ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 11, 1908.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The seriousness of a railway accident is very naturally determined by the number of persons killed or in jured. The tendency is to regard lightly such a mishap as that which befell the Halifax express on Thursday evening. Those who think about it at all count it a piece of rare good luck, one of the fortunate escapes in a hazardous business. No outsider is specially interested in the subsequent investigation.

But no one can fail to recognize that the accident was one which might have resulted in great loss of life. It is the kind of accident that endangers human life in travel by rail. If such travel is ever to be freed from its present dangers the conditions which make possible such an accident as that of remedied.

acials of the railway. It is rare that in accident of so serious a nature happens in or near the city, and it offers the citizens of St. John an excellent opportunity to study the methods by which railway officials discharge that part of their duty. A slip-shod investigation and a finding which places the blame on no one will scarcely escape condemnation. Evidently there was a serious defect in equipment or some one failed in his duty. The public will await with interest a clear statement pursued to remedy the cause.

placed in the hands of authorities fortunately collapsed last year. whose sole business it shall be to conscommend remedies.

no lives were lost, yet the fact that thorough investigation imperative.

EVIL.

enactment of a law making it an offense for any man doing business with a government agent in his official caphim money, horrow money from him, or show him favors of any sort. It ilso advises provision to prevent any civil servant from conducting personal ousiness with men from whom he purchases goods for the government. "A overnment agent, whose business it is to purchase coal, let us say, for the land per mile. government, should feel that he is runfrom the same merchant, even if he pays cash and the market price. If he gets credit or a cut price, then he should be judged guilty of a misde-

There is little need, in the light of recent events, to point out the danger of the practices which The Star aims to prevent. It is difficult to draw the between legitimate transaction and disguised graft when the negotiating parties are a government contractor and a government official. And simply on the principle that it is wise to avoid even the appearance of evil some such measure, extreme though it appears, would be justified. And the appearance of evil, these suspicious days, is quite sufficient to convict even before an independent and imcommission of inquiry. We have had sufficient instance of this in St. John of late. A government official who has stood high for years in public esteem has been suspended chiefly because he had trade accounts and had transacted personal loans with men from whom it was his public duty to purchase supplies. The evidence showed that he paid no more than fair reach the scene of operations with men market rates for these supplies; that his trade accounts with government contractors were in no instance large
March there were over ninety miles of age man's; that the loans he had negotiated were almost wholly with intimate personal friends, who swore that his official position had no influence upon their action in the matter. It was also shown that in one instance these is had been made and repaid off and on for twenty years. It is a fact that in another instance his personal indebtedness to a government contracter was considerably greater than the total profit that contractor made in all his dealings with the Marine department. But all this seemed to be disregarded. The appearance of evil was apparently considered sufficient to ndemn, and the examining counsel of the Marine Commission openly flouted all excusing and explanatory evicence, even going so far as to express doubt of the veracity of witness; whose personal and business reputation is as sound as the reputation of Mr. Justice Cassels himself. In the circumstances it would seem necessary, for the protection of the government officials themselves, aside from the profic interests involved, that some the company powers to issue debenture harshness in its provisions, is weak in It would not only keep them from in the charter.

The manager

MR. BRODEUR'S WORK

position party cannot forgive a man way of campaign material. From a standpoint of public interest it would seem that Mr. Brodens is doing a good Even those who question his motives cannot deny that he is doing excellent service in having his departthoroughly investigated, weeding out the officials upon whom elsewhere in this issue, calls attention any suspicion of impropriety has been to the very excellent work which that

repetition of the offenses tion? So they rave at Mr. Brodeur, belittle his actions, sneer at his motives and demand his resignation.

at can fairly be urged against the this is hypercritical. True, Mr. Brodeur was Minister for nearly two years bethe system but inefficiency and worse cupies. in the service. Then the Civil Service Commission was appointed and more Thursday must be discovered and recently, to complete its work, the marine inquiry, which is going through At the present time in Canada the that department with brooms and burden of that task rests upon the of- fails. And to every discovery reported to him Mr. Brodeur has responded with prompt and vigorous action. It is hard to see how the man could do more, and that he is denied by his opponents any credit for what he is doing must be rather discouraging to any public man who hopes to disarm criticism by doing right.

