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GOVERNMENT WILLING TO OPERATE VALLEY RAILWAY AND FURNISH ROLLING STOCK

MORE MILLIONS FOR THE BRITISH NEEDY

Unemployment and Sick Relief

Lloyd George Outlines Humanitarian Scheme in Parliament

Nearly 15,000,000 Men and Women to Benefit by the Measure—Employes, Employers and Government to Contribute to Fund--Meets Unionist Approval.

Canadian Press.

London, May 4—The long promised scheme of state insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, introduced in the house of commons today by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, was received with an extraordinary chorus of approbation by all parties in parliament, which must have greatly astonished that much criticized minister.

It will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the praise bestowed by his political opponents conceals a side thrust at the old age pensions measure, which has always been severely criticized by the Unionists because it was not contributory.

While the government's supporters claim the insurance measure as the most comprehensive plan of constructive legislation ever introduced in parliament far exceeding in grasp and completeness anything anticipated, and better than the German system, the Unionists offer ungrudging testimony to the capacity and the mastery of intricate details displayed.

Manufacturers' Growl.

The general opinion is that Chancellor Lloyd-George is too optimistic with regard to the cost of the scheme to the state and employers, and a strong note of criticism is already emanating from the great manufacturers, who are certain to be heavily burdened. In brief, the situation appears to be that even if the opposition dislike the measure as socialistic they will not dare oppose it after the success which attended the pensions scheme.

In introducing the bill the chancellor divided his proposition in two parts. One dealing with sickness and the other with unemployment. By the provisions of the measure every worker whose annual earnings fall below the income tax level of 160 pounds sterling (approximately $800) will be compulsorily insured against illness, so as to assure him the receipt of five shillings per week during his incapacity. Towards this the worker would contribute about one-half, the same being deducted from his wages, while the balance would be paid jointly by his employers and the state.

Will Affect Many Millions.

Mr. Lloyd-George estimated that his plan would affect 14,700,000 men and women. Provision is made whereby women will receive thirty shillings in maternity cases on condition that they do no work for a month following child birth; and for free medical attendance for every contributor.

The state would also, in the crusade against consumption, provide $7,500,000 to aid local authorities in building sanitariums, and $5,000,000 toward their maintenance.

Although in cases of permanent disability the sick allowance would be five shillings weekly, ten shillings would be allowed for the first three months in the case of men and seven shillings six pence in the case of women. Those who can be shown to have invited incapacity would receive no insurance, though any necessary medical treatment would be provided.

The chancellor concluded that the total amount to be raised for the dual plan of insurance and the tuberculosis campaign would be $122,500,000, of which amount the state would contribute $12,500,000 in the first year. By the fourth year the state's contribution would be almost $27,500,000, but measures for the relief of untold misery in myriads of homes would have been taken.

Enormous Cost.

Mr. Lloyd-George estimated that the expenditure incurred would be $85,000,000 in 1912-13, rising to $100,000,000 in 1915-16.

Dealing with the unemployed insurance, the chancellor said that it would at first apply only to the engineering, shipbuilding and house-building trades, involving 2,500,000 workers. Both the workers and the employers would pay five cents weekly each, the state contributing $3,750,000 a year, or about one-fourth of the total cost. The contributors when unemployed would receive a maximum of fifteen shillings and a minimum of seven shillings weekly. No payments would be made in the case of strikes or lockouts.

The chancellor was loudly cheered when he concluded his speech.

Opposition Endorse Scheme.

J. Austin Chamberlain supported the introduction of the bill, saying that the opposition desired to co-operate in the legislation.

General approval of the principles of the bill was expressed by the representatives of all parties, although some of the details were criticized.

John E. Redmond congratulated Mr. Lloyd-George on the courage and enthusiasm which he has shown in pursuing the work of social reform.

J. R. McDonald, member for Leicester, promised the co-operation of the Laborites, but added that he thought the premiums exacted from the working people rather high.

Henry William Forster, one of the Conservative whips, warmly commended the bill. He said that the government had embarked upon the greatest legislative experiment ever introduced in any legislative assembly in the world.

The bill was read for the first time amid general cheers.

