

MPRISONMEN

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 .--- Two brothers -James Boyd and John J. McNamara, natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, the one slim, with drooping shoulders, sallow face and small eyes, and the other a broad, robust man of ruddy countenance, felt today the strong hand of justice, which they long had thought to evade, the former being sentenced to imprisonment for life and the latter to fifteen years in the state penitentiary.

It was the retaliatory action of the law against those lawless methods which John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Structural Iron Workers' Association, thought it necessary to pursue in coping with what he regarded as the all-powerful opposition of capital.

Though the younger brother. James B., informally presenting his confession to the court today declared that he intended no murder when he placed sixteen sticks of dynamite beneath the Los Angeles Times building, twenty-one persons being killed by the terrific explosion, John J. McNamara, recounting to his attorney his principles, broke down as he muttered that he fought against great odds in the best way he could. It was a sequel to the court room scene earlier today when he received his sentence in tears of abject surrender.

Go Before Grand Jury

For the crime of the Times building explosion James B. was punished. For directing the destruction by dynamite of the Lewellyen Iron Works, wherein no lives were lost. John J. was sentenced. Hardly a few hours had passed when the word went forth that subpoenaes would be issued for both men to appear before the federal grand jury to divulge further details of their dynamiting conspiracies. The United States govern ment, now will demand of them information concerning interstate trafficking in dynamite, which is alleged to have resulted in more than a hundred explosicns at bridges and factories, where labor warfare was involved. Judge Bordwell changed his mind sev-

eral times, but took final precautions and held court in the small chamber beside the jail. Outside, the crowd begged. for entrance, while many policemen fought its efforts.

In the hall of records, not far distant, the mass of humanity moved back and forth in confused wonder and eagerness," and even many who really were entitled to, admission were denied that privilege because of the mix-up final place. A supreme over ordeal faced James B. McNamara, who worried as to whether or not the court would exert the extreme penalty. The that he was not here. The failure to

Chir a Mockery are is very little of no ray of t. Mr. McNamara," continued Bordwell, "in the assertion by you that you did not intend to destroy life. The widows and orphans and the reaved parents will look upon that ent at this time as a mockery. his is against you in making such a ishment prescribed by law-"

The prisoner, quivered and his head dropped. He twisted his fingers with his hands behind him, then lifted his head again

"That the judgment does not conden to death upon the gallows is due the existence of no extenuating circumstances whatever, but because it appears to the court the part of wisdom do otherwise

"It is the judgment of the court that as a punishment for the crime of murder in the first degree, to which you have pleaded guilty, you shall be confined in the state prison of this state in San Quentin, for and during your natural life.

"You may be seated."

.blot

'You did not?'

As relieved as any one could be with life sentence, confronting him, the risoner sat down beside his brother. After some formalities the court senenced John J. McNamara to fifteetn years in San Quentin.

Mr. Darrow's Statement

"Nothing but the gallows at the nd," is the prediction tonight predicted by Mr. Darrow, attorney for the defence. For the first time Mr. Darrow cited instances in the evidence which he said would be impossible to refute. Even

o have put James B. McNamara on the stand on his own behalf would have been höpeless, he declared. "Judge Bordwell's statement says that was proposed by the defence that

James B. McNamara should plead guilty and even take a death sentence, if his brother could be free," Mr. Darrow was

"Well," said Mr. Darrow, "I've denied that charge so often that I am not coing to do it over again now." Mr. Darrow's statement is as follows:

"I entered this case with reluctance. and accepted only after the most earnest persuasion. I did it unselfishly. I have or many years given my time and best ability and my life to the cause of labor and the poor.

