

RIGHT

MR. GREGORY'S ILLNESS DELAYS COMMISSION

Met and Adjourned This Morning

Yesterday Afternoon's Session—J. Fraser Gregory Tells of Lumber Conditions—St. John's Total Output.

The International Commission on the lumbering conditions on the St. John River met at ten o'clock this morning but immediately adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon. The cause of the adjournment was the illness of J. A. Gregory, K. C., senior counsel for the Canadian Commissioners. Mr. Gregory has been suffering from neuralgia since coming to the city and was this morning unable to proceed with the work. If he has not recovered sufficiently by the hour set this afternoon another adjournment will probably be made.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON
At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the commission continued, with Mr. Gregory on the stand.

J. A. Gregory asked if it was the intention of the commission to sit in Fredericton, as it would greatly inconvenience Louis H. Elkin, a witness, to attend the session here.

The commission felt that much valuable evidence could be obtained in no other way, and so decided to hold a session there.

J. P. Gregory then proceeded with his evidence, stating that he had rendered an account to the St. John Lumber Co. for logs sawn by them belonging to Murray and Gregory on Dec. 28, 1918. The account included spruce, cedar and pine logs and amounted to \$506.32, which was settled without dispute.

To Hon. W. P. Jones he stated that accounts rendered in other years were not paid, expenses being offered that the St. John Lumber Co.'s books were in court or unobtainable.

Mr. Gregory had personal knowledge of settlements made other than St. John firms for similar accounts. Murray and Gregory had received money from other mills for similar accounts.

In reference to the books at the mill of the St. John Lumber Co., Mr. Gregory stated that in 1908 he saw no gaps through which sawn river logs could be forwarded.

In his anxiety to save his own logs, Mr. Brown had confined everything that came to his home, and in sorting them, Murray and Gregory's logs were detained.

In answer to Mr. Feltows during the cross-examination Mr. Gregory stated that Laury and Sweeney of Quebec had cut logs for both the St. John Lumber Co. and his firm, which were driven down river by foremen in the employ of both parties.

In answer to Mr. Feltows he stated that upwards of 850 men were employed at the mills in St. John and vicinity, drawing about \$200,000 annually from this industry. Upon being questioned about his own mills Mr. Gregory stated he considered Murray & Gregory had the most up-to-date mills in the business, using rotary saws in preference to hand saws.

Mr. Feltows then asked if he had bought any American logs, to which Mr. Gregory stated that his firm had never purchased American lumber, but Mr. Feltows had sold it to his firm for playing a swindle and getting out of the mill for these firms.

Mr. Gregory refused to claim the price paid by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Mr. Feltows endeavored to get an answer from Mr. Gregory, but the question was finally withdrawn as the matter was considered a purely private one and unfair to Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Upwards of fifty million Canadian logs and seventy-five million American logs are manufactured in St. John annually.

Continuing the witness stated that 60 per cent of this year's cut had passed the boom at Fredericton, while the remainder was still being sorted.

This year only a few million feet of logs had not been driven, and in reply to Mr. Feltows' question Mr. Gregory attributed this season's success to Providence. Never before had the complete drive reached the Fredericton boom so early in the season.

Mr. Gregory, who is president of the St. John Log Driving Co., explained their methods of doing business, and admitted that, should they desire, the directors could control the corporation.

He also explained the charter of the Mulawaska Log Driving Co., contending that the logs were allowed to pass through their boom without delay. Up to 1901 all the logs had been manufactured at the St. John mills, but now American mills on the boundary were using a considerable quantity.

Mr. Gregory was further questioned by Mr. Feltows, who claimed that his questions were being evaded by the witness. Several spirited objections were raised by counsel for both sides.

The commission adjourned at 5 o'clock until this morning.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF LINIMENTS OF MINARD'S

THE BATTLE LINE.

DUNKIRK—Arrived July 22nd. S. S. "Tanager," Kehoe, from Havre for Newport, Mon.

OSACA, Pa.—Arrived July 21st. S. S. "Himera," Bennett, from Baltimore for Europe.

CANADIAN MAY CAPTURE CUP

BISLEY CAMP, July 21.—Albert Sprinks of Toronto, who is not on the Canadian team, but is a brother of Sergt. Sprinks, who is on the team, tied with Pete McCae of the 97th Argyle Highlanders for the first place in the first stage of the King's with a score of 102. They will shoot off tomorrow.

