

SIX

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 1 1909

IS THE BRITISH NAVY
UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Unionist Candidate Says
That It Is

Scores the Government for Cutting Down
Estimates—Navy Being Ruled
by an Autocracy.

LONDON, May 1.—Sir George Armstrong, R. N., Unionist candidate for Pembroke Boroughs, made some important statements in the course of a debate on "The Navy and its Preparations for War" at the Constitutional Club. The Dreadnought was a battleship of such strength and power and speed that she might be aptly described as a Triton among minnows. What the Opposition very rightly alleged was that the Government from the moment that they stepped into office interfered in the most outrageous manner with the Cawdor programme. That programme provided for four Dreadnoughts to be laid down every year, and was state-manne and satisfactory. In the first year of the Government's office the Government reduced the number to two. The result was that we had today built or were building twelve Dreadnoughts against Germany's thirteen.

Referring to gun mountings, Sir George Armstrong said he challenged Mr. McKenna to deny that at a meeting of the committee of the Cabinet in February last, the great makers, or at least one of the great makers, informed the committee that the output of Germany in regard to the 12 in. gun mountings for the Dreadnoughts was estimated to be over fifty. He believed it was fifty-five mountings per annum. If they took five mountings per annum, they would find that meant nearly eleven ships per year. Now, what was our output? Until quite recently we had been thirty or thirty-five mountings per year, and in spite of that fact that Mr. McKenna told them that the German output was not so great as that, the construction of a great vessel like the Dreadnought was limited by the capabilities of our gun mountings. Sir Edward Grey a few days ago said we had already made arrangements with the manufacturers to provide for an increase of plant which would in the course of months give us an advantage in that respect when Mr. McKenna expressed surprise. Mr. Asquith said that as a matter of fact, orders were given as long ago as January.

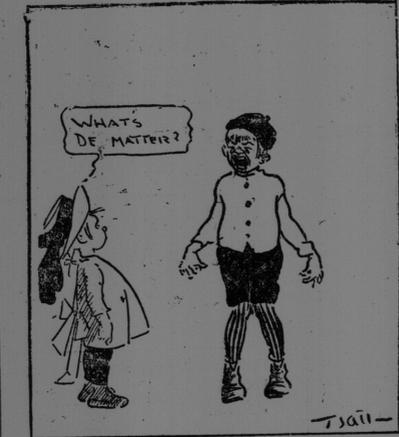
"Now what is the truth?" Sir George proceeded. "It is perfectly true that as long ago as last November or December the Admiralty pointed out to the great makers the necessity of increasing their capabilities of output. They did so, and it was in January last that those instructions and suggestions were taken a definite form. What Mr. Asquith did not tell the House was that it was not until the meeting of the Cabinet on Feb. 17 or 18 that the great makers were asked for the first time by the Government and by the committee of the Cabinet how much it would cost to increase their plant so that they could have an output commensurate with the needs of the moment. And I say it is not commensurate unless they turn out at least ten Dreadnoughts per year. Therefore, when Mr. Asquith said that they had given orders in January he was in a way so without the necessary offensive, he did not tell the House what was the whole truth."

With regard to preparations for war, the speaker said it might be a revelation to many of them to know that under our present system the organized arrangements for war were in the hands of one man alone—the First Sea Lord. Those were duties which it was humanly impossible for one man to carry out. They, too, ever since this system of autocracy was instituted at the Admiralty a system of favoritism and cliques had entered the Navy which never existed before. It was had sprung up a system of espionage among the officers themselves. He held in his hand an official document which was issued by the Admiralty, or a department of the Admiralty, nearly three years ago, soon after Sir John Fisher came into power. That document was marked "private and secret" and it had remained private and secret to this day. It was a letter written by an officer at that time captain in the Navy of less than six years' seniority—to Sir John Fisher in which the writer gave his opinions of various officers who were his seniors and his commanding officers, and his impressions of and conversations with various officers. The letter finished up with a reference to a conversation the writer had with certain very prominent persons, who, the writer informed Admiral Lambton, "are much disturbed by the service agitation headed by Lord Charles Bessborough and Admiral Lambton." The First Sea Lord thought this letter so important that he had it printed and circulated amongst his supporters. He (Sir George Armstrong) insisted about making this matter public, but he thought that the time had come when the public ought to know the way in which this autocratic system was undermining the Navy.

