HOT TALK ABOUT PANAMA CANAL

Rely on British Navy to Keep It Open

Scottish Ship Owner Declares Treaty Is Violated

United States Has Fortified It and Broken Pact and Can Close It to the World at Their Sweet Will—Washington Makes Light of Nairn's Remarks.

London, Nov. 18—"I am voicing the opinion of large merchant shipping interests in saying that we rely upon our costly navy to prepare measures to keep the Panama Canal always open to British shipping," declared Charles Stuart Nairn, the representative of extensive Scottish shipping interests, when he addressed the Royal United Service Institute here today.

"It is upon such action alone that it would be possible in the immediate future for the taxpayers to maintain the British navy in its high position as a fighting force," Mr. Nairn said, "for, despite the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the world is now faced by a fortified Panama Canal instead of one entirely for the benefit of the commerce of all nations.

"I regard the United States of America as a nation, and hope they may accept the term 'all nations' as including themselves. I see nothing to prevent the United States Senate from closing the Panama Canal at will against those having equal rights in its use if such a course appeared to them to be in their exclusive interests. I regard this as a serious situation if not an entire breach of faith by the United States government."

Washington Not Worried.

Washington, Nov. 18—Washington officials did not take seriously the speech of Charles Stuart Nairn in London today, declaring that large merchant shipping interests represented by him relied upon the British navy "to prepare measures to always keep the Panama canal open to British shipping."

Commenting upon Mr. Nairn's suggestion that the United States had been guilty of a breach of faith in fortifying the canal, Secretary Garrison, of the war department, said: "That water has passed under the bridge."

The secretary added that a previous administration had declared by enacting a law providing for the canal fortifications that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not bind the United States not to erect defenses on the great waterway.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA IS SLOWING UP

More Than 6,000 Less in October Than Same Month a Year Ago—Still Ahead on the Year.

Ottawa, Nov. 19—The temporary ebbing of the tide of immigration into Canada, which began in August last, is increasingly evidenced by the immigration figures for October. The total of arrivals for the month was 20,646, a decrease of 6,546, or 24 per cent, as compared with October of last year.

In September the decrease was 6,630, or 21 per cent.

In August the decrease was 1,016 or 3 per cent.

The increases of the first four months of the fiscal year, however, still more than counterbalance the recent decreases. The total immigration for the seven months has been 327,918, made up of 128,868 British, 80,830 American, and 118,715 from all other countries, principally southern and central Europe.

As compared with the corresponding seven months of last year this shows an increase of 27,072, or nine per cent on the total, an increase of 10,371 in British immigration, a decrease of 19,810 in immigration from the United States, and an increase of 36,511 in immigration from all other countries.

CHATHAM VICTIM OF LAKES STORM BROUGHT HOME FOR BURIAL

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 16—The body of David Lawson, who lost his life when the steamer Regina foundered on Lake Huron last Sunday night, was brought to Newcastle on today's Limited and at once taken to his late home in Chatham.

James Lawson, a brother who accompanied the body here, in speaking to The Telegraph said that it was thought that the Regina was struck by an unknown vessel, possibly the Charles S. Price, in the blinding snowstorm on Sunday night and sunk, the crew taking to the life boats only to lose their lives in the raging waters.

The body of Lawson was found in a life boat at Thed Ford, with two other members of the Regina's crew. Ghouls had robbed the bodies of the two other sailors, but as Lawson's body was in the bottom of the boat under water it was thus saved from desecration.

WILD SCENES AT LARKIN MEETING

University of London Students Try to Break It Up and Riots Ensue

POLICE SUMMONED

Many People Injured in the Free Fights—Fireworks Set Off Which Nearly Caused a Panic—Socialist and Loyal Songs Added to Gaiety of the Dublin Agitator's English Debut.

London, Nov. 19—The first appearance as an orator in London of James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union of Dublin, or "King Larkin," as he is now dubbed by his adherents here, led to wild scenes of disorder at Albert hall tonight, where several thousands had gathered to hear him.

When Larkin was liberated a week ago from Mount Joy prison, where he was serving a seven months' term for sedition, he announced that he was going to England "to raise the fiery cross," and he predicted a general strike throughout Great Britain. There was much interest, therefore, in what he might say tonight.

