SASKATCHEWAN TO FACE VERY SERIOUS FUEL SITUATION

Unless People in Outlying Districts Fill Their Cellars and Granaries With Coal During Next Two Months Intense Suffering, if Not Many Deaths, Must Inevitably Occur This Winter

Regina, Oct. 4.—Families in remote portions of Saskatchewan may not be able to maintain their identity in their separate homes during the coming winter, according to statements made at the Legislative Offices today. The supplies of fuel will be so short that small groups of neighbors may be compelled to bunch up. In parts of the country, it will be clearly impossible to maintain fires in every house, and the only recourse will be to assemble two or more families in one residence.

The local government has been dealing actively with the situation for the past three months, and during the last thirty days a still more strenuous campaign of publicity has been carried on, the object being to persuade the individual consumers to bring pressure to bear on the local dealers and induce the latter to buy coal now.

No Coal Since Spring.

The trouble in the province is due to the closing up of the mines in Alberta and British Columbia in the spring of the present year, when the trouble between the miners and the orpators occurred. Since April last, not a ton of coal, according to the statements made by government officials, has arrived in the province from any of the larger mines from which the bulk of the coal of the province usually comes, and there is not a ton of coal on the way from any of the mines for Saskatchewan today.

Frank Mantle, deputy minister of public works, who has been specially charged with the work of advising the residents of the danger of a fuel famine, in an interview today said:

Have Thoroughly Advised People.

"The publicity campaign intended to warn householders of the danger of a serious lack of fuel this winter was begun two and a half months ago. Hundreds of posters were hung in every part of the province setting forth the facts of the situation. Statements were mailed from time to time to every newspaper in the province and letters were written to the city, town and village councils, to the aldermen and councils of the other municipalities, to the school boards, to the boards of trade, to justices of the peace and to all other public bodies. Nothing was left undone to convince the people of the province that the danger was a great one and that the ordinary sources of supply would almost certainly fail them, especially in the more remote parts of the country served by branch lines of railway. The result of this compaign of publicity was not apparent until quite recently, but the movement is now getting under way. Quantities of coal are coming into the province from the east. The settlers have been to some extent made acquainted with the danger of the situation and have left orders with the local dealers to such an extent that these dealers are urging the shippers to forward fuel in larger amounts.

May Not Freeze to Death.

"I wouldn't like to say that there is any great danger that the settlers in Saskatchewan will freeze to death during the winter in their own homes, but I have no hesitation in saying that people may be compelled to leave their homes and live with their neighbors to conserve the limited amount of fuel which may be available in an isolated community. It is inevitable that there will be a shortage, and if the weather should prove unsually severe it will be necessary to use extraordinary precautions and to take extraordinary steps to prevent the loss of life."

Asked whether the province intended to make it certain that there would be some reserve stocks in the province by buying coal immediately and having it stored in such central cities as Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Mr. Mantle stated that this was a matter which would require the attention of the cabinet for its consideration. He added that the province stood ready to take any step which appeared necessary for the protection of the lives of its people.

Want Settlers to Get Coal.

What the government desired, Mr. Mantle said, was that the settlers should get fuel into their cellars or granaries This should be done especially by those who were in isolated districts. So long as the lines of communication were open there was no reason why fuel should not be supplied. Coal could be sent at the present moment to any point in the province. The supplies were available and the transportation companies were prepared to handle them. The time would soon come when this would not be the case, and the government was endeavoring to secure immediate action.

The greatest difficulty would occur after the beginning of the year. A severe storm might blockade the railway lines during the months of November or December, but such a blockade would be temporary. It was in the latter part of the winter that the serious interferences with traffic occurred, and it was at that time that the lives of the residents in certain portions of the country would be endangered.

Situation is Serious.

Winnipeg, Oct. 4.—Careful enquiry made in this city yesterday rendered it clear that unless steps of the most extraordinary character are taken by the government and local municipalities of Saskatchewan, thousands of families in that province will suffer from the effects of a fuel famine during the coming winter. The dealers in Winnipeg, who have controlled the fuel situation for years for the prairie provinces, are in possession of the facts of the case, and they have no doubt of the outcome of the present situation.

Edmonton Supplies North.

