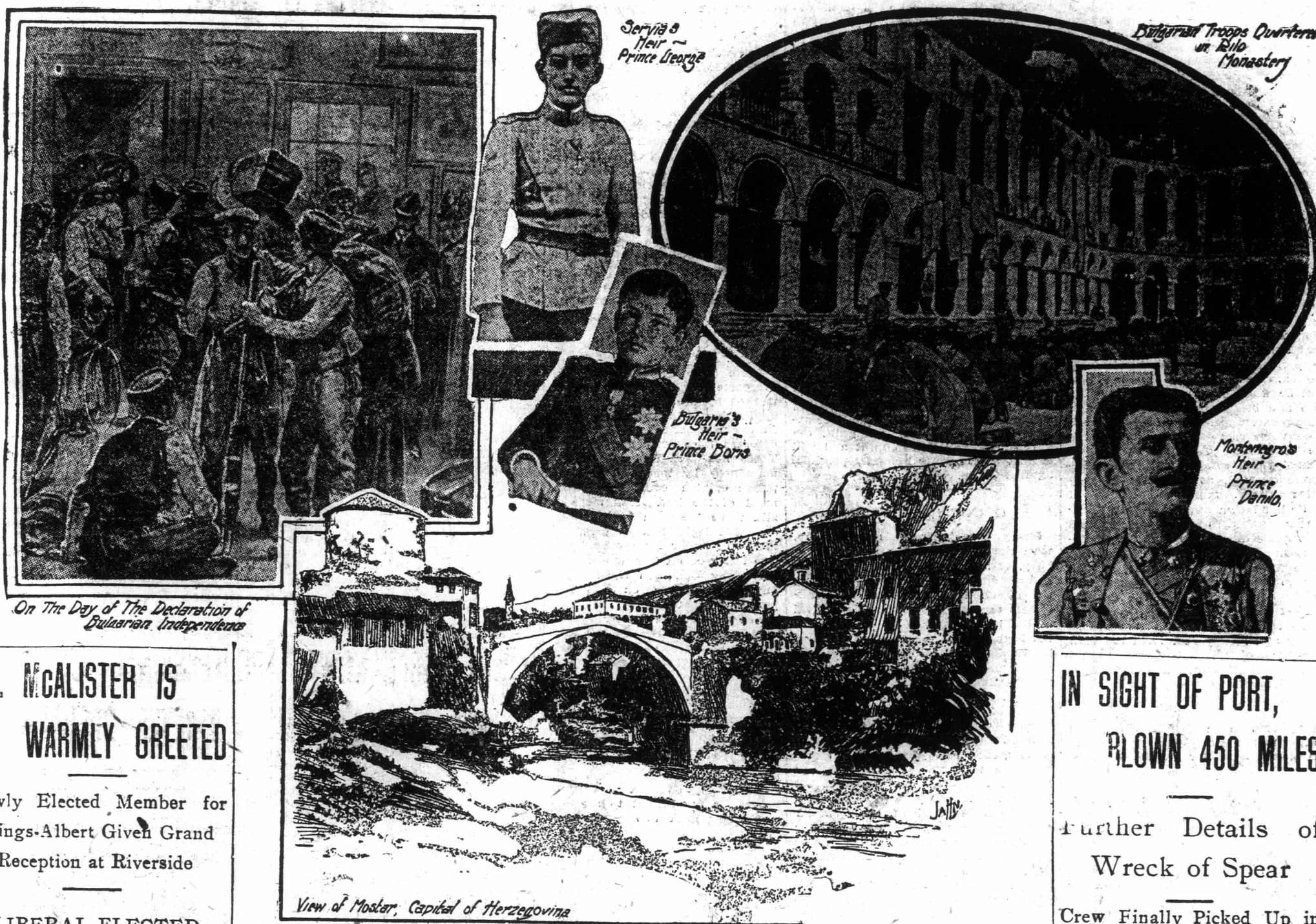


SCENES AND PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BALKANS CRISIS

DR. McALISTER IS
WARMLY GREETED

Newly Elected Member for
Kings-Albert Given Grand
Reception at Riverside

LIBERAL ELECTED

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., Nov. 5.—Dr. McAlister, the newly-elected representative of Kings-Albert, was given a grand reception at Riverside last evening, when a large and enthusiastic demonstration was held in honor of the recent magnificent Liberal victory. Such a large gathering had not been counted on and arrangements had only been made for the friends to meet the new M. P. in the Liberal club room. These quarters, however, were found altogether inadequate to accommodate the hundreds that assembled to see the new representative and adjournment was made to the public hall, which was filled to the doors by an enthusiastic crowd. Between 400 and 500 people were present and heartily cheered Dr. McAlister, who was compelled to address the gathering, which he did in a very happy vein, his remarks being received with loud applause.