Announcement was made a day or two ago that the contract had been of the cause and of the course to be signed for the last link in Canada's new transcontinental railway. Every The continuance of the present me- mile of the line between Moncton and thed of investigation and discipline de- Prince Rupert is now under contract or pends upon the thoroughness of the completed, and the federal governork. If railway officials manifest in- ment has within the past week, taken difference in such matters, the re- over the proprietary rights of the Quesponsibility for investigation will of bec Bridge Company, preparatory to It is the unquestionable right of the

In the agreement covering this railduct impartial and expert inquiries and way it was stipulated that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company should build Meanwhile though there is very gen- the 1,755 miles between Winnipeg and ral rejoicing because in the accident Prince Rupert, and the National Transcontinental Company the 2,855 lives might have been lost renders miles from Winnipeg to Moncton. On the prairie section the Grand Trunk Pacific has already expended upwards TO AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF is now nearly completed—much of it emotional excitement die out; leaving most part this is a matter for regret, The Montreal Star recommends the made on the mountain section.

On the eastern divisions the governsome \$27,000,000. which total has dur- gives any institution permanent worth. acity to either make him presents, loan ing the past summer been increased to Whatever the value of the message \$40,000,000, so that on the entire line which the church has to deliver and tony of life, then society tends to be-cult to imagine. The poor judge is not there has already been paid something the work it has to do, its method, of over \$70,000,000. These figures do not repetition, of making regular demands include the Lake for more branch, 187 upon the thought and time of the commiles in length, who a was opened for munity, of insistently becoming a pertraffic last week, and which was grant- manent feature in the lives of its aded by the government of Ontario a herents, is a method which gives it subsidy of \$2,000 cash and 6,000 acres of power.

> that out of 3,600 miles of railroad very nearly 3,000 miles are already completed or are under construction. Of the prairie section, out of a total length of 926 miles, 667 miles have been built by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and are now being operated. The remaining sections of this division will be in operation early next spring. On that portion, next is the Mountain division, which lies between Yellow Head Pass and Prince Rupert. Two sections have been given out to contract—one of 100 miles at the Pacific end and the other of 126 miles connecting with the prairie section. In the mountains the work is admitted to be extremely difficult, owing to the heavy rock cutting, but the contractors, Messrs. Foley Bros., Larson and Stewart, employ the most advanced types of plant and machinery and are reported to be making very satisfactory progress. With regard to the National Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Moncton, excellent progress is also reported. The whole of the line is under contract and on the eastern and western ends, where the contractors were able to

work is well advanced. steel down on the eastern and the western ends. At present the number of miles of track down exceeds 150, and there is a great deal more of the grading completed, while progress was made in rock cutting and bridging other portions of the line. Most of the actual work done has been from Moneton to the St. Lawrence and from the St. Lawrence to Weymontachene, two hundred miles west, as far as the eastern end is concerned, and from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, as far as the western end is concerned. There has also been actual work in the centre of the line in the vicinity of Lake Abitibi. The equipment of the line is an important matter and this has all to be provided by the Grand Trunk Pacific. Its agreement with the government

and supplies without serious difficulty,

stipulated that it should equip the entire line with modern and complete rolling stock and the first equipment crime between opposing partisans for the completed road has to be of equally guilty, they are equally perthe value of at least \$20,000,000. For the purpose of providing the capital for corruption they are supposed to atthe construction of the rolling stock an

dred and seventy-five passenger cars

THE EVERY DAY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Every Day Club, a report of which appears and, by the abolition of the pat- institution has been able to accomlist, in removing the greatest plish during the term of its activity.

THE NEWS is published every week incentive to political graft and depart- Inspired by commendable motives and this province has been filled with ac negative rather than its positive are never allowed to enter these places his example is being followed by has been able to make a beginning in to "unlawful schemes" and "unblushrooms.

The success of the club in the con-As a matter of fact the only thing nister of Marine is that he did not the revival of interest in clean amateur egin his reforms soon enough. And athletics is of genuine benefit to the community. The growth of profession- and elsewhere. nization promoting outwas abroad on important diplomatic door athletics for the good they accoming he discovered not only flaws in the system but inefficiency and worse cupies.

