MAY RETALIATE AGAINST CANADA

Duty Threatened on Newsprint

Democratic Senate is Wavering Over the Proposal

Contention is That Canadian Embargo on Pulpwood Will Be Lifted if Such Action is Taken — American Expert Tells Them the Dominion Has the Control of the Situation in Any Case.

Washington, June 6—For several hours today the senate finance sub-committee, of which Senator Johnson, of Maine, is chairman, discussed the paper schedule of the Underwood tariff bill, and it is reported tonight that an amendment to put a retaliatory duty against Canada on print paper valued at not more than two and one-half cents a pound, is being seriously considered.

Because the majority of the sub-committee was inclined to this view, they summoned from New York John Norris, chairman of the paper committee of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who today reiterated opposition to the imposition of any countervailing duty.

No decision was reached, but it was learned from an authoritative source that the matter hangs in the balance, with the leaning toward putting on the countervailing duty.

In the Underwood bill, retaliatory duties are imposed on higher grade papers, valued at more than two and one-half cents a pound. The import tax is fixed at 12 per cent. ad valorem, and the countervailing duty is directed against Canada because of restrictions on pulpwood and pulp.

Proposed Retaliation.

The proposal of the American paper manufacturers is that the added tax be extended to print paper. Print paper in the Underwood bill is on the free list, and the amendment being considered would provide: "That if any country, dependency, province or other sub-division of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever, whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise, upon printing paper, woodpulp or wood for use in the manufacture of woodpulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other sub-division of government, a duty equal to the amount of such export duty or other export charges imposed by such country, etc., upon printing paper, woodpulp or wood for use in the manufacture of woodpulp."

Manufacturers urge that a retaliatory duty against Canada would force that country to yield on some of its restrictions against American manufacturers on wood and pulp exports.

Trust Curtailing Output.

In his argument before the sub-committee today, Mr. Norris, in addition to reiterating his argument against any countervailing duty, called attention to a proposal of American paper manufacturers to establish a system of operating their mills only five days a week instead of six. This, he argued, was another effort to curtail the American output of print paper.

The consumption of papers has been growing steadily, Mr. Norris said in his brief, "at the rate of 90,000 tons per annum, or 300 tons per day, but in the year 1911 not a single paper machine was built by the manufacturers in the United States.

"In the month of March, 1911, at the time they were appealing to your committee for relief, their reports to the bureau of corporations showed that they were restricting their output below normal capacity to the extent of 156,000 tons per annum, or 18 per cent. They were aggravating that restriction by the exportation of 49,755 tons of newspaper in the fiscal year of 1911. Any unusual condition arising during the year, such as a strike, a fire, drought or blizzard, or shortage of cars or congestion of traffic, would have precipitated a situation similar to that in the fall of 1907 and the spring of 1908, when a paper panic cost publishers approximately $10,000,000.

"The paper makers inaugurated a campaign to deter investment in new mills, and when they failed to stop construction in any other way, they attacked the credit of the projectors of these new mills, and urged banks to refuse loans to the new enterprises."

Mr. Norris contended that every measure the United States had directed against the Canadian provinces had reacted against the American paper maker and consumer that "instead of composing the situation they provoked an ugly complication which will require years of intelligent and delicate handling to adjust."

"Nothing can be done," he argued, "by compulsion or tariff threats to provide wood for the American paper industry. That day has passed. Canada controls the pulpwood supply. Its authorities insist that they be dealt with upon a reasonable basis."

One Better.

He was a jolly sailor lad and had come to spend a few days in his native village.

"Yes," he remarked, proudly, as his steamship company was being referred to in complimentary terms, "ours is the longest line in the world, stretching, as it does, from England to China."

There was a moment's silence, and then the hostess, a hard-working Scot, chimed in:

"Weel, I dinna ken if ye've cause tae bounce sae much, for does not my claes (clothes) line stretch frae pole tae pole?"