A large body of students from the colleges connected with London University, made an organized attempt to upset the meeting, and fierce rioting both outside and inside the hall occurred.

A large force of police was requisitioned, and free fights occurred. Many persons were injured before the meeting was able to proceed, for the students successfully stormed the entrance and gained admission to the floor of the hall. There further fighting took place, and sticks and umbrellas were freely used. Fireworks were let off amid scenes of pandemonium, and for a time there was danger of panic. The organist continued playing, however, and the audience began singing Socialist songs, to which the students responded by singing God Save the King and Rule Britannia.

When order was partially restored, Larkin went on with his speech, which was mainly devoted to a denunciation of the government in connection with the Dublin strike. The leader of the transport workers showed himself to be master of a rough discursive style of eloquence.

PROTEST AGAINST TORY ELECTION IN CHATEAUGUAY

Liberals Charge Bribery by Morris Personally and Through Agents—Startling Revelations Expected.

Montreal, Nov. 17—The election of James Morris as M. P. for Chateauguay was protested today at Valleyfield. Bribery by himself, and bribery by agent are charged and the proceedings are for the purpose of not only unseating Mr. Morris but disqualifying him from being an elector of the constituency for the next seven years.

It is said that startling revelations will be made at the trial and the people of Canada will be amazed at the boldness and effrontery of the crowd of election workers now known far and near as "The Chateauguay Gang."

The four petitioners are Alexander Mills, a brick-maker, of Ormstown; James Robertson, a farmer, of North Georgetown; Robert McFarlane, a farmer, of Howick Station, and P. Mallett, an artist, of Chateauguay village. They are electors of Chateauguay county.

Their petitions were deposited in the office of the Superior Court in Valleyfield today with other documents, also the statuory $1,000 to guarantee the costs in the trial.

BAD SMASHUP ON INDIANTOWN BRANCH OF I. C. R.

Freight Derailed, One Car Smashed and Two Others Turned Upside Down—No One Hurt.

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 19—An accident in which it was miraculous there was no one injured, took place at Underhill, on the Indiantown branch of the I. C. R., at 11 o'clock this morning, when the Fredericton freight, in charge of Conductor Long and Driver Cowperthwaite, left the rails there. One car was smashed to kindlingwood, two others were turned completely upside down, while several more left the rails.

A wrecking crew was sent from Newcastle and managed to clear the line by 8 o'clock this afternoon. The roadbed was badly torn up and the cause of the accident was due to a defective rail. No one was injured.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTY BACK FROM EMPIRE TRIP

Find the Dominions Prosperous

Travelled 35,000 Miles Since July—Lansdowne Would Agree to Home Rule With Ulster Out—British Investments in Canada Prove Profitable—Lady Strathcona's Funeral.

London, Nov. 18—When the Armadale Castle docked at Southampton today the empire tour undertaken by sixteen members of the house of lords and house of commons was concluded, the party having sailed from England on July 16 and having covered 35,000 miles.

All the pilgrims agreed that the tour was a great success, Lord Emmett, the aristocrat, and Will Crooks, the Labor man, alike agreeing that the people at home needed enlightenment as to conditions in the dominions overseas.

Prosperity, said Lord Emmett, was obvious throughout all the colonies and in Canada it was very noticeable, though the tightness of money was felt there, as elsewhere.

The party included two Canadians, Donald MacMaster and Hamar Greenwood, the latter of whom returned last week via Colombo.

Mr. MacMaster, M.P. for Chertsey, gave an interview to The Telegraph correspondent today on his arrival, in which he spoke in optimistic terms of the prosperity of Canada, the dominion's growth and the general feeling of confidence among the people. He thought there was a little too much booming among speculators, but insufficient to affect real prosperity and confidence based on natural resources.

BLACK PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Canada was the first visited and South Africa the last. In Cape Colony the native problem was a serious one, the absence of native wars during recent years having been conducive to a great increase in the black population, the effect of which could only be checked by European immigration. The party left South Africa prior to developments in the Indian situation and were sixteen days on the water coming home.

