to say: "You can't make people believe that retrenchment on productive works is necessary and yet spend seven millions on the militia." He inveighed heavily against the policy of military expenditure. He did not know what it was for; where was the possible approaching enemy? The feeling between the United States and Canada never had been better.

In the evening Mr. Smith, after advocating the admission of coal free of duty fell foul of Mr. Cowan, of Vancouver, bringing up a speech which the latter made not long ago in his constituency in which he was reported as having described Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a "White Livered Coward" and a "False Alarm."

A Vigorous Explanation.

Mr. Cowan made a personal explanation in which he made clear his complete impenitence. Dealing first with the expression "False Alarm" he recalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's earlier attitude in October 1899, when he declared his policy to be that **"NOT A MAN, NOT A GUN COULD BE SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA,** and that he would not be "stampeded." There rose a groundswell of public sentiment, and he had to change his attitude.

Then by his treaty with the Japanese he inaugurated his policy of planting in British Columbia and Western Canada colonies of alien orientals who will always remain aliens. Then again public indignation was aroused, and the same Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared at the Canadian Manufacturers' banquet, "I will not be stampeded." I will not act in panic; I will not take a false step upon a false alarm."

Lastly when in March last the greatest statesmen of Britain declared in no alarmist spirit that not only the British supremacy at sea but her very independence as a nation was menaced, again the same Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the same spectacular fashion, declared in reply to these responsible statesmen that they were suffering from a wave of false alarm. Touching the solidarity of the Empire and touching Canada's desire to uphold that solidity, **THE ONLY FALSE ALARM IN THE PUBLIC LIFE OF CANADA WAS THE RIGHT HON. PREMIER.** He went on to discuss the better terms agitation in British Columbia, and in this connection declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's course in refusing to grant an examination of the province's claims before an impartial tribunal had been white livered. Finally, he paid his respects to Mr. Ralph Smith, jeering at his worship of the Premier, and ceremoniously inviting him to contest Vancouver with him.

The Labor Member.

Mr. Verville took the ground that the interests of the laboring classes are in the direction of lower tariff, inasmuch as the manufacturer gets the most of the benefits of protection.

Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Edwards, (Con.) of Frontenac, drew from Dr. Clark an explicit avowal of the fact that he had not voted approval of the Aylesworth ditch, and then brought up to him the fact that he was a supporter of the government which was responsible for that piece of work. He then went on to deal with the trade situation between Canada and the United States, pointing out at some length its unsatisfactory position. Discussing the department of agriculture he compared one official publication which declared that the farming is not more prosperous because farmers don't work and are not intelligent, with another official publication which put forward an interesting series of psychological reasons for the various aspects of the live stock business. Sheep farming, this latter pamphlet averred, is declining because it is **SO EASY THAT THE FARMER REFUSES TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN IT.** Hog raising has made great progress because the **NATURAL OBSTINACY OF THE HOG AWAKES THE FARMERS' INTEREST.** And for the diary, the amount of work connected with it is a positive inducement to the farmer to embark upon it. Thus one pamphlet said that farmers were lazy, and another they can be only induced to go into laborious departments of farming. Instead of publishing absurd stuff like that, the government would do well to try to open fresh markets for the farmer.

GOVERNMENT TAKES PROMPT ACTION TO COMBAT DANGERS OF THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

Fredericton, April 22.—In the legislature last night when the act respecting the prevention of tuberculosis was taken up Hon. Mr. Hazen said the Government had been waited upon by a large and influential delegation asking that aid be given to assist in fighting tuberculosis. Steps were being taken in all civilized countries to fight the great "White Plague" so-called. The bill provided for a Commission, purely honorary, which would consider the best steps to be taken and report to the Government. Then it authorized the Government to expend fifteen hundred dollars in accordance with the report. He spoke of the success attending the sanitarium at Kentville, N. S., which had cost over twenty-five hundred dollars including the cost of land and it was believed that this latter cost would be unnecessary in this province as several sites were offered free. It was not intended, should a sanitarium be established to errect a large building but merely an administration building with cheap cottages for the accommodation of patients.

Educational.

It was felt that this institution would be principally educational in its value. Patients going there would carry with them to their communities the best knowledge of prevention and cure of the disease. He thought by this means we could hope for a great decrease in the death rate.

Dr. McInerney.

Dr. McInerney said, speaking as a medical man it had long been the desire of the members of his profession to have a sanitarium in the province. A very representative committee had some years ago approached the late Government asking for assistance but that Government did not grant one dollar though he had no doubt had it been returned to power its members would now feel the urgent necessity in assisting in the fight against this disease which was as old as the hills and universal as the world itself. The doctors had persevered and had approached the present Government, the result of which was seen in the bill now before the House.