In Alberta, coal is being supplied to the northern portion of the province from the mines in the vicinity of Edmonton, and to meet the needs of the southern portion of the province there is a limited output from the mines at Passburg, Corbin and Taber.

Manitoba will be fairly well supplied from various sources, and will probably not suffer to any great extent. Saskatchewan will be the province to feel most keenly the effects of the shut-down of the western mines, and in that province, it appears inevitable that there will be prolonged suffering, with possible loss of life.

Less Coal Than Last Year.

To balance the large loss in coal supply, from the western mines, the railway companies have been at work for some time, bringing in extra quantities of hard and soft coal from the United States. Much has been done, but the deficiency has not been made up. There is less coal in the country this year than there was last year, and the population to be cared for has materially increased.

Coal at Head of Lakes.

The railway companies have an excessive amount of coal at Port Arthur and Fort William, but this fuel is distant twelve hundred miles from the most necessitous consumers, and the movement of coal for this distance in the winter in Western Canada is attended with considerable difficulty. As the Canadian Pacific official says: "You cannot get coal from Fort William to Saskatchewan in five minutes."

The railway companies have been alive to the danger and to the extent of the loss due to the complete shut-down of the western mines in Alberta and British Columbia. In May last, the Canadian Pacific began moving coal to the Far West to meet the deficiency this fall, and all summer long train load after train load has been pushed into the West every day. In addition to its activity on its own account, the railway company lowered the tariff on coal into the Far West, the reduction amounting in the highest instance to $3.60 a ton from Fort William to Calgary. The regular reduction amounted to $3 per ton, the new rate being still in effect. These new low rates are effective on all the railway lines, and have had some results in inducing the entrance of new classes of coal into the districts which, in previous years, received supplies from the western mines.

Government Took Action.

The Federal government took cognizance of the gravity of the situation in August and removed the duty from soft coal, which now enters the western ports free. The railway companies now state that so far as the operation of the roads is concerned, there will be no difficulty. The supply will be sufficient. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has also stated that no settlers along the lines of the C. P. R. would be allowed to suffer as long as the company has fuel. The C. N. R., which is said to have a reasonable amount for its locomotives, is stated to be weak on domestic supply and the danger to people living in proximity to the lines of this newer company is stated to be greater than to those living on the lines of the C. P. R. At Fort William there is said to be some congestion and difficulty in dealing with the movement. Soft coal cannot be properly screened, and goes forward, dust and all. The dock space is not adequate for the handling of the various classes, and the situation is near the acute stage. Exactly two months remain in which all the work of getting fuel into the country must be done, the season closing at the head of the lakes on December 5. What is done prior to that date will determine the comfort of hundreds of the grain growers and other residents of the provinces during the winter which is to come.

Senator Melvin Jones Declares This Year's Crops Worst West Has Ever Experienced.

Bulletin Special.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—Senator Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Implement Company at Toronto, arrived here last evening. Concerning the election results, the Senator said: "I think the pronouncement of Canada upon reciprocity was the finest thing Canada has ever done for Greater Britain. I would not like to say that we will never have reciprocity with the United States; never is a long time. But I may safely say that I will never live to see it come to pass."

Speaking of his present trip west, the Senator said: "This trip was made very necessary by the unsatisfactory harvest conditions in the west this year. I have been in close touch with this country since 1880. I lived here for twenty years, and I can say without reservation that this year's crop is the worst the west has ever experienced, from the point of view of the very late harvest, the large amount of grain that is badly damaged, the quantity in the far west that is practically worthless, and the considerable area that will not be cut at all, together with the wet season that is hindering the fall plowing. I consider that there is only one season I can remember when the crop was worse than the present one, the cold season of 1903. The European crop has not been much better, but their trouble has been just the opposite of that of Canada. The weather there has been excessively hot and dry."

ITALIAN REFUGEES TELL OF SUFFERING AT TURKS' HANDS

Threatened to Paint, With Italian Blood, Houses in Tripoli—Bombardment of Fort at Tripoli Was Begun Tuesday and Continued Yesterday.

