

ASQUITH'S YEARS
END OF THE REIGN

Vote On Lords Veto Resolutions Set Down For Thursday—Redmond Expected To Stand Pat.

London, April 11.—The political pot boils seethingly in Parliament, but the public reads listlessly only the headlines in the newspapers, evading the perusal of the long reports of the debates in the House of Commons and the equally dull editorials.

This week the Liberal government may begin to discover precisely where it is in regard to the budget and the Lords veto measures. Saturday the government whips sent urgent notices to the Liberal and Nationalists to attend this week's debates. The veto resolutions debate is destined to be short if not sweet, for the guillotine of closure will automatically cut off the discussion.

Today the government's resolution prescribing that all bills shall become law after three readings by the House of Commons, and the committee stage. The debate on this resolution will continue until Thursday, when the guillotine will be applied and a vote taken on the whole resolution. On Thursday night the House will vote on the government's resolution limiting the duration of Parliaments to five years instead of seven.

No Joy For Liberals.

The Liberals have finished the past week without joy. It is conceded that Premier Asquith will have almost insurmountable difficulty in planning his programme to suit both Mr. Redmond and the members of his Cabinet, who are not yet prepared to demand guarantees from the throne, while there is much Liberal uneasiness about the fate of the budget. The Liberals are hoping the Irish will not destroy it. It is admitted that the Irish have the whip hand.

The Liberal leaders trust that the Irish and the bulk of the Liberal party will be satisfied if they receive assurances that if a Liberal majority be again elected the veto bill will become law or the Liberal Government will decline to remain in office. Despite the hopes of the Liberal leaders it is believed that Mr. Redmond will stand up for his demand for guarantees from the throne.

Very few believe that Mr. Asquith will advise the King to take such an extreme step as the creation of 350 new peers. Mr. Redmond demands this guarantee from the throne, but few believe that Mr. Asquith will consent to it. Mr. Asquith is determined to pass the budget but whether he will stand firm by the Liberals' desire that the government convene in a special session cannot be said. It is believed that the resistance of the House of Lords to the Liberal measures remains to be seen. The political situation is between the devil and the deep sea, and the public caustically does not care which gets him.

SOCIALIST MAYOR-ELECT
PROMISES MANY REFORMS



Viola Seidel, bright little daughter of Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11.—Two men stand out prominently in considering the causes which led to last Tuesday's election of a Socialist Democrat for the mayor of Milwaukee, the first big city in America to turn its administration over to the youngest and most radical of political parties. One is Emil Seidel, the man who was elected mayor, the other the real leader of the party, is Victor L. Berger, the man who made Milwaukee socialism what it is.

It was Berger who for ten years induced his followers to go to the polls with a new ticket each year, and it was Berger's efforts which finally won this week's victory. Seidel, who for two years ago and made the Republican party third in the race, Seidel was the first Milwaukee Socialist to be elected mayor.

In his devotion to socialism Seidel ranks only second to Berger. He ran for office many times when socialism was a joke, but his reward came at last. He is of an aggressive type, zealous in urging the principles of his party, one might almost say offensively political in his methods, but in his personal relations he is admired and respected. His political enemies are often among his closest personal friends.



Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's new Socialist Mayor (on the right), at work in the Milwaukee Pattern Works—worked election day and returned to the shop again at 7 o'clock the next morning.

Aggressiveness is in his every lineament. Even his hair, brushed stiffly upward, is a challenge to the foes of Socialism and spells the character of a man who is willing to fight to the end for his convictions. In business he is enterprising, believing that the time has not yet come when the brotherhood of man is so firmly established as to make individual enterprise unnecessary.