Discussing their visit to Natal, Mr. MacMaster said they saw the battlefields en route from Johannesburg to Durban. They also visited Pretoria and Kimberley, and passed over what was to him the most affecting sight of all, Paardeberg, where, according to Sir Conan Doyle, driven to the last ditch by the Royal Sappers and the Canadians, the Boer white flag fluttered out after four days of lighting and Cronje surrendered. He never was prouder of his countrymen, said Mr. MacMaster, than when reviewing the part they had taken in opening the way for the triumphal advance from Bloemfoutein to Pretoria.

New Zealand, which followed the Canadian visit, Mr. MacMaster describes as a country that was neither rich nor poor, the taxes being designed to prevent the accumulation of undue wealth. There were signs of abundant prosperity there, however. Parliament, which was then sitting at Wellington, suspended its session to give the visitors a luncheon.

18,000 AUSTRALIAN CADETS LINED UP.

Australia, Mr. MacMaster said, he regarded as the foundation of a mighty empire in the future, essentially British in tone. He was impressed by the sight of 18,000 cadets which were drawn up in review for the party to inspect.

The most striking impression he had received throughout the trip, he concluded, was the extent of John Bull's estate. The lands they had passed through under the British flag comprised a territory four times the size of the Roman empire.

The party will be publicly banquetted on Wednesday.

FUNERAL OF LADY STRATHCONA.

Utter absence of funeral solemnity marked the obsequies of Lady Strathcona this morning. The service which was held at the quiet West End Church of St. Mark, on North Audley street, was dignified and of a reposeful tone, as befitting one who had lived a useful life even beyond the allotted span. The service was fully choral and included the well known hymns, Abide With Me, and Peace, Perfect Peace, and in place of the Dead March at the close, the anthem, Oh Rest in the Lord and Handel's Largo were rendered.

The audience was not especially large but was of world-wide representation. The king was represented by Major-General Sir Henry Ewart; the dominion government, by Hon. George E. Perley, who came from the continent for the purpose; the colonial office and also all the other dominions as well as Canadian public offices and corporations by such men as Sir Frederick William Taylor, F. W. Ashe, W. M. Botsford, W. L. Griffith, Obed Smith, Sir Melbourne Tait, etc. Donald MacMaster, M. P., and Hamar Greenwood, M. P., who had just returned from the parliamentary tour of the empire, were present, as were also Dr. Pelletier, agent-general for the province of Quebec in London; Sir Percy Girouard, Deputy Minister of Marine Johnson, and Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Among the numerous floral tributes was a handsome wreath with a tender inscription from Queen Mother Alexandra, and a wreath from the province of Quebec, made of white flowers and with the word "Quebec" wrought through in violets, was suspended from the rear of the open hearse.

The venerable high commissioner was a pathetic figure as he followed the coffin into the church, leaning on the arm of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard.

THINKS INDIAN TROUBLE SERIOUS.

Commenting editorially on the Indian trouble in South Africa, the Times says that after patiently awaiting redress that was promised them by the Union government more than three years ago the Indians have at last determined to assert their rights by means of strikes and wholesale breaches of the law which are now being punished by imprisonment.

"In the course of the passive resistance movement," says the Times, "women have gone to prison as courageously as men and terrible tales are being telegraphed to India, not, we fear, without some warrant.

"In all the tragic record of this long agitation the question has never been at any moment so serious and menacing. We have already on more than one occasion reviewed Indian grievances against the new immigration law, which have been shown to be substantial. The Indians having accepted fully the principle of exclusion as necessary for the protection of the South African white communities were promised in return the confirmation to them of certain rights to Indians born or domiciled in the Union. This promise has not been kept and they are now subjected to the new law, which is full of disabilities and discriminations quite unnecessary for the protection of the whites, and which can only be galling to Indian self-respect and in some ways prejudicial legitimate Indian interests.

"There can be no question that unless remedial measures are promptly taken, very serious trouble in India will result."

PROSPECTUS OF MONTREAL'S LOAN.

