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FRANKING PRIVILEGES ABUSED BY GOVERNMENT

Campaign Literature Sent Out Wholesale In Ontario and Quebec.

Matter Sent From Printing Plant of Minister of Railways at Brockville and Mailed by Departmental Clerks--Graham and Fielding Admit Practice is Wrong But Say Opposition Did the Same.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, June 11.—That campaign literature for the Liberal party is being sent out by tons, by clerks paid for by the country, was shown today by the opposition. During the discussion of the minister of railways' estimates, Mr. Armstrong condemned the practice. He had been informed that this was being done. The literature had been printed in Mr. Graham's printing office at Brockville, franked to Ottawa and mailed out to do service in North York by Mr. Graham's clerks franking privileges.

Mr. Graham said it was clear that speeches made in parliament might properly be sent out under franking privileges. Then, as to the budget statement of the finance minister, he thought it would be quite right to employ clerks in the department to address and mail it, but if campaign literature contained matter not part of the proceedings of parliament it would not be proper. He admitted that clerks in his department had so engaged, but he was not sure whether it was done during working hours or not. Mr. Lennox asked, if the work was done after hours, were the clerks recommended and Mr. Graham answered that he paid them nothing. Then, said Mr. Lennox, this was very dangerous practice. Mr. Y. McLean surprised the house by saying he had paid for distributing the finance minister's speech in South Huron. George Taylor produced a campaign document entitled "Party Government in Canada—A Western Liberal's Views," sent out by clerks of railway department.

Literature for Quebec. Mr. Bergeron also brought forth a booklet in French, a translation of an article written by Jesuit priests. This was entitled "Six Jesuit Lauriers," and sent out by the justice department at the expense of the country. The article is full of historical inaccuracies.

Mr. Fielding attempted to show that the opposition were guilty of abusing the franking privileges. A few sessions ago, he said, the corridors of the house were littered with literature brought from Montreal and sent out under the franks of members of parliament. But, while this was done by both sides, he would not defend the practice using the time of the clerks of departments to fold and mail campaign literature.

R. L. Borden made it plain that the distribution he claimed was done when the house was not sitting. He declared that only official communications could be franked by departments, while members of parliament were not restricted.

Dr. Sproule naturally plunged into a discussion of the booklet written by the Jesuit Fathers and distributed in Quebec. He said Mr. Aylesworth had depreciated his motion to secure a return of the religious convictions of certain employees of the government, because it would arouse racial feelings. Yet the Laster pamphlet, sent out by Aylesworth was intended to arouse the prejudices of the Catholics of Quebec.

Col. Talbot, of Bellechasse, joined in, but 6 o'clock shut off the talk when it began to look as if a conflagration would be lighted.

The Size of Lobsters. In reply to a question by Mr. Daniel, Mr. Brodeur said the minimum length of lobsters allowed to be caught in the waters of St. John county was ten and one-half inches. In Charlotte county nine and one-half inches. As to the reason for the difference, Mr. Prefontaine said: "When the recommendations of the commission of inquiry into the lobster fishery (1888) were being considered and the size limits in different geographical areas were being established, although the commission recommended a nine inch limit for the whole Bay of Fundy, the demands from those largely interested called for a ten and one-half inch limit for the upper portion of the Bay of Fundy, including St. John county."

Asked further by Dr. Daniel if the government proposed to equitize the size in both counties, the minister answered that "the question of the lobster regulations generally is under consideration." The dealings of Mr. L. S. Macoun, son-in-law of Sir Frederick Borden, with the militia department as a middleman were further probed before the public accounts committee this morning.

PLAN TO PUT ST. JOHN HARBOR IN COMMISSION

St. John Delegation Discusses Port's Needs With Minister of Public Works.

If Common Council and Government Agree On Terms Outlined, City Will Get Back Money Spent on Winter Port Facilities--Breakwater Extended to Partridge Island, More Berths Provided and More Dredging Done--Drill Hall Site May be Purchased Also.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, June 11.—Several important projects affecting the welfare of the port of St. John were discussed with the minister of public works today by a representative delegation composed of Mayor Bullock, Ald. Frank, Ald. Elkin, Ald. Baxter and H. B. Schofield, of the St. John Board of Trade.

The minister of militia was present at the afternoon interview when the question of the drill-hall was discussed. Both ministers regarded with favor the proposal to provide in the supplementary estimates for the purchase of a new site. The city may be called upon to contribute something indirectly by purchasing a portion of the present militia grounds at Barrack Point. This disposed of the question took up the question of harbor improvements.

At a further interview this evening, the delegates discussed with Mr. Pugsley, in his room in the house, the possibility of vesting the property on the west side of the harbor, from North Rodney wharf to the breakwater in a harbor commission, or trust on terms to be approved by the government and city council. There will probably be three commissioners to whom the government will advance the money necessary for improvements at a low rate of interest, the government guaranteeing the bonds of the commission. The commission will have power to take over other harbor properties from time to time at prices to be agreed upon. It was also suggested that the commission retain control of terminals, including yard work to be provided on the property conveyed, so that the facilities would be kept open for railways and transportation companies.

