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IRLS SMASH WINDOWS IN SUMMER COTTAGE

ttempt to Break Into House Owned by W. T. Peters of Rothesay—Frightened Away by Boat House Watchman.

Boys aren't the only creatures who d delight in joyous vandalism, like owing stones at passenger trains with aim of finding out whether the glass ndows are unbreakable, or making ies on the sidewalk in front of the l Ladies' Home. The night watch- n of the Rothesay boat house will r witness to the truth of this state- nt.

The watchman, who is lame, was sit- g outside the boat house yesterday ernoon when he heard the sound of aking windows and shouts of girlish ghter. He rose from his seat and saw ee young girls engaged in breaking the cottage of W. T. Peters, which at Henderson's Point, opposite the thesay station. He shouted to them; l they walked away, laughing at his empts to follow them, in the direction Fair Vale. The girls were apparent- about the ages of 18 to 20. The tchman, who is lame, was unable to rtake them, but he has a good idea o they are, and more may be heard the matter.

ST. JOHN AHEAD

t Lake City Man Finds Out a Few Things and Begins to Talk About the Weather.

I notice you've followed our ex- ple," said a tall, bearded man, who d his name was Thomas Smith, to a egraph reporter last night at the on depot.

Followed whose example?" enquired reporter. "St. John never follows any er city's example. She sets municipal nion."

Oh, yes, she does," responded Mr. ith, confidently. "She's taken a tip m the town I come from—Salt Lake y—in that she forbids wooden build- with certain limits."

Oh-o!" thoughtfully replied the rspaperman, "So Salt Lake has the e law, has she?"

She has," answered the bearded man. glad to see you ——.

And when did she pass the law?"

Oh, about eight or ten years ago. re isn't a wooden build——"

Well, Salt Lake City must have taken p from St. John, then. St. John's was passed immediately after the t fire of '77. You people from Utah e nothing on us—unless it is the rality of your marriage laws."

nd then the bearded man from Salt e City began talking about the ther.

OMISE OF LOAN MAY BRING MEXICAN PEACE

(Continued from page 1.)

tionally chosen ruler of the southern blic.

otwithstanding this view, however, was found in the vigorous disclaim- Senor Gamboa that any one should suspected Huerta of desiring to me a candidate, for this was re- ed as a tacit implication that Huer- nally would not enter the presiden- race.

he chief difficulties of the present tion, it is recognized by administra- officials, are the questions of pride national honor involved. Protesta- by Senor Gamboa that to yield to contentions of the United States d be a surrender of sovereignty, would permit a foreign government to the candidacy of individuals in can elections hereafter, have been by the statement of officials here the United States has not the test desire to interfere with the eign rights of Mexico.

Americans Leaving Mexico.

xico City, Aug. 28—American resi- in the capital are at a loss to how to interpret the peremptory ing issued by President Wilson to the republic. Somewhat reassured he declaration that armed inter- on is not intended, they are now ering whether there is a hidden ing back of the latest warning.

e American consulate was crowded ghout the day by Americans of all s, seeking detailed information consul-general, Arnold Shanklin, nable to give any advice other than based upon instructions from the department to send to all consuls s district a message which is to effect that they should advise all icans in their territory to leave o at once, going to the nearest rt where ships would be in readi- to take them off.

st of the Americans who called at onsulate are planning to register property and obey Washington's tion. A few are availing them- of the fund appropriated for the ees, but a great many put the cost nsportation in a secondary place. great majority of those who have able to arrange their affairs have y departed from the capital, and from other places. Those who re- have for the most part interests e behind which would mean the ce of their only means of liveli-

warning has created somethin onsternation on the part of not Americans. It will, undoubtedly, er, result in a new exodus and the l determination is to abandon thing they possess in the belief that lives are endangered, but in what they are unable to fix a reasonable r.

ad should be removed from the tins n as baked and cooled in the fresh ncovered. When cool, it should be in a tightly covered tin box or jar. The bread box should be d and dried in the sunshine at once a week. A cloth should not pt in the bread box.

MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY

Labor Parade a Fine Success

Weather Perfect and Turnout Was Greatly Admired

Sports and Garden Party in the Afternoon and Evening—Baseball, Horse Races and Theatres Draw Big Crowds—Large Number of Outsiders in the City.