And Jack good-humoredly agreed that he was beaten.

SUFFRAGETTE - DAREDEVIL DEAD

Woman Who Grabbed King's Horse in Derby Race Dies of Injuries

A NOTED FANATIC

Has Done Many Desperate Deeds for the Cause — Leaders Hope That Their First Martyr's Fate Will Help Their Fight for Votes.

London, June 8—Miss Emily Wilding Davison, the first martyr to the militant efforts of women to obtain the suffrage, died today at the Epsom hospital as the result of a fracture of the skull sustained in an attempt to stop the king's horse, Anmer, during the running of the Derby on Wednesday last. Only the matron of the hospital and two nurses were present at the deathbed, Miss Davison's relatives having left the building when told there was no hope of her regaining consciousness.

A few moments before her death two comrades draped the screen surrounding the cot with the fateful colors of the Women's Suffragette and Political Union which she wore when she made her sensational attempt to interfere with the great classic of the British turf.

Miss Davison had evidently expected to gain the track at Tattenham Corner in time to intercept and scatter the field, but was detained a moment by a spectator, woh tried to restrain her. She reached the track in time to be struck by the king's horse, which was running in the ruck. The woman turned a complete somersault, coming down across the legs of Jockey Jones, who had been left prone and unconscious after the fall of his mount. She struck on her head, and it was believed at first that her thick hair had saved her from no more than concussion, but a later examination showed a fracture of the base of the skull. An operation was performed, but the case was hopeless from the beginning.

A Dare-devil.

Miss Davison was noted for her daring feats in behalf of militancy. One of her earliest exploits was to barricade herself in a cell, and she was only overcome by the warders with the aid of a fire hose.

On another occasion she cast herself down a flight of stairs in the jail and was seriously injured. She was one of the most persistent invaders of the house of commons, which she gained at one time by way of the airshafts.

Her last exploit before the fatal Epsom incident was the assaulting of a Baptist clergyman in the belief that he was Chancellor Lloyd-George.

Speaking with great emotion at a Hyde Park meeting this afternoon, Mrs. Despard said she hoped that the case of Miss Davison would kindle a flame in the souls of men which would end the present awful situation.

Miss McGowan, another suffragette leader, said that Miss Davison had given her life in order to call attention to the wrongs of women. She knew that Miss Davison had always held the view that a woman's life would have to be sacrificed before the women of this country would get justice.

I. C. R. MEN ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE

Moncton First Baptist Church Observes Its 65th Anniversary.

Moncton, June 8—Moncton First Baptist church, which recently suffered the loss of its church home by fire, today observed its eighty-fifth anniversary. Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, who was pastor thirty years ago, was preached for the occasion. Both services were held in the Grand Opera House.

The brotherhoods of the I. C. R. trainmen, including O. R. C., B. of L. E., and B. of R. T., this morning attended a memorial service in St. John's Presbyterian church, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, Sackville.

MORE DUBLIN RIFLES SEIZED

Arms Were Consigned to Lord Farnham in Ulster.

London, June 7—It is reported from Dublin that the customs officials there seized this afternoon 500 more rifles and bayonets intended, it is thought, for those in Ulster who are opposed to Irish home rule. The rifles are said to be of modern make.

The arms, it is reported, were concealed in a furniture van and were consigned to Lord Farnham at Farnham, County Cavan, Ulster.

Lord Farnham is one of the largest landowners in Ulster and hundreds of persons opposed to home rule live on his estates. He is also a lieutenant in the Tenth Huzzars.

The best sandwich trays for al fresco entertaining are of Japanese bamboo, and have three handles.

LIBERALS CHALLENGE TORIES TO ELECTION

Let the People Decide Regarding the Naval Issue

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Pugsley Declare Party Will Abide by the Result, Whether it Be Contribution to Britain or Canadian Built, Owned and Maintained Ships—Borden Scores Senate for Doing Its Duty—Parliament Closes in the Midst of a Stirring Debate.