WOULD LEAVE DYNAMITERS' CASE TO COURTS

Roosevelt Strongly Condemns Efforts to Arouse Sympathy for Suspects

Ex-President Declares "Murder is Murder," and the Public Doesn't Know Whether the Men Are Innocent or Guilty.

Canadian Press.

New York, May 4—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt will have a signed article, entitled Murder is Murder, in the Outlook this week, dealing with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times and the arrests recently made by Detective Burns.

Mr Roosevelt says in part: "No worse service can be rendered by labor union leaders to the cause of unionism than that which they render when they seek to identify the cause of unionism with the cause of any man guilty of a murderous attack of this nature.

"I have no idea whether the men arrested on Mr. Burns' statements are or are not guilty, the labor leaders in question have no idea whether or not they are. They are entitled to an absolutely fair trial. If they have no money to provide counsel for themselves, then it would be entirely proper for any body of men to furnish them the requisite funds, simply as an incident to securing them a fair trial. But it is grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men simply because the crime of which they are accused was committed against a capitalist or corporation, and because the men who are charged with committing it are members of a labor union.

"The one and only question is as to the guilt or innocence of the men accused. Any man who seeks to have them convicted if they are innocent is guilty of a crime against the state, and any man who seeks to have them acquitted, if guilty, is also guilty of a crime against the state."

BILL PASSES HOUSE TO CARRY IT INTO EFFECT

Last Objection of Hazen Government to Giving the People of the St. John River District an Efficient Railway Service Removed --- O. S. Crocket Has Not a Word of Approval--Bill Now Goes to the Senate.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 4—It will not be the fault of the dominion government if the Valley railway is not built clear through from Plaster Rock to St. John as speedily as possible and operated by the Intercolonial.

This afternoon the bill authorizing the government to lease the line and operate it as part of the Intercolonial system, paying as rental 40 per cent of the gross earnings, was put through committee and given a third reading. It is now to go before the senate.

In committee the government gave final evidence of its absolute great faith in promoting this important undertaking. When the bill was under discussion Mr. Crocket raised the objection, he pressed so vigorously against the resolution, that the bill required the builders to provide the initial rolling stock before the dominion government could take it over. He claimed that this imposed a burden on the province which had to finance the project by the guarantee of bonds, which would make it impossible for the project to be undertaken.

Willing to Equip Road.

Hon. Mr. Graham declared that the provision had been put in in good faith to bring the bill into harmony with the New Brunswick legislation. However, Mr. Crocket and the New Brunswick provincial authorities had insisted that the provincial legislation did not bear this interpretation, and he was willing to take their word for it.

All the ministers, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell, and the members of the dominion government generally desired was that the road should be built and that the Intercolonial should have the chance to operate it, as it was believed that it would be a good thing for the province of New Brunswick and would prove a valuable feeder for the Intercolonial, which was in need of traffic-producing feeders.

Mr. Graham said that he and the government were willing to have the Intercolonial provide the initial rolling stock and all rolling stock which would be required while the road was operated as a part of the Intercolonial, which he hoped would be a long time. He would therefore move that the words to which Mr. Crocket and the New Brunswick authorities had taken objection be struck out.

This motion came as a surprise to Mr. Crocket, who was in the house and who failed to express any satisfaction at the important announcement by the minister of railways.

The amendment was adopted unanimously and as amended the bill was given a third reading and ordered to be sent to the senate for the final legislative stage.

At the opening of the sitting Mr. Foster asked if negotiations were proceeding for better trade relations with Germany.

"There is no truth in the report," replied Sir Wilfrid.

The minister of railways introduced a bill requiring telegraph, telephone and express companies to make the same returns of business and operation to the railway commission which is now required of railway companies.

BOSTON MAN, WHO KILLED HIS THREE CHILDREN, IN COURT

Boston, May 4—Standing in the prisoner's dock in what appeared to be a dazed condition, Thomas Haggerty, who spread the news around in Roxbury last evening that he had killed his three little children by gas poisoning, had nothing to say when the clerk of the Roxbury police court told him that a charge of murder in the first degree had been laid against him.

The case was continued for a week and Haggerty was sent to jail.