Sprinks made 35 at 200 yards, 35 at 300 yards, and 33 at 400 yards. Of the Canadians twelve made the second stage and five shot off for places.

Those who go on the second stage are Creighton, Freeborn, Hughes, Mitchell, Morris, Russell, Jones, Marston, McVittie, Creighton, Stack, McInnes and Kelly. These five shoot off with 96 others for places on the three hundred.

Sergt. Smith, Gougoun, Bayles, Blackburn and Kelly. Their scores were 95. There are about 1,300 entries for the King's prize, and of these all but three hundred are thrown out at the end of the first stage. These three hundred show the second stage and the best hundred of these shoot the third stage.

The scores of the Canadians in the King's prize were:

Name	Total
A. Sprinks	300
Freeborn	295

MILLIONAIRE WINS AND WEDS GIRL IN AN HOUR

A Prominent North Dakota Lumberman Weds After 60-Minute Acquaintance

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 21.—J. G. Stroud, a millionaire lumber man, of Waukegan, N. D., and Miss Mabel Levenson, a girl of 21, were married today after an acquaintance of an hour. Mr. Stroud married the fact that North Dakota was a dry state and he saw no gaps through which sawn river logs could be forwarded.

In his anxiety to save his own logs, Mr. Brown had confined everything that came to his home, and in sorting them, Murray and Gregory's logs were detained.

In answer to Mr. Feltows during the cross-examination Mr. Gregory stated that Laury and Sweeney of Quebec had cut logs for both the St. John Lumber Co. and his firm, which were driven down river by foremen in the employ of both parties.

In answer to Mr. Feltows he stated that upwards of 850 men were employed at the mills in St. John and vicinity, drawing about \$200,000 annually from this industry. Upon being questioned about his own mills Mr. Gregory stated he considered Murray & Gregory had the most up-to-date mills in the business, using rotary saws in preference to hand saws.

Mr. Feltows then asked if he had bought any American logs, to which Mr. Gregory stated that his firm had never purchased American lumber, but Mr. Feltows had sold it to his firm for playing a swindle and getting out of the mill for these firms.

Mr. Gregory refused to claim the price paid by Stetson, Cutler & Co. Mr. Feltows endeavored to get an answer from Mr. Gregory, but the question was finally withdrawn as the matter was considered a purely private one and unfair to Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Upwards of fifty million Canadian logs and seventy-five million American logs are manufactured in St. John annually.

Continuing the witness stated that 60 per cent of this year's cut had passed the boom at Fredericton, while the remainder was still being sorted.

This year only a few million feet of logs had not been driven, and in reply to Mr. Feltows' question Mr. Gregory attributed this season's success to Providence. Never before had the complete drive reached the Fredericton boom so early in the season.

Mr. Gregory, who is president of the St. John Log Driving Co., explained their methods of doing business, and admitted that, should they desire, the directors could control the corporation.

He also explained the charter of the Mulawaska Log Driving Co., contending that the logs were allowed to pass through their boom without delay. Up to 1901 all the logs had been manufactured at the St. John mills, but now American mills on the boundary were using a considerable quantity.

Mr. Gregory was further questioned by Mr. Feltows, who claimed that his questions were being evaded by the witness. Several spirited objections were raised by counsel for both sides.

The commission adjourned at 5 o'clock until this morning.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF LINIMENTS OF MINARD'S

THE BATTLE LINE.

DUNKIRK—Arrived July 22nd. S. S. "Tanager," Kehoe, from Havre for Newport, Mon.

OSACA, Pa.—Arrived July 21st. S. S. "Himera," Bennett, from Baltimore for Europe.

WOLF'S TEETH COFFIN NAILS

"Vells of Lore" and Magnetized Water—Paris "Sorcerers" on Trial.