Ottawa, June 6—The long and stormy session of parliament closed this afternoon. The end came in, the midst of another naval debate.

Just before Sir Charles Fitzpatrick arrived at the upper house, the senate declared that it would insist upon its amendments to the branch lines bill and the highway measure. The government declined to agree to them, so they will not find a place on the statute books.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, with his three summoning knocks on the door of the commons chamber, terminated a speech by Hon. Wm. Pugsley. He had just challenged the government again, to appeal to the people on the naval issue, and was proceeding to emphasize the challenge when the black rod came and ended both the speech and the proceedings of the commons for the session.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, who once during the session got the floor from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, sought to take it from the governor's messenger. As the black rod was bowing to Speaker Sproule, preparatory to delivering his message, Hon. Mr. Hazen stood up and said something. What he said could not be heard for shouts of "Order" from the Liberal side. The minister of marine sat down, the summons was delivered, the commons went to the senate chamber, listened to the speech from the throne, and the show was over.

Borden Bitter at Senate.

The naval debate today was inaugurated by Premier Borden, who challenged the senate for its treatment of the naval bill. He declared that Sir Wilfrid "had inspired the senate's action."

Said Mr. Borden: "It may yet be possible to make right that which has been made wrong. Press despatches state that the three ships which Canada was to have contributed will be built by the British taxpayers.

"This being so, I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is our intention, if we remain in power, as we undoubtedly will, to bring down at a later date a proposal for the acquiring or construction of three battleships, as was proposed by the naval aid bill of 1912. We hope that long before these vessels are completed we may be able to do what a partizan majority has now prevented us from doing. We shall take over and pay for these ships for the use of his majesty and the common defence of the empire."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied flatly that he had influenced the senate to take the action which it did upon the naval bill. He said the senate had acted on its own initiative and its own responsibility and, he declared, had done nothing but defend the right of the Canadian people.

"Have they done violence to the constitution?" he asked.

"Have they infringed upon the rights of the people? No. They have simply made provision not that the bill be rejected but that it be not assented to until submitted to the judgment of the people.

"The fact that these three Canadian ships were to be in addition to the new vessels, said by the admiralty to be sufficient to meet the situation, was hailed with delight by the jingo papers in the old country, and it was equally a subject of criticism by newspapers like the London Daily News and the Manchester Guardian, because they said it forced upon the British taxpayers the maintenance of three battleships that were regarded by the admiralty as unnecessary.

"It turns out, however—if Mr. Churchill is correctly reported—that these three ships were not to be in addition to the admiralty programme and that they would not increase the 'margin of safety,' but be included only as a part of that margin, and that Canada was not providing for an 'emergency' but for a portion of the regular British navy budget.

"A short time ago," Sir Wilfrid said, "the government members were declaring that Britain would not carry the naval load alone, that assistance must be given, that the proposed dreadnoughts would be an addition to the construction programme of the admiralty. Now, according to press despatches, Britain was to build the ships. Now we know," he said, "that it was not a defence emergency that lay back of the government's proposals. These proposals constituted simply a part in the policy of contribution to the regular naval programme of Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Challenges.

"Our policy is a Canadian navy, built in Canada, manned and maintained by Canada. That is our policy and we stand by it, and I invite the prime minister to give us an opportunity to test it before the people."

Finance Minister White argued that there was an emergency, as the determination of the British government to build the three ships showed, and said that the action of the senate had been disgraceful.

Let People Decide, Says Dr. Pugsley.

"The senate has been loyal to the constitution, loyal to Canada and loyal to the empire in the action which it took," said Hon. Dr. Pugsley. "The bill of the government sought to do an unconstitutional thing which the people of Canada would not approve of.

"If the people of Canada were in favor of the contribution the government could easily arrange to have it sent. All that the government has to do is to appeal to the people. If they are returned they can introduce this bill and it will be carried without opposition in either house. The whole thing could be done and the money placed in the hands of the British admiralty within six weeks, long before Mr. Churchill could arrange to lay down the keels of the three ships in England.

