

LARRIER PROVES THAT STATEMENT OF A TORY PAPER IS A FALSEHOOD

Toronto News Said He Was Aware of Telegram Being a Forgery Premier Shows That Such a Statement Was Wholly Unwarranted

Report of Commission on Branch Lines Ready Shortly

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—The house of commons is fairly indulgent to press criticism and no member of it more so than the Prime Minister, a fact which would be better appreciated when it is stated that not during his whole experience in parliament has he taken occasion to call attention to any newspaper statement. But Sir Wilfrid found it necessary today to break a self-imposed rule which he had observed for so long in order to correct an impression sought to be created by a section of the Tory press that when he raised the question of campaign methods adopted by the Conservative party in British Columbia and referred to Mr. Borden's telegram to the Victoria Colonist, he knew that that message was a forgery. In particular, Sir Wilfrid took exception to a statement which appeared in the parliamentary letter of the Toronto News, charging him with a knowledge of facts when he addressed the House and characterizing his correspondence of the News which he quoted, was one that he thought ought to be corrected. He explained that shortly after the elections Mr. Templeman spoke to the House and the telegram and informed him that he had written to the leader of the opposition to ask him if he had really sent it.

"At the time he spoke to me," continued Sir Wilfrid, "I informed me that he had not received any answer from the leader of the opposition. That was the only time I spoke to him in regard to the matter. As to what passed between Mr. Templeman and the leader of the opposition I have nothing to say but as to the inference that I know that the telegram was garbled there is no proof of that, and there is no truth in the matter."

TO confirm his statement Sir Wilfrid read a letter, dated January 22, from Mr. Templeman which, while clearly showing that the minister did not know the truth about the telegram when he addressed the House, suggested that Mr. Borden had been ordered to repudiate the telegram. Mr. Templeman's letter was in the following terms:

"My Dear Sir Wilfrid: The version given me of the discussion in the House this afternoon (Jan. 22nd) is not very full and may not be accurate. But I was informed that Mr. Borden stated something to the effect that there was an error in the telegram, or that he advised me that there was an error. Mr. Borden spoke to me in the club shortly after his return to the city and explained that he would send me an answer showing that he had overlooked it and that he desired to obtain some information in regard to it. I inferred that his absence from the city and his desire to get some information was the cause of the delay in answering my letter. It did not say there was an error. That is such an important admission that I would have noted it. Had he informed me that there was an error I would have advised you, as that would seem to support my view that the telegram was a forgery. The point as to whether Mr. Borden stated to me what he said is of no great importance, perhaps, but his admission that there was an error is of importance."

FAILS TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF IT. Question of privilege thus raised by the prime minister gave Mr. Borden an opportunity to disassociate himself from the statements made in the Tory press, but the leader of the opposition did not avail himself of it. Instead he contented himself with the assurance that he had certainly understood that he had "left the impression firmly imprinted" on Mr. Templeman's mind that there had been some mistake in the telegram, and with a complaint that he too had been misrepresented in his case by the Montreal Herald.

An announcement of considerable importance was made by the Minister of Railways, who stated it was not the intention of the government to propose to parliament any new railway subsidies this season. This information was given in reply to Mr. McCarthy (Charlottetown) who asked whether the government was prepared to grant any aid towards the construction of railways in Alberta. "The government does not propose," he said, "to assume the obligations already incurred in aid of railways."

Sir Frederick Borden in reply to a question stated that the city militia corps would perform their annual training during the coming summer at local headquarters while rural corps would be trained in camps of instruction, details of which had not yet been arranged.

E. N. Lewis introduced a bill to have an official load line in ships sailing in inland waters and on coast barges. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Graham informed Mr. Borden that the report of the commission appointed to inquire into branch lines in the Maritime Provinces would be read shortly.

Replying to Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Brodeur stated that the new ice breaking ship for winter navigation of Northumberland Straits would be delivered according to contract by May 11th.

The house then went into supply on estimates of civil service and agriculture. There was considerable criticism by opposition members of the vote of \$75,000 for the Dominion exhibit at Seattle this year. The house adjourned at eleven.

NEWS OF WORLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

All Ocean Going Steamers Must Have Wireless Equipment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Late in the day the president sent a message to congress recommending immediate legislation requiring within reasonable limitation that all ocean going steamships, carrying considerable numbers of passengers carry wireless telegraph equipment.

AUTOS COLLIDED

NICE, Feb. 8.—A 140 horse-power racing automobile driven by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., collided with another car and both vehicles were nearly demolished. None of the occupants of the two machines were hurt.