Here is in brief the platform upon which Mayor Seidel was elected:

- 1. Home rule for the city.
- 2. The initiative and referendum.
- 3. Better schools.
- 4. Municipal ownership.
- 5. Penny lunches.
- 6. Street car company to sprinkle streets.
- 7. Trade union conditions of labor.
- 8. A seat for every passenger in the street cars; cars to be provided with lifting jacks; automatic brakes, fenders.
- 9. Three cent street car fare.
- 10. Eight hour day for labor.
- 11. Cheaper gas.
- 12. Cheaper ice by means of a municipal plant.
- 13. Cheaper coal and wood by means of a municipal coal and wood yard.
- 14. Work for the unemployed at union wages and eight hour day.
- 15. Widows who do washing for the support of their families to have their water rates remitted by day.
- 16. Cheap bread by requiring standard weight in every loaf.
- 17. Street comfort stations.
- 18. Corporations to pay their full share of taxes.
- 19. Clean street cars. Glasgow cleans and disinfects its cars every day.
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Sir Francis Galton Would Abolish Primogeniture—Other men of Science in Accord With Theory.

London, April 11.—Sir Francis Galton, founder of the science of eugenics or racial improvement, has written a letter to the London Times in which he suggests that the House of Lords might gain in strength if primogeniture, the exclusive right of inheritance to a peerage vested in the eldest son, were abolished.

In the case of the House of Lords, says Sir Francis, the claims of heredity would be best satisfied if all the sons of peers were equally eligible to the peerage and a selection made among them, late researchers have shown that the eldest born are as a rule inferior in natural gifts to the younger born in a small but significant degree.

These views were fully endorsed by Dr. David Heron of the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, London, who was appealed to for an ampler statement of the facts. It was pointed out to him that the teaching of eugenics as a rule inferior to natural gifts to the younger born was directly opposed to the popular idea that the "best come first."

Always Wrong.

"Popular opinion is always wrong," said Dr. Heron. "The first born in a family is more likely to be insane, tubercular or criminal than the others. It follows therefore that the tendency to diminish the size of families increases the average number of such individuals in the community."

Dr. Heron referred to the conclusions arrived at on this subject by Prof. Goring's results, which were confirmed by him in a recent lecture at the Eugenics Laboratory.

"If our observations are correct, and I believe them to be so," said Dr. Pearson, "then the mental and physical condition of a family is differentiated from that of later members. They are of more nervous, less stable constitution."

"We find that the neurotic, the insane, the tubercular and the albino are more frequent among the eldest born. Dr. Goring's results for criminality show the same law."

"The result of this law is remarkable. It means that if you reduce the size of his family you will tend to decrease the relative proportion of the mentally and physically sound in the community. You will not upset this conclusion in the least, as I suspect, the extraordinarily able man, the genius, is also among the early born. For you will not lose him if you have a larger family, although you will lose the sounder members if you curtail it."

Mr. H. P. Good is back from Montreal and New York with a smile and a hat full of new plans to make the Dominion exhibition here the greatest of the year.

"Aeroplane and monoplane races, dirigible balloons sailing over St. John will be features of the big fair if we can secure satisfactory arrangements," said the manager yesterday. "When I was in Montreal I attended the automobile show, and was much taken with the aeroplanes and a monoplane, the invention of Stanley Beach of the Scientific American, which were on exhibition there; and decided that we want such an attraction for the fair."

I had a long talk with Mr. Wilcox, secretary of the automobile show, and agent for Mr. Beach and through him secured an offering of five flying machines on exhibition and if possible to give flights over the city during the fair. The terms were very high but I cannot say that the attractions committee will accept them.

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"Freak Exhibits."

"From Montreal I special attractions, and secured an option on a large number of interesting freak exhibits. The question of engaging the attractions we now have in view cannot be decided on, as they are all very expensive, but visitors to the fair may rest assured that the attractions will be of a higher order than anything ever seen in these parts."

"Everywhere I went the Dominion exhibition was spoken of with expectation and a large number of exhibitors have notified us of their intention of exhibiting during the fair. Many automobile manufacturers will have cars on exhibit, and if railway rates are satisfactory the exhibits in general will be very numerous."

EL PASO BARON
NOT THE BEST

Sir Francis Galton Would Abolish Primogeniture—Other men of Science in Accord With Theory.