THE CHURCHES

The special exercises in connection with the statieth anniversary of St. David's charge was a second of the state of the s David's church may very well serve as an occasion for making some note of the contribution of the churches to the life of the community. It is customary to take account of any abnormal development in church activity and to give due prominence to the real and fancied failure of ecclesiastical leaders, but the normal and constant activities of the churches are accepted THE NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL as a matter of course and consequently receive scant recognition. These anniversary occasions may very

well remind us of the fact that the churches have been constant factors in the life of the city. Sixty years of continuous and prosperous existence is Institutions that serve no good purstitution of centuries, but the wise ly satisfied with the house that has frequently demand non-enforcement. sheltered his forefathers, but he will not be unmindful of the fact that it has served very necessary purposes. The most conspicuous activities of

a good deal of popular praise-perhaps quite as much, if not more, than he lic acknowledgment. And yet a man of fine moral perception, of strength of character, of acknowledged experience in the better things of human life, must in his oft-repeated public speech and in his private intercourse exert an influence of untold benefit.

The life of the individual is to a very large extent determined by that influ ence we call public opinion. But public opinion is for any man the sentiment of the world in which he moves. The social environment of the average citizen is to a surprising extent determined by the church of which he happens to be an adherent. The sentiment, the conscience, the spirit of that institution becomes a potent influence in his life. Men may differ radically in their opinion concerning the issues of life, they may even condemn with vehemence many of the ideas which find occasional utterance in the various churches, but no man who values that which is of genuine worth in human life will fail to recognize the value of an institution whose very existence offers to men a constant challenge to discover and to develop within themselves that which alone makes life worth being immortal. The community may very well join

with any church in celebrating its sixtleth anniversary. Its existence is a guarantee that good has gone from The contentions of warring factions, the criticism of indifferent critics may very well be forgotten. Men do well to recognize the efforts of the men and the women who have made these sixty years of unbreken activity a possibility.

ELECTION PROTESTS

Election protests when justified by the facts, inspired by proper motives and pressed by fair methods are unquestionably a powerful instrument for political reform. But when, as too often, they are party political in their intent, planned to facilitate "sawnicious in their public effect with the

should be made and strictly enforced. dition to the capital stock authorized forcement to voluntary individual action. In constituencies where there The management proceeded to place exist active independent organizations that a clear statement of political prin- in no case a source of expense to the orders accordingly. Of the 14,500 flat for political reform this system of encars ordered 11,500 have already been forcement may be sufficient. The weadelivered. Those not required for the pon the law provides is heavy and traffic of the G. T. P. in the West have keen, and where there are public spirit-It is difficult to understand the Conservative clamor for the political annihilation of the Honorable Mr. Broetc., have been received. Of two hun- political machines. Then the law bewho is robbing them of their mainstay upwards of saventy have been received a weapon of party warfare or a means comes not an instrument of reform but and of seventy-five locomotives fifty for party negotiation. And whether it be used to wreak political spite or to

> There can be no excuse upon public grounds for the proceedings which culminated Saturday in Fredericton, for

mental dishonesty. But from the standpoint of the opposition partisan, thous, the club has been able to do the Liberal interest in many New haste, against ill-considered interfer problem is an insurance system against. Mr. Brodeur is destroying the ammu- work hitherto left undone. It is very Brunswick constituencies. The first ence with private initiative rather con- unemployment, which has recently nition for a future scandal campaign. generally recognized that the saloon day after the fight the late lamented tradict the popular idea of the Presid- been introduced. The principle involved He is not only unearthing graft and has filled an important place in the Conservative organ in St. John, The ent's recklessness. grafters, but is reorganizing his social life of a large group of men and Standard, directly charged that Lt. The President, however, does not very granch of the public service and pre- the success of any reform movement Col. H. H. McLean's election in Queens- carefully distinguish between the part enting so far as is humanly possible will depend upon the provision of some Sunbury had "undoubtedly been sto- to be played by the legislation which And social substitute. The Every Day Club len," accused his friends of resorting will be regularly enacted and left to others. What will the Conservatives that direction. The man who would ing bribery all over the county," and icroement, and the part to be played have to talk about in the next elec- spend a social hour with other men demanded that criminal proceedings be by the commission of experts to be has been offered the freedom of the instituted. Later it declared that the specially appointed by the central ex-

regarding the election of the Liberal sufficient to guard the interests of the candidates in Carleton, Westmorland people and to control the corporations? was Minister for nearly two years before he began to take drastic action,
but for a large part of that time he

alism whether open or concealed always endancers the true spirit of
sport. The organization promoting outpublished were true, all these Liberal published were true, all these Liberal was abroad on important diplomatic missions for the government—the Imperial Conference and French Treaty business. As soon as he got fairly down to his desk he started to reorganize the system for which he, as Minister, was responsible. In so doing he discovered not only flaws in members-elect could have easily been

> any desire to punish electoral fraud or to remeay electoral evil. The protest against Dr. McAlister in Kings-Albert simply reflects the spite of one beater sorehead and that against Do Pugsley the spite of another—the man who staked his premiership for a portfolio. and lost.