The prospectus was published yesterday of the new Montreal loan of £1,500,000 bonds bearing interest of 4½ per cent, which is issued at a price of 98½ and redeemable at par on the first of May, 1953. A large proportion of the proceeds is to be used for the redemption of treasury bills.

The secretary of the Hendens Trust Limited has issued a circular to their shareholders which states that two directors have recently returned from Canada after an extended visit there during which they were able to investigate the position of companies in the Dominion in which the trust is interested, and also general conditions. They express the opinion that the general financial and commercial position is sound. Capital is beginning to flow freely in Canada again and if the crop is as good as expected it will improve the prices of sound securities.

Referring to the condition of Canadian companies in which the trust is interested, the circular states that the net profits of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, for the year ended in June last were $552,958, exceeding the estimates by $66,000. As regards the J. H. Sherrard Manufacturing Company, Limited, it is stated that the preference shares, being a first charge on the turn over, have increased about 12 per cent. The statement of the City Estates of Canada, Limited, of August 31, showed net assets of approximately $2,043,160, while the preference capital amounts to only $775,000, with no bonds or debentures.

LANSDOWNE'S VIEWS ON HOME RULE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who was foreign secretary from 1900 to 1905, in addressing a mass meeting tonight at Brighton in connection with the annual conference of the county Unionists, declared that the proper solution of the Irish crisis lay in a reference to the electorate. Failing that, he expressed himself ready to consider special terms for Ulster, accompanied by such changes in the Home Rule bill as special treatment for Ulster may render necessary.

"If both these things are refused," declared the Noble Marquis, "then we shall in and out of parliament give to Ulster all the encouragement we can in her resistance to Home Rule. If the prime minister is confident of the support of the electorate let him ask their opinion, and if he is not confident then he is not dealing honestly with the democracy.

"One reason only can deter the government from asking the opinion of the country, and that is fear. From the speeches of the ministers it seems clear that they intend to refuse an election, but are prepared to consider changes in the bill which, to use Churchill's words, would make Protestant Ulster satisfied. But a settlement based on the exclusion of Ulster doesn't attract me and there are many reasons why we should altogether decline to examine an overture of this kind."

Phillip Carlyon, believed to be the oldest clergyman in the United Kingdom, died at the age of 102 today at Falmouth. He was ordained in 1836, the year before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and possessed remarkable vitality till within a short period of his death.

INCREASED PAY FOR SYDNEY COAL MINERS

Dominion Company Agrees to Give Six Per Cent. More and New Agreement for Three Years Will Be Signed by P. W. A. Officers—Men Compromise On Demands.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 18—Since the middle of September negotiations have been in progress between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association in connection with the renewal or otherwise of the agreement between these parties, which expires on the last day of this year. Early in the month the delegates of the fourteen P. W. A. lodges at the various mines and piers of the Dominion Coal Company met the management and made a request for a ten per cent increase to the so-called "common labor" or $1.60 class in and about the mines. The management of the company was unable to accede to this request, but, after hearing the representations of the P. W. A. delegates they made two offers:—

First—Five per cent increase to the common labor class, carrying with it an agreement to renew the contract for two years.

Second—Six per cent increase to all day paid able-bodied men working in and about the mines whose daily wages are at the present time less than $2 per day. In addition to this the company undertook to give consideration to deserving men rated at $2 per day and above, the wages of these men to be graded by the managers and superintendents.

The second offer carried with it a three years extension of the agreement. The company's offers were reported to the lodges and they immediately agreed to accept the offer of a six per cent increase to the men earning under $2 per day and to sign contract with the company extending the agreement for a further period of three years, or until 31st December, 1916.

A number of local matters and grievances not affecting the main issue of the agreement between the company and the P. W. A. have during the course of negotiations been dealt with by the management and satisfactory arrangements have been come to in every case. It is also a part of the understanding between the parties that should any local grievance arise during the term of the agreement they will be dealt with by the management and adjusted wherever possible.

New Three-Year Agreement.

On Monday, the 17th, a joint committee met the management of the coal company and reported that all the lodges had agreed with unanimity to accept the company's offer and had authorized their executive to sign an agreement extending the contract for another three years.