"If the people do not favor contribution and say so, a Canadian navy will at once be started.

"It is a thousand pities that the minister of marine did not accept the tender of Cammel Laird & Co. If he had ratified the contract which we left ready for his signature ships of the Canadian fleet would now be under construction in St. John."

The black rod knocked at the door of the chamber and the second session of the twelfth parliament of Canada closed with the minister of marine trying to make himself heard.

SOME SNAPSHOTS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGRESS

Special for The Telegraph by "Penman."

Toronto, June 6—No kodak man would be satisfied to visit the Toronto assembly and not get a snapshot of Rev. John McNeill. Nor is he easily "kodakked," he is all animation, and keeps mightily on the move. Every part of that robust, well-fleshed frame is made to do service in what is John McNeill's special work, preaching.

"There was a man sent from God whose name was John," and it is wonderfully how many great men there have been in church and state whose names were John.

There was John Wycliffe, and John Knox, and John Calvin, and John Wesley and a host of others. Well, here is John McNeill, the great Scottish evangelistic preacher. The great cities of the British Isles have known him and have flocked to hear him. Cooke's church, Toronto, now proudly claims him as their pastor. Visitors to the assembly congress have simply insisted that they should have large opportunity of hearing him.

And so a noon-hour service has been arranged when John McNeill preaches to all who come, and they come in hundreds. Oh well, ministers and their wives and elders would go to hear him anyway, but do you know that once a week for fifteen weeks last winter the busy business and hard working men of Toronto came in hundreds to hear him at the noon hour on Tuesdays.

John McNeill is Scotch. No one who hears him needs to be told that, for his speech betrayeth him. What a kindly, winning, manly merry face is his. And that voice, full-toned, rich and mellow, better on the low than on the high notes. However, to hear him at prayer is to feel God near. Was it of Horace Bushnell's prayer that some one said who kneelt with him in the tented woods before retiring?: "I was afraid to put out my hand lest I should touch God in the darkness."

Well, John McNeill's prayer is like that only you are not afraid. He reads the Bible behind the pulpit, and he preaches it in front of it. He makes it live until you think you are back again with Moses or Abraham or the great prophets, or they are here with you, and the God who spoke to them is speaking to you.

No conventionalities tie him down. His whole being is alive with the thought and the message that has taken hold of him. You are always being surprised. Now you are convulsed with laughter at some keen thrust, winged hits placed with a humor that seems altogether unconscious. The next moment you are moved to tears with the depth and the fervor and the appeal.

And it all seems so easy for him. He has not learned it in the schools, it is his own. His language is picturesque, pointed, powerful. It is the gospel he preaches, the gospel of Jesus Christ, and he can preach it as a message to the yearning soul of his brother man, because it has become part of himself, the gospel of John McNeill.

Many a man and many a woman from city and prairies, from seaside and mountain glen all over Canada will go back to their homes and think with a new hope and a new grip because they have heard this great preacher in the down town church in Toronto.

Today saw the beginning of the debate on church union. It did not take long in the morning session to clear the field for action, and then the champions of the opposing forces stepped forward, each with a serious and dignified confidence in the rightness of his cause.

What a change has taken place in the personnel of the assembly debaters, even since the union question was first opened about ten years ago. In those days it seemed as though no assembly was complete without such men as Principal Caven, Dr. Warden, Principal Patrick and others, who have been called to their reward since then. They were great men, but it is wonderful how gaps are filled even in the front ranks and it is no reflection on the worthies who have been, to say that the worthies who are, can measure up to their task effectively as their predecessors.

It is safe to say that no speaker in the union debate ever had such an opportunity of sounding his message from ocean to ocean as had the stalwarts of today.

The speakers on both sides had to spend some time clearing the ground a bit and the way the first men cleared it did not seem to suit the second men.