"I have been here six months, and spent many troubled days and sleepless nights, trying to run down every clue, and make every possible investigation, and trying to do the best I could for my clients and the cause that I served.

had about associates who gave me their best work and their best service through it all. "There were scores of witnesses to dentify James B. McNamara as being present practically on the very day and hour in the building. They produced

evidence which no one could have sur-mounted. "If the state had put on its case, we could not even have put the defendant on the stand to deny the facts. We could not prove an alibi. We could not prove



Fifty Per Cent, Increase in Local Shipping in Last Six Months-Development Following Canal Opening

The announcement in the Colonist of esterday that Mr. Louis Coste, M. I. C. E., who is one of the most noted engineers of Canada, is to leave Ottawa on Monday for Victoria to report regard-

ing the proposed harbor works necessi. tated to prepare for the great increase of trade, which will follow the opening of the Panama canal was received with great interest. Mr. Coste will go thoroughly into the proposals for a breakwater and harbor facilities. That the trade of Victoria will soon outstrip the present facilities is apparent. For some time past representatives of various prominent steamship concerns have been

engaged on the North Pacific coast investigating the trade conditions and line after line has announced the intention of establishing a service to this port and other harbors of the North Pacific coast via the Panama canal. To tell them of the companies looking to this trade would be to recapitulate a list of some

of the most prominent shipping panies in the world. With each succeeding year the trade of the port of Victoria has grown extensively, and, without the great development that is anticipated following

the opening, about seighteen month hence, of the Panama canal, the trade of the port is outstripping others of Canada with regard to the number and tonnage of vessels trading to and from the port. The blue books show that no other port of Canada has more ships on

greater tonnage. For the past six months there has been a monthly average of 1,074 vessels, foreign and coastwise, in and out of the port of Victoria. Comparisons with the past two years show how great has been the increase. In 1909-10 the average per month was 604 vessels and in 1910 11 it was 706. During the past six

months, from April 1st to November 30th, the number of arrivals inward from foreign ports was 978, and the number outward 928. During the twelve months of the year 1909-10 the total arrivals from sea was 995, and departures 988. Six Months' Total

The total for the six months of this year was almost the same as that for the twelve months of 1909-10. During last year there were 1,142 foreign-going arrivals, and 1,107 vessels cleared out ward with total tonnage, of 3,082,751 tons and with 3,103 entries and 3,123 departures coastwise of 2,590,946 tons, the otal tonnage in and out of the port of Victoria during 1910-11 was 5,573,697 tons as compared with a total of 4.826 .-769 during the previous year, and this year's total will be in excess of 8,000,000 tons. Comparisons with the figures

Panama Canal the situation must als wed from that aspect. "At present few steams ousiness on this coast exceed 480 feet in angth and 9,000 tons, and these are treighters, carrying few if any passeng-ers. Large vessels being more economi-cal for freighting than small ones full advantage is likely to be taken of Panama Canal; which is being constru

ed to provide minimum water il feet deep and 300 feet wide. Each of the locks will have a usable length of 1,000 feet, and a width of 110 feet; sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels at, or building. "By considering also that the saving

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

of the all water distance from Liverp to Victoria will be about 6,500 miles, 1 may be possible to form an estimate o the increased number and class of ves-

sels which may be expected on the Pacific coast commencing 1st January, 1915. Must Seek Safest Earbors

'Vessels of this class must, of neces sity, seek the safest and best equipped harbors and the proposed breakwater between Brotchie Ledge and Holland Point, which presents, no engineering difficulties, would make available a large area of water of useful depth into which any ship afloat could enter with ease and safety. If may be stated, on very high authority, that for a comparatively small expenditure at Victoria no harbor on the Pacific coast could be made to equal if. "A plan showing how the hartor can

be enlarged and a map of the southern part of Vancouver island, showing now easy it is for vessels to reach the port of Victoria from the open sea, are mai ed under seperate cover. com-



Sixteen Conservative' Candidates for Ontario House Find No Opposition-No Liberals in Other Districts and the states the

TORONTO, Dec. 4 .- Nominations for the provincial legislature were held today.,

The result is a foregone conclusion Sir James Whitney, Conservative, who has been premier for the past sever years, had \$7 supporters in the house

of 106, when dissolution took place a month ago. Sixteen Conservatives were selected by acclamation today and in seven other constituencies there are no Liberal candidates, the opposition in these being made up of labor men and Socialists. The probabilities are that the Conservatives will return to-power by almost as large a majority as before The following are the seats in which the Conservatives are elected: Addington, Carleton, East Durham

East Hastings, East Victoria, Grenville, Kingston, Lincoln, London, North with business prosperity and we are North Lanark North lastings

President Taft's First Message to New Congress is Devoted to Combinations and Their Treatment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Presiden Taft's message on the trusts was read in both branches of congress today In both branches of congress today, and was generally well received. The President's objections to repeal of the Sherman law were approved by some of the leaders on both sides, though the Democrats said that his first message should have dealt with the tariff.