TURKEY INCENSED AT BRITISH EXCAVATORS

Government Protests Against Robbing Ancient Tombs at Jerusalem

Explorers Got Away Safely With Relics They Secured, But There is Much Speculation About What They Got.

Canadian Press.

London, May 4—The operations at Jerusalem of the Anglo-American syndicate of excavators threaten to cause an interesting diplomatic affair. According to today's messages from Constantinople, the Turkish government takes a serious view of the matter and has sent high officials to Jerusalem to investigate the charge that the foreigners despoiled the Mosque of Omar and discovered and carried away sacred relics hidden from the Romans when the city was sacked by Titus in A. D. 70.

Meantime the present whereabouts of the archaeologists and the nature of their spoils is a mystery. The members of the expedition with their prizes embarked at Jaffa, Palestine, fifty-four miles by railway northwest of Jerusalem, on April 19. They went aboard Capt. Parker's yacht, which had been awaiting them, and set sail before the people of Jerusalem learned what they had done. It is probable that the yacht is now heading for England.

There is no doubt that the promoters of the enterprise hoped to discover the Ark of the Covenant, and the seven-branched candle stick, but a Constantinople despatch of today says it is believed that the explorers found Solomon's crown, his sword and his ring, and an ancient manuscript of the Bible.

Sir John Carling in Critical State.

London, May 4—Sir John Carling, minister of agriculture, in the John Macdonald government, and head of the big brewing firm of this city, was overcome by a sinking spell this morning, and is not expected to recover. The family have been summoned to the bedside. Sir John was around as usual until a few days ago.

PARLIAMENT MAY TAKE BRIEF RECESS

Liberal Caucus to Decide Today

Proposal is to Adjourn May 23 Till Premier's Return

It is Thought Little is to Be Gained Debating Reciprocity While American Senate is Wrangling Over the Question—Other Business to Be Finished Before Adjournment.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 4—The Liberals will meet in caucus tomorrow to consider the question of a short adjournment of parliament at the end of the month until the premier's return in July from the imperial conference and the coronation.

Although a considerable number of the party are in favor of continuing the session without any recess until all the business now before parliament is concluded, it is probable that the decision tomorrow will be in favor of an adjournment during June and part of July, especially in view of the fact that this will allow the parliamentary delegation of eighteen, who have been officially invited to attend the coronation ceremonies, to get away.

Moreover, according to advices received here it is regarded as improbable that the United States Senate will finally ratify the agreement before July, and the adjournment, therefore, under the circumstances, would probably not make any very material difference into the final coming into operation of the proposed reciprocal tariff.

It may be noted also in this connection that there is apparently little hope of the opposition giving up their fight against the agreement, so long as there is a faint prospect of its not being ratified at Washington. Little, therefore, would be gained by keeping the house in session meanwhile.

During the remainder of the month the government will endeavor to have most of the business of parliament for this session, exclusive of reciprocity, cleaned from the order paper and an interim supply bill will be put through to carry on the administration for several months. The whole question as to the government's legislative policy, together with the question of the length of the adjournment, will be probably settled at tomorrow's caucus.

May 23 is suggested tonight as the probable date of adjournment, and the third week in July as the probable time for reassembling. During the interval the members will carry on an active educational campaign in their constituencies on the reciprocity issue.

VERMONT WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF PAINTER

Mrs. Dodge's Denial of the Shooting Scouted by Experts

Daughter Called to Stand to Testify for State--Heart of Victim Produced in Court to Prove That Wound Was Not Self-Inflicted.

Canadian Press

Guild Hall, Vt., May 4—The trial of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge, charged with the murder of William Heath at her home in Lunenburg, was resumed today. Mrs. Dodge appeared in her customary good spirits, and remained unperturbed throughout the proceedings even when her daughter and companion, Mrs. Ida Bell, was called to the stand as a witness for the prosecution.

MRS. J. MARSHALL DODGE.

Mrs. Bell, who was the first person called to testify today, said that she went to her mother's home a short time after Heath's death, and Mrs. Dodge told her that Heath had shot himself.

Rev. Albert Gregory testified that Mrs. Dodge told him that she was in the kitchen at the time the shots were fired and that she went into the bedroom where she saw Heath lying on the floor.