The Doctor said while he was not sympathizing with the Conservatives, he did not wish to gloat over his victory, though he felt proud of being elected to represent the big constituency of Kings-Albert. He realized, he said, the great responsibility that rested on his shoulders and he would earnestly endeavor to do his duty by the way he served them. The Doctor paid the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier a high tribute and also spoke in terms of deepest gratitude of the loyalty of his friends in Albert county. Even if he had been defeated he could not have helped coming back to show his appreciation of the great kindness he had received from the people of this section.

W. E. Read acted as chairman and there were a large number of ladies present. Before the meeting a bonfire was lighted on the hill at the rear of the village, where a large number gathered. Dr. McAlister, who was accompanied by his wife, was a guest while present. Before the meeting a bonfire was lighted on the hill at the rear of the village, where a large number gathered. Dr. McAlister, who was accompanied by his wife, was a guest while present. Before the meeting a bonfire was lighted on the hill at the rear of the village, where a large number gathered. Dr. McAlister, who was accompanied by his wife, was a guest while present.

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 6.—The young man Tingley of Hopewell Cape, who shot a cow moose on the marsh there a few weeks ago, was fined \$100 and costs by Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday. The young man said he had no idea the animal was a cow, the ears, it was claimed, giving in the distance the appearance of antlers. It is understood the young man had no license at the time, but secured one after the shooting. John Tucker, who lives in the neighborhood of the tall timber, near Memel, says there is a bear in there that is on altogether too familiar terms with the family. The other night brute came into the yard and licked up all the feed that had been left in a tub at the corner of the house for the pig, and Mr. Tucker thinks that that is going a little too far. He fired several shots at the bear but missed. Joseph Dobson is suffering from severe illness. Dr. Marven of Hillsboro was down today. Russell Bros. are getting out a cut of 300,000 feet of lumber to be sawed at the Russell Brook.

Naptho
WORKS
EQUALLY WELL
IN
EITHER HOT
OR COLD WATER
THE WELCOME SOAP CO. ST. JOHN, N. B.

DARING HOLDUP
SATURDAY NIGHT
ON CALAIS STREET

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Nov. 5.—A daring highway robbery was committed on one of the back streets in Calais late Saturday evening. J. Kelly, a quiet inoffensive young man, conducts a small grocery store in that city at the corner of North and Gardfield streets. He had closed his place of business and had crossed Gardfield to Lafayette street on his way home. Here he met a young fellow named Fitzsimmons, who spoke as he passed and then instantly turned and struck Mr. Kelly a savage blow with an iron bar on the back of the head, an accomplice named Boone leaping from behind a fence as the man fell. The pair went through Mr. Kelly's pockets securing about \$100 and leaving their victim for dead. Mr. Kelly's delayed arrival caused anxiety in his home and a search was instituted, his prostrate body being found on the roadside four hours after the assault. Physicians were summoned and when consciousness was restored he was able to tell the story of the assault. Fitzsimmons was soon arrested but Boone made his way to this side of the river. He has since disappeared and has not yet been arrested.

"VILLAINESS" WAS
SLAIN BY ACCIDENT

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 5.—A special despatch from Hibbing, Minn., says that Ellen Geary, aged 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Geary, was shot and accidentally killed, this evening while rehearsing with other children in an amateur play. She was the "villainess" and Russell Barrett, aged 13, was the hero. While reciting the lines of the play, young Barrett aimed a gun, not supposed to be loaded, at the girl and pulled the trigger. The little one fell dead with a bullet in her head.

neighborhood of the tall timber, near Memel, says there is a bear in there that is on altogether too familiar terms with the family. The other night brute came into the yard and licked up all the feed that had been left in a tub at the corner of the house for the pig, and Mr. Tucker thinks that that is going a little too far. He fired several shots at the bear but missed. Joseph Dobson is suffering from severe illness. Dr. Marven of Hillsboro was down today. Russell Bros. are getting out a cut of 300,000 feet of lumber to be sawed at the Russell Brook.