There is only one way of escape from

compromise under the guise of law and reform, and that is to establish in connection with the election laws some automatic machinery for their enforcepublic prosecutor whose duty it is to look into any suspicious election, sift the evidence and, if action is warranted, to take action regardless of party. of laws, guaranteeing compensation to Canada might copy this with profit, or injured workmen is in harmony with better still, might extend the jurisdicin itself an indication of usefulness. tion of the provincial supreme courts of such laws, the amount of the comso as to empower a judge or judges to pose usually disappear. The law of survival tends to eliminate the unfit. corruption is presented, to start the there is very general recognition of the man of few years to question the in- legal process in motion. The main fact that the workmen should not bear thing is to take the responsibility for man will always manifest the respect due to old age. He may not be entire-----

THE SUFFRAGETTE

Canadian life does not yet pre-Pacific has already expended upwards of \$25,000,000. That portion of the line the church are those which are in all sent that wide variety of type which is present possessed by the courts is a power that becomes a nuisance and a having been carrying business the past month—and a fair start has been little of permanent value. The activity it is the evidence of provincialism, of either a foolish or an unscrupulous that is constant, that follows a normal extreme youth, of a life but little remonpiace nature a factor in the ence. Diversity of task and condition tion must be followed by a discriminament had up till March 31st expended life of the people, is the activity which begets diversity of character. A nation tion between good and bad judges. engaged in the successful struggle for. The retort of the Jabor leader to the of prosperous and contented medi- him.

The preacher of rare oratorical gifts forded by the unruly and zealous Suf- be relieved of the present necessity for How dark the pain, how near the The preacher of rare oratorical gifts or of striking social qualities receives he purchases coal for his private way the purchase way the purch Canadian citizen has been duly con- And in the second place, every effort servative in limiting the ballot to its must be put forth to secure an effideserves. But the influence of the original inventors. Wherever there has cient judiciary. inconspicuous minister finds rare pub- been a serious demand for a share in its privileges he has been very willing | In some respects the message is a reto grant that share. And we believe markable evidence of the resistance of that for the most part the grave ob- the existing order. So energetic a Prestacle in the way of a complete exten- sident as Theodore Roosevelt, after sion of the privilege is the apparent in- nearly two terms of power, in his final difference of Canadian women to the rights involved

The Suffragette may be doing a new ssary work in the land of her origin, but her usefulness lies outside this trolled and no one yet sees clearly Dominion. The cause of Woman Sufrage would gain no advantage from and labor are not yet at peace. their advocacy. Their unseemly conduct would not reform nor inspire Canadian men. So far we have limited the use of physical force among women to the criminal and the insane. The Suffragette would confuse an ordinary Canadian policeman. He has not yet learned how to eject forcibly a respectable woman. May he long remain ignorant! May we be spared the sight! There is good ground for the belief

that the women of Canada may have a share in the control of public affairs when they manifest a general desire for it; but there is also good ground for the belief that the sight of a kicking, scratching, scrambling woman in a close observer of conditions, conthe arms of a blushing bunch of husky policemen will neither incite woman to problem in Switzerland. From what Cynical gloom is the boast an' made the demand nor induce men to grant it. On the whole we are content country referred to has very satisfacwith a dull and dreary life with the Suffragette left out.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

administration. In 't Theodore Roose- jails are not regarded as they are here, offs" and thus to compound electoral with the fact that the uppeal is con- he must look for it, and if his search of the hopeful signs of the times. It contradicts the theory that the chief to the full extent of his strength. Some ciples is without influence. The fact state. as carefully read by the people as by in Switzerland every unemployed man the representatives and that it forms is classed as an idler. Care is taken always a valuable campaign document to distinguish between those who are harangue of personal abuse.

the courts for interpretation and en Liberals had corruptly expended \$28, ecutive are the great corporation 000 in Queens Sunbury and \$35,000 in and especially the great transportation duct of out door sports is worthy of Charlotte. In other journals of the companies so organized that it is innote. Any movement which acts in same stripe similar charges were made possible to write laws which will be possible to write laws which will be Is the special commission of experts permanently necessary? It is difficult from the present deliverance to determine just where the President would present time referred to them. That at least promises to be an issue. Can the corporations be controlled by law or must the central executive in extralogal fashion exert its power through commissions of experts?