The appearance on the witness stand of the widow of the victim, and the fixing of the approximate minute of the tragedy by a railroad conductor and a train despatcher's sheet, were interesting incidents of the day's proceedings. Evidence put in by the prosecution makes it appear that Heath, who was at work painting a bedroom in Mrs. Dodge's house, was shot and killed at approximately 11.49 o'clock on the forenoon of Sept. 17 last. The exact time that Heath met his death seems to be a question of some importance in the view of counsel, and a large part of the afternoon session was devoted to the fixing of this point. The state expects to close its case tomorrow.

Self Shooting Impossible, Says Doctor.

That William Heath was shot when he was in a crouching position on the floor, that he could not have fired the bullet which entered under the left arm and passed through the heart, and that the shot must have been fired more than three feet away, were the statements by Dr. B. H. Stone of Montpelier, who opened the third day of the trial of Mrs. Florence Dodge, charged with Heath's murder.

Dr. Stone in the state pathologist, and performed the autopsy. Among the exhibits which he brought into court and showed to the jury were Heath's clothing, the bullet, which he said he found outside of the body between the skin and the undershirt, and the dead man's heart with the bullet hole through it. The widow of the former high sheriff, who is now an object of interest because of the accusation against her, sat unmoved while Dr. Stone held Heith's heart in his hand and slipped a penholder through the hole, showing the direction taken by the bullet.

The bullet entered four inches below the left armpit, ranged along the fifth rib, and then glancing upward passed through the heart and came out on the right side, eight inches above the place where it entered. Its force had been expended and it stopped inside the clothing. Suicide, he said, was impossible, and death was practically instantaneous. The body fell backward on the floor, where it was laying when Dr. Stone came into the house.

He showed the clothing to the jury, pointed out the bullet hole, on the left side, then held the bullet, which he said was from a 38-calibre revolver, so that the 12 men could see it, and Mrs. Dodge as well. The woman never moved a muscle and remained outwardly calm when Dr. Stone unwrapped the heart and startled one or two of the farmers in the jury box.

Taking the heart in one hand and a penholder in the other he showed the direction of the wound and said that all the blood must have poured out of the organ within 30 to 50 seconds. Dr. Stone said that he saw a revolver in the room, but did not examine it.

The direction of the bullet, and the position of the body on the floor led him to the opinion that Heath was painting the baseboard of the room and that the shot was fired from the doorway leading to the front room.

Mrs. Allen S. Bowker was one of those who rushed to the Dodge house after the murder and who saw Mrs. Dodge. She could recall nothing that Mrs. Dodge said at the time.

One of the first public officials to reach the Dodge house was selectman Harley W. Powers, who said that he found everything in the room as other witnesses had testified. He received the revolver soon after his arrival and examined the cartridges, three of which were loaded and two were empty. The loaded shells were encrusted with green and white substance, while the bottom of the empty shells was moist. He turned the revolver over to the state's attorney the next day. He was questioned closely as to any paint brush near the body, but could remember none, neither did he notice whether the door to the back sitting room was closed.

MRS. ROBERT GOOD, OF DALHOUSIE, DEAD; AGED 101

Dalhousie, N. B., May 4.—(Special)—The death occured on Monday of Mrs. Robert Good, of Dalhousie, at the age of 101. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Buckingham, and besides children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, she is survived by great-great-grandchildren.

Her funeral was held today, the service in St. Mary's Episcopal church being conducted by Rev. Mr. Coleman. The pallbearers were Charles Stewart, John Barberie, James Duncan, Simon McGregor, W. A. Mott, James E. Stewart.

Still Considering D. A. R.'s Absorption.

Montreal, May 4—Vice-President McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific, stated today that nothing had so far been done towards taking over the Dominion Atlantic by the C. P. R., the question still being under consideration.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRSHIPS WRECKED

Giant Machine, 537 Feet Long, Constructed for Coronation, Smashed, as Well as a Big Dirigible.

London, May 4—The government has had the worst of luck with its dirigible airships. The Lebaudy dirigible, which was damaged while being put into its shed at Aldershot after a successful flight from Paris last summer, was totally wrecked at Farnborough on its first trial trip today.

