

JUDGE SCENES
JUNK DEALERS

H. J. Garson Appears to Defend himself in County Court—Hears Some Plain Talk—Rabbi Heard From.

The County Court resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Hon. J. G. Forbes presiding. His Honor was hearing an argument, Mr. H. J. Garson, coal, wood and junk merchant, entered the court room and addressed His Honor on what the latter had said on Wednesday in admonishing Selig during the trial of the west side copper thieves.

His Honor—Well, Mr. Garson, I believe you'll make the last night. What can I do for you?
Mr. Garson—Well, Your Honor, my name is very much advertised in the papers. How came it, yes?
Warning to Junk Dealers.
His Honor—A compatriot of yours, Selig, informed me that you purchased some of that stolen copper, the property of Mr. Elkin. I wish to convey to the Jewish junk dealers of this community that the sooner they wake up and find out where they are the better. You people go to every back door in the city and young children steal anything for the purpose of getting money to go to the Nicksels. If such a state of affairs were to continue to exist, Mr. Garson, the youth of our city would soon develop into criminals. You people can aid us in suppressing this kind of business. I do not say you are directly responsible but you are certainly indirectly responsible in manufacturing young criminals.

Mr. Garson—Say, you say I am a thief. I will not say that. I am a dealer in stolen goods. You never heard of either Mr. Lantaulor or Mr. McGoldrick getting into this sort of trouble. Further, Mr. Garson, if I have injured you, I hope you will take immediate steps to rectify things. I desire to reiterate what I said yesterday, that unless you Hebrew junk dealers assist us in ferreting out the numerous petty robbers, the stolen goods of which are sold to you, by making inquiries before you buy the goods, there will be a law enacted making it a crime of a criminal act. Here you bought six hundred pounds of stolen copper, and—
In the Wholesale Business.

Mr. Garson (excitedly)—Wait, wait. It was only five hundred pounds. Any way, I am in the wholesale business and do not go around back doors.
The Court—Yes, but Mr. Garson, you have scouted around for you. Let me tell you something, Mr. Garson. Yesterday afternoon a prominent schooner captain shook me by the hand and thanked me for what I had said. He told me that he did not intend to retract one word spoken by me yesterday on this important matter. I am backed by the right thinking people of this community.
Mr. Garson—Stop, sir. I am afraid that you are an able dealer and a leader among your people. You can speak in my name.
The Court—Stop, sir. I am afraid that you are an able dealer and a leader among your people. You can speak in my name.

Mr. Garson—Say, I ever drunk and arrested? Did I steal, not much?
As Mr. Garson left the court he observed that he would be heard from.
Rabbi Amud's Letter.
The Standard has received a letter from Rabbi Amud in which he protests very strongly against the language used by Judge Forbes. In the first paragraph of the letter, which is a story of a young preacher who denounced trusts, grafters and liquor dealers in his first sermon before a certain congregation and was told that in the future he should speak against such classes for fear of giving offence, but must attack the Jews. "This story fits apples," says the letter, "to the honorable gentleman in whom is invested the dispensation of justice and equity, the Hon. Judge Forbes of St. John."

After expressing surprise that a judge should use such language as "you Jews, you people of hellish breed," the writer questions the sincerity of Judge Forbes in preaching to people to follow Jesus of Nazareth, "Where is justice? He asks, "Where is common sense? God knows, I don't."
The letter also deals with the accusation of greed, and points out that of the great American millionaires, none are Jews. He concludes, "The Jews filled positions of importance. Henry Ward Beecher had paid glowing tribute to the social virtues of the Jews."
In closing, the Rabbi appeals to the people of St. John for their judgment of the Jews, asking, "Do they fill your police court on Monday? Do they take up room in the jails, penitentiaries and homes?"

MORE LIGHT SHED
ON WHARF SCANDAL

Continued from page 1.
was not sworn evidence, the chairman disallowed it.

At the evening session of the committee some interesting information as to dredging contracts was corkerscrewed out of Mr. Loggie. There were three cases.

First at Bathurst on 14 October, 1908, Mr. Pagley wired to the chief engineer to get Mr. Loggie's dredge to work at Bathurst at a price to be certified fair and reasonable by Mr. Geoffrey Stead, resident engineer. It turned out that Mr. Loggie's dredge had been working as early as 8 October, six days before the earliest authorization. The dredge was paid 41 cents a cubic yard, though a very short time before Mr. Stead had reported that 35 cents would be a fair price. Moreover the material was all cast over. The auditor general held up the payment because of this latter irregularity and Mr. Stead thereupon wrote to the chief engineer explaining that great expense and difficulty had been incurred in moving the dredge from Dalhousie and Caracquet to Bathurst. The documents showed that the dredge had been at Bathurst before the authorization had been received, in fact it had been taken to Bathurst to winter.