The increase given by the company means that the laborer now getting $1.60 per day will from the first of January, 1914, receive $1.70 per day, which will become the minimum rate for able-bodied day-paid laborers. The shift men getting $1.75 will be increased to $1.85 and proportionate increases will be received by such classes as drivers, landing tenders bank and screenmen, mine mechanics, etc.

In addition to the increase to day paid men, there have also been local adjustments to meet specially hard conditions as in some parts of the Caledonia mine and these adjustments will involve a further substantial increase on the part of the company.

CANADA IS SELLING MORE AND BUYING LESS

Enormous Increase in Exports in October, Largely Due to Lowering of American Tariff—Imports For the Same Month Show a Marked Falling Off.

Ottawa, Nov. 19—Statistics of Canadian trade for October show a continued falling off in total imports, reflecting the caution now being exercised by merchants generally throughout Canada in regard to restricting stocks pending recovery from the general financial stringency.

In September there was a decrease of $3,514,951 in total imports, as compared with September of last year. For October the decrease was $7,664,000.

The decrease for the two months is therefore more than $11,000,000, or about ten per cent. Indications are that this rate of decrease will be pretty steadily maintained until the end of the fiscal year, and the total imports for the year are likely to show a considerable decrease, as compared with last year.

This will be the first time in nearly two decades that steady Canadian expansion has not produced an annual increase in imports.

For the seven months of the fiscal year the dutiable and free imports have totalled $390,544,472, as compared with $386,231,000 for the corresponding period of 1912.

Exports for October, on the other hand, thanks to the early and good harvests and also undoubtedly in large measure to the immediate effect of the opening up of the American market, show a considerable increase.

The total value of exports of both domestic and foreign products for the month, was $57,144,000, an increase of $23,359,000 over October of last year. In September there was also an increase of nearly $12,000,000.

The recent big increase in exports is principally in agricultural products. Last month the total of agricultural exports was $32,202,000, an increase of $21,520,000 over the same month of last year. Exports of animals and their produce, which totalled $6,587,000 also showed an increase of about $2,000,000.

For the seven months of the fiscal year the value of total imports and of exports of Canadian products has been $686,098,472, as compared with $582,443,000 for the corresponding period of 1912.

MONCTON SCOTT ACT OFFENDER FACES HEAVY PENALTY

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 19—Three adjourned Scott Act cases against Placide Richard came up in the police court this morning and judgment was rendered against the defendant.

The magistrate is considering the circumstances before pronouncing sentence.

MEXICAN REBELS WIN BLOODY BATTLE

DIVIDED LOOT WITH THE POLICE

Ex-New York Detective Makes Sensational Confession to Prosecutor

NAMES MEN "HIGHER UP"

Says Former Captain and Two High Officials in the Department Got a Share of the Spoils of Wiretapping Gang for Protection—Swindled One Man Out of $20,000.

New York, Nov. 19—A former police captain and two other high officers of the police department were named in a statement made in the district attorney's office today by Al Cohen, a former city detective, regarding the wire-tapping game. Cohen said he collected money for the police captain from the wire-tapping swindlers, and that the captain told him the money was "going higher up."

At the district attorney's office, it was said that Cohen had given details of the scheme by which Simon Jones, of Pittsburg, was lured to this city and swindled out of $20,000. Cohen said he was the man who arranged so that things would be all right "downtown."

District Attorney Whitman ranks Cohen's confession in importance with the disclosures of Patrolman Fox, who gave him the lever by which he pried open the police graft scandal first brought to public attention by the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Divided Loot With Police.

Cohen's statement, it is said, corroborates the confessions of several principals in the wire-tapping swindle, who said they had divided their winnings with police officers to gain protection. He gave the names of the men who acted as agents for the swindlers, as he was the go-between for the police.

In October, a year ago, Cohen said, the wire-tappers planned to inveigle Simon M. Jones into their scheme. They feared police interference, however, and got Cohen to arrange for protection. The police captain, Cohen said, told him to "go ahead."

Jones came to New York and fell into the trap. The police captain got $1,000 as his share of the proceeds, and Cohen said that he himself kept a similar amount.