POSTMASTER OF
NEW YORK SHOT
BY INSANE MAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Edward M. Morgan, postmaster of New York city, who was wounded in the abdomen today by a bullet fired by E. H. B. MacKay, an eccentric English stenographer, who then committed suicide, was resting well tonight and unless complications develop he will recover. Mr. Morgan probably owes his life to the quick wit and bravery of his fourteen-year-old daughter, Dorothy, who saw MacKay draw his revolver and struck it with her hand. This deflected the bullet, otherwise the postmaster would have been fatally wounded, for his assailant was at close range and fired four shots in all. The shooting occurred at 14th street and only a short distance from Mr. Morgan's home. He was on his way down town at the time.

An investigation of the life and record of MacKay reveals that he was of a morbid nature and a former inmate in an asylum in Worcester, Mass.

BABY'S WELFARE
MOTHER'S CHIEF CARE

Every mother is naturally anxious that her little ones shall be healthy, good natured and bright. Every mother can keep her little ones in this condition. I cannot praise the Tablets too highly. These Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, destroy worms and make teething easy. Equally good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Mrs. W. E. Stewart, St. George, N. B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for several years and have found them reliable in all emergencies. I cannot praise the Tablets too highly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANNUAL LABOR CONVENTION

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—Beginning at ten o'clock tomorrow morning at the Auditorium, the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it is predicted, will be the most important gathering of delegates to a convention of that body in its history. The foremost question to be discussed is enforcement of the political programme carried out by the executive committee during the recent political campaign, which has generally been referred to as Mr. Gompers' plan. Opponents of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, are working together in an effort to prevent his re-election. They are charging him with "pernicious political activity."

A CRUEL INSINUATION.
Stern Old Lady.—They tell me, madam, your husband is continually smothering me with his kisses. Young Woman (bursting into tears).—I don't believe it, you horrid old thing! Old Lady (astounded).—What's the matter with the woman?
Official Bystander.—Her husband's dead.—Baltimore American.

JUDGE GREGORY
DENIES ATTACK
ON LAW SCHOOL

FREDERICTON, Nov. 5.—Judge Gregory in an interview with the Sun correspondent denied absolutely that he had attacked the St. John Law School or said anything disparaging to it, as reported in Saturday night's Globe. He had no such intention as he says he was not known to express an opinion. What he did say, however, was that it was unfair by legislation to exempt the graduates from the examinations which other students were compelled to take.

PORT ELGIN NEWS

PORT ELGIN, N. B., Nov. 7.—The Lincas here are rejoicing over the victory won on the 26th ult. Walter Chapman has his house about completed and intends moving into it soon.

Colin Matheson, who has been confined to his home for some days with a severe cold, is able to be around again.

Misses Hattie and Mary Read spent Sunday in Great Shomague, the guests of Mrs. J. R. Seaman.

A few of our summer visitors are still here, which goes to show they were not enjoying our town.

Mrs. Kelton, who is visiting Mrs. Bowden Atkinson, is slowly improving in health. Dr. H. R. Carter is in close attendance and doing all he can to relieve her.

W. M. Spence returned home this week from New York, where he has been spending the last month with friends.

The friends of Thomas Magee will regret to know that he is in a very critical condition at present.

Rumor has it that one of our young men is about to take part in a very important event.

The ladies of our town intend holding a social at T. J. Allen's on Monday evening, proceeds for the repairing of sidewalks.

B. F. Wells returned home from Moncton Tuesday evening.

WILL DEVISE PLAN
TO OBTAIN GRANT

The annual meeting of the Exhibition Association will be held in the offices, 23 King street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. President A. O. Skinner will be in the chair. The report of the last exhibition will be presented. It will show a slight loss, although the prize-lets and other expenditures were greatly increased. In all probability the meeting will discuss the best plan to pursue in an effort to secure for St. John the Dominion exhibition of 1909. The matter of building will also be discussed and altogether an interesting meeting will take place. The election of twenty-one new directors will be held this afternoon, followed by ten more directors to be elected in a few days.

IN SIGHT OF PORT,
BLOWN 450 MILES

Further Details of
Wreck of Spear

Crew Finally Picked Up in
Mid-ocean by a
Steamer

Further details of the wreck of the schooner R. D. Spear, well known here, have been received. The schooner sailed from Philadelphia on Oct. 20, bound for Calais with a cargo of coal. She did not leave Delaware Breakwater until the 27th, because of heavy weather, and after getting to sea was lambasted by northeast gales. She crawled on up the coast, however, until she was only a short distance from Sandy Hook, when she sprang a leak last Friday and the crew had a hard time working the pumps, as she was deep with the coal and the waves swept over her. There was five feet of water in the hold on Tuesday, and the main deck was almost awash when the smoke of a steamship was made out to the southeast.