FRUIT MEN
ELECT OFFICERS

Mr. A. C. Moore of St. Stephen Succeeds to Presidency of Fruit Growers Association—Yesterday's Proceedings.

Fredericton, N. B., February 24.—The afternoon session of the Fruit Growers Association opened with the election of officers for the coming year. They are as follows:—
President—A. C. Moore of St. Stephen.
Vice-pres.—W. A. Gilmour, Hampton.
Treasurer—H. Ackland, Oromocto.
Secretary—A. F. Turney, Fredericton.

Mr. Saxby Blair was then called upon to address the meeting on the subject of "the care of the orchard" which he did in a very comprehensive and lucid manner.
Mr. W. B. Pawcett of Sackville was down on the programme for a paper on the "Cultivation of Strawberries," but in his absence Mr. H. H. Smith of Illsville handled the subject in the course of which he said that it would probably be admitted that the strawberry was the most popular crop in New Brunswick. Some farmers were producing them by the ton at very remunerative prices. From \$400 to \$500 was easily made by raising this fruit. He had been engaged in the business for some years and found it a money maker.

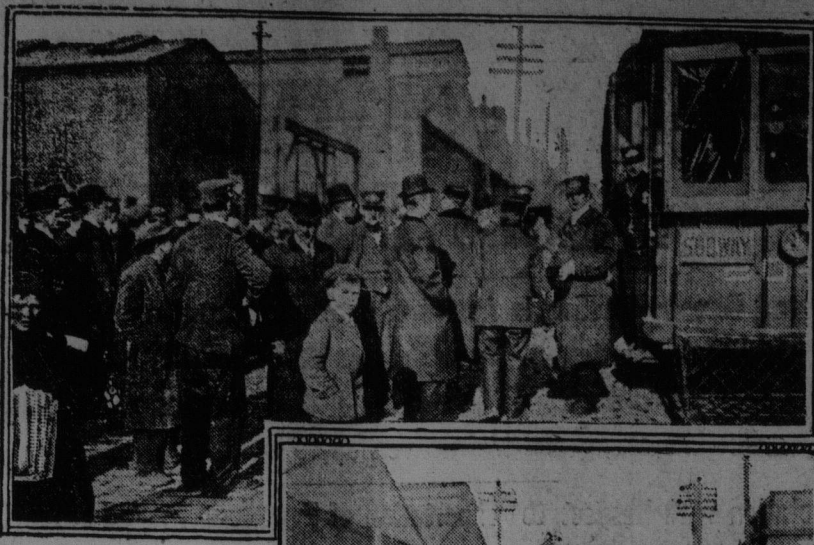
Mr. Smith here detailed in an interesting manner his methods of cultivating and care of the crop. He strongly advised all his brother farmers to set aside a patch of ground for strawberries, which he assured them if properly looked after and tended would be found to return a handsome profit for the trouble and small outlay involved.
The Provincial Horticulturalist.
The president then called on Mr. A. G. Turney, the newly appointed provincial horticulturalist, to address them and in complying Mr. Turney said that owing to the short time he had been in the province he would not be able to do more than outline the endeavor he proposed to follow in the future.

At the present time some \$25,000 was sent out of the province to Ontario for apples. This in the face of the natural advantages which the province possessed for fruit growing, was a condition of affairs that is humiliating. But he saw hopes that by reason of the enthusiasm which seemed to be evidenced by these present, a change in the present condition would soon take place.
It has now become well demonstrated that varieties of apples could profitably be grown in the province, and there was no reason why the cultivation of the varieties could not be considerably increased. Fruit of New Brunswick had no reason to envy the fruit growing capacity of any other province. In this province they had the soil and the climate which that was wanted was man. As soon as the man could be found the result would follow that New Brunswick would rank with the best places in the world for fruit growing localities of the Dominion, that her good qualities entitled her to.