Agosta, Oct. 3—The entire population of Agosta, augmented by that of Syracuse and the surrounding villages, gave an enthusiastic reception to the 91 refugees from Tripoli, landed by the torpedo boat destroyers Lanciere and Garibaldino. The people gave vivid descriptions of their sufferings at the hands of the Turks.

The proprietress of a hotel said the Musseiman threatened to kill her and her family and to paint with Italian blood the white houses of Tripoli.

All the capes and islands around Agosta are being provided with batteries with which to defend the port in case of a Turkish attack by sea. Wireless stations have been erected connecting the harbor with the headquarters of the general staff. The flagship Vittorio Emmanuelo left today for an unknown destination, but it is believed she is to organize a service of escort between Italy and Sicily for steamers transporting troops.

Turks to Occupy Eritrea.

London, Oct. 4—A report which is without confirmation from other sources comes from Vienna that the Porte has ordered the Yemen expeditionary force to occupy the coast of the Italian colony of Eritrea, supported by a Turkish flotilla on the Red sea. Eritrea borders the Red sea from Cape Kaharin, in the Strait of Babelmend..

A despatch from Chiasso, Switzerland, says that the Rome Tribuna in a special edition last night stated that Italian cruisers had entered the harbor of Tripoli and bombarded the forts and the Governor's castle and that shortly afterward a landing was effected and the Italian fleet flag was hoisted.

"We Will Defend Ourselves."

Constantinople, Oct. 3—The governor of Tripoli, in reporting the situation at the blockaded town to the Porte says that when the commander of the Italian fleet sent him notification that preparations to attack the town were complete, and demanding its surrender, the governor replied that he could not give a definite answer until he had consulted his government. The fleet commander declared that he would not wait, whereupon the governor responded: "You can attack; we will defend ourselves."

An Irade nominating the new ministers has been prepared and after its issuance the new cabinet will send either a note to the powers or a circular to the Ottoman ambassadors setting forth precisely Turkey's point of view in the war with Italy.

Two Russian steamers with Turkish troops abcard, bound from Yemen for Constantinople, have stopped at Suez as they do not dare to continue up through the Mediterranean.

FLOW OF NATURAL GAS AT RANFURLY GROWS STRONGER

Is Forcing Its Way Through Forty Feet of Water With Sufficient Pressure to Throw Flame 15 Feet High Out Of 4 1-2 Inch Pipe—Believed To Be Important Strike.

Bulletin Special.

Ranfurly, Alta., Oct. 4.—With a noise which half a mile away sounds like distant thunder, the well on the farm of Peter J. Moore, four and a half miles south of Ranfurly, continues to belch forth natural gas into the open air. The strike was made a week ago when the well borer, Mr. Williams, of Ranfurly, had reached a depth of 235 feet with the boring apparatus. A violent flow of gas commenced then and has kept up with increasing force ever since. The gas has been ignited and casts a geyser of flame fifteen feet into the air. The strike is now regarded as one of unquestionable importance. Settlers of the district have come from miles around to witness the phenomenon.

The gas is flowing through a four and a half inch iron pipe which was sunk into a drilled space five inches in diameter. In escaping, the gas is forcing itself through forty feet of water in the iron pipe. An attempt was made to block the flow of the gas by covering the mouth of the pipe, but the gas forced its way up to the surface through the half inch space between the pipe and the circumference of the drilled hole, and threw water up in a jet. A flat board was placed on top of the pipe and some one sitting on it was raised into the air.

It is thought that wells sunk elsewhere in the vicinity of the present gusher would also strike gas, as the lay of the country for some distance around is uniform, the whole of the land being on a flat. If the present well continues to throw an increasing volume of gas as it has been doing, the commercial possibilities of the strike will prove very great, and gas may possibly be piped to Edmonton to supply that city and other towns in the 35 miles intervening between Ranfurly and Edmonton.

TORPEDO OUTCLASSES GUNS.

Is Said to Possess Range of Ten Thousand Yards.

Washington, Oct. 4—The British navy is equipped with a torpedo said to be effective at 10,000 yards, or nearly three times the range of the most powerful projectiles now used in the United States navy, according to information brought back to Washington by a United States naval expert who recently discussed developments in gunnery, torpedo craft and the relative method of target practice in the British and American navies with some British naval experts. The existence of this torpedo has been kept a secret, and it was only by a mere "slip" by one of the British experts that it became known.

