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DIED.

FANJOY—Suddenly, in Prince Edward Island, J. W. Fanjoy, formerly of St. John, leaving three sisters, five brothers, and a step-mother to mourn.
Funeral on Thursday, at 3 p. m. from the house of his sister Mrs. E. W. Brown, 31 Metcalf street, North End.

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NOTE OF OPTMISM THE FEATURE OF THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF FRUIT MEN

Continued from page one.

ing the public rights in the highways. When corporations were given privileges of placing poles, and transmitting electrical power along the highways, the farmers should see to it that they got something in return for the use of this privilege. There was no reason why such companies should not have cheap electrical current from companies operating in their neighborhood for lighting and power purposes.

In Australia, where the labor party was in power, the farmers had greater privileges than in some other countries. There, the farmers could borrow money from the State Bank, at 4 per cent., and buy land on the installment plan.

A. R. Slipp, M. P. P.

A. R. Slipp, M. P. P., said that as a member of the legislature, he had supported the government's policy of assisting the farmers and the fruit raisers, and thought that while that policy had worked out successfully, more might and no doubt would be done for the development of agriculture

It was true that not many of the members of the legislature were farmers, but nevertheless, the members were imbued with the desire of promoting the agricultural and general interests of the province.

All must agree that this province has a great future in the matter of agriculture and fruit culture and that the legislature was justified in doing its utmost to encourage progress along these lines.

In the appointment of Mr. Turney, the government had undoubtedly done good service to the fruit growers. All must recognize this. (hear, hear.)

In conclusion, Mr. Slipp referred to his own connection with the St. John Valley Fruit Lands Company, and said he would always be found supporting any policy calculated to promote the agricultural development of the province.

The City of St. John.

S. L. Peters proposed the City of St. John in a characteristic speech. He referred to the great fire of 1877, and eulogized the energy and enterprize of the citizens who had rebuilt and raised themselves to prosperity, and provided the fruit growers with a good market.

Hon. Robert Maxwell's Reply.

Hon. Robert Maxwell responded. After expressing his pleasure at being present, he said such an organization as the Fruit Growers was of great benefit to the City of St. John as well as the province. During the short time it had existed it had directed the attention of many people in Canada, the States and England, to the fact that fruit can be raised in New Brunswick as well as in any part of the world.

Continuing he said he had no doubt credit would be given to the local government for what it had done to assist the association, and develop horticulture throughout the province. Much of the progress of the farmers and fruit raisers was due to the efforts of the department of agriculture. The appointment of Mr. Turney had stimulated orcharding a great deal.

The Government's revenues were limited, but it was to be hoped it would continue its policy of helping the agricultural interests, and that as its resources increased, it would give more help to the bone and sinew of the province.

Sometimes the farmers did not know everything. It was advisable to send out experts and make them acquainted with the latest developments in the science of agriculture. The government had acted on this idea. In addition to a horticulturist, they had appointed an expert in poultry culture who was doing good work.

Continuing, Mr. Maxwell referred to the immigration policy of the local government, and claimed that good results had been obtained, when it was considered the difficulties presented by the extensively alvertised attractions of the west. The effect of the publicity campaign which the local government was carrying on in Great Britain would be to open a larger market for New Brunswick products—especially the products of the orchards.

Mr. Maxwell then spoke of the efforts of the people of St. John to develop their industries and make it a winter port. Our citizens looked to the future with confidence, believing that it was destined to become one of the greatest cities in Canada. He felt the fruit growers would not be jealous of their progress; the prosperity of the city and the country were intimately related. In conclusion he congratulated the association on the success of the fruit show—a magnificent example of the possibilities of co-operative effort.

The Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Vroom, the chairman in proposing the department of agriculture said it was gratifying to hear speaker after speaker refer in such flattering terms to the work of the association, but they should remember that without the assistance of the department of agriculture they would never have been able to make such a display.