"The message is an able one fro the President's standpoint," Mr. derwood said, "but we feel that the leading message should have dealt with the tariff. There seems to be an effort on the part of the president force trust ideas ahead. I am oppos to the repeal of the Sher there may be supplemental legislation. Speaker Clark said he could not discuss the message until he had studied it thoroughly. Republican Leader Mann, who has

not always agreed with the president, said, "It is probably the strongest ut-terance President Taft has ever made. It shows that he is on the side of the neonle: that he is not controlled by the trusts and that he does not wish cause undue violence to proper combinations of capital." In the house the reading of the

message was interrupted by applause from the republican side. For lack of something to do, the

senate will not meet until Thursday, and will then adjourn until Monday. Defence of Sherman Act.

In his message the chief executive defends the Sherman anti-trust law against the attacks which have been made upon it and denies that it should be repealed or amended. He points out. howver, some supplementary legislation which would, he declares,

"The anti-trust act," he, says, "is the expression of the effort of a freedomloving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of such people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his intelligence and

tute has been upon the statute books. All knew its general purpose and approved. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others, saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement: now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes

effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the Tobacco Trust. As Circuit Judge Noyyes said in his judgment, approving the decree: "The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens, ought to dem-onstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accom plished effective results; which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed, and which cannot be dis obeyed without incurring far-reaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the uccessful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of encouraging this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolfsh but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which congress had declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

After denying the need of repeal or mendment, the president points out the supplementary legislation which he celieves would be beneficial. He says: "I see no objection, and indeed I can

see decided advantages, in the enact ment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unawful purpose denounced in the anti trus law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling im at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the mak ing of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with suficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting

tire conspiracy, and, on the other hand. to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business commun ity what must be avoided." Federal incorporation of companie doing an interstate and foreign trade s recommended. This incorporation h would make voluntary.

The president would also establish bureau or commission to consult with corporations and to aid the courts in the dissolution of criminal trusts and in the creation of trusts within the law. The president insists that federal charters should be voluntary, "at least un til experience justifies mandatory pro visions. The benefit to to be derived from the operation of great business under the protection of such a charten would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the



ity in general.

Leaning Tower of Pisa

cial meeting of the city council it was

finally decided to adopt the three cent

enjoyment of such a charter.'

Members of Religious Orders

The two 9.2 guns, for which part of he mountings were put in c hill many years ago, are to be by the Dominion government. Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of and defence, has written as follows Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P. for Victo "Thanks to your persistency ing this matter before me, the two guns are about to be mounted on Sign hill. This will be good news splendid lot of volunteers and n

Friday, December 3, 1911

Hon, Sam Hughes Notifies Mr

Mount Heavy Ordnance

G. H. Barnard, M. P.

Government's Decision to

SIGNAL HILL

BIG GUNS FOR

ent corps at Victoria." Work will be begun soon by Bethune Lindsay, R.E., comman the engineer forces at Work Point take the two big guns from wher have been resting for the past years, to the crest of Signal hill. Lindsay was in charge of the work mounting some of the big guns

Hallfax defences. When the Imperial forces left E malt in 1901 they had complete greater part of the work of prepar for the mounting of these guns. concrete work on Signal hill was fini d, magazines built in, and the more single misdemeanors instead of an enpedestals and cradles for the guns of placed. When the forts were turn over to the Canadian government ngineers of the Imperial forces und Col. Grant and Col. English were work hauling the big shielas and remainder of the cradle of one of guns up the hill, and this part of mounting was left on the hillside. two guns were plugged and placed

the yard near the Ordnance store where they have been lying since. When the work is started it is expected that it will occupy long, pro ably two or three months, before guns are in place, ready for use. The are big guns, with a range far greate than any gun now mounted in t Esquimalt defences, being effective at about six miles.