During the discussion with the British experts it is said that one of them inadvertently told the American naval expert that "our newest torpedoes have a range of 10,000 yards."

BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI EFFECTIVELY ACCOMPLISHED

ITALIAN FLEET COMPLETELY DESTROYED BATTERIES OF CITY FORTS

Djerba, Tunis, Oct. 4.—Tripoli has been bombarded twice by the Italian fleet. The first shot was fired shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shelling was resumed early this morning after a quiet night. There was a steady but slow fire from the ships until dusk last night, and shots also came from the forts in the town. The French steamer Tafana took a delegation from Djerba to the scene of hostilities. Among the party was the French consul-general, M Leon, who made several ineffectual attempts to land. The Tafana was stopped about ten miles from Tripoli by a boat from the cruiser Varese, which ordered her to return, but she remained for more than an hour, even creeping in closer to the blockaded town. The white buildings of Tripoli could be plainly seen and the whole field of operations was unfolded before the watchers. Officers of the Varese explained that the battle had been delayed because Admiral Aubrey, commander of the Italian fleet, had received a request from the Tripoli garrison for another day's grace and gave the garrison an extra few hours.

Shelling of the Forts.

The battleship Benedette and the armored cruisers Giuseppe, Garibaldi and Francesco Fernucco brought up in line opposite the harbor. There were no small craft in the battle line opposite the harbor. There was no sign of life in the city, but the Turkish flag flew from the forts. The first shots were directed towards Charatti Fort, and later Kerkereche Fort was shelled. As the first shells burst over Tripoli the garrison seemed to awaken. It returned the fire with vigor. A heavy cannonading was kept up on both sides for a few minutes and then the firing became desultory. So far as could be seen no warship was hit.

Vice-Admiral Faravelli, at eight o'clock, ordered his ships to cease firing to permit the town to surrenedr, but no sign was given, and after a few minutes the ships began again. This time great havoc was wrought. The fortifications were razed, and suffered severely, and the lighthouse to the northwest was destroyed by shells from the Garibaldi. There was no means of knowing what the loss of life was in Tripoli, but ample opportunity was given the defenders to escape.

Fear Pillaging Arabs.

When the Tafana left the scene no landing had been attempted by the Italians, and it was feared that during the night the town would be pillaged by Nomad Arabs, who had been pillaging in the district for some days. Early this morning the first division of the Italian fleet, under Vice-Admiral Faravelli, resumed the bombardment. The Turkish garrison occupied a position behind the fort and responded with a few shells, which fell short. The Italian commander endeavored to avoid damaging private dwellings, but some of them were demolished, and the governor's palace and the three forts, with the entrance of the port, are in ruins. The consulates and churches have not been damaged. A bombardment of these parts, it is understood, has been ordered to begin tomorrow. It is denied that any blue jackets will be landed in the immediate future. Such a landing possibly may be decided upon after the arrival of expeditionary corps.

Removed all Mines

Before commencing the bambardment of Tripoli the Italian squadron removed all mines and made a careful revision of hydrographic charts to insure safety.

Torpedo destroyers circulated between the fleet and the coast and others outside the fleet protected it from possible attack from the rear, in case some torpedo boats, having escaped the chase of the Italians might audaciously attempt to sink them.

Squadron Fully Protected.

A line of the warships of Italy stretches between Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier on one side, and from Benghazi to the Bomah Gulf up to the Egyptian frontier on the other. From there and Derna another line of ships extends northwestward to face any attack from Turkish ships. A torpedo flotilla, commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi, patrols the sea from Crete around Greece to the Ionaian and Adriatic seas. Thus the squadron operating before Tripoli is protected from all sides.

Showed Strength to Turks.

Drawn up in war array, the squadron had an imposing and formidable aspect. With the sailors at their posts, the gun crews at their guns, the signal for the attack was awaited with breathless anxiety. Suddenly the flagship signaled "Hoist full bunting" and the fleet, transformed into ships of peace in their dress of flags and bunting, streamed slowly past Tripoli as if in review. It was the last attempt of Admiral Aubrey to show his force to the enemy that they might be induced to surrender. But the Turks refused to cede. The ships returned and several of them formed in battle line The cannonade began against the forts, the barracks and the palace of the Governor, while officers with telescopes watched the shells falling into Tripoli

Turkey Island Bombarded.