PILES PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—C. C. Aromena, the Panama minister, called at the state department today and filed a protest from his government against the speech in the house of representatives recently by Representative Rainey of Illinois, in which President Obaldia, of Panama, was severely attacked.

The minister acted in pursuance of claims of his government.

DISTRIBUTE RELIEF

PALMI, Calabria, Feb. 8.—Nelson Gray of Boston and Earl Dodge, second secretary to Ambassador Griggs, are going to distribute American relief to the mountain villages. The idea being to draw the people back to their huts and thus relieving the congestion of the camps. American funds will be employed also in starting agricultural work anew and helping the villagers over the hard winter to the spring. Two carloads of clothing, to cost about \$10,000, also have been ordered from Rome. Ten young men are being sent down here from Rome by Minister Tittoni to aid in the distribution of relief. They will travel through the small villages and remain in the field for several weeks. In this way the American relief will be sent into the districts where it is most needed.

KING'S SECURITIES TRIFLE OFF COLOR

Second Arrest Made in Connection With Bonds Furnished by Broker

A WOMAN THIS TIME

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The second arrest made in connection with the bonds furnished by Cardenio F. King, the financial agent, before his incarceration in the state prison for larceny, came today when Rose Bernstein, 42 years of age, was arrested in Malden, charged with perjury. The woman was secretly indicted on the charge by the Suffolk county grand jury at its last session, on the ground that she qualified as one of King's bondsmen, by taking oath that she owned property in Malden at a time when she knew this to be false because she was in bankruptcy. She was locked up in the Charles street jail tonight and will be arraigned tomorrow.

Simon Sirk, a Boston real estate dealer, was arrested on a similar indictment on Saturday last and is now at liberty under \$2,000 bail, pending his trial.

CASTORIA

Beats the Record for New Always Bought

of



NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—That great object for which the Architectural League was called into being is realized in a harmonious and skilfully arranged exhibition which has been opened in the Fine Arts building.

How thoroughly the disciples of Vitruvius recognize the aid of their brethren of other crafts is finely illustrated in the giving of gold medals of honor to John Q. A. Ward, dean of American sculptors, who recently returned from the practice of his profession and spent two years in Europe, and to the artist, who recently returned from the practice of his profession and spent two years in Europe, and to the artist, who recently returned from the practice of his profession and spent two years in Europe.

BIG RAT CAUSES RIOT IN THEATRE

5000 Persons in Stampede Remove Headgear

OFFICE MONEY STOLEN

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Five thousand Jews were incited to riot in Mechanic's Building, and the box office receipts of \$500 were stolen from Isaac J. Whittier, manager of the performance of "The Abnormal Man."

One half of the first act of the play being performed by the company of Jewish actors who were shouting "Take off that hat" to a woman in the front seats who persisted in wearing a large picture hat.

As this request received no answer on the part of the woman, the response behind her stood up in their seats. Then the shouting became more general and the whole audience stood up. This was the signal for many to step into the aisles and fill the space between the front row of seats and the stage. The audience was stampeded. The curtain was dropped and an opportunity given the actors to escape through side doors.

One of the four policemen on duty in the hall, realizing the serious consequences might follow, telephoned for help.

Mr. Arkin, who was in the box office with his daughter, who was acting as ticket seller, foreseeing trouble, ordered the young woman to escape, and then, placing the \$500 receipts in his pockets, started to get away himself. The crowd followed him, however, before he could leave the building; and, pushing him against the wall, relieved him of the money and the receipts. He was rescued by the police, but only after the throng had been partially mollified by the statement that Mr. Arkin was under arrest. The latter's watch was returned to the police later, but not the money.

The play, which had been widely advertised to the Jewish population, was promoted by Jacob Castlerman, Morris Welner and Mrs. Isaac Arkin. They were forced to flee for their lives during the riot. The company of players which had been performing consisted of Jacob P. Adler, his wife and daughter and ten other actors. The receipts were \$25, 50 and 75 cents, and before the performance, which began at eight o'clock, the hall was filled and many were standing.

It was a remarkable fact that no one was seriously injured. No arrests were made because the police were unable to discover who was responsible for the disturbance.

When he had recovered his normal condition, Mr. Arkin advanced the opinion that the trouble was caused by a rival management which had filled the rear of the hall with hoodlums.