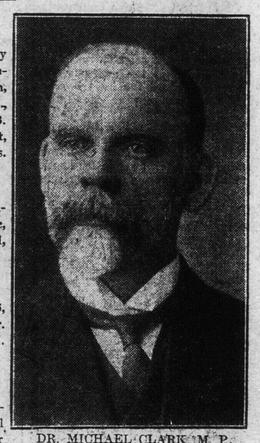
A great naval airship, the construction of which has been surrounded by secrecy, and which was planned to take a spectacular part in the coronation naval review, was so badly damaged at Barrow yesterday that it cannot be taken out for months.

The Lebaudy met disaster against a clump of trees, and is a mass of ruins. Major Sir A. Bannerman, commandant of the air battalion at South Farnborough and head of the government's aeronauts, took the airship out of her shed this evening with a crew of seven. The Lebaudy ascended gracefully and traveled smoothly for some time. Finally the airship began to descend, and drifting almost helplessly, struck the trees. There was a great crashing and rending and the bag exploded with a loud report. One of the crew was badly injured.

The Lebaudy was 337 feet long, and the naval airship 510 feet. The Clement-Bayard, 300 feet, which also sailed to England from France, is the only dirigible belonging to the government which remains intact. This craft has not been tried since her arrival last fall.

THE RECIPROCITY MEETINGS AND NOTED MEN WHO WILL SPEAK

DR. NEELY, M.P., Humboldt, Sask.



DR. MICHAEL CLARK, M. P.

St. John:

St. Andrew's Rink, Monday evening, May 8, Hugh Guthrie, M. P., South Wellington, Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., Red Deer, and Dr. D. B. Neely, M. P., Humboldt, (Sask.), and other speakers.

Woodstock:

Opera House, Tuesday evening, May 9, Hugh Guthrie, M. P., and F. B. Carvell, M. P., and other speakers.

Sussex:

Saturday evening, May 6, Hugh Guthrie, M. P., Dr. Neely, M. P., and Dr. D. H. McAlister, M. P.

Fredericton:

Opera House, Saturday evening, May 6, Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., and other speakers.

THE VISITING SPEAKERS

Hugh Guthrie, K. C., M. P.

of South Wellington, whose striking speech on reciprocity in the House of Commons some weeks ago was one of the outstanding features of the debate, is one of the strong men of the Liberal Party. He was elected to the House of Commons first in 1900 and has been re-elected at each election since. His constituency is South Wellington, which was represented by his father before him.

Dr. Michael Clark,

who entered the House of Commons in 1908, is one of the ablest men in the west. He was born of English and Scotch parents in Northumberland, England, in 1861, and educated at Edinburgh University. During the last seven years he has engaged in farming and ranching in Alberta. Dr. Clark by clear thinking and effective speaking gained immediate rank at Ottawa as one of the most valuable men in the House.

Dr. Davis Bradley Neely, M. P.

Humboldt, (Sask.), is an Ontario man by birth. He was formerly in the Saskatchewan legislature but resigned to run for the House of Commons in 1908 and was elected. He is one of the most popular, eloquent, and active of the strong Liberal group from the West.

HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., M.P.

These meetings will give electors in important New Brunswick centres an opportunity to hear this great question discussed clearly and intelligently by men thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the country and the effects of the proposed trade agreement. It is an opportunity of which all fair minded men should be quick to take advantage.

CE FROM MEN SERVED IN GANG

Last Night, Tell of Life in Jail Kept Out in Rain for Nearly

who has since been serving with the chain gang, was the next witness. Witness remembered seeing McArthur getting handcuffed to a post. The weather on this occasion was quite cold. McArthur was handcuffed to the post about 2 o'clock by Constable Bowes under orders from Beckett. He was kept tied to the post until about 4.30 o'clock. When time came for returning home McArthur went into the shelter with the rest of the prisoners. Witness heard McArthur remark to Beckett that if he had the handcuffs off he would make trouble for Beckett. He considered that McArthur was able to do a good day's work. He saw McArthur tied up on only one occasion. He remembered seeing King being disciplined. Witness said his bedding was kept clean.

In reply to Mr. Mullin, witness said that he did not know what the trouble was that led to McArthur's being chained to the post.