W. W. Hubbard's Reply.

In responding W. W. Hubbard, secretary of the department, regretted that the commissioner, Dr. Landry, was unable to be present and respond to the toast.

It should be remembered, he said that the department had very little money to work on and that it was difficult to make a fair appropriation to the various interests. Perhaps it might be well for the farmers to press upon the members of the legislature the advisability of making a larger grant to the department of agriculture, and not ask so much for roads. Members of the legislature were usually asked to secure grants for roads, and naturally tried to meet the wishes of their constituencies. But probably the department of agriculture might expend more money with advantage to the farmers.

President Taft, addressing the conservation commission, the other day, pointed out that governments did more for the farmers than they did for the stonemasons or other workers. But, there were sound reasons why the government should assist the farmers. They were the primary creators of wealth; upon them progress and prosperity depended, the welfare, the very existence of the people in the city. By concentrating attention upon agricultural development we got better results than from public assistance to any other industry. There was need of more attention being paid to agriculture in this province. A large quantity of food stuffs was imported every year—something entirely unnecessary.

For these and other reasons the legislature should be urged to increase the grant to the department of agriculture, and enable it to extend its activities and increase its usefulness.

Not so long ago it was a common thing to hear farmers say, "Oh we can't raise fruit in New Brunswick." But more recently, and largely through the pioneer work of the late Mr. Sharpe, attention had been directed to the possibilities of fruit raising, and the shows of the last two years have effectually demonstrated that fruit of the first quality can be raised in abundance in nearly every part of this province.

After paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Turney, the speaker went on to say that, whatever the government might do it was not everything, and that the farmers should rely on themselves to make the most of their opportunities. Better than government help was self-help—organized self-help. Co-operation was needed. The farmers and fruit raisers should take a leaf out of the book of the Danish farmers, who had proved the value of co-operation in carrying on their operations and particularly in marketing their products.

In conclusion, Mr. Hubbard said the officials of the department appreciated the kindly feelings shown them and that their work had been greatly helped by the assistance rendered them by the officers and members of such organizations as the Fruit Growers' Association.

Our Guests.

"Our guests," was then proposed by Mr. Hubbard, who referred appreciatively to the assistance given by the Board of Trade in conducting the fruit shows. T. H. Estabrooks, president of the Board of Trade, responded. He said he did not expect that he would be asked to make a speech, but he felt perfectly at home—he used to rob orchards when a boy.

The Board of Trade had long realized that the prosperity of the city depended upon the progress of the country and some members were thinking of going in for fruit raising.

Referring to the fruit show, he said it was a fine sample of what could be done in the way of fruit raising.

Continuing he referred to the organization of the St. John River Fruit Lands Company, and expressed the opinion that more of such companies were needed to increase the production of apples. Some scheme might also be arranged whereby settlers could borrow money at the same rate that the government obtains it. Such settlers starting orchards would be able to give the government the finest kind of security.

Turning to immigration, Mr. Estabrooks said the federal government should give some attention to bringing settlers to Eastern Canada. A man settling in the east was as much value to Canada as a man settling in the west.

Professor Macoun.

Prof. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, said that fruit raising was evidently destined to become one of the most important industries in the province. There was no doubt about the fruit raising possibilities of the province. The problem was to arouse enthusiasm and induce the farmers to surmount the obstacles which are met with in the initial stages of the movement to put fruit raising on a paying basis. One of the most effective agencies to this end was the annual fruit show.

Holding up an apple the Dominion horticulturist declared that there was no part of Canada that could raise the Red McIntosh to such perfection as the Province of New Brunswick. This was a splendid apple for commercial purposes, and it was only one of the many apples New Brunswick could raise and find a market for. In conclusion the speaker urged the fruit raisers to co-operate, as only by so doing could they secure the best results.

Professor W. S. Blair.

Prof. W. S. Blair, of the McDonald College said he would be glad to see as much enthusiasm and organization among the fruit growers of Quebec as he had found in New Brunswick.