Labor day—the well-earned holiday, sacred particularly to those toilers whose work goes on year after year building up great cities and making material the inventions of a progressive age—has come round again and passed beneath the bright sunshine which is the first and last essential for a successful holiday. Labor day—summer's last extra day of rest—heralds the autumn, and the powers that control the weather are indeed kind when they smile on the first Monday in September.

Yesterday's sun, indeed, apart from its ordinary work of brightening the souls of men and enlivening their hearts, had an extra task in showing off the gay colors of the great parade which surpassed anything of its kind seen in St. John for many years and did much credit to its organizers. Music and color filled the crowded streets through which the procession passed, and those who had turned out to see the fun were well rewarded for any time they had to spend in waiting.

Many Visitors.

Besides the parade, which was the chief feature of the day's festivities, the citizens of St. John and the many visitors who were noticed in the streets had numerous means of enjoyment—sports and extra performances at the theatres for those who did not care to leave the city, and excursions both by land and water for any who preferred to leave behind them the city scenes that are reminders of the daily labor.

For those who took part in the parade a garden party which proved most enjoyable was held in Barrack green under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council. Games and sports were included in the programme, and a large throng assembled. For lovers of sport a full measure of excitement was provided in the closing games of the St. John-Fredericton baseball series, and the Moosepath races attracted many.

Sunshine and good spirits joined hands to add the first day of September to the number of perfect holidays, and the flags which decked many housetops were a true symbol of the joyousness that prevailed below.

A Fine Parade.

"The greatest Labor day parade ever held in St. John!"

That was the concensus of opinion among the big crowd that lined the streets yesterday morning, when the two-miles-long procession arranged and originated by the St. John Trades and Labor Council was passing by.

And it wasn't only the length of the parade that caused praise to be so liberally smeared over it. The floats were among the best of the kind ever seen in the city, many of them were highly original and elicited warm applause from the holiday-decked crowd. The bands were more numerous and played better than on other occasions, although the Highland bag-pipe and the fife bands were absent.

And another feature of the parade was its excellent arrangement. This was due partly to the committee who arranged the order for the different organizations and floats, and partly to the energetic work of Marshal John P. Bain, of the Teamsters' Union, and his assistants. Joseph Cavanaugh was deputy marshal and the assistants were John Pye, H. Ingraham, C. T. Jones, J. Nichols, H. Creighton, W. Forlie and Samuel Selig.

Not a hitch interfered with the programme. The crowd was greatest at King and Charlotte streets, where the west side of the square was a living mass of people bedecked as befitted the occasion. Down King and for four or five blocks up Mill street the crowd stood four deep and kept in an orderly fashion to the sidewalk without the persuasion of police. The crowds did not cheer, except in places in the North End, and the only demonstrations were bursts of handclapping that greeted some especially praiseworthy float.

Teamsters Looked Well.

Two hundred horses, bestrode by members of the Teamsters' Union, headed by mounted police, led the parade. Following them came the barouches containing Mayor Frink, members of the city council and board of trade, and members of the provincial legislature. There were about twenty carriages and nearly half that number of automobiles. These were filled with silk-hatted and frock coated gentlemen of prominence.

When the barouches and automobiles had passed by the City Cornet Band came into view, followed by the members of the St. John Trades and Labor Council with a float bearing the words, "Labor Creates All Capital." The Building Trades Union, the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, the United

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SEES SETTLEMENT OF PANAMA TOLLS

Mr. Taft, at Montreal, Favors Arbitration of the Question

THE SENATE'S DUTY

Should Agree That Any Issue Should Be Settled by a Third Party—Ex-President Pleased With the Industrial Progress of Canada.

(Canadian Press.)

Montreal, Sept. 1—"I am delighted that the American Bar Association came here, and I congratulate Mr. Kellogg on his great success in developing such a meeting as this, the greatest we have ever had in connection with the association." So said ex-President Taft today.

"I have had a delightful time in Canada," said the ex-president, as he proceeded to acknowledge the kindness of the dominion government and Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick in placing at his disposal the steamer Druid, by which he made passage along the St. Lawrence, and so was able to observe the development of the river front, of which he took due count.

Asked whether he though America and Britain would be able to solve the question of Panama shipping tolls to their mutual satisfaction, the ex-president replied in the affirmative, at the same time indicating in an indirect way how this may come about, answering the question, like a Scotsman, by asking another.