She quickly sighted the sinking schooner, for she bore down and was soon within 500 yards. As the steamship drew near Captain Relyea and his men made preparations to leave the schooner, although a heavy sea was running. They finally cut away the yawl astern and after a perilous time reached the liner's side. Captain Relyea figured his vessel had been blown 450 miles to sea when she was abandoned.

The schooner was built at Bowdoinham, Maine, and hailed from Eastport. She was twenty-five years old and was of 297 net tons.

The Spear was abandoned.

HE MIGHT BREAK THEM.
Lady Aylesford has had her pet dog fitted with gold rimmed glasses. She explains when her friends smile that the poor doggie's eyesight has become so defective that she had to take him to her oculist. This pup would not show up very well in a dog fight, but it might be interesting to see him wipe his glasses on the grass after entertaining a bone.

"Puritan"
Reacting
Washing Machine

The machine with the improved roller gear—a time and labor saving invention, exclusive with the "Puritan."

Then, there's the extra heavy Balance means easy running.

"Puritan" Washers take all the work out of washday. Write us if your dealer does not handle the "Puritan."

"Favorite" Churn

You can churn with your hand—with your foot—or both together, with the "Favorite." Rarest churn you ever used. Roller bearings make it so. In 8 sizes—churns from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream. Ask your dealer to show you the "Favorite" or write us for full description.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's Cn.

DR. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sold in Bottles by
all Chemists.
Price in England,
1/11, 2/6, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
London, S.E.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

CAPTAIN AND CREW CAST AWAY
ON A BARREN ISLAND AT NIGHT

After passing through an experience such as few men have, Captain George Gale, of 150 Victoria street, and the crew of the schooner Ida May wrecked on a ledge six miles from Turner's Island, Maine, arrived home last evening on the New Brunswick Southern train from St. Stephen. Capt. Gale was seen at his home last night by a Sun reporter and gave a story of the wreck and the experiences of himself and crew.

The Ida May was practically a new vessel, having lately been refitted, and was bound for St. John with a cargo of coal for George Dick. When Capt. Gale went below about seven o'clock Thursday night, the vessel was on her proper course and a nine-knot breeze blowing. About 9 o'clock he went on deck again and was surprised to find the course of the vessel had been altered and that she was then among breakers. After the vessel struck the captain, feeling that she was liable to go to pieces at any moment, decided to take to the boats. After great difficulty the boat was launched and then without food or water the crew started out on their six mile row to Turner's Island against a northeast gale, which places they reached just as the crew were about exhausted. Here they remained until Friday morning exposed to the elements, not having even a roof to cover themselves, as the island is perfectly barren.

On Friday morning a fishing vessel hove in sight and in answer to their signals of distress sent a boat to take them off. The fishing boat then headed for Jonesport, Me., to land them. Meeting a vessel coming out of Jonesport, Capt. Gale requested that he be transferred to her in order to visit the wreck. This was done and Capt. Gale found his ship breaking up rapidly, and in 24 hours not a trace of her remained. During the stay of the crew on Turner's Island the life-savers had boarded the ship and finding the crew and boats gone, came to the conclusion that all hands must have been lost.

Capt. Gale and his men are none the worse for their experience, but it is one that they hope never to repeat. They lost all of their belongings.

The Ida May was built at Waterborough, Queens Co., in 1900, and was owned by Capt. Gale and others.

AUSTRALIA'S PLANS
FOR FUTURE DEFENCE

(Victoria Colonist.)