The government of the province was to be congratulated on the work it was doing in the way of conducting illustration orchards, one of the best means of arousing interest in orcharding. The government of New Brunswick was very generous as compared with the government of Quebec, which had given them only $100 to hold a fruit show.

"You can be proud of your government as well as of your crop," said Mr. Blair.

Professor Shaw.

Prof. Shaw, of Truro, said he would like to have some of the Nova Scotia fruit growers attend the annual show and convention of the New Brunswick fruit growers. It would do them good. Although the Province of Nova Scotia produces a larger crop, New Brunswick has given to the world a great variety of apples.

A new development in Nova Scotia was to make the orchards bear a large crop as soon as possible. Originally orcharding was carried on in connection with general farming, and quick returns were not sought from the trees. But now the idea is to give the trees the full benefit of the soil and intensive culture has given surprising results, the trees bearing crops very young.

Another development in Nova Scotia has been the organization of co-operative societies among fruit growers, to buy supplies and market fruit. They get treir supplies at wholesale prices and in marketing their fruit get cheap freight rates and eliminate the commission man. Twenty-three co-operative societies in the Annapolis Valley have recently formed a central bureau which is chartering steamers to take their fruit to Great Britain.

In conclusion Prof. Shaw said the department of agriculture and the Fruit Growers' Association deserved great credit for the progress of orcharding in New Brunswick as evidenced by the excellence of the show.

Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick.

Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, formerly trade commissioner to Cuba, said the future of New Brunswick, as a fruit growing section would be equal to that of any country in the world. He was interested in the possibility of developing a market for fruit in Cuba, which demands a good quality. He had seen a shipment of Canadian fruit landed in Cuba, but it was a disgrace to any country. But there was no reason why New Brunswick fruit, properly graded and packed, should not find a good market in Cuba. In the near future there would be a radical improvement in the steamship service from St. John to Cuba, and other southern countries.

The Fruit Growers' Association.

W. W. Hubbard then proposed the officers and members of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association.

Vice-president Wm. Gilman responded briefly, and was followed by the secretary, A. G. Turney. The latter expressed his thanks for the kind remarks made about him. He added that credit should go to the pioneers who had demonstrated the possibilities of fruit raising in the province, and to the secretary of agriculture, much of the present progress was due to the way the fruit growers had set about the work of realizing their opportunities. He felt the orchardists of New Brunswick had no need to envy anybody.

Tappan Adney also spoke. He said the fruit growers had determined to hang together, lest they hang separately. New Brunswick, he said, was one of the latest provinces to reach out for modern methods, but its position was encouraging. They had passed through the era of discouragement, and were taking hold of their resources in a business manner.

Continuing, Mr. Adney gave an interesting historical sketch of the development of fruit raising in New Brunswick.

President C. N. Vroom then made a few remarks referring to the progress of the association and the good work of the department of agriculture.

The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

The List of Guests.