The two guns were brought from England in the steamer Pakling of the China Mutual company, which lande them at Esquimalt about eight or nir years ago. The location was adopted when Major Gurdon was in comman of the Esquimalt garrison abut twelve or thirteen years ago, a board consist ing of the officers commanding th land forces and the admiral then command of the station reporting upo the scheme. The land was expropria ed for the War department, and work begun of nutting the guns in p sition, a work which was never COL tinued after the Imperial forces left Esquimalt in 1905. Since then Signal hill has been practically deserted. A

good road was made some years ago to the location of the battery. The placing in position of these tw 9.2 guns will considerably improve the nces of Esquimalt where the

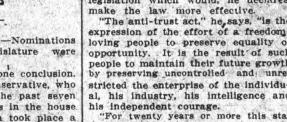


TTAWA, Dec. this afternoon tion of the gov to investigate made by the n before it vaca Neely moved for to the Hudson holding the mat e late government atchewan at the Pas act for a stretch of allow the contract scene during the ign. The action of n scrutinizing the d Mr: Turriff deno itely delaying the ro Minister Cochrane that the contract had enable him to go inte oute, it having been line chosen had : Hon. Mr. Oliver re Cochrane's words an scheme was d trid Laurier also de roject, which had the two parties for four years, was altog dr. Cochrane interru his purpose was no surveys, but to exan which had been made Premier Borden sa frid Laurier was layin rine that because th tion had come to a c oming administratio accept that conclusi considering the Sir Wilfrid Laurien papers about the Cha minal in Quebec Ci contract which the signed after it had Cochrane explained intrance into Queb be expensive but als cramped. After spoken to the same Laurier reiterated h that the Champlain n

Naturaliz

E. M. Macdonald ask relating to legislation naturalization. The cussed at the last, in when uniform qualific citizenship had been ston Churchill, Mr. M government. to deal p question, so that Cana lead in legislation by jects anywhere may 1

Premier Borden adm isting situation was an a British subject any Empire Sir Wilfrid Laurier cussion at the confe Britain, not being a her population, had go as far as the Do pared to go. The act be prepared. The concluding deb over the motion for Manitoba boundary. to draw a stateme Mr Borden declined. negotiations were s Fugsley declared th had no right to thes minion had bought were ordered after International T. Chase Casgrain, grath, and H. A. Pov Canadian members of Waterways committe and will hold a con row with Ambassad ters relating to that will be the first m missioners since th the Imperial govern It is understood th commission will hav scope than was at fi committee will not tier waters, but is c nent court for the disputes or differen the governments of United States, or ment of one country citizens of the other mission will, in effe court, to which th can refer all differe Some curiosity to the position of who were appointe Canadian commission ernment. It is lear thority that the their appointment the King, and cons operative.



24 minutes of procedure that decided do so would have been as much of an the fate of the two men went forward admission as it was today. slowly. It was quiet almost to the point of monotony.

Whatever fortitude the men had must ered for the occasion received a setback, and dismay threatened them for a moment, as Judge Bordwell in passing sentence on James B. McNamara, seemed to be inclined to inflict the death penalty. And though it did not come, the sevenity of Judge Bordwell's remarks cut deep, and John J. McNamara's accustomed expression, half a smile and half a sneer, as he fought his battles, passed into one of sad dejection.

Elder Brother Breaks Down

Attorneys close by saw tears in the eyes of John J. McNamara. It was the older brother, receiving the lesser sentence, who quivered. The younger brother took his sentence almost with out comprehension of what came before him. He resumed his seat, he caught

sight of a newspaper man, and he smiled in recognition-a peculiar smile from a face of sunken cheeks and deep-set eyes. Judge Bordwell talked nervously. slowly and with supreme gravity. Unused to criminal trials, he pronounced his first sentence of importance outside of the civil cases, which he has been handling for a score of years. Affected himself by the drama of the moment which determined the destinies of two men who together confessed having caused great destruction of life and property, the judge peered steadily at the prisoners as he announced his judg-

ment. James B. McNamara arose first. He wore dark clothing and a white tie, and his white face added a sombre con trast. "There are two sentences," said Mn

Fredricks, with deliberation, "which ne court may pronounce, possibly of equal severity. One is death and the other life imprisonment. In the minds of a great many persons, and possbly in the minds of the defendants, the sentence of imprisonment for life would

be considered in some degree a less punishment than the punismhent of death. There has been no dickering or bargaining in this. Counsel on the other side are well aware of the custom of granting some degree of con sideration to a defendant who has pleaded guilty-not on the plea of mercy, but on the ground of service to the state.