London, Oct. 4.—A news agency Vienna dispatch says it is reported from Constantinople that the capital of the Island of Lebosin in the Grecian archipelago, belonging to Turkey, has been bambarded.

Look to Great Britain.

London, Oct. 5.—The Daily Mail's Saloniki correspondent says that as the negotiations with Germany have proved fruitless, the government is now turning to Great Britain in quest of a modus vivendi satisfactory to Turkey's honor. The Committee of Union and Progress approves the new cabinet, but if negotiations with the British government fail and the ministry displays any sign of yielding to Italy, the committee will overturn the cabinet and the chamber.

Another special despatch from Saloniki says the anti-Italian boycott is increasing. Thousands of Italians have been boycotted and the wealthy people of that nationality are leaving.

It is reported from Medua, is the extreme north of Albani, that Italian warships have seized two Turkish coasting vessels in the harbor.

Must Surrender Tripoli.

A despatch to the Times from Rome says Italy will consent to no peace terms unless they include the surrender of Tripoli.

"The time is past," says the despatch, "when pecuniary compensation can be considered."

A Constantinople despatch to the Times explains the escape of the Turkish squadron. It says that when the warships left Beirut on September 28, the officers were then unaware of the strained relations with Italy. At four o'clock in the morning of October 1st, when off the west coast of Asia Minor, a government yacht warned the squadron that war had been declared. The British officers aboard the ships decided to accompany the squadron to the Dardanelles, and it steamed north at full speed, preceded by the destroyers. It arrived in the Dardanelles at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To March on Thessaly.

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch received here by a news agency from its correspondent at Saloniki, says he learns that all preparations have been completed by the Turks for a forward march to the Thessalonian frontier, presumably on account of the reported warlike preparations of Greece.

Turkey Appealing to Austria.

Vienna, Oct. 4.—The Turkish ambassador has informed Count Von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, that the Turkish merchantman has positive information that Italy is preparing to land a large body of troops in Albani, and request that Austria insist that Italy adhere to her declared intention of respecting the status quo in the Balkans.

It is understood that Van Aehrenthal replied that he would wait developments. There is a persistent rumor that Arch-Duke Frans Ferdinand, the heir apparent, is annoyed at the presence of Italian warships at Prevesa, and that an Austrian naval demonstration is not improbable. Many of the newspapers here are urging such a demonstration.

To Bombard Derna.

Rome, Oct. 4.—The naval division under Admiral Thaon has been ordered to bombard Derna on Thursday. The instructions are not to land sailors unless this is absolutely necessary, as the invasion of these places will be accomplished by soldiers. The official journal publishes a note that as Turkey has not signified her renouncement to the right to take prizes, Italy reserves to herself the same right under article 211 of the Merchant Marine code. The note adds that Italy declares contraband to war all objects defined by article 216 of the same code.

eGnoa, Oct. 4.—The steamer America, with 1,200 troops and stores aboard, left tonight for Tripoli. Crowds on the docks cheered them enthusiastically.

Turkish Government in Bad Tangle.

London, Oct. 4.—The Italian fleet bombarded Tripoli on Tuesday and Wednesday, destroying the forts and the palace, but taking care to injure the town itself, as little as possible. The Turkish gunners actively returned the fire, but were completely outranged. Information is incomplete as to whether the Turks suffered casualities or whether Tripoli has surrendered. It is reported from Rome that negotiations for the surrender of Tripoli will be entered into tomorrow. It is also uncertain whether any Italians landed, but the first contingent of the expeditionary forces has left Italy, and, according to Malta reports, the occupation of Tripoli will begin on Thursday or Friday by the landing of contingents from the warships. The post office and the consuls have promised newspaper correspondents that they will be allowed in Tripoli on Friday.

While Italy is thus hurrying the program of establishing herself in Tripoli, the Turkish government is in an hopeless tangle. The ministery is virtually non extant, the fight between the Young Turks and the men of the old regime making the adoption of any definite line of policy impossible. For the moment, all talk of mediation or peace negotiations has been relegated to the background.