"What have we been talking about arbitration so long for if we are not going to use it when a question arises? We are just now talking hot air if we shall be ashamed of the senate if they do not consent to arbitration whenever a question arises, whatever the issue may be. If the issue is as to whether we have the right to charge tolls or omit them, let us arbitrate, failing an agreement between ourselves."

Turning to Canada, Mr. Taft said he had been coming here for twenty-one years, on the first occasion at the age of fourteen "so I have more than a platonic affection for the dominion. I have seen something of the great developments as I came up the river and am much impressed with the evidences of activity and expansion."

RECONSECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL AT FREDERICTON

New Chimes Also Heard for First Time—Normal School Will Open Today With a Big Attendance.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 1—The reconsecration services of Christ Church Cathedral, which marked the complete restoration of the edifice which was seriously damaged by fire upward of two years ago, and also the sixtieth anniversary of consecration of cathedral which took place Aug. 31, 1858, took place yesterday. The new chimes, which were donated to the cathedral by James H. Dunn, of London (Eng.), a former resident of Bathurst (N. B.), were heard for the first time in connection with the morning service, the doxology being played upon them. The Bishop of Fredericton preached at the morning service and Very Rev. Dean Schofield in the evening.

The Provincial Normal school will open tomorrow for the academic year 1913-14. The attendance is expected to be the largest in the history of the institution. A large number of students arrived here today.

Tommy Raymond, the well known driver of this city, left tonight for Halifax, where his horses will take part in the exhibition races. Five horses which he raced last week at Houlton are already at Halifax. J. E. Sullivan also left tonight for the Halifax races.

Labor day was very quietly observed, local baseball being the only attraction. Many spent the day in St. John.

WOODSTOCK MAN HIT BY AUTO AND BADLY INJURED

Woodstock, Sept. 1—(Special)—Elijah Shea was struck by an automobile last night and seriously injured. He was taken to the Fisher hospital. Several ribs are broken and it is feared there are serious internal injuries. He is reported resting comfortably tonight.

HALDANE PLEADS FOR ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

British Lord Chancellor Stirs American Bar Association By His Eloquent Words

Declares Britain, Canada and United States Are of Same Stock, Similar Ideals and Aspirations---Sees No Reason Why Disputes Between Nations Should Not Be Settled the Same as Those of Individuals--Public Opinion the Greatest Power for Law and Order.

(Canadian Press).

Montreal, Sept. 1—In its legal wisdom, its literary style, its ehtical tone and human touch, the address delivered before the American Bar Association this afternoon by the Lord High Chancellor of England, the Right Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, formed the principal feature of a great gathering which, in its programme, contains many items of absorbing interest.

Before an audience which completely filled Princess Theatre, including the legal luminaries of this western continent as well as of representatives from England and France, the Lord High Chancellor spoke on Higher Nationality—A Study in Law and Ethics.

It was in many ways an epoch-making speech, dealing as it did with the relationship of three great nationalities. In the purest and most choice diction, largely in simple Anglo-Saxon, the illustrious visitor showed how British law was in the early days largely vested in the sovereign of the realm, who had associated with him the lord high chancellor as the executive of the king's justice.

That ancient law was based on experience rather than upon logic, was the argument, and this fact had influenced the law and constitution of the three great nations—England, France and America.

Fear Public Opinion.

The speaker further showed that the great force that actuated mankind in observing the law was not fear of the officers of justice, but fear of public opinion, so that the latter really tended more than arbitrary execution of justice, to restrain men from law breaking.

Developing this argument, Lord Haldane proceeded to suggest that the same policy might possibly be adopted by nations and that the time had come when nations might be as much ashamed to follow ancient methods of settling differences and disputes as individuals had become in late years.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg briefly introduced the president of the afternoon, Chief Justice White, of the United States, referring to him as "a person who exemplifies the highest ideals of the American lawyer, who has added lustre to his profession by the manner in which he has presided with great honor and dignity over the supreme court of our land."

Praise for Chancellor.

Chief Justice White first read a despatch from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught expressing regret at being unable to attend the gatherings of the association, and then went on to declare that he was quite at home on this soil. With many compliments to the lord high chancellor, he asserted that members of the American bar entertained the greatest veneration for the illustrious holder of that office and for all that it implied. There was no need to introduce the speaker of the afternoon, as his office and fame spoke for themselves.