This defendant has pleaded guilty." The prisoner was calm and unmoved but suddenly the judge startled him.

"The court," began Judge Bordwell turning to the prisoner an inquiring look, "desires to ask you one question and one only Mr. McNamara. You have stated in the writing which the district attorney has read, that you placed sixteen sticks of dynamite, known as \$0 per cent. pure, in the Times building

and caused it to be exploded. The ques-tion I ask you is this: "Did you seek to purchase for that purpose dynamite of a higher degrae of percentage?" The defendant paused and seemed to lose his composure. Finally he spoke:,

"We were confronted with the situa tion of dragging our case, perhaps fo years, with nothing but the gallows at the end, and no chance to raise any doubt in a single mind, and in the meantime collecting money from thousand of persons who could not know the facts. To go on under such circumstances would have been madness and would have postponed an evil until it. would have been a still greater evil. and things graver than they are now.

"We acted as we thought best and right, and will take the consequences. Our first duty as lawyers and men was as to the lives in our charge, and our duty to the cause called for the same

action "From the beginning I have been watching and working to this end. We have accomplished it. I am reconciled to the result. For myself, personally have spent many years in this cause. If I had not believed in it, I would have abandoned it when I was young and ambitious. I have fought this and all my fights without malice to any one, recognizing that in this great drama, and all that is connected with the case, all men on both sides are helpless as to themselves, and are taking a part that is forced on them by a bitter conflict which only right feeling between

capital and labor can ever end. "If people misjudge my motives, I can only say for myself that I have acted with unselfish devotion only. I have al ways been ready and fairly able to take upon myself all the responsibilities fo my actions, and I shall continue to de t so long as I have the strength.

"I do not beg anybody's friendship or sympathy in this matter. I have the onsciousness' that I have done everything that I could do, and have acted in the way that is best for all interests, world-wide. If anything more is asked from me from either side, they will find me ready to come."

Oregon at Seattle

SEATTLE, Dec. 4 .- The battleshi regon arived at the Puget Sound navy yard from San Francisco today, and will be placed in reserve. With the arrival of the Oregon, preparations were begun to send the protected cruiser St. Louis to San Francisco, where she will relieve the old wooden ship Pensacola as receiving ship.

Change in Renton Line

SEATTLE, Dec.4 .-- W .R. Crawford resigned today the presidency of the Seattle, Renton and Southern railway, an electric line running between Seattle and Renton, 12 miles southeast of here. E. M. Mills, general manager of Peabody, Houghteling and company, the Chi-

that Victoria ranks with any other port of Canada with regard to its present shipping, and when the Panama canal is mpleted it is evident that the business of this port will greatly outstrip Montreal and other ports of the Dominion Accompanying a report of the special mmittee upon harbor extension of the board of trade forwarded to Hon. R. L. Borden recently the following letter was sent:

town in the blue books of Can

"The geographical position of the port f Victoria leaves little to be desired. It is remarkably free from fog, and exceptionally easy of access, and the board has received the assurance of a large

majority of the commanders of overseas

essels doing business here that they do not require the assistance of a pilot o enter or leave the port. These natural advantages led the H. B. Co. to make their headquarters at Fort Camosun, now Victoria, and were later recognized by the imperial authorities when establishing the north Pacific naval station at the adjoining port of Esquimalt.