It appears that there has been some division in the committee appointed last year to do the thinking and planning, and for the first time in the history of the debate ther was a minority report to present. Of course the chairman, who spoke for the committee as a whole, could not father the minority report, and the man who spoke against him would not father anything else. What will finally become of this child cannot yet be known.

Dr. W. J. C. Clark made a strong plea for organic union. He brought all his native intellectual and emotional powers to bear upon the facts of history, ancient and modern, and upon the practical problems which face the church of the future. They are too many to recall here, and out of a deep conviction he appealed to the men and women of the church to rise in their might above sectionalism, prejudice and sentiment and heed the call that leads towards a united church of Christ in Canada.

Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, the prince of Canadian preachers, was at his best in seconding Dr. Clark. It looked one time as though the whole Protestant church would be compelled by the very logic of stubborn facts, and the Roman Catholic church, too, to enter into such a catholicity of spirit and of form as would issue in but one fold and one shepherd.

Of course, every Anglican would not be likely to accept Dr. Herridge's views as to the historic episcopate, and apostolic succession, but somehow he made these things seem wonderfully Presbyterian when interpreted aright. It was a great forenoon.

And it was a great afternoon. Dr. Ephraim Scott is a very methodical man. I suppose his editorial training is responsible for that and so he had his pros and cons, his introduction and conclusion all divided and sub-divided into heads. He starts off a good deal slower than a good many others, but that eye and cheek and little smile of his seem to say: "Wait a bit till you hear what's coming. I am just making the cartridges now; wait till the firing comes." After he had settled the majorities and the minorities, not only in the vote of the committee but in the vote of the Presbyterian church and in the vote of all the churches concerned, he launched forth, gathering force as he got farther into the deep.

"Let us have a rest from union agitation," he said. "A federation of all the churches, that's the thing we want. Let us keep our name, our doctrine, or polity, but let us work in the same large vineyard of God with the other churches one at the fencing, another at the hoeing, another at the pruning, as each has genius and equipment."

What Scott did not say against union, McBeth did. He comes from Paris, Ontario, and has made speeches and written articles against this proposed union almost from the beginning. He seems seems like a great war horse that scents the battle from afar and prances till it is on.

It was a happy coincidence that in the middle of the church union discussion, a telegram of greeting and good will should have been received from the Methodist conference sitting in London (Ont.) It was a happy inspiration that led some one to move that Dr. Herridge and Rev. R. G. McBeth should be the committee to draft a fitting reply to the Methodist body. The assembly saw the fine humor of it and laughed heartily.

Toronto, June 7—The hospitality of the Queen city is unbounded. Think of the homes that have been thrown open all over the city to the 5,000 stranger guests during the congress and assembly. One almost suspects that there must be some serio-comic shuffling about the attic and verandahs, of which the welcomed guests hear nothing.

Think, too, of the infinite pains taken by men and women from all the Presbyterian churches in planning and prosecuting the enormous committee work involved. One senses the atmosphere of hospitality on every hand. Kindred institutions in the city have extended the glad hand. The Toronto Street Railway Company, too, has given all delegates and commissioners unrestricted use of their cars free. The blue and red badges are the only passport required and the city's official welcome found expression in the reception tendered the visitors this afternoon by Mayor Hocken and the aldermen on the beautiful grounds of Toronto University.

What with speeches and smiles and hand shakes with silk hats, and canes and sunshades and crowning all the Scottish bagpipers to tickle the hearts of the Highlanders, the day afforded a splendid relaxation from the sustained tension of the week.

The catholicity of this gathering—I think that is the word—anyhow it has been used several times during these days—the catholicity of this gathering is being attested in some new form every day. The assembly seems to be like the city that John of Patmos saw, "On the east, three gates; on the west, three gathes; on the north, three gates; on the south, three gates" open to people from every corner of the earth and from the four winds of heaven.