Those present at the banquet were: Wm. S. Morrison, M. D., Hampton; B. Charters, Charterville; H. Wilmot, Oromocto; E. L. Colpitts, Petitcodiac; J. B. Daggett, Centreville; S. L. Peters, Queenstown; W. C. Peters, Queenstown; W. B. Gilman, Fredericton; A. C. Parker, Burton; T. Adney, Woodstock; C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; J. E. Holder, St. Stephen; E. Martin, Deer Island; W. P. Fox, Lower Gagetown; L. Fox, Lower Gagetown; J. W. Clark, Marysville; F. W. Short, Brown's Flats; I. W. Stephenson, Sheffield; A. R. Gorham, Grey's Mills; R. P. Gorham, Grey's Mills; James Lewis, H. H. Smith, M. A. Smith, Hoyt Station; W. R. Flemming, Debec; James Fielding, Hoyt Station; W. W. Eveleigh, Sussex; A. R. Slipp, M. P. P., W. W. Hubbard, A. G Turney, Fredericton; J. Hawkins, Douglas; R. D. Hubbard, Burton; J. D. McKenna, M. A. MacLeod, Sussex; R. E. Flewelling, Oak Point; G. B. Slipp, Hampstead; W. F. Malcolm, Ottawa; Prof. Blair, McDonald College; Prof. Shaw, Truro; A. Harris, Annapolis Royal; J. C. Daigle, Moncton; Seth Jones, Sussex; W. R. McFate, Golden Grove; S. M. Flewelling, Hampton; Wm. McIntosh, D. King Hazen, R. G. Murray, Roy Davidson, R. B. Humphrey, E. L. Goodwin, W. G. Estabrooks, T. H. Estabrooks, J. G. Humphrey, H. R. Ross, Wm. Gilbert, Neil Brodie, J. F. Robertson, Alfred Burley, E. A. Schofield, R. R. Patchell, T. J. McPherson, W. F. Hatheway, M. P. P., and Hon. Robert Maxwell, of St. John.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GIVES FIRST DINNER

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The first dinner given by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in his position as the Governor General of Canada, was held at Government House this evening.

Those who had the honor of being invited were: Hon. R. L. Borden and Mrs. Borden; Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier; Hon W. C. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards; Brigadier General MacDonald, C. M. G. Col., and Mrs. Woods; Dr. Montizambert and Mrs. Montizambert, and Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Powell.

TORNADO WIPES OUT TOWN

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31.—The Town of Thelma, 18 miles south of San Antonio, was practically destroyed; two persons were hurt and damage, the amount of which has not been estimated was done to crops by a tornado yesterday according to news received here today.

IF THERE'S ANOTHER WIDOW LIKE THIS ONE, WE KNOW A NICE MOVE

New York, Oct. 31.—Julius McVicker, son of a newspaper editor of Sarnia, Ont., was married today at the little church around the corner to Mrs. Alanson Sumner, widow of the late Standard Oil magnate who died a little over a year ago leaving her a fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

McVicker is an actor and singer of romantic parts in light comedy and musical shows. He is handsome, splendidly built, and has a voice calculated to inspire romance among the members of the fair sex. When he and the fifteen million widow met it was a case of love at first sight, and the courtship has not been a long one.

YUAN SHI KAI HAS FEARS FOR HIS LIFE

Continued from page one.

The Associated Press correspondent with Yin Tchang, has sent no word from the field in two days, which may indicate that the censor would not permit to report unfavorable news.

In the meantime there are serious dangers along the railway lines between the war minister's position and Peking, and disaffection among the troopers and the people has prevented Swiss factory communication between the various sections of the loyal army. Yuan Shi Kai started for the front yesterday and is now at Sin Yuan Chow, the policy which he will adopt is eagerly awaited. Negotiations looking to a settlement have been underway between Yuan Shi Kai and the revolutionary leaders, but the latter are confident of their strength and have expressed themselves as having little faith in the promises of the throne.

The Americans will hold a meeting at the legation tomorrow to decide upon definite measures for their own protection. Foreign troops are guarding the mission houses in Peking. The native press views the reform edicts favorably. The reformers in Peking are divided into two parties, the extremists, mainly southerners, who insist upon the expulsion of the Manchus; and the moderates, who are numerous throughout the empire. The latter are indifferent as to whether the dynasty is Manchu or Chinese, but they want great administrative changes, and believe that drastic measures are necessary to give the reform a fair start. The vital question is whether two wings will be able to unite.

Garrisons Joins Reformers.

An important question for the north is whether General Chang, leader of Lan-Chau soldiers, is acting independently or in collusion with other rebels. If the edicts satisfy the northern soldiers the control of north China will not be seriously imperilled but concerted action on the part of General Chang and the southerners would probably result in the flight of the court to Jehol.