An Expensive Disease.

Last year the disease cost one hundred deaths in St. John and an estimate of over six hundred throughout the province, causing a loss, if we accepted the value of a life at one thousand dollars, of over six hundred thousand dollars to the province. For every death it was estimated that five persons suffered from the disease. By proper treatment, from seventy-five per cent. upwards of incipient cases could be cured and some advanced cases might be checked and even cured. An anti-tuberculosis society had recently been formed in St. John to spread the best information among the people and it was hoped to form a brance of this society in every town and hamlet. He felt a debt of gratitude was due this Government not only from the medical men but also from the people for their action in helping to stamp out the disease.

Mr. Copp said he would tell the Government that they were not asking in this bill for enough money. It should not have been made a Government measure. The Opposition were just as anxious as the Government to try and prevent the ravages of this disease.

Mr. Sormany had hoped there would be no politics on this vital question. He thought the purpose of the bill was a good one when it asked for a commission to consider the whole question. He would not admit that a sanitarium was the best first step. It could only accommodate a very few probably not more than sixty a year while we had over three thousand in the province suffering from the disease. He congratulated the Government on the measure and suggested that there should be a class of hygiene in the Normal School. It did not require medical treatment, but simply hygienic measures. This bill was the surest sign of progress he had yet seen in this house.

Should Instruct Teachers.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said there should be some instruction given in the Normal School upon this subject. He thought that lectures might be given there at least once a month.

A Splendid Move.

The Government was now having prepared by one of the leading physicians of the province, a chapter on tuberculosis for the No. 2 health reader. The bill was agreed to.

MT. ALLISON'S MOST HISTORIC BUILDING MUST GIVE PLACE TO NEW RESIDENTIAL WING

At a meeting held in Sackville this week of the executive of Mount Allison board of regents, preliminary plans were prepared concerning the proposed new stone wing to be added to the Mount Allison Ladies' College. These were formulated with a view to their presentation at the annual meeting of the board, which will be held in June.

In addition to the executive several outside members of the board were present at the request of Dr. B. C. Borden, principal of the Ladies' College. The executive consists of Dr. David Allison, president of the university; Dr. Borden, principal of the Ladies' College; Mr. J. M. Palmer, principal of the Male Academy; Rev. (Dr.) Charles Stewart, ex-dean of the theological faculty; Senator Josiah Wood, and Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague.

The additional members of the board present were Rev. (Dr.) W. H. Heartz, of Amherst as president of the Nova Scotia Conference, Rev. Samuel Howard, of this city, as president of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference; and Rev. (Dr.) D. W. Johnson, of Halifax, editor of the Wesleyan.

The New Wing.

The plans regarding the new wing include one change which will be regarded by Mount Allisonians with mingled feeling. In order to make the erection of the new wing possible it will be necessary to destroy Lingley Hall the building, the memories of which are most strongly interwoven with the history of the institution and with the recollections of its students.

The building is of wood, but is built in an imposing Grecian style of architecture which consorts well with its beautiful situation. Since the foundation of the university the convocation ceremonies have been held in this hall.

Of late years, however, its capacity has been markedly small for the closing time crowd, and as the space it occupies is absolutely necessary for the enlargement of the Ladies' College, its doom is about written.

It has been suggested however, that its materials be saved for erection at another site.

The removal of Lingley and the building of the new wing are only preliminary to a larger plan for the improvement of the ladies' college residence. When the new wing is completed, the old main residence of wood will gradually give place to a fine stone substitute.

In the new four-story wing which it is hoped to have ready for occupation by the first of the new year, accommodation will be provided for fifty students. It will also contain apartments for the principal and his family.

THIS ACTOR SHOULD BE BLACKBALLED

Mr. Arthur McCloskey, whose dramatic company plays "The Bells" here next week, has had rather hard luck at the outset of his managerial career.

Two of the people whom he engaged to come from the States and join the company here, have failed to fulfil their contract, and have put Mr. McCloskey to the necessity of filling their places.

One of them got into Mr. McCloskey to the extent of $110 which amount he had forwarded as passage money to this city and to bind the agreement.

There is no redress at law for the local man, as the actor is on the other side of the border, but he has taken steps which will make it hard for the swindler in a professional way. The welcher's name has been cut off the lists of the Dramatic Mirror, and he will no longer receive notice of any kind in its columns.

Mr. McCloskey's production of next week will include the entire murder scene which properly forms part of the first act of "The Bells," but which has never before been attempted in Canada.

Mr. McCloskey has embarked upon a professional career "for keeps," and will take his company west in the fall. His repertoire already includes one or two other plays than "The Bells."