Why one evening a French Canadian, a Hebrew, a Roumanian, a Ruthenian, a Russian, not to speak of the inevitable Scott, all spoke from the same platform upon the same general theme. Last evening a West Indian touched shoulders with men of Anglo-Saxon blood who have been spending years of loving toil among Hindoos, Chinese, and Indians, seeking to uplift them.

Today the climax was reached when a full score of the Ruthenians belonging to the Independent Greek church, sons of a people who number thousands in the Canadian west, presented their request through the Presbytery of Winnipeg that they be received into the ministry of the Presbyterian church in Canada.

These men have taken three years in arts in the colleges of our own land; they have taken four short terms in theological training in Manitoba college; they have been examined by responsible representatives of our church as to personal religion, knowledge of doctrine, and practical knowledge of ministerial work. And when their request was presented even the venerable clerk of assembly, who never does anything without a precedent had no doubt about procedure but was ready to go right ahead and extend to them the hand of a brother. "I needn't read their names," said Dr. Ramsay with a questioning smile, as he moved for their reception, but the fathers and brethern saw the point. Well they knew what awful jumbling of letters it took to form Ruthenian names, and what tongue-twisting it required to pronounce them. "Read them, read them," came from all parts of the house.

"If any man thinks he can read them better than Dr. Ramsay, let him come to the platform and do it," said the moderator with a Scotch twinkle in his eye. No one came. Dr. Ramsay sailed in boldly and sailed out again with flying colors—he must be one of the men who the keeping up their Greek and Hebrew.

The applause as they were called to the platform, the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" as all stood together, the well spoken word of welcome by the Scotch Canadian Honanese moderator, the warm grip of his hand, followed by the earnest prayer of Dr. MacGillivray, of Kingston,—all made it a moent not to be forgotten by the newly enlisted recruits, or by the standing army already in the field.

It was an hour of quiet solemnity, Dr. Hanson, of Montreal, was the speaker for part of that time, and he was unearthing the deeper treasures in that prophetic word of the Master: "If I be lifted up, will drawn all men unto Me.' A hush was upon the hearers. It was not just His word that did it. The cause was deeper than that, it was the hour of communion, and full 4,000 came together at 9 o'clock in the morning to participate in the supper of the Lord.

From the cities and the villages in every corner of the broad dominion, from lakeside, prairie and mountain glen, men and women toiling in the church under every conceivable condition of life and representing every trade and calling in the land, the Celt and the Saxon, the Caucasian and the Slav, the Mongolian and the Ethiopion, they met and sat together around the table of a common Lord and Saviour.

Never before in history had so large and so representative a body of christians sat together around the table of fellowship to "show forth the Lord's death till He came." It was an hour not to be forgotten. The hymn and prayer and spoken word were all expressive of a love and faith deep, strong, abiding. It was the best hour of the congress. The hour of the ageless things of which the Master's true disciples often speak least and feel most.

PEOPLE MUST DECIDE THE NAVAL QUESTION

London Times Says An Election is the Only Way to Settle the Controversy.

London, June 6—The Times says of Canada and the naval issue:

"Political controversy there should take its course free from any suggestion, however shadowy, of imperial influence or concern. The British government has provided for the benefit of the Canadian people and at their request gave their elected representatives all information on matters of fact which were necessary to a clear understanding of the naval problem.

"THIS MUCH IS NOW CLEAR, THAT NO NAVAL POLICY, WHETHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, CAN BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE ELECTORATE, WHETHER OR NOT REFERENCE IS MADE AT ONCE, AND IN WHAT FORM, ARE MATTERS ENTIRELY OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF INTER-IMPERIAL DISCUSSION."

AGRICULTURAL AID FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

HOME BURNED FOR SECOND TIME IN TWENTY YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. David McPherson, Sr., of Manawagonish Road Have More Than Share of Hard Luck—Loss $4,000 and No Insurance.

Saturday, June 7.