El Paso, Texas, April 11.—The sale of the Ojitos ranch in Mexico for \$100,000 wound up the affairs of the estate of the late Lord Delaval Beresford, who chose to spend his life on a cattle ranch of 110,000 acres in Mexico, his companion a negro woman rather than in England.

Delaval Beresford left England when a young man, twenty years or more ago, because he did not like the restraints of the life he had been accustomed to. He wandered until he found a location that suited him. It was leagues from a railway, in the mountainous fastness of the northwestern unexplored stretches of the northern Chihuahua, in Mexico. Why he went there and why he selected this location for his home he told nobody. He had money to buy the land, which was worth less than 50 cents an acre and he had money to buy the cattle with which to stock it.

He was rough and ready, as the cowboy say. He was an Englishman, but he did not have the English ways. He was ready to ride with the hardiest vaquero, and at night would sleep with nothing but mother earth for a bed and only his saddlebag for a pillow. That he was a lord, a member of the British aristocracy, nobody knew for years, but he was admired as an Englishman with nerve and grit.

Known in El Paso.

Whether his relatives knew where he was nobody knew. He never seemed to get any mail and he never wrote any but business letters. He almost never wrote his Mexican vaqueros and their families and he soon became known in El Paso, for he made visits every once in a while to the city, and it did not take long for the people to become aware when he was here. On these visits he treated everybody he met, neither race nor color being barred.

But always he kept out of the spotlight. He did not spend his money in the big gambling houses or in the brightly lighted hotels, as other cowmen do when they hit town with purses newly filled from their cattle sales. Always the small saloons, the dives, were patronized. Delaval Beresford did not seek the best of society.

After one of these visits it was rumored that on his return to Ojitos ranch he was accompanied by a negro, a well known in the part of the city most frequented by the Englishman on his visits. There somebody explained that she had been taken down as his cook; that he was tired of the Mexican fare he had been getting.

The next time he came to town the negro was with him and the pair went to one of the leading hotels and applied for a room for "Mr. and Mrs. Beresford." But all rooms were engaged. Quarters were found elsewhere and that night the usual Beresford spree was begun and the negro was a partner in it all.

During the revelry the negroes, known to her associates as Flo, announced that she was Lady Flo and that she was the wife of Lord Delaval Beresford, brother of the English Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

"We've gwine back to old England and I've gwine to see de Queen! she has ter see me, cause I've de wife of a lord," she would tell her friends.

Common Talk.

Then it got to be common talk; everybody soon spoke of the couple as "Lord and Lady Flo." The Englishman continued to raise cattle and ship the greatest quantities of wool to a good price, and accompanied by his big companion he made regular trips to El Paso. He never denied the statements of the negroes that she was his wife and she made purchases at the stores and charged them.

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Aspirations
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ALD. MCGOLDRICK DOES
NOT LIKE IMMIGRANTS

Cigarette Fiends and Matches a Danger on West Side—More Police and Inspectors, He Says, Much Needed.

Ald. McGoldrick, chairman of the harbor board, has started a crusade against the sale of matches on the west side of the city, and proposes to enlist the Government at Ottawa and the police of Carleton in his little war.

"Those immigrants take my eye," he said yesterday. "They tumble off the ships a thousand or two thousand strong; they make up little fags out of shag tobacco, a puff or two and throw the burning bit any old place about the immigration sheds. They drop lighted matches all around and seem to have no fear of starting a fire. Even women—though the sheds are light enough, goodness knows—like matches on their skirts to look into their pockets."

"On Sunday I was over there six hours, and I took me all my time chasing round, trying to get them from the error of their ways. We have two policemen in the sheds or about the wharves, but they get lost in such a crowd as is landed there some days, and can't very well stop all the people from smoking. We thought to have half a dozen more 'cops' over there when a big bunch of immigrants is landed."

"Then the immigration authorities are mighty slow in passing them. There ought to be a regular crew of immigration officers over there so the people could be hustled through and get away from the sheds. The C. P. R. doesn't lose much time in packing them into cars, but lugging them off once the immigration men finish their job. Next winter we'll have to ask the Government to put more officials on the West Side, and run 'em through the hepper with greater despatch."