FARMER KILLS HIMSELF AT CARLISLE

Special to The Standard.

Hartland, April 22—Robert Clendennig, a prosperous farmer of Carlisle, Carleton County, suicided by hanging himself at noon today. No cause is known for the rash act. About 11.30 he went into the house and asked about dinner, and went out. The family found him hanging dead suspended from a beam in the barn in such a manner that his heels just touched floor in barn. Deceased was about seventy years old, and leaves three sons, Andrew, Robert and John.

FIRE AT CHATHAM.

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, April 22.—Fire tonight did considerable damage to the back part of Mersereau's photo studio. Much water came down into Heckbert's tailor shop below

STEAMER WAS CARRYING TOO MUCH WATER

The owners of the steamer Sincennes are jubilant over the discovery of a small error in the arrangement of the vessel's boiler mechanism which has greatly increased her speed and value.

When the Sincennes was brought here from Quebec last year, she was expected to make an excellent river boat, but she did not come up to her advance notices in the way of speed. Her failure proved a puzzle for her owners, as her record had been a good one.

When the vessel was being overhauled this winter, however, the fault was discovered, and the Sincennes now appears an altogether different boat.

The trouble was caused by a small and easily replaced feature of the mechanism. It was found that the water gauge glass was considerably longer than the size of the boiler warranted.

As a consequence, the supply of water taken into the boiler had been hundreds of gallons too much for the proper generation of steam and tons greater than it should have been. The over-supply caused the water to froth when heated, and without proper generation of steam, the speed of the boat was greatly decreased.

By the reduction of the glass to its proper size, the speed of the vessel has been greatly increased, much to the satisfaction of her owners.

Made Good Time.

On her last trip up river, she made the first twelve miles, against a very strong freshet time current, and with other difficulties, in sixty-two minutes. Her story in this regard is considered quite a curiosity among steamboat men.

The Sincennes left yesterday on another trip. She has not yet been able to get to the end of her route, but has only been running as far as Wright's Landing. From that point to Cole's Island, a distance of about thirty miles, the ice is still solid.

The steamer Hampton, Capt. A. Mabee, left Indiantown today on her first trip of the season.

BALL WELL ATTENDED.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., April 22.—An assembly ball given by the young men of Fredericton this evening at the Queen hotel was attended by upwards of 100 young people and proved a most enjoyable affair. Hanlon's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing programme and the chaperons were Mesdames A. R. Wetmore, W. H. Steeves, A. T. McMurray and J. H. Calder.

CITIZENS WILL VOTE ON HARBOR TRANSFER.

Fredericton, April 22.—The Municipalities Committee met this morning and considered bills relating to the civic elections in St. John, and to the assessment of rates and taxes in St. John, both of which were recommended with amendments The bill to authorize the city of St. John to transfer its harbor property to a commission was was considered and amended by providing that such transfer should be submitted to vote of the ratepayers.

Mr. Hatheway stated that he purposed withdrawing the bill introduced by him relating to exemptions of taxes on incomes as provisions of the bill had been incorporated in the assessment act.

SCARLET FEVER BREAKS OUT IN CHATHAM

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, April 22—The epidemic of Scarlet Fever has broken out afresh. In the last day or two eight new cases of fever has appeared, and four cases of Scarlet Rash. Two deaths have occurred in one house. There is considerable alarm felt here over the matter.

Mrs. C. A. Langille and Mrs. Gilmour, of Chipman were in the city yesterday. They left for Montreal last evening.

MR. CORBET GETS CONTRACT FOR NEW WING

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 22—Hon. John Morrissy announced this evening that the contract for building the new brick wing of the provincial hospital had been awarded to R. A. Corbett, builder of St. John. There was a number of tenders of which Mr. Corbett's tender was the lowest.

About $10,000.

The conract price is in the vicinity of $10,000 and the contract calls for the work to be completed in three months. The work will be done on plans prepared by Architect Harry H. Mott, of St. John.

HIGHWAY ACT DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 22—The House went into committee and discussed the Highway Act until long after midnight. A lengthy discussion took place over the highway board and the apportionment of the government grant, members of the Opposition contending that the grant should be handed over as a whole to the county council. Members supporting the government, claimed that a large portion of the money for roads came directly from the provincial treasury. The government was in a large measure responsible for its proper expenditure.

It was also argued that as the County Councillors elected by the people comprise the Highway Board in each Parish, and the duties of the secretary appointed by the Government would be largely clerical it gave the County Councillors full control of the highways.

Premier Hazen and other members of the Government asked that details of the act be considered entirely free from political prejudice.