Bravely facing disaster when his home and all its contents were wiped out by fire just twenty years ago, David McPherson, sr., of the Manawagonish Road, with a family of small children around him and a plucky wife by his side set his face towards the world and slowly won his way back to comfort and affluence once more. In one hour yesterday the result of twenty years' work vanished. Only ashes remain.

Sparks from the chimney ignited the roof in the rear and the occupants of the house did not see the blaze until it had a firm hold. A vain fight was then waged against the flames, but so rapidly did they spread that practically all the furniture in the house was destroyed as well as the building itself. The total loss is $4,000 and there is no insurance. The barns were very close to the house but the fact that the wind was blowing strongly in the opposite direction was the only turn in his favor in what appears to be a strange streak of misfortune.

Grey haired now, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson do not look out upon the future with the enthusiasm of twenty years ago but their sons have homes of their own now and they are not worrying.

MARITIME STUDENTS GET B. & A. DEGREES

Among the students at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne's de Bellevue, to receive the degree of B. S. A. were the following from the maritime provinces: Arthur Edwin Raymond, Woodstock; George E. O'Brien, Windsor (N. S.); Garnet LeLacheur, P. E. Island; Alexander C. Gorham, St. John; John K. King, Smith Creek (N. B.)

Federal Grant Will Be $24,500

To be Spent in Addition to the Provincial Appropriation

Government Indicates How it is to be Expended—Cabinet Ministers Planning to Leave Ottawa for Business and Pleasure.

Ottawa, June 8—The minister of agriculture, acting on the advice of C. C. James, ex-deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, who has been engaged by the government to administer the annual grant for aid to agriculture under the vote of $10,000,000 passed this session, has announced the details as to the spending of the money this year.

The total appropriation to be distributed among the provinces during the current fiscal year is $500,000. Ontario's share on the per capita basis is $175,788; Quebec, $139,482; Nova Scotia, $34,298; New Brunswick, $24,509; British Columbia, $27,334; Manitoba, $31,780; Saskatchewan, $34,296; Alberta, $26,094.

Half of the appropriation for each province is to be paid over at once as soon as the agreements are signed by the respective provincial ministers of agriculture. The balance will be paid as soon as the federal government is satisfied that the provinces are properly spending the money for the purposes specified.

It is provided that the aid given to the provinces shall be supplementary to the agricultural votes now made by each province and shall not in any way curtail present grants by the provinces.

The major portion of New Brunswick's grant this year is to be devoted to the following purposes: Horticulture, $4,500; dairying, $4,500; agricultural instructions in rural schools, $2,000; demonstrations in seed selection and cultivation, $3,000; agricultural meetings, stock and seed judging, $3,500.

Cabinet Ministers' Plans.

The cabinet ministers are arranging, in most instances, for a prompt exit from the capital and will combine business with pleasure in various trips throughout the dominion.

Hon. Robert Rogers will leave for Winnipeg in a day or so and, after some time there, will go through to the Pacific coast looking after public works requirements, including arrangements for constructing the proposed new government grain transfer and terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.

Hon. W. T. White will also shortly leave for a trip through the west.

Hon. Col. Hughes will spend the next month accompanying General Ian Hamilton on an inspection trip of militia training camps. The minister of militia will visit the camps n eastern Canada during the next two weeks and will then proceed to western Canada, going as far as the coast.

Hon. Frank Cochrane will leave in a few days for an inspection trip over the Intercolonial.

Premier Borden will remain in Ottawa until the end of the month. It is altogether probable that he, in company with Hon. J. D. Hazen, will again go to London this summer to resume negotiations with the admiralty.

PRESBYTERIANS ADMIT NINETEEN RUTHENIANS TO RANKS

Impressive Scene at General Assembly—Church Union Debate Begins.

Toronto, June 8—Posibly the scene presented Saturday at the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly was one of the most unique in the history of the church. There was a phalanx of young men admitted to the ranks of the church from the Presbytery of Winipeg, nineteen in number, who were all Ruthenians.