ST. JOHN MAN IS
MADE A JUSTICE

BOSTON, April 30.—Governor Draper has appointed Walter I. Lane of Brockton as Justice of the Peace. Lane was born in St. John in 1878 and is the youngest justice in the state.

AN INOPPORTUNE OPPORTUNITY.



"Boo-hoo! Dere's er lot of easy marks shootin' craps around der corner, an' I ain't got er cent ter get in dem!"

SAYS CHINKS HAVE MORE
CHANGE THAN ENGLISH

LONDONER DOES NOT LIKE THE PROSPECT IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Settlers
Need Capital.

LONDON, May 1.—An Englishman writing to "The People" says:—"My advice to those without capital is, if they intend coming out to British Columbia, disguise yourself as a Chinaman, buy a pig-tail, etc., and come right here and start selling vegetables or taking in laundry work, and you are bound to get on and be idolized by the ladies and get the support of the very people who cry out for a 'White Canada.' Don't think I am trying to run down British Columbia. I consider the prospects of this country are enormous, and the climate is grand, yet I have been told more than once when I am talking of the country to a friend that I am only an alien, and would probably be thirty years or more before I could get the right to take away a Canadian's right here. He would have it if he were in England doing an Englishman out of a job. The man who is wanted here is the man with capital to develop the country. Look at the price of land—round this fruit land brings fair-ly close to £100 up to £200 per acre, and would probably be thirty years or more before it is of a building value, and water is very scarce. I understand that there are about 20,000 Chinks and Japs in British Columbia. What this country wants, to my mind, is a law absolutely shutting out the Chinks and Japs, and giving the white races a chance by lowering the prices of living for it is impossible for the Englishman or white man to get on. In fact, the mode of living and 'herding together like a lot of pigs,' the Chinaman or white man could not stand. Yet the country here simply closes its eyes to it all. You can see the Chinaman opening on Sundays, opium smoking and gambling dens in full swing while the white races are praying in their churches to keep holy the Sabbath Day, and asking Divine assistance to attain that end and yet all the time these very people give them every encouragement."

CZARINA FEARS FOR
SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Her Condition is Worse and She Suffers
From Nervousness and Insomnia—
Count Orloff in Trouble.

BERLIN, April 30.—According to statements from St. Petersburg, the health of the Tsarina's state of mind is getting worse. She is suffering from growing nervous anxiety and consequently insomnia. The Tsarina is in a constant state of alarm as to the safety of her children. She is always imagining that they are in danger, and it is very difficult to prove to her how unfounded her apprehensions are. All projects of traveling have as yet met with energetic resistance. A recent court incident has aroused much comment in St. Petersburg. The favor shown by the Tsarina to her lady-in-waiting, Madlle Tanchief, whom she treats as a sort of confidante, and with whom she takes freely of her most private affairs, aroused the envy of some courtiers. One of them, Count Orloff, who occupies a very influential position at court, denounced Madlle Tanchief to the Tsar as being unworthy of the Tsarina's confidence. The Tsar brought the matter to the knowledge of his consort, who took her confidante's side and gave Count Orloff such proofs of disfavor that his part at court seems to be at an end.

DISMISSED ARMY OFFICER
WANTS HEAVY DAMAGES

Ex-Lieut. Woods Suing Members of the
British Army Council.