From shortly after noon an ever increasing crowd of spectators congregated in the street around and opposite the Princess Theatre to see the great men arrive.

Within the theatre the scene was practically the same. Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, president of the American Bar Association, the first to arrive, came in for a round of applause, which was accelerated when the Chief Justice of the United States, Edward Douglas White, followed, the entire audience rising to their feet.

Premier Borden, who came next, received a similar ovation, and by the time ex-President Taft reached the stage the audience had got themselves in good form and the famous expansive smile of the ex-president came into play in acknowledgment of one of the most generous receptions that could be given.

The climax was reached when the Lord High Chancellor, accompanied by ex-Ambassador Joseph Choate, and Sir Kenneth-Muir FacKenzie, arrived. The people rose to their feet and the applause continued so long that it began to look as though the Americans were about to repeat one of the remarkable demonstrations for which their famous presidential nomination conventions are noted.

The stage was decorated with the Union Jack as a centre-piece, the Stars and Stripes on the right, and the Tricolor of France, in honor of Maitre Labori, on the left. All the notables now in Montreal in connection with the convention of the American Bar Association were on the stage.

Lord Haldane.

The lord chancellor began by emphasizing the fact that the United States, Canada and Great Britain together form a unique group because of the common inheritance of traditions, surroundings and ideals, and particularly in the region of jurisprudence. He declared that lawyers are called on in days that lie in front to mould opinion and encourage the nations of this group to develop and recognize a reliable character in the obligations they assume toward each other. He considered that there are relations possible within such a group that are not possible for nations more isolated and lacking identity of history and spirit.

Canada, Great Britain and the United States, with common language, common interests, common ends, resemble a single society, which might develop a foundation for international depth of a kind new in the history of the world. The speaker referred to the conventional atmosphere which surrounds men in public life by omitting no opportunity to think rightfully, and to contribute to the fashioning of a more hopeful and resolute kind of public opinion. It was the chance of laying before the audience at the American Bar Association at Montreal this thought that induced him to obtain permission from King George V. to visit this meeting.

Continuing, Lord Haldane presented the following message from King George V.:

"I have given my lord chancellor permission to cross the seas, so that he may address the meeting at Montreal. I have asked him to convey from me to that great meeting of the lawyers of the United States and of Canada my best wishes for its success. I entertain the hope that the deliberations of the distinguished men of both countries who are to assemble at Montreal may add yet further to the esteem and good will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other."

The speaker then pointed to the power of lawyers in creating and developing law, as well as changing it, a power more exercised out of the legislature than within it. He spoke of the influence of lawyers in the new world in public affairs, which, he said, was very striking to the observer. He quoted from President Wilson, as follows: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the old spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment. It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in its courts, in its legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself."

Lord Haldane then dwelt at some length upon the difference between formulated law, whether civil or criminal; the moral rules enjoined by private conscience and the spirit of the community for which the English have no name, but which the Germans call "Sittlichkeit," and which he defined as the system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, which embraces all those obligations of the citizen which it is "bad form" or "not the thing" to disregard, the social penalty for which is being "cut" or looked on askance. He pointed out that without such restraint there could be no tolerable social life, and said that it was this instinctive sense of what to do and what not to do in daily life and behavior that was the source of liberty and ease, and that this instinctive sense of obligation was the chief foundation of society.

He described "Sittlichkeit as those principles of conduct which regulate people in their relations to each other, and which have become matter of habit and second nature at the stage of culture reached, and of which therefore we are not explicitly conscious."

After calling attention to the moral organism of the community which is actuated by the general ethical will, he distinguished this general will from the will of a mob, which he characterized as a mere aggregate of voices. He pointed out that in time of crises history abounds with illustrations of the general will rising to heights of which few individual citizens have ever before been conscious.

Enlarging on this idea, Lord Haldane advocated the development of a full international "Sittlichkeit" or ethical habit among nations, as well as within nations. He recognized that its development was more hopeful in the case of

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FOUR KILLED IN NASHVILLE AUTO RACE

Five Thousand People Saw the Reckless Drivers Mangled in the Mixup of the Machines.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1—Death claimed a heavy toll in the Labor day automobile speed races at the state fair grounds this afternoon, when four of the six high-powered cars entered in the twenty-five mile free-for-all were wrecked, and rendered a mass of twisted steel and splintered wood on the far side of the mile track opposite the big grand stand wherein were packed 5,000 people.