Our Sydney correspondent sends us on Wednesday an interesting account of the Defence Bill just introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament by Mr. Ewing, the Minister of Defence. It shows that the Australian people have not failed to note the changes that are going on in the world around them, and entitles them to enhanced respect, not only from the Empire, in which they are the first community to grapple seriously with the duty of military training upon a national scale, but also from the world at large. The remoteness that may once have been regarded in that light. Compulsion in defence has been practically abolished by modern science. Distant nations, once negligible quantities from the Australian standpoint, can no longer be regarded in that light. Populations that once had room enough and to spare in their own countries are now seeking outlets. Australians have awakened to the fact that the vast unexplored areas of their island continent may offer irresistible temptations to peoples experiencing an imperious need for expansion. Their own population furnishes at the best but an exiguous guarantee for so immense a territory, and they perceive that, if they desire to retain secure and permanent possession, they must hold it as a state organized for peace or war, not as a collection of irresponsible units pursuing their individual aims. Mr. Ewing's bill gives expression to the conviction that has been slowly forcing itself upon the minds of thoughtful Australians, the conviction that what they value they must be prepared to defend. It is significant that Mr. Ewing could lay this down as a postulate which it was not necessary to prove. That alone indicates a great development of opinion in recent years. Starting from this point Mr. Ewing tersely stated that the unanswerable argument that it is the duty of every man to take part in work of national necessity, and the duty of the government to see that he performs that duty. Furthermore it is the duty of the government to see that the training given shall be such as fits for the work which, in certain eventualities, they would be called upon to do. That is the logical basis of the Bill, which ordains compulsory training, beginning at the age of twelve with one hour a week and four days yearly. Youths of eighteen will for three years undergo a training of eighteen clear days yearly, and for five years longer an annual training of seven clear days. There are various subsidiary provisions, but the essence of the measure lies in training the whole male population, and in beginning the training at an age when mind and body are pliable.

It seems to be fairly certain that the Bill will pass. It responds to a widespread conviction of the peril incurred by a comparatively small community holding an immense and coveted territory, yet destitute of any adequate defensive organization. It also appeals to those who cherish the Federal ideal, which is steadily making way, though obscured and tampered as yet by all kinds of particularist prejudices. It has been placed upon the "fighting platform" of the powerful Labor party which means that it is not merely approved in theory, but is one of the objects of the party's immediate endeavor. The Labor party in Australia is entirely free from the curious and unaccountable prejudices of labor leaders in this country against participation in the elementary duty of citizenship. Of course, there will be objectors. The foolish cry of conscription has already been raised although, as Mr. Ewing remarked, there is all the difference in the world between taking men from their homes for months or years of life in barracks, and making them

undergo a few weeks' work in the open air, which is good for themselves and beneficial to the country.

Here at home we may note the same confusion between compulsory training and compulsory service. The two things are not only different, but in a sense antagonistic, yet it seems impossible for some people to separate them in thought. Compulsory training is the best safeguard against compulsory service. For the compulsion to serve, that is to fight or be subjugated and plundered, comes from without, and the absence of training is the strongest temptation that can be offered to other nations to exercise that compulsion. In enacting compulsory training in the use of arms, the Australians are making no constitutional innovation, nor should we make any here. We follow their example. They and we already compel the whole population to be trained in certain ways, though it is getting to be recognized that we have not been very wise in our selection of subjects and methods. If boys may be compelled for many hours every day to learn things which are not very interesting, nor always very useful, it is certainly within our competence to compel them for an hour or two a week to square their chests and to erect their heads. If at a later period we compel people in one way or another to contribute money for the defence of the state, we cannot be exceeding our powers if we ask them to give, in the form of a healthful exercise, a portion of the time in which the money is earned, or perhaps spent. Australians, at any rate, are shaking off the prejudice against extension of compulsion beyond the curriculum of the Board school. They are taking a broader view of the powers and duties of the state, as well as of the duties and responsibilities of the individual citizen.

They will reap an ample reward, of which the sense of national security is only a part. They may never have to fight. The better trained they are for fighting, the smaller is the risk that any one will attack them. Better apart from that, they are adopting an invaluable instrument of national education. The Federal idea—the sense of citizenship—a great Commonwealth—which has had something to do with the framing of the measure under discussion, will be greatly reinforced by its operation. The youths who undergo their annual training will be inured to being taught to look beyond their local surroundings, and to think of themselves as working for the Australian Commonwealth. People believe in what they work for, and indeed it may be doubted whether there by any other way of reaching vital belief. Make people from their early years actually do something for the state, and then you will have a public spirit in the community such as can never be obtained by merely preaching the duty of patriotism. This measure, properly administered, will prove potent to evoke and organize Australian patriotism, as distinguished from the self-assertion of Victoria or Queensland or New South Wales. Town dwellers in Australia do not suffer the squalid privations that are too often found in older countries, but they will be greatly benefited physically and morally by compulsory training. If it did nothing more than teach men to cease from slouching, to carry themselves erect, to move with precision, to act in unison with others, to understand the value of discipline, and to think regimentally, the system would be fully justified as an agent of national education. Even conscription is forgiven in countries that suffer it, for the sake of its indirect physical and moral benefits. But the fundamental moral benefits of the drill-ground can be taught by a state that knows its duties without any approach to conscription.