The payment to the city should cover all the city's expenditures, and might be made by lump sum or in instalments, as may be agreed upon.

The delegation also asked the minister to proceed as rapidly as possible with the extension from the Clark & Adams wharf to the harbor front, according to the recently modified plans of the public works department. This will make No. 6 berth about 700 feet long, and the berth on the North side more than 600 feet in length. It is possible that any grain conveyors built on new South Rodney Wharf would be taken over by the commission, whether built by the city or the C. P. R.

Extend Breakwater. The delegation further urged that the Negro Town Point breakwater be extended to Partridge Island and that the improvement down to the Beacon Bar, as outlined by the Shewen plan, be gradually pushed forward as the business of the port demands.

It was agreed that the city and government should co-operate in inducing the C. P. R. to convey to the commission the unoccupied portion of the 1,800 foot strip down the bar, of which they have a lease. Should the city approve of the plan of the harbor commission they will forward a draft of the necessary legislation for enactment at this session.

It was also urged to use the balance of this year's appropriations now being asked for, after providing for the wharf and warehouse extension and paying for the harbor commission, in widening the channel in the vicinity of the Beacon Light, looking toward the future extension of harbor improvement in that vicinity.

The matter of berings at Courtney Bay was discussed, and the delegation will also this morning visit Mr. Moore, of the G. T. P. on Friday.

Ald. Frank and Elkin will remain in Ottawa, and confer with Mr. Lefleur, chief engineer of public works, with reference to the extension of the breakwater to Partridge Island. They will also interview the minister of railways on the subject of the abodequ at Marsh bridge.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WON MARITIME SHOOT

New Brunswick Team Second, Only One Point Behind.

Nova Scotia Cracks Thirty-Three Points Behind The Winners--Scores Were 732, 731, 699 Respectively--Sergeant Sullivan of St. John Did Best Work For His Side.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Rows include Charlottetown, P. E. I., New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Individual scores for various team members are also listed.

GIGANTIC BRITISH RIVAL TO AMERICAN STEEL TRUST

London, June 11.—According to the Iron and Steel Trade Journal there has recently been effected a great combination in the British steel trade, with a capital of \$375,000,000.

LUSITANIA KEEPS UP RECORD-BREAKING SPEED

Newport, R. I., June 11.—The Cunard line steamship Lusitania passed the Nantuxet shoals lightship at 5:20 o'clock to-night, bound for New York. She was making 25 to 26 knots an hour and passed within half a mile of the lightship. The sea was moderately smooth.

LIVELY DEBATE ON SCOTT ACT IN THE SENATE

Bill Passed Making It Unlawful to Send Liquor Into a Prohibition County From One That Had License --Senators Domville, McSweeney and Power Declared Strongly Against The Change.

Ottawa, June 11.—Senator McGregor in the senate today on the second reading of his bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, said that twelve of the eight provinces of Nova Scotia had for many years enforced the Canada Temperance Act. There had been great benefits; however, recently two counties had voted against the act, and he believed this was chiefly due to a defect in it which his bill proposed to cure, by making it unlawful to send liquor into a county which had voted for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act from a county which had not voted for it.

Senator Domville thought people would do well to reform themselves and spend less time reforming others. The Canada Temperance Act had not worked successfully. It had not reduced the amount of drinking but had changed its character. Where men took a drink openly before the act, they drank secretly after it had been applied. He thought a bill should be brought in to repeal the act.

Senator Power favored temperance practices but doubted the wisdom of restrictive legislation. Those who were active in promoting the common good by efforts to suppress the sale of liquor would do better, in his opinion, to direct their efforts against greed, fraud and falsehood. The common sense of the people was curing intemperance by making it unprofitable to drink and a disgrace to be seen drunk. Fifty years ago there was no doubt much drunkenness in Canada but today this was one of the most temperate countries in the world. He thought it unfair to say to brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of Halifax, for example, who had bought licenses from the city and province to do business, that they should be liable to a penalty for sending liquor into a Scott Act County if it was ordered from them. The English or the American merchant could not be punished for sending goods to a closed county and why should a Canadian? He offered an amendment that the words "send" and "ship" be dropped from the clause which declared it illegal to send,

ship, bring or carry liquor to a closed county.

Senator McSweeney declared that in New Brunswick the Canada Temperance Act or the Scott Act, had not reduced drunkenness, but had increased it. Recently in his county, which was supposed to be without liquor, drunkenness had caused a murder and a suicide. There had been two deaths from drinking wood alcohol and an Indian and a squaw had killed themselves with fifty cents worth of lay rum. Statistics showed that Ontario and Quebec with a high license system, had far less drunkenness than the Maritime Provinces with the Scott Act.

Senator Power said that his bill only aimed to prevent young men having liquor sent to them C. O. D. from towns in adjoining open counties.

Hon. R. W. Scott said Ontario had abandoned the Canada Temperance Act because so many ways of evading it had been found. This bill sought to prevent evasion and if it was not passed Nova Scotia would, no doubt, pass a provincial restrictive act, as Prince Edward Island had done.