Four of the dare-devil racers were killed, two received minor injuries, while four escaped without injury of any sort. Two of the cars with their drivers and mechanicians flashed through the tangled wreckage of broken cars and maimed bodies at a speed of 60 miles an hour, escaping injury.

The Dead:

John W. Sherrill, driver of Buick car, No. 3.

Thomas R. Bridges, mechanican of Buick car, No. 3.

William Sherrod, driver of Stutz car, No. 8.

Gooch Brown, mechanician of Stutz car, No. 8.

All the victims are residents of Nashville.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AMHERST PRIEST

Rev. Father Mihan Died Last Evening—Was 68 Years Old.

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 1—The citizens of Amherst were inexpressibly shocked this evening to learn of the sudden death of Rev. Father W. J. Mihan, who for the past quarter of a century has been the faithful priest and pastor of St. Charles Catholic church of this town.

The deceased was born in Halifax sixty-eight years ago and was a graduate of the Sulpician Seminary in Montreal and was ordained for active services in the priesthood by the late Archbishop Connolly. After serving one year at Prospect he was appointed parish priest at Parrsboro with supervision over mission stations at Amherst, Pugwash, Minudie and other places in Cumberland and Colchester. It was under his ministry that the first Catholic church was built in Truro. He afterward served for several years Belbrook, Yarmouth county, and eight years at St. Bernard's, Digby. He came to Amherst in 1889 and has continued in charge of the Catholic body since that day.

CONDEMN ARRESTS OF DUBLIN STRIKE LEADERS

British Trades Union Congress Passes Fiery Resolution Against Government.

Manchester, England, Sept. 1—The first business of the Trades Union Congress today was the unanimous adoption of a resolution denouncing in virulent terms the British government and the lord-lieutenant of Ireland for prohibiting meetings and strangling free speech in Dublin, and also condemning the brutality of the police.

James Sexton, mover of the resolution, declared that anything done by James Larkin, one of the arrested strike leaders in Dublin, was "white," as compared with the "hellish blackness of the Irish Unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson, and his associates." He expressed indignation that such treatment could be meted out to workers in a city like Dublin with a Nationalist city council.

FRENCH AVIATOR GIVES BIG CROWD THRILLING EXHIBITION

Juvisy, France, Sept. 1—A French aviator named Pegoud, caused a sensation today by dropping safely from an aeroplane with a parachute, also announced that he intended to turn a somersault in the air with his aeroplane and his movements after his ascent today were followed closely by a large body of observers.

When Pegoud had reached a height of about 3,000 feet he turned the nose of his machine straight toward the earth and darted downward with his motor working at full power. After plunging about 1,200 feet with frightful velocity, Pegoud changed the position of his rudder and caused the aeroplane to turn a complete vertical circle. The machine then glided down in a huge spiral volplane and alighted gently on the ground.

IN NO HURRY FOR HOUSE TO MEET

THAW HEARING IN PRIVATE TODAY

Second Habeas Corpus Writ Granted at Instance of Captor.

RUSE OF JEROME'S

Authorities, Taking No Chances of Demonstration in Favor of Prisoner, Arrange for Police Guard—Immigration Authorities Stand Ready to Nab White's Slayer if He is Freed.

(Canadian Press).

Sherbrooke, Sept. 1—Unless Superior Judge Matthew Hutchinson changes his mind over night, the habeas corpus proceedings tomorrow in the case of Harry K. Thaw will be held in private.

Not even William Travers Jerome, chief of the New York state interests seeking Thaw's return to Matteawan, will be allowed in chambers. Judge Hutchinson announced his decision tonight.

He had weighed the matter carefully all day, nothing meantime the overswelling crowd pouring into Sherbrooke for the fair. On the lips of nearly every one was a sympathetic word for Thaw. Taking cognizance of this and of the outbreak of last Wednesday, when Thaw was cheered in court as a hero, the judge decided that the wisest course would be to exclude spectators.

Reporters also are to be barred, according to tonight's arrangements, and while the Thaw lawyers may be present in a body if they so desire, only those representing New York are to take part in the proceedings. They are Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for Canadian council for the state, and Hector Verret, appearing for the Matteawan asylum, from which Thaw escaped in a motor car two weeks ago yesterday.

Thaw is to be driven from the jail to the court house in a closed carriage, in charge of Governor Laforce.