During the afternoon discussion took place on the point suggested by the president's address as to the time and place of the next annual meeting and it was ultimately decided for the next meeting at St. John in November next, the reason given for the change in time and locality being that the month of February when the meeting was usually held, was too late in the season to secure a fair exhibit of these early varieties of apples which could be better obtained in November.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 24.—The monthly meeting of the Dominion Fruit Growers Association was held in Fredericton, N. B., at the Windsor Fair at Amherst and he trusted that the farmers would take up the matter of fruit cultivation with a will.
The following is a list of the awards for the apples exhibited at judged by Mr. Saxby Blair of Macdonald College, Quebec:—
Fameuse—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, R. Shaw; 3, S. E. Hatheway.
McIntosh Red—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, I. W. Stevenson; 3, S. B. Hatheway.
Ben Davis—1, R. Shaw; 2, S. W. Stevenson; 3, S. B. Hatheway.
Scotts Water—1, I. W. Stevenson; 2, J. C. Gilman; 3, S. B. Hatheway.
Northern Spy—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, S. L. Peters; 3, W. Cecil Peters.
Gano—1, S. B. Hatheway; 2, I. W. Stevenson; 3, J. C. Gilman.
Tolman Sweet—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, R. W. Stevenson; 3, Henry Wilmot.
Golden Russet—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, R. Shaw; 3, S. L. Peters.
Bishop's Pippin—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, R. Shaw; 3, J. R. Esty.
Grimes Golden—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, I. W. Stevenson.
Baxter—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, I. W. Stevenson.
Milding—1, J. C. Gilman.
King—1, S. L. Peters.
Northwestern Greening—1, Henry Wilmot.
Canada Baldwin—1, J. C. Gilman.
Wealthy—1, Henry Wilmot.
Wolverine—1, I. W. Stevenson.
Alexander—1, J. C. Gilman.
Princess Louise—1, I. W. Stevenson.
Best Seedling—1, Henry Wilmot.
Collection of 10 varieties—1, J. C. Gilman.
Best packed box—1, J. C. Gilman; 2, W. H. Moore.

POLICE SUCCESSFUL IN
QUIETING TRAM RIOTERS



SCENE INSIDE THE POLICE GUARD HOUSE. AT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BARRS, SHOWING BATTERED CAR, COMPANY'S PRIVATE GUARDS AND NON-STRICKERS WAITING TO GO OUT WHEN MOB IS DISPERSED.

Fewer Arrests Made Yesterday in Philadelphia Than Any Day During Present Difficulty.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—Surface cars were operated on the principal streets of the city tonight until midnight for the first time since the beginning of the present strike against the Philadelphia Trolley Company. Since the strike began last Saturday, all cars were withdrawn from service at dusk, but tonight, guarded by members of the state police, the cars continued to run even through the turbulent mid districts of Kensington and Frankford.

Although the transit company officials reported tonight that 84 cars had been stoned during the day, no disturbance was permitted to attain serious proportion. All outbreaks were quickly quelled by the police and not a riot was the result. During the day, according to the company's figures, 744 cars were in operation and sixty-six of these continued to service at dusk, but tonight, guarded by members of the state police, the cars continued to run even through the turbulent mid districts of Kensington and Frankford.

FORESTRY CONVENTION
PASSES INTO HISTORY

Continued from page 1.
Chairman Edwards, in reply, said that the debt of gratitude was all the other way. The foresters now knew that they had taken a big step toward a fairly long and active life time he had attended many a meeting; but he had never before attended one as successful. He had come at great inconvenience, but he felt well repaid. It was with great pleasure that he had extended his acquaintance among the people of New Brunswick.
In referring to the presence of the delegates from the United States, the chairman remarked that he was convinced that they would return home feeling that Canadians were desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with their neighbors. The progress of the great Republic meant that the people of New Brunswick would be benefited by their presence.

A matter of importance was that the Americans were exhausting their natural resources. Their iron, he understood, would be used up in this century, and their coal in the next century. Moreover, he understood that owing to the denudation of the forests the rivers of the United States were drying up; at any rate in the great masses they were useless for power purposes.

But Canada intended to preserve its forests, and develop its wonderful water powers. As we have 46 per cent of the world's water power, Canada's position in the future promises to outrange the most sanguine expectations. Inside of twenty years Canada will be the manufacturing centre of the North American continent.

A vote of thanks was extended to, and three cheers given for the delegates from the United States, Mr. Williams, and Mr. W. R. Brown replied briefly. The press and the public generally also received a benediction from the delegates.
Then with three cheers for the King the foresters went home, singing The Maple Leaf Forever.

Mr. Snowball interviewed.
Interviewed after the close of the convention Mr. Snowball said the purpose in raising the pulpwood question was not to put the Foresters' Association on record, but merely to show that there was already a strong sentiment in favor of the prohibition of the export of pulpwood.

For his part he was willing to agree that prohibiting the export of pulpwood at the present time would be somewhat premature, and might do as much harm as good. Canadians, unfortunately, did not have sufficient capital at their disposal just now to undertake the establishment of pulp mills in New Brunswick on a scale big enough to satisfactorily handle the production of pulpwood. Moreover, the fact that the present States was going to take action on tariff matters on the 13th of March, had to be considered, and it was inadvisable to take any action that might lead to the development of hostile feeling.