Cohen promised to repeat his story before the grand jury, and that body is expected to act in a few days.

ARRIVED JUST IN TIME TO ATTEND HIS OWN FUNERAL

Hamilton Man, Supposed Lost in Lake Disaster, Startles Family Around Body They Thought His.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 19—To walk into his home, where the members of his family were gathered about a casket that was supposed to contain his dead body, which had been cast up by the waters of Lake Huron, following the storm of last week, was the remarkable experience of John Thompson, 422 North John street, this evening.

On Monday Thomas Thompson received a message from his daughter at Sarnia that her brother, John, was aboard the steamer James Carruthers when it sank last week on Lake Huron. He at once left for Goderich, where a number of bodies from the Carruthers had been washed ashore, and were in the morgue. He reached that place late at night, and was at once shown a number of bodies that lay there awaiting identification. He noticed that the toes on the foot of one of the corpses were crossed, as were his son's, and decided to further examine it. On the arm was a tattoo mark with the initials "J. T." This was identical with one on his son's arm. On the nose was a mark similar to one his son bore, and besides this there was a similarity in the teeth. Lastly there was on the leg of the corpse a scar from a burn similar to a mark on his son's.

With so many remarkable marks of resemblance, in addition to the appearance of the body, both in statue and features, he was convinced that it was his son.

Mr. Thompson made arrangements for the conveyance of the body to this city, and it arrived yesterday. After being prepared for burial it was taken home, and arrangements were made for its burial tomorrow morning.

About 5 o'clock this evening, John Thompson walked into his home after having read that he was dead, and looked at the remains that were supposed to be his.

The son informed the members of his family that he had read while in Toronto that he was reported dead, and did not reach this city until today. He explained that he did not sail on the Carruthers, but left here on the Canada, which he left when she reached the Welland canal.

The remains brought from Goderich were removed to undertaking rooms and will likely be sent back to Goderich, for identification.

To place ferns upon the window sill means their death, as they cannot stand a cold draught.

Take Victoria and Slay Garrison

Americans View With Satisfaction Their Success

Constitutionalists Now Control Oil Fields and a Seaport Which Will Allow Entry of Munitions of War From West Indies.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 18—Every member of the defending garrison of federals was killed before the Constitutionalists finally captured Victoria, capital of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, today. This report was made to Constitutionalist headquarters at Matamoros tonight by General Gonsales, who commanded the attacking forces. General Gonzales described the battle as one of the bloodiest of the present revolutions.

Rebels Sweeping Country.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18—Absence of any evidence that fresh instructions had gone forward from Washington to John Lind or Charles O'Shaughnessy was understood in official circles here today to mark the advent of another period of patient waiting for some decisive development in Mexico.

In spite of all the rumors of blockades and intervention coming from Havana and Vera Cruz, there had been no sign of any such activity at the navy or war departments as might be expected to precede adoption of any such radical steps by the administration. Moreover, it has been intimated in official quarters that only by direction of congress would such a step be taken.

Officials still decline to give any information as to what has been accomplished by William Bayard Hale in his conferences at Nogales with General Carranza and his Constitutionalist cabinet.

State department advices made public today indicated that the insurrectionary movement is spreading rapidly, not only in the north of Mexico, but to the south and east. This last development is regarded here as very important, because the success of the Constitutionalists in obtaining possession of the rich oil fields in the east and some deep water port on the gulf coast would enormously strengthen them from a military point of view, the former insuring them a full treasury, and the latter an easy means of supplying themselves with munitions of war from Europeans in the West Indies.

Rebels Control Big Section.

The state department is looking for news of the capture by the insurgents of Victoria, the capital of the state of Tamaulipas, which would complete the rebel control of the northern part of the Mexican states. Consular reports today from Vera Cruz stated that all bridges between Tampico and Victoria had been destroyed, train traffic suspended and the tracks to the north and south of Victoria torn up. The city is about 100 miles northwest of Tampico, and it is understood the safety of a considerable number of foreigners is threatened by the military operations there.

The German cruiser Bremen arrived yesterday at Tampico, the nearest port to Victoria, to afford refuge to the Germans in that neighborhood who can succeed in reaching the coast.