McArthur had often accused Beckett of "picking" on him. Witness remembered seeing the father of McArthur in the jail when he came to visit his son. He told Mr. McArthur on that occasion that his son had been tied to a post.

To Mr. Kelley witness said he had had trouble with Mr. Beckett. There was a feeling among the men that McArthur in being kept chained to a post was not being treated right. Witness considered that McArthur was the best worker in the gang.

The prisoner never offered any resistance on being handcuffed.

In answer the witness said he was given four months for drunks and cursing, two months on each charge.

James O'Brien.

James O'Brien, a prisoner in the county jail, was next called. He testified that he was in the jail on the evening of March 22, when McArthur became seriously ill. He visited McArthur in his cell on this occasion and the latter complained of being ill. Witness informed Turnkey Clifford and the latter, after giving McArthur something to drink, summoned a doctor. Following the doctor's visit McArthur was removed from the jail. Witness was a cellmate of McArthur's. He often complained to witness of being ill. He noticed that the deceased would always eat the crust of the bread, not caring for the sofe part. On the night when McArthur became serious ly ill., O'Brien said, he had a good supper. He had some pork, roast veal, potatoes, oranges and plums. He shared it with McArthur. At 8.30 they had a luncheon. Up to this time McArthur did not show signs of serious illness. On different occasions during his confinement McArthur complained of a numbness in his legs.

Dr. Warwick.

Dr. William Warwick, pathologist in the General Public Hospital, told of making an autopsy on the remains of McArthur in the hospital morgue. The body was found to be that of a well developed man and apparently in good physical condition, showing no signs of injuries. He gave oedema of the lungs, which followed an attack of acute inflammation of the lungs, as the direct cause of death. He did not think that this was brought on by any exposure. He felt that had the exposure had any effect, the prisoner would have showed signs of it about a week after the occurrence. He described pernicious anaemia as a distinct separate blood disease, and said that he did not consider the prisoner's death was due to that. The diet, such as served in the jail, he said, would not be fit for an anaemic patient.

Dr. Warwick was still on the the stand when the hearing was adjourned. The coroner said that he thought it was only fair to have the evidence of Dr. Christie, who attended McArthur in the jail, and who held that his death was due to pernicious anaemia read over to the witness, and he said he intended to have this done.

Adjournment was made until Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS

St. Stephen, May 1—The members of Miriam Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., accompanied by the members of Fellowship Lodge, Calais (Me.), and escorted by about twenty-five members of the Canton of Calais, attended divine service at the Union street Baptist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Goucher, pastor of the church, and special music was rendered by the choir.

Rev. C. G. McCully, of Calais, a former pastor of the Congregational church of that city, is seriously ill at his home, Main street.

Mrs. Eliza Murchie, of Old Ridge, is very ill with acute indigestion.

The schooner Wilfred M., of Barbados, arrived in port Saturday with a cargo of molasses for W. C. Purves.

HAVELOCK NOTES

Havelock, May 1—Rev. J. E. Glendenning returned Baptist missionary, conducted the Bible class yesterday forenoon in place of Pastor Ganong, who is supplying for Rev. G. Swim.

Miss Bourns, of Petiticodiac, is visiting Mrs. Richard Mullin.

C. W. Hicks, who has been ill with pneumonia, has so far recovered that he is able to walk out.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Duncan, who have been living in Melrose (Mass.), for some years have taken up their residence at Upper Ridge for the summer.

Mrs. Shaw, of Boston, nee Miss Plum, of this vicinity, arrived here last Saturday on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Keating, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Keating's parents in Steeves Settlement, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Killam. Mrs. Keating expects to leave for Montreal the last of next week for medical treatment in the hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dunlap are visiting Mrs. Dunlap's old home here. They have recently arrived from British Columbia and will leave in a few weeks for Duluth, Minn., via I. C. R.

The contract for the new school house has been let to William J. Alward for $5,100. After this school term is closed the contractor takes over the old school house for $150.

Stephen E. Steeves has the contract of repairing the Baptist church in Steeves Settlement.

Fish that is to be fried should be ordered to be sent early, as it cooks much better if previously rolled some time in a clean cloth to insure perfect dryness.

A large pocket tacked on the back of your ironing board is useful to drop ironing wax, iron handle, stand, etc., into when you are through with them.