LONDON, April 30.—Ex-Lieut. Woods of the Grenadier Guards, is claiming £25,000, and £2,500 special damages, against all who were members of the Army Council at the time he was discharged from the service. The case will come into court shortly, when certain matters will be discussed by a Master in Chambers. The question will be raised in the House of Commons, and in certain circumstances might involve the rejection of the Army Annual Bill. The statement of claim has just been lodged. The defendants named in the writ are:—
The Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P.
General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttonell, G. C. B.
Lieut-General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K. C. B.
General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K. C. B.
Colonel Charles Frederick Hadden, C. B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth.
Mr. T. R. Buchanan.
Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, K. C. B.
Mr. Woods also asks for a declaration that the defendants had no authority to deprive him of his position. It will be recalled that from the time Mr. Woods was gazetted in 1900 until March, 1907, reports upon his military and regimental efficiency were favorable. He was entrusted with several missions of a confidential character. Afterwards came the unfavorable reports by Colonel Cavendish, Major Gatehouse-Hardy, and Major Corkran, who declared that the plaintiff was incapable of commanding either in the field or in barracks. In the Army Annual Bill just published, the Government have inserted a clause to transfer the powers of the Lieut-General and the Command-in-Chief and Adjutant-General to the Army Council, and to indemnify the members of the Council for action taken in the interim since their appointment. This is regarded by a number of members on both sides of the house as an attempt to non-suit Lieutenant Woods, whose chief ground of action is that the Army Council acted ultra vires in the interim.

Rheumatism

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simple rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of Chamberlain's Liniment is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and soreness. Price 25c; large size, 50c.

LOSES FORTY-FIVE HEAD

SALEM, Ont., April 30.—The barn of John Hart, near here, was struck by lightning this morning at 2 o'clock and burnt to the ground, together with forty-five head of cattle, six horses and some sheep. The loss is about five thousand dollars.

POLICE CHIEF
TAKES STAND

Tells of Aldermanic
Interference

Increasing Number of Cases
"Settled," "Merely Acci-
dental"

MONTREAL, April 30.—The Royal Commission investigating the affairs of Montreal spent another day over the dismissal of charges brought against saloon-keepers for selling after hours. In the afternoon Chief of Police Gabeau held the stand. The counsel made a somewhat abortive effort to find out who was behind the successful attempts made to induce the chief to withdraw the prosecutions upon payment of the costs. The only alderman the chief could remember who had intervened, was Ald. W. A. Laplante and Robillard, and also ex-Mayor Ekora. The latter intervened, according to the chief, was when he was an alderman, and only then when he was a brewer. Generally the intervenants were wholesale liquor men and the chief's acquiescence was principally because these men represented to him that if the prosecutions were continued and the men fined it would mean that they would lose their homes and the wholesale men would lose money due them.

The increasing number of cases settled out of court in this city was explained as being merely accidental. At the close of a proceeding inquiry was being made into the saloons in the neighborhood of the railway station, the chief was sure they were not. The failure to detect violations of the law was due to the fact that these places maintained spies who kept them informed of the slightest move by the police, which led Judge Camor to caustically remark that the tables were apparently turned and the police instead of being the spies, were spied upon. This broke up the day's proceedings and the inquiry was adjourned.

GROWING BOYS AND
GROWING GIRLS

Need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
to Give Them Health and
Strength

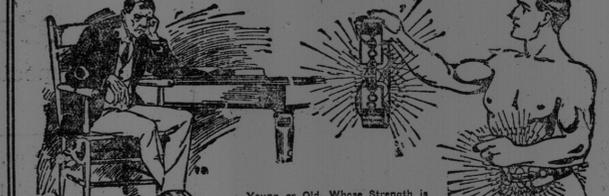
Growing boys as well as girls need a tonic. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to keep the blood rich, red and pure and give them health and strength. Mrs. Edward Koch, post-mistress at Prince's Lodge, N. S., tells the great benefits her little son has derived from the use of this wonderful medicine. Mrs. Koch says: "My little son, Reginald, had been troubled with anaemia almost since birth. He was always a sickly looking child, with no energy and little or no appetite. His veins showed very plainly through his skin and he had several serious attacks of stomach and bowel trouble, and on one occasion his life was despaired of by two doctors who were attending him. His little body was slowly wasting away until he was a couple of months that he certainly was peevish and fretful and a misery to himself. Having read and heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to try them in his case, and after giving them to him for a couple of months they certainly worked wonders with him. Today he is fat and healthy looking; he has a good appetite, is able to play like other children, and is bright and energetic, instead of dull and listless as he was. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills don't have changed my puny, sickly child, into a rugged, hearty boy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this sickly boy because they went down to the root of the trouble in his blood. That is why they cure all common diseases like anaemia (bloodlessness), eczema, psoriasis, headaches, indigestion, kidney trouble, neuritis, rheumatism and the special ailments that only growing girls and women folk know. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills don't bother with mere symptoms, they cure diseases through the blood. They don't cure for a day—they cure to stay cured. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MAYTIME FESTIVITIES OF
"MERRIE ENGLAND" AGAIN