The proceedings in chambers will be brief. There are three courses open to the judge. He can adjourn the hearing until a later date, and ask both sides to submit briefs; he can sustain the writ, which will instantly make Thaw a free man and place him within the grasp of the immigration officers; or he can deny the writ and remand the prisoner back to jail to await disposition of his case by the King's bench in October.

Mr. Jerome expressed no surprise at the decision of Judge Hutchinson. "I doubt whether I should have gone to court anyway," was his comment.

Police Ready for Emergency.

Police arrangements which were got under way to prevent a possible pro-Thaw demonstration in the court room or on the street, were held in abeyance tonight, although it was understood that both the dominion and provincial secret service, and the dominion and provincial uniformed forces would be on hand in case of emergency.

The holding of the hearing in chambers raises a nice problem that no one here tonight cared to solve off-handed. It was this: If the writ is sustained and Thaw set at liberty, will the immigration officers have a right to enter the chamber and place him under arrest?

E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, is here ready to take Thaw in charge as soon as he shall be liberated. The problem is his to solve. With two assistants he will station himself in the court house corridor just outside the chambers and watch the door like a cat.

Those with the gambling instinct dominant were wagering two to one tonight that the writ would not be upheld. At all these predictions, Jerome smiled. "We are going to get Thaw," he said. "May be not tomorrow, but we will get him."

Many letters threatening Jerome's life have been received by him since his arrival here, but he has made none of them public. Most of them were written by cranks, although one strangely, from Chicago had a particularly sincere tone. While Jerome takes such missives lightly, having received thousands during the Thaw trial in New York, he is being guarded here constantly by private detectives retained by the state of New York. This afternoon a crank tried to enter his room, but was sent away with kind words and cajolery. After waiting in the lobby for half an hour, he departed.

Thaw today sent the Protestant and Catholic booths at the Sherbrooke fair each a check for $50. On the whole he spent a very quiet day, receiving few visitors.

Not Likely to Open Till January

Borden Government Not Eager to Get On the Firing Line

Master of the Administration, Hon. Robert Rogers, Will Rely on Closure to Stifle Criticism and Hurry Supply Through—Minister Optimistic Over Western Outlook.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Sept. 1—Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, returned to the capital today from a prolonged stay in the west. Mr. Rogers has been away from his department since early in June, and Mr. Meighen, after being sworn in two months ago, has been settling up his affairs in Portage La Prairie preparatory to actively assuming his duties here.

Just what these duties are to be is not yet definitely determined. His projected task in securing a reduction of ocean freight rates is hardly likely to materialize this year since the difficulties in the way of joint international action by Great Britain, the United States and Canada have on examination, been found to put the question for the present outside the sphere of practical politics.

The Laurier government communicated with the British government with this end in view, but the reply was not all encouraging. In view of the fact that the great bulk of the Atlantic trade is in the hands of British registered vessels, Canada can do little along this line unless Great Britain and the United States are first ready to move.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has divided his time in the west principally between holidaying at his summer home at Kenora and receiving private deputations connected with party patronage and party politics. He speaks enthusiastically of crop conditions and the business outlook in the west. He does not look for the opening of the session of parliament before January. Now that closure has been adopted he is ready to apply it and hence there is no need for an early opening in order to expedite business, especially in regard to the voting of supplies. Besides the ministers are not anxious to resume the worries of the session and to again take up their position on the firing line.

CHILD KILLED AT HALIFAX PICNIC

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1—A shocking accident occurred at McNab's Island this afternoon during the progress of St. Joseph's picnic. The victim was Dolly Harrington, a nine-year-old girl, who had her life crushed out while she was enjoying herself swinging. The swing collapsed.

Killed on Steamer Corsican.

Montreal, Sept. 1—A fatality occurred on board the Allan liner Corsican this evening, when Quartermaster M. Mitchell fell down a hatchway and was almost instantly killed. The Corsican is sailing for Liverpool with the mails tomorrow morning.

Do You Want a Good Chauffeur?

When you want a chauffeur or any kind of help put a Want Ad in this paper. Employees competent in various kinds of business read our Want Ads daily. Or, if you are looking for a position as chauffeur or for any other work turn to our Classified Advertisements. You may find the very job you want. But if you do not, put a Want Ad in this paper—it will cost you little—and will be read by hundreds of employers.

Use "The Want Ad Way"