"For the purpose of comparing conditions at this port with the port of Montreal it must be considered that at Victoria every ton of freight now handled is trans-shipped or else hauled from the wharves in drays, and that until quite ecently the total length of railways on

Vancouver island tributary to Victoria was about only 100 miles. The railway nileage is being rapidly extended, and t will not be long before it will reach the north end of Vancouver island. The original plans of the Canadian Pacific railway contemplated all-rail connection etween the mainland and Vancouver island, and that project cannot much longer be delayed. The freight cars of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern cailways now enter Victoria, and those

car-ferry services can be further de veloped as required. The agreement be ween the government of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern railway provides for connecting that company's Vancouver island mileage by car-ferry with its transcontinental system. As the railway freight rates to and from Victoria are the same as to and from Vancouver and New Westminster to all points east of North Bend, it is apparent that with increased harbor acco tion and facilities for the transfer of

freights into and out of cars, at the ships' sides there is practically no to the possibilities of business. Become General Port With the equal freight rates already

obtaining and by providing increased harbor accommodation with facilities for the transfer of freights into and ou of cars at the ships' side Victoria would

become a shipping point for all points of Canada tributary to the Pacific coast and would have advantages in the harbor being more easy of access and less fog than at any other port. "It is submitted that if the board's case rested at this stage good reasons have been shown for urgency in carrying

out the recommendations contained in

ing been called to the opening of the pockets.

advised in the most general terms, how frew, Sault Ste Marie, South Lanark South Renfrew, West Hastings. The seats in which Conservatives will be opposed by candidates other than Liberal nominees. follow: Sud bury, East Toronto, A and B seats, West Toronto, South Toronto one seat; North Toronto, seat A.

Contrary to expectations, there opposition to Sir James Whitney Dundas, a Toronto man being nomin ated at the last minute. N. W. Powell, the Liberal leader, runs in North Ox

American Jews in Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-After months of uncertainty, the United States gov ernment has taken up with the Russian government at St. Petersburg the ques tion of the status of American Jew in Russia, and the obligations upor Russia embodied in the much discussed treaty of 1832. The fact that negotiations have been instituted in St. Petersburg by the United States was carefully concealed, and became known here only today. That Ambassador Gould might be

successful in his undertaking was predicted tonight. Four Hundred Horses Burned

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Dec. 4 .- Th principal plant of the United States Express company, for the service of New York and vicinity was swept by fire today, and probably the whole delivery equipment, consisting of 400 horses and several hundred wagons, was destroyed The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, Fred Ockray, the night watchman, who gave the alarm, could not be found after the flames subsided, and he probably lost his life trying to rescue some of the horses.

Bomb in Mosque

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4 .-- A bon was thrown today in a mosque at Istab, in the villayet of Kossov, European Turkey, killing twelve persons and wounding twenty. This is the fourth outrage in Macedonia within a few days. The other cases were when railroads were blown up, but no one was injured. Bulgarian revolutionists are accused of having been the perpetrators.

Australian Tariff

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4 .- All hope negotiating reciprocity with America has been abandoned for the present. The new tariff schedule has been fin ally considered and only a few minor changes made. It was introduced by the minister of state for trade and customs, Hon. F. G. Tudor.

Wealthy Beggar

PARIS. Dec. 4 .-- A Spaniard, who has only one hand, was arrested by the police for begging outside the Gare de Lyon this week. He was taken to the police station and found to have a culrass of bank notes worth \$10,000 un der a very dirty shirt, a sham hump made of a piece of sacking in which was \$4,000 in gold, a considerable sum in silver in a bag slung over his shouldthe committee report; but attention hav- er, and a cheque for \$100 in one of his

by some other statute and by some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured, if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

"Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead." that district.

Supreme Court's Judgment

Referring to the statement that the Supreme court in its Standard Oil and Tobacco trust decisions emasculated the anti-trust law, the president says: "This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under

the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed. "We have been 21 years making this tatute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and supress the evils of the

trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only throughout the province. in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have ROME, Dec. 4 .- The Commission an exercised such an absolute dominion pointed to study the condition of the

over many of our industries. "Criminal prosecutions have been brought and a number are pending, but juries have felt adverse to convicting for jail sentences, and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society, whose offence has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offence becomes better understood, and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the

law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals, and that jail sentences will be imposed. "It is not the purpose of the statute

o confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation, of by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided, but the proceedings in equity is a specific remdy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Tobacco Trust Decree