> The discussion of the matter affecting so-called labor will not meet with universal approval. We believe, however, that it cannot be too frequently emphasized that any man can enjoy the earning power of money who will this misemble farce of squabble and undergo the pain of frugality. Legislation which encourages saving, which guards the small income against exploitation by heartless speculators, which offers increasing opportunity for ment. In Great Britain they have a profitable investment is legislation which is genuinely profitable to the wage earner. The President's unreserved advocacy

the spirit of the times. The provisions pensation, the conditions of compensation, the proper court of award are matters upon which men differ, but all the burden of hazardous work.

The President's defense of the courts against the attack of those who would denounce them as the enemies of labor, turns out in the end to be somewhat in the nature of a sermon to the courts. The power of injunction at power that becomes a nuisance and a menace to liberty in the hands of He knows the bitter, weary way;

The subsequent advice of the Presi-Oid World varieties do not, however, always arouse envy. So far most Canadians have been more than willing to has been in the past to avoid slovenilable when faint and worn we like the courts may

message practically admits that the term of his office has witnessed but the beginning of the reforms he deems necessary. Corporations are not conhow they are to be controlled. Capital courts are not yet perfect, nor do they dispense justice on equal terms to the man who can afford the expense of a long trial and the man who cannot face such expense. The trees of the forest still fall regardless of the wants of future generations. Even Theodore Roosevelt leaves something to do -++-

HOW SWITZERLAND DEALS WITH THE UNEMPLOYED

In the Nineteenth Century Magazine Miss Eaith Sellers, who is apparently tributes an article on the unemployed she says it would appear that the torily solved the question.

"The conviction there," says Miss Sellers, "is that a man who is out of work must be helped to find work, and when it is found that he must be made to do it." This is not so much in the This year's presidential message to interest of the individual as of the Congress cannot be regarded as a seri-state, and the authorities consider it ous attempt on the part of the retir- equally their duty to punish the man ing President to determine the course who is too lazy to earn his bread. The of legislation. It is very naturally idler is looked upon as one who wishes and defense of the policies which have from it a living for which he has not been inaugurated luring the Roosevelt paid. In Switzerland workhouses and velt concludes a rather remarkable in the light of hotels. There is no series of presidential homilies to the street begging and there is very little recople of the United States. It is im- vagrancy, as the police receive extra possible to read the recent messages pay for every beggar or vagrant arto Congress without being impressed rested. If a man is out of employment s jously to the people of the nation ends in failure the authorities will help rather than to their representatives. him. When a job is procured and he That the president feels the necessity does not faithfully attend to his duties, for a reasonable discussion of the po- he is promptly transported to some litical situation with the people is one penal institution, where military discipline prevails, and compelled to work business of the politician is the man- of these institutions are revenue proipulation of votes, that the people are ducers; all of them are self-supportthat the President's message is quite | Yet it should not be supposed that

ought to indicate that reasonable out of work because of their own misspeech will corry more weight with the conduct, and those who have been subrecople than the ordinary empty ject to misfortune. Those in the latter class are assisted in every way pos-The President again explicitly con- ation, until work can be procured for sible, and without unnecessary huntilidemns every attempt to legislate them. If they are in absolute want conceal political villainy its purpose is egainst combinations of capital as they are assisted from state funds such. He recognizes the fact that a which are set apart for this purpose, national authority must exercise au- or else they are given opportunity to thority over combinations of capital earn, in municipal labor, wages slightdoing business in different states. The ly lower than are paid by individual great transportation companies must employers. The respectable unemmineted Saturday in Fredericton, for the controlled by the central governinsbance. Ever since the recent fedment. His statement of the problem where casual assistance is distributed, eral election the Conservative press in is this year chiefly remarkable in its but drunkards, loafers and criminals

problem is an insurance system against ed appears to be based on ordinary commonsense methods, but the plan has not been in operation for a suffimiently long time to be regarded as a probable permanent success.