Senator Power said there were worse things in Nova Scotia than liquor. There were patent medicines on sale which contained more alcohol than did whiskey. Senator Goran asked for the exclusion of cider, light wines and beer from the bill. All civilized countries used light alcoholic drinks and discouraged the use of spirit. He was against alcoholic drugs and moved an amendment forbidding the sale of any compound containing more than three per cent of alcohol. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Senator Power objected to the new clause which authorized the issue of a search warrant against a premises if it is proved there is reasonable suspicion that liquor is there for sale or in storage or carehoused for delivery in violation of the act. The search for liquor was new and might render a man liable to have his premises searched if any one believed there was a case of liquor there.

Senator Goran agreed that this clause might allow the invasion of a citizen's privacy. The bill was reported without amendment.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ONTARIO VILLAGE

Jealous Husband Kills Wife and Then Commits Suicide Couple Had Separated and Woman Had Returned to Parental Roof Where She Was Slain.

(Special to The Telegraph.) New Liskeard, Ont., June 11.—A double tragedy occurred at Earleton yesterday afternoon when a jealous husband, named Charles E. Marshall, shot his wife through the heart and then put a bullet through his own brain. The woman was living with her aged father, Absolom Gray, a respected resident of this district. The murderer had just returned from Niagara Falls, where he had planned the deed. The pair had quarrelled a week previously and the wife told her husband to leave her.

Yesterday Absolom Gray was logging in a field when he noticed Marshall skulking through the brush on his way to the house. Fearing trouble the old man followed. He was within a few feet of the house when four pistol shots rang out in quick succession. He rushed into the house to find his son-in-law dead on the floor and his daughter dying.

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PROMINENT QUEBEC BANKERS ARRESTED

President Roy and Two Officials of Defunct Bank of St. Johns Charged With Fraud.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 11.—The arrest took place this afternoon at St. Johns (Que.), of the Hon. P. H. Roy, ex-speaker of the legislative assembly and president of the defunct Bank of St. Johns and also P. L. Lheroux and P. Baudouin, general manager and assistant general manager, respectively charged with making fraudulent returns to the finance department at Ottawa.

The chief charge is the return of alleged collateral which has been found to appear beyond and prescribed to conform with other irregularities of a very grave nature.

Things came to a climax this morning when T. Lawson of the finance department arrived here from Ottawa, followed by the departure for St. Johns of John Knight of the Bankers' Association, Mr. Bienvenue and others. On their arrival there, warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the three men just named.

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ONTARIO MERCHANT GETS TWO YEARS AND 12 LASHES FOR IMMORALITY

(Special to The Telegraph.) Belleville, Ont., June 11.—In the county court this morning before Judge Deroche, Philip Ketcheson, a prominent merchant of Tweed Village was sentenced to two years, less one day, in the central prison on charges of immorality to which he pleaded guilty. He is also to receive six lashes one month after imprisonment also six one month before he leaves. The prisoner is well connected in the county.

CANADIAN ATHLETES START FOR ENGLAND

Toronto, June 11 (Special).—About 100 friends of the Olympic athletes gathered at Union station this morning to wish bon voyage to the men who will carry Canada's athletic reputation to England. Those who won were: Lawson, Tate, Archibald, Sebert, Barber, Golding and Gordon. Toronto athletes were: Simpson, Ford, and Keith and Elliot. Fred Simpson, the Indian, will meet the others at Peterboro.

DR. PRINGLE WILL TRY TO PLACE YUKON CHARGES BEFORE PARLIAMENT

It is Said That Laurier and His Followers Will Fight to Prevent It.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, June 11.—It is stated that Rev. John Pringle will visit Ottawa at the close of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now meeting in Winnipeg, and will endeavor to obtain permission to appear before a parliamentary committee here to repeat the charges of immoral conditions in Yukon, which he recently made at Winnipeg.

It is less than a week since the premier wrote Rev. J. G. Shearer, Presbyterian secretary for moral reform, pleading that Dr. Pringle's charges be hushed up as the public and the press of the country were likely to become excited.

MONCTON TO HAVE FREE MAIL DELIVERY

(Special to The Telegraph.) Moncton, June 11.—Mayor Purdy received a telegram today from Hon. H. R. Emmerson announcing that Moncton is to have a free mail delivery to go into effect at once.

Moncton has been agitating for free delivery for some time.

BRITISH NOTABLES TO ATTEND QUEBEC TRICENTENARY

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 11.—A special London cable says:— There will sail by the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Ireland, for Quebec, on July 10, for the purpose of attending the celebrations in connection with the bicentenary and dedication of the battlefield, the following noblemen and gentlemen of distinction:— The Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O., formerly parliamentary secretary of the British Board of Trade and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1902 to 1903.

The Duke of Norfolk, K. G., P. C., Hereditary Earl Marshal of the Empire, post master-general of the United Kingdom, from 1885 to 1897, and first Lord Lovat's corps in the South African war.

The Earl of Ranfurly, G. C. M. G., descendant of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, Lord in waiting to the queen from 1885 to 1897, and governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand from 1897 to 1904.

Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, P. C., K. C. M. P., former secretary of state for the colonies and royal commissioner of the port of London and chairman of the Transvaal Concessions Commission.