"I venture to say that not in the hisview today that the company would tory of American law has a decree more insect the fity's prices.

iest ordnance now in use is compos Who Take Vows of Poverty of 6-inch guns. These are placed in two forts, and the adding of Signa and Obedience Debarred hill with its much heavier guns wi add much to the strength of the defrom Voting in Quebec fence works which guard the base of

Canada's navy on the Pacific. MONTREAL, Dec. 4.-Judgment was THREE MINERS KILLED rendered today by Justice Charbonneau to the effect that members of religious Foul Air Claims Victims in Mine of orders, having taken vows of perpetua Nicola Valley Coal Company poverty and obedience, were disqualified from making use of their electora Near Merritt. franchice, and the names of sixteen per-

MERRITT, B. C., Dec. 4 .- Three me sons attached to the Order of Clerics were killed in a chute of No. 7 level of St. Viator, engaged in teaching a Rigaud Roman Crtholic college, must No. 2 mine of the Nicola Valley Coal Coke Company's Middlesboro properti be struck from the electoral lists of yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. They were Dusan Wurmirovich. The motion to have the names struch ervian, aged 25; Robert Dishart, Scott from the list was brought by an elec tor of the mun citality of Rigaud. The man, aged 28, and Alex. Thompson, as

court in siding the decision said that despite the qualifications of the sixteer The accident occurred one hour aft clerics to vote, owing to their culture the second shift started work, and and education, the law must be mainodies were found huddled around tained, and that they must be disqualifan. Young Thompson's job was turni fied on the grounds of earning capacity the fan to force out the foul air. as they had no income. He said that was found down the slope below the f in taking the vows of the order they Dectors worked over the bodies two had given up all hope of earthly re three hours. The men were driving ward for themselves and promised to ock tunnel to make an airway. devote their time wholly and solely to Middlesboro is a mile and a half fr the work of the Creator and to human-Merritt.

Murdered for His Wages

The defence pointed out that the six BRANDON, Man., Dec. 4 .-- Detail teen cierics involved received board lodging, clothing, etc., and that this was oming to light indicating an atroc worth fully the \$500 necessary murder in the case of the body qualify, but the court considered that an unknown man found under a st this could not be looked upon as restack in North Brandon on Friday. muneration for services. The case esamination of the body shows a nu tablishes a precedent in Quebec juris round the neck and two bullet won in the temple. The police theory is prudence, and may cause more actions the victim was a young thresher. na unknown, who was paid off early in . vember and murdered for his wages

Goodman Murder Case

Leaning Tower, of Pisa, which caused SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 .-- John Ros some anxiety last year, has nearly finers, held as a suspect in connection with ished its report. The Commission con-siders that the famous tower is. the murder of Benjamin Goodman, U young jewelry and salesman whose bod was found in a junk heap in the conin no danger, although since 1817 it has become more slanting.. The mission district two weeks ago, brok his long silence today by telling the de bells can now, therefore, be rung without risk, and measures have been taken tectives that John Palamero and M to register the least further deviation Frattini, employed in the same store of the tower from the perpendicular. had no connection with the case. Rogers will be put upon the stand tomorrow Cheap Light for Winnipeg. Much of the jewelry taken from the WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 4 .- At a spe dead man was found in the search of the

suspect.

tion.

Cash Register Company Sued

flat rate for electric light used for domestic lighting from the city power CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4 .- Suit was plant. The decision to make this ab filed in the United States Circuit court normally low price was reached with here today against the National Cash out much argument, and was practic-Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. ally a unanimous one. The rate for charging that the company is in a conmanufacturing power has not yet been stiracy in restraint of trade, and asking definitely announced, but it is underthat it be enjoined from further carrying stood that equally low prices will be on illegal practices. The government decided upon. Wilfrid Phillips, gen-eral manager of the Winnipeg Electric does not seek to destroy the National cash register corporation, but asks that railway, which company has been in the field for years, charging ten cents it be prohibited from selling cash registers and other registering devices in per kilowa't hour, stated in an intera manner that would prevent competi-

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