Turkish Women's Patriotism.

London, Oct. 5.—The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says the Mussulmen women are displaying great patriotism and are offering their jewels and precious carpets to help their country's cause.

The correspondent says he has received a telegram from Benhazi saying the population there is well armed and has vowed to shed its last drop of blood for Tripoli.

The difficulties of Said Pasha, the grand vizier, are increasing. He has appealed to several former grand viziers for assistance, but all have declined. The impotence of the governing men, however, is in strong contrast with the patriotism and devotion of the people. A high Ottoman official informs the correspondent that never before has Islam presented such a united front, and that never before has England had such a magnificent opportunity to win, by a judicious policy, the sympathy of not only the Ottoman people, but of the whole Islamic world.

Report of Naval Battle.

The startling report has reached the newspaper Osmanisscher that the Italian and Turkish fleets are engaged in a fierce battle north of Mytsilline. Similar information has reached the Austrian post office here.

A new cabinet has just been formed, but it has no stability and no programme, and therefore will be short lived. The Sultan, knowing the weakness of the new cabinet, again has appealed to Kiamil Pasha to help him.

The news received here today from several towns in the empire is to the effect that the Italian cargo of arms has been torn down and sold at auction. One thus sold at Saloniki brought $10. The incoming Italian mail was seized today by the Turkish authorities and only delivered to the German post office after the German ambassador protested. The newspapers report that an Italian cruiser has been sunk by a Turkish torpedo boat off Tripoli.

New Turkish Ministry.

London, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Constantinople to the Central News says the ministerial appointments were announced from the palace today: Minister of the Interior, Richid Pasha, at present Turkish ambassador at Vienna; minister of war, Shevket Pasha, who holds the same portfolio in the old ministry; minister of marine, Vice-Admiral Hairi Bey; minister of justice, Abdullah Pasha.

There is an interesting report in circulation in Vienna to the effect that Turkey proposes to move against the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the African coast of the Red Sea.

Italian Flag Over Tripoli.

Glasgow, Oct. 5.—Elliott & Co., a firm having agents at Tripoli, this afternoon received a cablegram from Djerba, Tunis, saying: "Italian flag now floats over Tripoli."

Cheered Prisoners' Release.

Helsingfors, Oct. 5.—Six members of the "Red Guard," as the armed Rusian Socialist League members are known, have been released at Abo and Vilmanstrand on the expiration of their sentences for participating in the Sveaborg mutiny in 1906 At the exits from the prisons they were met by leading townsmen. Triumphal processions were formed and the former prisoners were led through the towns with bands of music, while the people on the sidewalks cheered them lustily.

No Offer of Capitulation.

Rome, Oct. 5.—A telegram from Tripoli under today's date says: "The bombardment was continued yesterday morning. The fire was directed against the outer defenses, the central defense being spared, so as not to destroy the town. The Sultania and Hamidiah were dismantled. The cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi entered the harbor and Italian officers visited the Hamidiah battery. They found that the Turks had removed the sights from the guns and evacuated. Some bodies were found in the battery. Up to the time this message is sent, no offer of capitulation has been made."

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST AUTO OWNER.

Hamilton, Oct 3—The grand jury today brought in a true bill against W. J. Waters, one of Hamilton's most prominent insurance agents, on a charge of manslaughter. The accusation arose out of the death of Wm. Boyce, about six weeks ago, as a result of being struck by Waters' automobile. The charges entered against Waters were manslaughter, furious driving and grievous injury.

EDMONTON LIBERALS HOLD BIG MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION

Committee of Forty-Five Members Elected to Direct Party Affairs in This City—Permanent Headquarters To Be Provided for Association—200 Present.

The Edmonton Liberal Association held a meeting Tuesday night in Exchange Hall, McDougall avenue. Over 200 members were present. W. J. Henry, president of the association, occupied the chair, and T H. Wilson acted as secretary. The report of a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws brought about a lively discussion, but the report was finally adopted without amendment by a unanimous vote. It provides for the nomination of a permanent executive, consisting of 45 members, the election of which was held Tuesday night. Following were chosen:

Executive of 45 Members.