---A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

In London and in New York today gatherings have been arranged, which will be attended by thousands of eminent men and women, in commemeration of the birth of John Milton, which took place December 9, 1608, Beyoud these assemblies there will be no public recognition of the tercentenery of England's greatest epic poet. None is required, for Milton's name is not to be forgotten, nor will his work ever be less appreciated than it is today He was perhaps the only one of all the great British composers who from youth kept before him the one ambition of some day completing a great com, and whose earlier efforts were l along the line of mental levelopment such as would qualify him for what he regarded as his life's work. He conscientiously rejected his family's suggestion that he should enter the urch, and continued those studies which he believed would aid in the accomplishment of his ambition. That te viewed his purpose with the utmost seriousness is evidenced by the fact that although his first verses were written at the age of eighteen he never felt capable of commencing what he regarded as the crowning effort of his life until 1658, or thirty-two years after he had first begun the practice of comosition. For the accomplishment of Paradise Lost he had educated himself, as he says, by "industriously select eading, steady observation and an inight into all seemly and generous art and affairs." The wisdom of his course I put them there somewhat against my his spic takes its place in the front lane family could make no objection rank of English poesy and is, to some to it. Jay will be 7 in April." extent, associated with the Bible in the thoughts of men. Paradise Lost was written 250 years ago, yet today it is as new as when the author comrosed the opening lines. And while the beauty and melody of Milton's soul are found in all his works, his loftlness of intellect, solemnity and majesty of thought, are most apparent in that magnificent evic which more than any thing else has made his name so wor; thy of remembrance.

----HE KNOWS.

He knows the endless striving, day by course, that becomes by its very com- moved from the struggle for subsist- the retention of the power of injunc- The souls that weep, the souls that pray, He knows.

bread is apt to beget a certain mono- reasoning of the President is not diffi- He knows how hard the fight hath come the dull and dreary intercourse always absent. Law must reckon with The clouds that come our lives be terfered with. I am very happy with The wounds the world hath never seen,

Of dark despair we pause and shrink-He knows. bliss. For though our joy on earth we miss, We still can bear it, feeling this-

THE IRISH BACHELOR.

Here fur yer pity er scorn, I'm pre \sintin' ye Jerry McGlone, Trustin' the life of him will be pre-

vintin' ye Marrin' yer own. Think of a face wid a permanint fixture of Looks that are always suggestin' mixture of Limmons an' vinegar. There ye've a

picture of Jerry McGlone. Faix, there is nothin' but sourest gloom in this Jerry McGlone Chris'mas joy-anny joy-niver finds

room in this Crayture of stone. the pride of him. if a laugh iver did pierce the hide of him, Faix, I believe 'twould immajiate, in-

side of him Change to a groan. Whisht! now, an' listen. I'll tell ye the throuble wid

Jerry McGlone. He preferred single life rather than double widconcerned with a general definition of to rob the community by receiving Think of it! Think of an Irishman Molly Malone tarryin' While there's a purty girl wishful fur

> Arrah! no wonder the divils are harryin' Jerry McGlone Ah! but there's few o' the race but would scorn to be Jerry McGlone,

Shure, we all know that a Celt is not born to be Livin' alone. Oh, but we're grateful I spake for the obtained rather upexpectedly, when he laity), Grateful fur women the Deity vers wid beauty an' virtue an'

(T. A. Daly, Catholic Standard and Times.)

marryin'

All for our own!

LONDON, Dec. S .- There was a notable gathering in the theatre of the British Academy tonight at the opening of the celebration of the tercentenary of John Milton's birth, Those who asembled included men most prominent in art, science and literature, and the learned professions. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, and the ambassadors of the other powers also attended. The British and American flags were entwined over the

MADE VICTIM OF HATE CRIES BONI'S EX-WIFE

Princess de Sagan Declares Count Castellane's Family Persecutes Her Now

FRETS FOR CHILDREN

PARIS, Dec. 7.-Princess de Sagan who was Anna Gould, has called another newspaper correspondent to talk about her troubles and to deny the Boni Castellane statements that she had treated her children with neglect. During the interview Prince Helie de Sagan was present, and said he was very fond of the boys. He then told the princess she could have her say. "I will state frankly," she began, "that I don't approve entirely of the way my children are being educated, but under the laws of France the father, although divorced, has control of the education of his children. "Count Castellane still has the right to direct in this matter, with the result that the two older boys are being made to study too hard. I believe in

study, but I think that until the children are older more attention should be paid to their physical welfare; more time given to play and healthy exer-CIRC "Boni, the oldest, will be 12 in Janua ary; George will be 11 this month. Both little fellows have been going to St. Stanislas school, a well-known inwill, because I knew that the Castel