Feeling Strong.
Mr. Snowball declared that the discussion had demonstrated to his satisfaction that the feeling in favor of the prohibition was very strong. It would show the International Paper and Pulp Company that they must start erecting mills in New Brunswick or risk having their supply of raw material cut off. In his opinion that company would be operating big mills, and carrying on the bulk of its business in New Brunswick within two or three years. Mr. Oak thought the Americans would not begin to establish

only one-third as many arrests were made yesterday, when 78 persons were taken into custody. Among those arrested was the son of a constable in the office of the committing magistrate. He is a young man, 20 years old, and confessed that he was a member of a band of youths who manufacture a quantity of explosive caps and then draw lots to see who should place them on the tracks. He drew the fateful straw.

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Let us consider some of the various purposes that forests subserv. In the first place, we need them to supply us with wood, and wood we must have to cook our food, to build and furnish our houses, our railroads, our steamships; to erect our telegraph and telephone lines; to mine our metals and our coal—which takes no small amount of wood; to supply us with paper, charcoal, tar, dynamite, boxes, tools, palls, matches and many innumerable articles.

On going from a forest country to a prairie one realizes the importance, convenience and cheapness of wood to a home. To be sure coal and gas may be used for fuel; and brick, stone cement and iron for building; but wood is still largely used for such purposes in places where it is not imported, and is very high in price. Even in Venice, Italy, I saw in the canals several barges laden with firewood, and I was astonished at the quantity of wood used for other purposes. In Italy the use of wood is reported to be still necessary to import twenty-five million cubic feet annually. Regulate Streams and Save the Soil.

Then, we need forests to give an even flow of water in the streams, to prevent the washing away of soil, and to act as a break to the wind. In many parts of Ontario, especially in Norfolk, Durham, Simcoe and Prince Edward counties, the soil is a light sand. The fine pine forests that once covered these counties have been removed. Scarcely a vestige of it remains; and now the wind unbroken by the trees, sweeps over the plains, lifts the plant-covered grain from the fields, or buries the growing crops in agriculture is next to impossible. These counties should be reforested. In many parts of the Northwest Territories, too, the soil is either a light sand or a loose clay that is carried by the wind as if it were light snow. To prevent this drifting of the soil which is a serious hindrance to agriculture the farmers of the west are now planting shelter belts in many places. The Dominion Government has already sent out from Indian Head eleven million trees free of charge for this purpose.

Forests are needed also for rest, health and recreation and to furnish food and shelter for the game and the fish. The aesthetic value of the forests has for the country one learns to appreciate in travelling over it. The trees, with their variety of form and richness of coloring, clothing the hills and bordering the lakes and streams, lend a peculiar grace and loveliness to the landscape.

We have now given some of the reasons why forests should be preserved. They furnish food, feed springs, prevent floods, hinder erosion, shelter from storms, protect the game and fish and give the country aesthetic features. How then, can the forests best be preserved?

How to Preserve Forests.
To protect the forest from fire is the first law. In our forests, where old rotten logs lie everywhere on the ground, and where the lumbermen leave the tops of trees, and gather the brush into heaps, as if setting the woods ready for burning, the question is difficult. In Europe, where the brush is all utilized and where even the stumps are taken out of the ground for fuel, the problem is comparatively simple.

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INVESTIGATION
IS ADJOURNED

Lumsden Inquiry Off for Week at Least—Stormy Meeting of Committee at Ottawa Yesterday.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 24.—There was a stormy meeting of the committee investigating the Lumsden charges this afternoon, but finally the opposition minority again secured a victory over the majority and the inquiry was adjourned to state the minority's views on the matter of counsel.

It was decided after considerable argument, more or less of a heated character, that Mr. MacDonal for the majority would confer tonight, and that Mr. Barker would submit the names of half a dozen leading lawyers who would be acceptable to the minority, and if the choice could be fixed unanimously on one then the committee would accept.

Further hearings of evidence was postponed for a week as counsel so appointed would have to become familiar with the case, and the engineers, mentioned by Mr. Lumsden as being some of those in whom he had lost confidence, that Mr. MacDonal, who was proceeding in order that they might appear and be heard if they so desired.

At the opening of the proceedings the chairman Mr. Geoffrey asked Mr. Lennox to state the minority's views on the matter of counsel.