It is reported that the garrisons at Tse-Nan-Fu, Chancung, Pao-Ting-Fu and Tehchow have declared in favor of the revolutionists and that Kai-Feng is expected to revolt shortly. A revolt at Pao-Ting-Fu would be of great importance as it would result in cutting Yin Tchang's communications completely. A despatch from that place says that the sixth division has marched out, that the women and children are leaving but the city is peaceful. Gen. Yin Tchang has sent back home all the Honan troops suspected of disloyalty. His army at Sin Yeng Chau is deplorably provisioned, one division being without food for two days. All the government grain has been commandeered and the cattle and other animals seized.

Hankow Railway Receptured.

Pepin, Oct. 31.—It is said on good authority that the rebels have recaptured the Hankow railway station. This is in line with rumors from the south of continued desperate fighting in the vicinity of Hankow, which according to the official advices of last week was wholly in the possession of the imperialists who also controlled the railway and were preparing to move on Han-Yang.

FELL FROM AEROPLANE.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 31.—Prof. John J. Montgomery, of Santa Clara College, died this afternoon after a fall from an aeroplane glider he was experimenting with near Evergreen. Apparently he lost control of the machine. He sustained injuries to the brain.

ONTARIO'S LIBERALS ADOPT PROHIBITION AS PLATFORM

In Their Last Extremity, and Without a Leader, the Handful of Grits in Ontario Bid For Support from the Temperance Party.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Hon. A. G. Mackay has resigned as leader of the Ontario opposition.

A caucus at first passed a resolution declining to accept the resignation, but after pressure by Hon. Mr. Mackay finally accepted it.

Hon. Mr. Mackay said that the action recently launched against him in the Ontario high court, was absolute blackmail, and investigation would prove this.

Hon. Mr. Mackay will probably quit politics altogether. He would not say this morning that he would be a candidate for the nomination in North Grey again.

All the liberal candidates and members of the last assembly here today protested that there is no man for them as leader but the Hon. Mr. Mackay, and they declared that he prevailed on them to accept his resignation. He quoted to them the British precedents for such an action when the private character of public men had been attacked. He claimed they said that there was no course open to him and no course that would release them from embarrassment but this.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—At the Ontario Liberal convention in session here today an address of President H. M. Mowatt, in which he practically proposed abolition of all barroom licenses after 1913 in the province, was the chief topic of discussion. There were many delegates present from all over the province and the subject was vigorously canvassed from every point of view. Some of the speakers thought such a measure too drastic to meet with popular approval; others were equally enthusiastic in the support of the idea which was in accord with traditions of the Liberal party. Father Henderson, Sarnia, and Hugh Guthrie, Guelph, made eloquent speeches advising an immediate platform of total prohibition. This met with general approval though definite action was left to parliamentary candidates. The convention fought shy of the bi-lingual school question, opinion seeming to be that the Conservative party should be allowed to worry over this problem.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OBJECT TO BREAK BRITISH EMPIRE

London, Oct. 31.—"Did not President Taft say that his object was to break up the British Empire and did not Ambassador Bryce give his assistance?" demanded Rowland Hunt, Unionist member of Parliament for the south division of Shropshire, questioning Sir Edward Grey today as to whether Mr. Bryce would be instructed not to assist in the negotiation of another treaty similar to the Canadian-United States reciprocity agreement which failed.

The foreign secretary replied that he was not aware that such a statement had been made by the president of the U. S., and emphatically denied that assertion regarding the British Ambassador. He explained that Mr. Bryce had been instructed to render Canada what assistance he could in Canadian matters and he would be at the disposal of the present government as much as at that of the preceding, and would never act contrary to the policy of Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The order has gone out to all government departments that estimates must be ready for parliament on Nov. 15, covering not only unfinished work and the remainder of the current year's supply, but estimates for 1912-13. This latter is looked upon as presaging a long session instead of a short one for organization purposes, which was expected to be followed by a business session of the usual length.

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