On the west coast the German cruiser Nuernberg has been despatched to San Blas to gather up German refugees in that neighborhood who fled from Tepic, capital of the state of that name, before it was captured by the insurgents a few days ago.

At the war department the strategists are puzzling over the lack of activity by the federal forces in Mexico, who appear to have offered no substantial resistance to the triumphant southward sweep of the insurgents.

Advises Huerta to Retire.

Berlin, Nov. 16—The retirement of General Huerta from provisional presidency of Mexico is now the surest way to restore order in that country, where German interests are so great, according to an editorial in the Tageblatt, which heretofore had steadily attacked the policy of the United States in Mexico.

The newspaper greets with sympathy the report that Admiral Van Hintzo, German minister to Mexico, has advised General Huerta to accept the American proposals.

The Tageblatt's previous hostility to the United States is explained in the concluding paragraph of the article, in which it speaks of the possibility of the Monroe doctrine, whose political power is now, it says stronger than ever before, assuming an economic aspect and urges Europe to be on its guard against any attempt to introduce it into the Mexican business field.

POINT ESCUMINAC FREEZER AND ICE HOUSE BURNED

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 17—The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Trevers on Sunday morning and left twin girls. The parents are now the proud possessors of fifteen hale and hearty children.

Fire at Point Escuminac last night destroyed the freezer, barn, cookhouse and ice house belonging to the A. & R. Loggie Company. It is not known how the fire originated, as the buildings were not in use at the time. They were filled with stores of various kinds and the loss will be considerable. The company is setting about rebuilding the ice house without any delay.

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. Buy a bottle to-day.

N'S CORNER

USEKEEPING
D. GRAUEL
ce Lecturer.)

el, Food

the sun," says our physical geography, by vital powers, by percussion, chemic- he earth, in coal and plants, but it is ind. Ice, for instance, can be made to nd steel.

power that we call animal heat and s not very hot, only 94 to 104 degrees, very muscle, nerve and organ of our st be constantly renewed by being fed t make fuel for combustion.

kind of food is not supplied, the body ally wasting in the fire; the fat goes s and we say, "he starved to death." air keeps us alive, too, by keeping up giving vitality to the blood. We breathe here it mixes with out blood and turns olor, Blood, before it reaches our oxygen- k purple color. This explains why fam- of fresh, pure air have bright rosy accounts for the pale cheeks and color- rsons who breathe stale air.

lever in reciprocity and she has linked n chain by making plants require car- heir nourishment. Just this little hint w a few "green things growing" in the means have a few growing plants is to feed the flame of life.

ing foods are required, because they con- at our blood more quickly than other

ooms in winter is 68 degrees; if you u will find this most comfortable, but abits require the thermometer to register

allowed to grow hot and dry; to pre- hang a bucket of water on the pipe be- fresh cold water as often as it evapor- you that this is a falacy, but as a two- hours, we know the water enters the t.

to set on steam radiators or hang be- devices, for I am often told that with- plants or birds or gold fish in good

iency Aided

ment to have for the kitchen. It has the advantage of being easily washed and cleaned.

FRIZZLED BEEF.

Here is a simplified way of preparing frizzled beef which is quick and very satisfactory. Heat a large teaspoon of butter in the skillet until it bubbles. Have a quarter of a pound of dried beef broken into small bits. Toss into the butter until slightly curled at the edges. Then throw in a tablespoon of flour and toss until the flour is absorbed by the beef. Add a cup or more of milk and stir constantly until smooth and creamy. Add a beaten egg if desired.—New York Press.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Take the shine off your suede shoes by rubbing them with sandpaper.

When mixing beeswax and turpentine for floor polishing, add a little spirits of ammonia.

Tins can be cleaned with soap and whiting, rubbed on with a piece of flannel.

To polish zinc, rub briskly with a cloth dipped in kerosene and rinse off with boiling water.

Put a drop of kerosene oil in the hinge of a squeaking door; it will stop the squeaking.

New stockings will last twice as long if they are soaked in warm water for two hours before wearing.

It is better to clean meat by wiping it off with a wet cloth than to let water run over it.