'If we have children they will be brought up as Protestants," said Prince de Sagan here, firmly but smiling. "When I married I gave up my church for my wife's." The princes was asked about the rumor that she is to rewed Count Boni.
'Think of the Marquis de Castellane making such a statement as that!" she xclaimed. "They hate me-all the Castellane family. They want to do all they can to disturb my happiness. They've hated me from the year after

their two estates, while they kept the revenues. "I always tried to make Count de Castellane happy. I did all I could to make life pleasant for him. That it was not so was his own fault. Surely, now, the world is wide enough for us all. I don't wish him unhappiness, but I do ask that my happiness be not inmy husband and children.

my marriage. I gave them presents,

EXPECTED SHORTLY

Liquor Case Will Be Interesting

DEALERS RETICENT

Inspector Colpitts Spent & Lively Hour on His

A number of prominent wholesale liquor dealers were approached by a reporter for The Sun yesterday in connection with the alleged violation of the Carleton County Temperance act, in connection with which W. P. Jones and Inspector Colpitts paid a visit to

Visit Here

this city recently. Some of the firms denied having been implicated in the affair whatever, while others would prefer not to discuss the matter at the present time. It seems quite certain that at least one dealer will be proceeded against. The alleged violation of the act was for the shipments of several large quantities of liquor, marked as vinegar to Woodstock. The shipments were alleged to have been made by a promin-

ent North wharf dealer through another local house. It is expected that the next few days will see new developments in the matter of an interesting nature. Rev. William Colpitts, C. T. A. in spector of Woodstock, who was in the city on Friday last in connection with

verifying the evidence secured in some alleged liquor violations, had a somewhat unexpected and exciting experience, while transacting his official duties in a North wharf establishment. The inspector, it appears, was endeavoring to ascertain the name of the teamster who had hauled the liquors

to the station. This information he stepped into Mr. Beal's premises, scarcely had he more than passed the threshold, when he accosted the teamster, whose name he asked. When the inspector received the information he made known to the teamster his official title and remarked at the same time, that he was just the man he was looking for. The much sought for individual in question took in the situation at a

glance and without any further ceremony threw off his coat, and in language more expressive than choice, started for the inspector. The inspector evidently went through similar experiences on the past and was prepared for the attack seemingly about to be made upon him. He rushed from the premises and up the wharf hotly pursued by the indignant team-

A few yards beyond Mr. Beal's pre mises stood a door invitingly open and through it the inspector passed and closing it behind him, barred any possible contact with his enraged antag-

FREI Presby withou signutio last Fe that co tonignt Sydney ducted presbyt eratur. exercis and his other r He th pastor. Rev. J. gregatio interesti The o sion are suit ove the Cam latter ployed a eviden be paid after s ed and the ch

Closely 1 meyer a behalf, a ship. MONCI tions are Mr. Rob baggage Watson, Watson. former known i He was time a f of more local spr remembe Humphre the I. C. cation or Construc America,

ing unde MONCT council the repor departme tion will gislature eserve i mision, in ter to r Proposi of St. Jol FREDRI John Mo has award Caroigan lotte Cou Havelock ty, McLag Gulch bri ty, to Jan There w

drivers

Lewis H. St. Marys, not been resulted i pany's but in one of before the of the fur Mr. Bliss' stories of company. the compa FREDER presence of cians, Con city today, some electi against N parliament. iel, M. P's, St. John,

petitioners Wilmot, son P. for Sumb said to have eral membe Sunbury-Qu ready to be M. P., for Y bowever, to who repres such an arr Crocket are trying to in proposed co there are lik in this provi T. C. Alle keep his off ceive any p Up to 12.30 the clerk's c velopments of both part

very closely

NORTH S Information served on afteroon for of the Nor Chief Inspe Kelley was the act again town havin appointed wi Forbes by most by the viction unde Mr. Kelly that the res closely wat witnesses the affair l teresting ca day in the Gregory app A. J. Mellis rican veterar er John W obtaining fr

\$187,50. John veteran also grant under Mellish clair and grant