Evident Partisanship.
Mr. Lennox stated that while they were there for the purpose of acting as judges the fact could not be concealed that the question of partisanship entered into the proceedings. It was to the interest of the government and the commission that the majority should find in favor of clean hands on their part, and to find that Mr. Lumsden's charges were false.

Mr. MacDonald—You have no right to assume that. The government is not on trial.
Mr. Lennox—You are not in the government.
Mr. Lennox was proceeding to outline his views when Mr. Wilson of Laval burst in with the remark that the committee had no right to object, and that was to decide the question of counsel. "Let us drop long speeches and get down to business," he added.

Mr. Geoffrey—Mr. Lennox is a member of this committee and has a right to present his views.
Mr. Lennox continued that it was impossible for the members to forget their political affiliations and he entirely dissented from the proposition that the counsel to represent the people should be selected by the government majority. It must be understood that in this case the majority did not represent the people, and the minority should in all fairness be permitted to select the required counsel. The people must be permitted to have an opportunity of placing confidence in the committee.

Mr. E. M. MacDonal strongly objected to Mr. Lennox's remarks concerning partisanship which were evidently made for the benefit, he said, of the Tory press. Was Mr. Lennox's conception of his duties as a member of the committee so low, asked Mr. MacDonal, as to charge the majority with being partisans?
Mr. Lennox—There is no lawlessness on my part.
Mr. MacDonald—What do you mean? You are insulting the committee.
Mr. MacDonal—I refuse to let the statement go abroad that this government is on trial.
Mr. Lennox—I say it is.

Mr. Clarke—There is absolutely no partisanship as far as the majority is concerned. The only partisanship has been displayed by Mr. Lennox, and that was to charge the majority with being partisans.

Forest Fires.
Mr. H. W. Woods, M. P. P., Wellsford, dealt with the preventives of forest fires. Railway companies had been great sinners, but they had discovered that burned forests ceased to be money earners, and some of the companies were using their best thought to assist in saving what was left. New Brunswick was especially the home of brook and lake fish. Over the fishery sport should organize themselves into an organization for the purpose of instilling into the unthinking fishermen a few wholesome lessons of the value of the forest. One suggestion was that there should be a license fee exacted from everyone who wished to take a day's fishing. This license would compel the holder to report to an officer when and where he was going, and to notify the same officer of his return, so that a record might be kept of all fishing parties. The blueberry trade had become quite an active industry in many parts of New Brunswick, but the efforts of many who had attempted to improve the crop of this fruit had been misdirected. The blueberry needs pruning and a light fire accomplished this object, but to burn these patches severely destroyed the plants and endangered timber far more valuable. A campaign of education in proper methods of blueberry culture would lessen these fires. While the damage to the forests from fires started by farmers clearing their lands was less than it used to be, still the loss from this source was very heavy. The province needed more farmers but the folly of opening up for settlement districts unsuited to agriculture, must not be repeated. Better improve transportation facilities through districts already cleared, but suffering from lack of facilities, and keep intact the purely forest tracts for lumbering. The best implements for fighting fire were the common hoe and shovel. Willing men were needed. The fire should be attacked at daylight, for then no wind is blowing and the fire had died down because of the dampness and coolness of the night. The fighters should follow along the rim of the fire and throw this smouldering edge into this burnt portion at the same time drawing away all moss or dry material from the edge of the fire. In this way it is soon starved to death. Fire fighting needed men and money, and while the province should assist as liberally as funds would permit, yet the individual citizen must remember he has a duty in this respect. He suggested the following plan for fire fighting:—Require all men between 18 and 25 to be firemen who at the first appearance of smoke which in two or three miles of their home, would go to the fire without delay or waiting and remain there under the fire warden of the district or his assistant until the fire was put out or abandoned. Remuneration for this service to be taken out of a fund established by the government but no remuneration to be allowed for the first two days, this to be considered the citizens' contribution.

England Neutral.
London, Feb. 24.—No information had reached the British Government today as to how the Tibetan crisis was precipitated but strict orders have been sent to the British agents at Gyantze and to the agents at the other British posts in Tibet to observe strict neutrality.
It is understood that similar instructions have been forwarded to British officials in India.
The advance guard of the Chinese mounted infantry entered Lhasa on Feb. 17 and the Dalai Lama fled that night. He expected to reach Darjiling next Sunday. According to advices received by the Foreign Office the Buddhist monks were accompanied by three ministers and a hundred other men.

French cruiser Victor Hugo, with marines will leave at once for Gandeloupe to restore order among the sugar cane strikers, where three foreigners were killed and two soldiers wounded.



ASEPTO SOAP
SWEET YEW
YOUR OWN
SEMPER PARAT