G. B. O'Connor, W. Waddell, J. E. Therault, John Kelly, A. T. Cushing, Rev. A. Hagar, Joseph Neher, Geo Stockand, T. Bellamy, A. C. Sloan, Alex. McLay, J. Elliott, J. K. MacDonald, W. G. Harrison, S. J. McCoppen, Homer Lyons, W. Diamond, A Cristall, H. H. Parlee, Wm. Storie, J. A. Powell, Alex. Stewart, M. Kimpe, P. T. Butchart, C. May, M. W. Eager, Geo. B. McLeod, C. R. Palmer, J. T Barker, P. Rudyk, R. C. Watson, Claude Gallinger, A. B. Campbell, Jos. Julien, D. Thibaudeau, W. C. Bradburn, Frank Saunders, J. Jamieson, G. A. Dyson, J. M. Dechene, H. Stutchbury, R. J Robinson, Harry Hand, A. Henson and J. Cooke.

The officers of the association, who are ex-officio members of the executive committee, are as follows: W. T. Henry, president; Wilfrid Gariepy, 1st vice-president; J. M. Macdonald, 2nd vice-president; T. H. Wilson, secretary; J Melrose, assistant secretary; J. H. Picard, treasurer.

To Establish Permanent Quarters.

J. Travis-Barker, John Cooke and Frank Saunders strongly advocated the establishment of permanent quarters for the association. Their view was supported by an eloquent and vigorous address by John A. McDougall, M.P.P. It was finally resolved to instruct the executive to devise ways and means on the matter and report at the next meeting.

The meeting was very enthusiastic. Mr. McDougall made a great hit and was loudly cheered when he declared "Notwithstanding the defeat, we are still followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier We are just as Liberal now as we were before the twenty-first of September."

George B. McLeod, A. T. Cushing, George B. O'Connor and others contributed to the discussion respecting organization for future battles, and throughout the idea prevailed that with a proper campaign of education, the Liberals can remain invincible in this city and district.

The date of the next general meeting will be announced four days before being called, in the Bulletin. Any Liberal wishing to join may send his application for membership to any of the officers, who will bring it before the association.

STRIKE-BREAKERS HAD TO LEAVE THE CITY

Citizens of McComb City Demand that Illinois Central Railway Remove Strike Breakers From the Community — Demand is Complied With.

McComb City, Miss., Oct. 4.—With the enforced departure late this afternon of the last of the strike-breakers, brought here by the Illinois Central Railway, came the first reassurance of the restoration of peace after 24 hours of excitement and spasmodic rioting. The people of McComb City demanded that the strike-breakers be removed from their community, and the 132 men were placed aboard a heavily guarded special train and hurried to New Orleans.

Sixty soldiers, armed with ball cartridge, and with orders to "shoot to kill" if necessary, accompanied the special train south as far as Magnolia. This action by the military authorities probably prevented another battle that might have proved more serious than the clash of last night.

Special Guard Shot.

Water Valley, Miss., Oct. 4.—In an exchange of shots with Sheriff F. H. Smith and deputies tonight, a member of the special force of guards, stationed at the Water Valley shops of the Illinois Central, was wounded. The wounded man was quickly carried within the shops' enclosure.

ASYLUM ATTENDANTS PROTEST.

To Ontario Government Against Small Salaries Received.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—The attendants of the Insane Asylums throughout Ontario threaten to go on strike. In a memorial to the government they protest bitterly against the small salaries they receive, not at all commensurate with the arduous duties they are called on to perform. Nurses, they claim, receive only $12 per month on the start, gradually increasing to $20 after years of honorable service. Moreover, their hours of duty in many instances begin at 6 a.m. and finish at 9 p m. As evidence of dissatisfaction they point out that 72 attendants have left the hospital on Queen street here since January. The government has taken their request under serious consideration.

Jewelry Smuggler Arrested in Regina.

Regina, Oct. 5.—Acting upon information laid today by customs officers the police arrested Modiste Killian, a Belgian, on a charge of smuggling watches, diamonds and other articles of value into the country. The arrest followed the receipt of a cabled information from Belgian concerning Killian. It is alleged that the accused has been engaged in selling diamonds and other contraband goods in Regina and elsewhere.