"We ought to have more policemen too, to get after the cigarette fiends. It won't take much to start a fire over there, and if a fire once gets a start among those sheds our West Side facilities will all go up in smoke."

ANOTHER JOLT FOR
POOR OLD "JOE"

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Almost the entire "insurgent" strength of the House joined the Democrats today in what was generally acknowledged as an additional rebuke to Speaker Cannon.

A conference report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, contained an agreement to appropriate a sum for the expense of automobiles previously provided for Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Sherman. The House reiterated its disapproval of those expenditures and by vote of 111 to 122 refused to agree to the report, sending it back to the conferees for further consideration.

FOREIGN ELEMENT
MUST BE EDUCATED

Rev. Mr. Aiken Tells Of Gallicians Controlling Vote In Manitoba—Interesting Lecture On Western Canada.

Rev. J. W. Aikens delivered an interesting address before the Young Men's Centenary club in Centenary school room last evening, taking for his subject "Campaigning in the West." The speaker dealt in an able manner with the more important problems facing the makers of new Canada, conveying a realistic impression of the actual living conditions in the western provinces.

He gave a brief review of the local option campaign in Manitoba, and showed that the position of the temperance party was stronger, and the liquor question more satisfactory than in the Maritime Provinces. The municipal police are controlled by a board responsible to the attorney general of the province, and in this respect the liquor laws are strictly enforced. More than half the province is under local option. Many of the most noted men in Manitoba had taken a decided stand in favor of temperance, and such names as Principal Patrick, Professor Osborne and Ralph Connor were arranged against the liquor interests.

Agricultural Advantages.

Touching upon the agricultural advantages of the provinces, the speaker said they Manitoba, like the Maritime Provinces, was also suffering considerably from the exodus to the west. Farms in the southern part of the province were being rented to the owners were going further afield. Transportation facilities had rapidly increased during the last ten years, and it was not generally known that a network of ten lines of railways were stretched across the country.

Comparing the opportunities for the young men in the East and West, the speaker pointed out that if the young people in New Brunswick could live as they do in Manitoba, they could easily accumulate as much money. The average young man in St. John indulges in luxuries, which would be unheard of perhaps in the West. It was a matter of regret that so many young men from New Brunswick yearly went to the New England States, and worked in factories for a small weekly salary, when by going west they could become independent in the course of a few years.

Speaking of the position and opportunities of the church in the west, the speaker said that the materialistic population was one of the greatest difficulties with which it had to contend. The average man in the west seemed to be too busy to give much taken up with his crop prospects and other matters to think about religion.

The Problem of Education.

He next touched upon the problem of educating and assimilating the new foreign element who were becoming quite a factor. During the past seven years over 1,000,000 immigrants had arrived in the west, 28 per cent of whom could not speak the English language and today, continued Mr. Aiken, the Gallician vote controls 13 of the

On the steamer Rappahannock, which leaves port this morning for Havana, will be carried one of the largest shipments of potatoes ever sent out of New Brunswick by a single shipper. Mr. Frank Clements is sending 7,000 barrels all sold before shipment and consignments by other shippers will bring the total on the Rappahannock up to 13,000 barrels.

For these potatoes the farmers have received prices ranging from thirty to fifty cents per barrel and they are glad to get rid of the tubers at this price as the Cuban market is the only possible outlet for the large supply in the up river warehouses.

Mr. Clements said last evening that should the potatoes be sent to the Cuban market to compete with American potatoes he could not pay the farmers more than 10 cents per barrel, while the best he could do for the Ontario and Montreal market was 25 cents.

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The local government had done a great thing for the farmers of New Brunswick when they had developed the Cuban trade. An over supply of potatoes in all parts of the world which had not happened for 27 years caused the present serious situation and the Cuban business was the only thing which had saved the New Brunswick farmers.