PARIS, July 21.—The world still wants to be deceived, but it is difficult to believe that there are any people left whose childish credulity makes the fortunes of persons such as M. and Mme. Tiliac, who are being tried by the Paris courts. They style themselves "professors of hypnotism, astrology, sorcery and other occult sciences." The couple also trafficked in talismans and "fatal magnetized water," which was credited with remarkable properties. They asserted that the sprinkling of a few drops of it on a Friday night while the subject murmured certain invocations was certain to be followed by the realization of one's wishes. A "magnet" enabling the possessor to find hidden treasure was sold for \$4, and four ounces of perspiration from the body of a man who hanged himself was said to produce magical results and could be had for \$5. A wolf's tooth, which preserved the owner from slander, only cost \$1; four nails from the coffin of a still-born child could be had for \$15. The "vells of lore," which exercised an irresistible attraction on indifferent persons, cost \$5. But the most valuable weapon in the sorcerer's armory was the skin of an infant covered with magical characters which was able to "bring life indefinitely" and cost only \$20. For 35 cents of the "fatal water" might obtain the head of a black cat which for five days had fed on human flesh. This sinister talisman conferred dominion over all lesser powers of darkness. The accused received a large mass of correspondence and their customers must have been very numerous. The male prisoner admitted that the "fatal water" was ordinary water boiled over a fire made with olive wood. The wolves' teeth he procured from the Paris Zoo. The examination of this extraordinary case is still proceeding.

MUSES FAIL TO WOO WIFE BACK TO SIDE

'Neath Azure Skies Forlorn I Stood, Proves of No Avail

CHICAGO, July 21.—James Phillips, who married a daughter of the Rev. T. R. P. Dornblaser of Grace Evangelical Church, and who is now suing his wife's father for \$5,000 damages for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, introduced his bill of complaint in a poem and a hymn.

In introducing his poem, Phillips said in his bill. "Numerous letters have been sent by plaintiff to his wife, couched in the most affectionate strain, asking her to return to a home he will furnish and properly maintain for her. And when the pleadings of prose failed to bring her back, he was constrained to call in the help of the muses in trying to make an impression on his wife's heart."

This is what he tried to impress her with:

'Neath azure skies forlorn, I stood,
While lovers smiled on me from fair;
The amorous scene was a solitude,
Wert thou not there; wert thou not there.

And when life's pathway I have crossed,
Eternal joy in heaven to share;
My sweetest pleasure would be lost,
Wert thou not there; wert thou not there.

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

And then some more.
The verse and hymn had no effect.
Mrs. Phillips said:
"My husband abused me and could not support me. That is all there is to it. I had to return with my children to my father's home, where I lived until I was 16, and then I married him."

RULED BY GALLOWS.

Wholesale Hanging Keeps Turkey at Peace.

New Government Is No Respector of Persons—All Classes Haled Before Avenging Tribunal.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening Post's correspondent in Constantinople says: A court martial has been sitting at the War Office since the Young Turks captured Constantinople. It has established a military dictatorship governed by an empire kept the capital and leading cities in a state of siege, deposed a Sultan, hanged in public squares 33 culprits, and will hang 200 more; it has degraded hundreds of Pashas and Bays, exiled former dignitaries who made up Abdul Hamid's court, has arrested editors, suppressed papers, sent 15,000 soldiers to build roads in Macedonia as a punishment, and has filled the prisons with 25,000 reactionaries, lay and clergy.

Gallows always have been in use in this country. Years ago Greeks, then Bulgarians, and then Armenians were hanged in great numbers; now it is the turn of the Turks who are not "Young." At first thirteen soldiers were hanged on May 1. They were executed on the gallows after the manner of the Karakoy bridge, five in front of parliament and five at the War Office.

The third batch of executions took place on May 17. Only five were hanged in front of the parliament building, and early in the morning their bodies were taken down.

After a ten hours' interval, on May 21, Constantinople witnessed another lot of hangings. Sixteen reactionaries were executed, and this time they were the men who had played an important role in the affairs of the old regime.

All the opposition papers have been dealt with rather roughly. Misan was suppressed, and its editor, Mourad Bey, was exiled. The other papers, proprietors and the editors of the Iddam and Serbest took refuge in Europe, and Abdulhamid's newspaper, the Ahras (Liberal), was suppressed. The editor, who had been imprisoned, was acquitted. The publication of two Greek and two Turkish papers has been ordered to be temporarily. Thus all the papers are terrorized, and no one dares to criticize the government or the Young Turk Government.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

On Ald. Baxter's suggestion the ward declared a recess of ten minutes, during which the councilors inspected the registry office and had explained to them the contemplated improvements and their necessity.

Ald. Baxter moved for the adoption of the section providing that it apply also to the court house.

Councilor Bullock wanted something done toward improving the heating arrangements of the Common Council chamber.

Councilor McGoldrick said the court house was a wreck and a thousand dollars would go but a short way toward repairing it.

Councilor Frink seconded the motion, which was carried.

DECLARED A RECESS.

COUNCIL INCREASES PAY OF COUNTY TREASURER