The occasion was one of the most impressive witnessed since the remarkable series of meetings in connection with the congress and assembly began.

The subject of church union was introduced by Rev. Dr. Duval, of Winnipeg, who made a strong speech in favor of it, but the discussion was adjourned. There was no session of the assembly today.

$90,000 OYSTER COMPANY GETS OTTAWA CHARTER

Ottawa, June 8—In view of the provincial legislation, New Brunswick will be interested in the incorporation of the Shemogue Oyster Company, with a capital of $99,000 and head office at Great Shemogue (N. B.) The company has authority to raise and handle oysters.

There will be particular interest in the fact that the incorporators are Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto; M. G. Snowball, Port Elgin; Mathew Lodge, Moncton; W. F. Humphrey, M. P. P., and P. J. Mahoney, M. P. P.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PRO

(Continued from page

Dr. S. S. Harrie is in Ha week.

Mr. D. A. McMillan, of Spri in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Harvie Randall ac Capt. Randall to Windsor last

Miss Adelaide Gallager, Sunday at her home in town to Nappan on Monday.

Mrs. A. W. Gow, who has ing her daughter, Mrs. B. B. in Halifax, arrived home last companied by Mrs. Archibald son.

Mrs. R. G. Lavers, who spen ter in Boston with her daug (Dr.) Currier, returned on We

Rev. D. V. Warner, of Shell Rev. G. Q. Warner with his Montreal, have been visiting ents, Rev. J. E. and Mrs. War rebury.

Jas. Hamilton and Prof. Brunton, of Sackville, are the Mr. and Mrs. C. Fullerton.

Miss Marguerite Elderkin, mouth, is in town visiting her J. W. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. R. E. Harris, of Wolfvil town last week, the guest o Mrs. A. E. MacLeod.

Mr. Bertram Hayes, of H spending a few days in town and Mrs. H. M. Wylie.

Mrs. Claude Durant went the first of the week to meet band, Capt. Durant, who is co Mexico to spend the summer.

Mrs. Hugh Tucker has retu a trip to Halifax.

Mrs. Harrison, of Moncan, her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Sml

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Foster ing congratulations upon the a baby daughter at their home.

Mrs. Wm. McGuirk and Tucker have the sympathy of t friends in the tragic death father, the late George Spinn occurred at Halifax on Satur left for Sheet Harbor on Mon tend the funeral.

Mr. S. B. Lunn and little so ville, were guests of Mrs. Ch Dade on Victoria Day.

Miss Teresa McCall returne verness (C. B.) last week, whe been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Millan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller daughter, of Stewiacke, spent in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lockhar herst, spent Sunday in town latter's mother, Mrs. John Mc

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Manug dren, of Amherst, have take residence at Riverside for the

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McGuirk Elizabeth spent a couple of Hantsport last week with Mr Kewley.

Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Ke Billeville (Ont.), are visiting Gillespie.

Mr. Errol Hayes, eldest son Mrs. Hayes, of Halifax, who staff of the Molson Bank in recently underwent an ope pleurisy. His many friends will be pleased to know that he is rapidly re

Misses Marshall, Ward, Le lager, Lavers and Hemeon hav their positions on the teachin the Parrsboro schools.

The death of Capt. Charles one of Parrsboro's prominent c curred on Friday last. The leaves a widow, three sons— Leslie and Fred—and two Misses Pearle and Grace.

William Kirkpatrick, one of residents of the town, died at of Mr. and Mrs. John Smythe day.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., June 6— Taylor, the veteran missionar subject of a very interesting Rev. C. E. Crowell at Provide dist church last evening. Th were in aid of the forward for missions.

A very sad and sudden that of Theophilus Muise, who a staging at his house on Tues noon, to the sidewalk below, his hip and crushing in s against his heart. He did consciousness, but passed awa or so afterwards. He was a eight years of age, and leaves and three daughters—Mrs. P

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can now b
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Stores.