It should be remembered, he added, that the potatoes from this province were getting a better show in Havana than those from other countries and that in a normal season the market was assured.

Speaking of future prospects, Mr. Clements said that it would be a great mistake for farmers to follow the low prices with small acres as was usually done. It had been his observation that in dry years the best potato crops were turned out and the scientists said that Hally's comet would be responsible for a dry summer. The farmers look ahead to good crops and with the Cuban market developed there was a reasonable certainty that the potatoes could be disposed of at a profit.

Mr. Clements also called attention to the fact that several carloads of potatoes had recently been sent to Cuba and that there was a chance in this direction to work up a trade.

"The problem of educating and assimilating these people," said the speaker, "is one of Canada's greatest problems, and if the issue of how to govern them is not met squarely and fairly, we may be forced in the future to meet the issue of how they will govern us."

At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

PAST YEAR PROSPEROUS
FOR MILLING COMPANIES

Handsome Profits Earned For Shareholders By Canada's Great Milling Concerns—The Result In Detail.

Last year was a most prosperous one for the milling companies in Canada, a comparison of the earnings of the three largest is interesting. The Ogilvie Milling Company had net earnings of \$7,054 and surplus, after payment of dividends of \$296,054, which was equal to 18.84 per cent on the common stock.

Lake of the Woods had net earnings of \$223,661 and surplus of \$291,830, which was equal to 24.44 per cent on the common stock.

Western Canada had net earnings of \$292,661 and surplus of \$299,950, equal to 25.29 per cent.

Ogilvie increased their dividend from 7 to 8 per cent, Western Canada from 15 per cent to 16 per cent, and Lake of the Woods gave cash bonuses of \$10 and \$5 per share, in addition to paying 6 per cent dividend on their common stock. Such records are probably not equalled by any other industry in Canada.

AMERICAN FARMERS
SWARMING IN WEST

Three Train Loads With 1,100 Horses And Agricultural Effects Passed Through Portal Yesterday.

Special to The Standard.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Today three train loads, each with sixty cars of settlers' effects, passed the international boundary at Portal, in addition to the three regular passenger trains. On three trains of settlers' effects it was estimated that there were about 1,100 horses. In addition there were many cattle and very large quantities of agricultural implements.

In March the total for the month was over \$,000 and for April it is expected that the total will be over \$,000. Portal is the favorite point of entry.

Toronto, Ont., April 11.—\$50,000 in the estimated loss occasioned by the fire which broke out in the Salada Tea Company's premises at 32 Yonge street, at two o'clock this morning, the damage being chiefly to the tea, the result of smoke, \$2,500 will cover the damage to the building. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The exact cause of the fire, which

AEROPLANES TO BE
FEATURE OF BIG FAIR

Manager Good Returns With Budget of News from Montreal and New York—Exhibition is Booming.

Mr. H. P. Good is back from Montreal and New York with a smile and a hat full of new plans to make the Dominion exhibition here the greatest of the year.

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"We have received a large number of bids for privileges and concessions and will deal with them at a meeting of the executive Tuesday evening."

"Work on the new buildings has commenced," added Mr. Good, "and will be pushed forward rapidly."

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ADJOURNED MEETING
OF MONCTON CHURCH

Financial Statement of St. George's Parish Not So Favorable as Other Years—Extensive Improvements.

Moncton, April 11.—The adjourned annual meeting of the parishioners of St. George's Church of England, was held here this evening. The financial statement was not quite so favorable as that of last year, there being a slight falling off in the offertory receipts, while a considerable amount was spent on church and rectory repairs, etc. The result was a bank overdraft of \$194.70, the total receipts being \$2,537.58, and the expenditure \$2,732.28. The monthly pledges amounted to \$929.36 as against \$897.11 in the previous year, while the offertory fell off \$874.40 to \$334.54.

St. George's Guild showed receipts of \$285.13; the Willing Workers, \$235.31; the Sunday school, \$152.98; and the Gleaser's school, \$40.50. These offerings have all done good during the year.

St. Andrew's Mission