LONDON, April 30.—Morris dancing is being revived with considerable enthusiasm throughout West Norfolk, and is tending greatly to brighten life in the villages. Numerous children have become proficient in the elegant movements of the oblique dance, and occasional displays afford much pleasure to performers and spectators alike. The education authorities are permitting the school teachers to give lessons in Morris dancing to the children under their control, the instruction being allowed to form part of the ordinary course of physical drill. These dances are a big May Day festival in the district and the revivals of the "Merric England" period are to be portrayed.

THIS IS TO YOU



Young or Old, Whose Strength is Wasted, Who Feel Old and Rusty, Who Have Lost the Enthusiasm of Youth, and Left the Nervous Less Vigorous, the Eyes Less Bright, the Step Less Springy, the Mind Less Forceful and the General Vitality Less Powerful than they ought to be at your age, you would do well to try DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Hard work, wear, dislocation and worry, disappointment and other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied may restore them. It makes you feel young, it renews the fire of youth, the spice of life.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT
Has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world. Show me the person who would not be better than he is. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nervous less vigorous, the eyes less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you would do well to try DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Hard work, wear, dislocation and worry, disappointment and other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied may restore them. It makes you feel young, it renews the fire of youth, the spice of life.

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME
All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.
Dear Sir—I used your Belt for nervous debility and rheumatism in 1902, and it cured me. I wrote at that time to this effect, and what I said then I can verify now. I am enjoying better health at the present time than I have done for many years. I would recommend the Belt to any one suffering from rheumatism or from any form of nervousness.
J. HARRY DENTON, Trenton, Ont.

CALL TO-DAY
FREE Consultation
Book Test
If You Can't Call, Send
Coupon for Free Book

Put your name on this Coupon and send it in.
M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St. Montreal, Can.
Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

WIFE NO. 1 ASSISTS WIFE
NO. 2 TO OBTAIN DIVORCE

Helpmeets of Forrest E. Emmons Tell
Judge How They Met—Other
Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Arthur Simmons, whose present address is not known, was certainly a good present for himself. That was testified to by his wife, Josephine Barber Simmons, who was seeking an annulment of her marriage before Judge Gleegier, trying undefended divorce cases in the Supreme Court yesterday. Her father, Andrew Auvel, of No. 337 West 10th street, also spoke of the nice way Auvel told his qualifications for a son-in-law. Mrs. Simmons said they were married at the "Little Church Around the Corner" January 30, 1907, after an engagement of six months. Before the engagement, she said, they had a talk about his prospects. "He told me," she testified, "that he was honest, upright and of good character, and that he knew he could work his way up in the world." Mr. Auvel said the young man had told him practically the same thing. Then witnesses testified that Arthur was defrauding his employer at the time he was booming himself and that later he was convicted of larceny and sentenced to imprisonment. Forrest E. Emmons evidently was careless in picking out his wives, or else it was unfortunate that the first one was in the same theatrical company with the man he married. He was married to the first wife on January 27, 1904, and then the plaintiff in the case yesterday, Thelma No. 75 Central Park West. The two women were members of Dr. Wolf Hopper's company in the season of 1907-1908, but they did not know for a long time that they had married the same man. There was no trouble until one day wife No. 2 tried to introduce her husband to his first wife. "So he is your husband now," the first wife said. "Well, you can keep

him, although he belonged to me once." She began suit for divorce and a decree was granted April 17, 1908. The second wife did not want to be tied to a man who was so careless about getting married, so she sued for an annulment on the ground that he had a wife living at the time of their marriage. The first wife testified to obliging her friend and Judge Gleegier intimated that the proof was sufficient. After her case had been disposed of, Marie Nekarda declared that she would never again marry Francis J. Nekarda, at one time a practicing lawyer of this city, but who has been disbarred according to the evidence introduced yesterday. She had married him twice, and neither marriage had turned out well. The first time was March 11, 1893, in Allen, Pa., and the first divorce was granted by Judge Marens in Brooklyn, February 10, 1899. There were two children, so she took him back, and they were married for the second time on April 28, 1902. Mrs. Nekarda's sister, Annie L. Dunha, testified to serving the papers on the defendant, and wanted to tell of a conversation with the respondent, but Judge Gleegier would not let her.

Ethel A. Reina, who is now living with her father, Wright Case, of No. 424 West 14th street, was seeking a divorce from Polayo Reina, and there was nothing unusual about the case until her counsel, R. H. Koehler, made a statement to the Judge and showed what an accommodating defendant Polayo, who is now in Cuba, had been. According to Mr. Koehler, Reina learned that evidence was being obtained for a divorce and that the name of a respectable woman was likely to be involved. Then he came forth with enough evidence to divorce a Mormon elder. Judge Gleegier began to look for collusion, but the counsel had been frank about it, and everything showed that the plaintiff was innocent of any intention to deceive the court, that he intimated the decree would be granted and took the papers.

When Neva Reese, a plaintiff, appeared, Irene Smith, appeared, every one began to sit up and take notice. The young woman came from Baltimore, and the reputation that city has for comely women did not suffer any. The story was one of a runaway marriage. Mrs. Reese was twenty years old when she and David M. Reese, proprietor of a hat store in Baltimore, went to Philadelphia and were married on January 5, 1907. They returned to Baltimore in four or five days and the young woman's mother disapproved of the match. They never lived together and the sister said her mother could not come to New York and testify because of her illness. Marion L. Baggett, who lives at Station Island, wanted a divorce from Frank W. Baggett, whom she married December 7, 1902. With her mother's aid, she obtained a divorce, she trailed him from Glen Island Hotel over to Jersey City, where the divorce sought for was obtained.

IDENTIFIED BY EYE GLASSES.
Henry M. Sperry was the only defendant who came to court to hear the evidence against him. He is a civil engineer with an office in Fifth Avenue, and his wife, Sarah Jennings Sperry, said she had a salary of \$3,000 a year. One of the witnesses called was asked if she saw the defendant in the court room. "I do," she replied. "He is the man there with eye glasses." There were sixteen men wearing eye glasses sitting in the court room, and they all wanted to grab for their papers. Every one was sorry that Oscar Reinhold was not in court. His wife, Pauline, who weighs about two hundred pounds, testified that he had beaten her, thrown her over a chair, tried to choke her and declared he would never let her up until she was dead. Fritza Schensivikla told of one of the little family troubles which she witnessed, and that she had tried to separate them. All the spectators wanted to see what kind of a man could do those things to Mrs. Reinhold but he did not defend the action for a separation on the ground of cruelty. At one time it appeared as if the business of the court would have to suspend, for there was a case in which all the witnesses were Germans, and the interpreter had gone to another part of the court house.

"I guess we can get along all right if there is no objection to my acting as interpreter," said Judge Gleegier. There was none, and he acted as such for two or three witnesses.

TOBACCO, APRIL 23.—REV. F. W. Anderson, formerly minister of St. Andrew's, Sydney, Cape Breton, has been offered the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Laymen's Missionary Movement for the Dominion.

Removes the Dirt—Not
Life of Clothes



Soaps that "eat" dirt also "eat" Clothes. So beware of "Dirt-Eaters". Naphtho Soap contains the correct proportions of powerful Dirt-Removing—not "eating"—ingredients, and removes dirt, grease-spots, or stains without boiling—without injury to clothes or hands. Some soaps, when used in hot water, turn white clothes yellow. Naphtho may be used in hot or cold water, leaving white clothes beautifully white, pure, sweet. No back-breaking—less rubbing—less time—no ill-effects from wash-day chills. Naphtho lathers freely, weighs more, and lasts longer than other soap.