SAYS CANADA IS REAL CENTRE OF JAP HATRED

New York Herald Correspondent, Completing Inquiry on Pacific Coast, Sends a Warning—Implacable Dislike Among Labor Men

(New York Herald.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 6.—Completing here a tour of investigation extending throughout the Pacific coast from Prince Rupert, the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to the north to Los Angeles in the south, a Herald correspondent has found overwhelming evidence that the anti-Japanese sentiment is stronger in British Columbia than it is in the states of Washington, Oregon and California.

Careful inquiry has shown that among the British who have arrived in the Canadian Pacific province within the last few years, the dislike to Japanese amounts to a positive frenzy of hatred that only waits upon occasion to find vent in action that may strain diplomatic relations between Great Britain, Canada and Japan to the utmost.

California has of late been given prominence as a hot bed of anti-Japanese feeling, many people call it—by giving outward and visible expression to the strong anti-Japanese feeling that today exists among the twenty-first century people of the Pacific coast. It is merely a fortuitous incident that the bitter anti-Japanese sentiment should have found its vent in the streets of the Pacific coast were beginning to fear that the intelligence that might reach the people of the east would be a record of outrages and broken heads, with positions of infuriated mobs stringing up Japanese to the lamp posts in the main streets of San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver and some of the principal inland towns. This picture may seem overdrawn, but for a year or more such things have been openly talked of and approved by men who would be likely to be mob leaders in the event of any such regrettable outbreak.

VANCOUVER RIOTS RECALLED.

The anti-Japanese riot that took place at Vancouver two years ago was spontaneous and not premeditated. It arose in the first instance from a trifling street brawl, English and Canadian newspapers credited it to the machinations of American agitators. Some Americans certainly had a hand in it, but it was in this way: Several miners in the East Kootenay district of British Columbia had been laid off, and having drawn their back pay were in Vancouver celebrating the occasion, when they were met by a New Zealander, waiting for the boat for Seattle. When the street row began they at once, very naturally, "chipped in." It fitted in admirably with the little time of rejoicing on which they were engaged, and that is all there was to it. There was no malice aforethought. If there should be another anti-Japanese riot in any coast city, it will be impossible to say the same thing, for there will be malice aforethought.

The newly arrived Britishers who have gone to British Columbia, attracted by the glowing accounts furnished to them broadcast by the provincial government, find themselves in the competition of a degrading native with the servile labor of the Orient, and more so with the Japanese than with the Chinaman. They are also well aware of what is being done in other parts of the British Empire. They know that no Asiatic or no African can enter any port of the Australasian commonwealth or New Zealand. These countries legislated for themselves, and the British government has no power to stop them. Why, ask the newly arrived Britishers in British Columbia, can Canada not do the same? Of course it can, says

there is a long and weary three thousand miles between the place where the shoe pinches on the Pacific coast and the seat of government at Ottawa, and in regard to the federal government in Washington, the American citizens of Washington, Oregon and California have a very similar opinion.

At the time of the civil war the bitter cry of the people of the South was that the people of the North and the Eastern States did not understand them. History repeating itself, the complaint of people west of the Rockies today is that the people east of the great mountain range do not understand and appreciate the situation. And truly there is ground for the complaint, for the burden imposed upon the white man of the Pacific slope and his family by the Asiatic invasion is getting too grievous to be borne.

NEWCOMERS TOO "COCKY."

The patient, non-assertive Chinaman could be tolerated, but the rascally, self-assertive Jap of the twentieth century, on terms of equality or superiority, is too much for self-respecting white men. History repeating itself, it is really at the root of the whole of the present trouble on the Pacific coast. The employers of the Japanese do not see it, for to them the Jap is deferential and compliant, but to the white man who has to work on any of the present trouble on the Pacific coast, it is the Jap's "cockiness" is a bitter pill—a constant thorn in the flesh. If a commission of inquiry, sitting in solemn state, were to ask almost any workman on the Pacific coast why he disliked the Jap he would be puzzled to give a better answer than that of the schoolboy—"Just because it is the heartiest aversion summarized in the old couplet—

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell."

SUNBURY COUNTY L. O. L.

Sunbury County L. O. L. held their meeting at Fredericton Junction on Tuesday evening, February 2nd. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Capt. Geo. W. Thomas, W. C. M.; A. L. Duplessis, D. C. M.; T. T. Merseureau, chaplain; D. A. Duplessis, recording secretary; John Wood, financial secretary; A. R. DeWitt, treasurer; John B. Merseureau, D. of C.; Geo. Bagley, lecturer; W. O. Patterson and Darie Tracey, deputy lecturers. The officers were installed by the deputy grand chaplain, Rev. G. N. Mott.

A ROMANCE SHATTERED

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Giornale d'Italia says that the duke of the Abruzzi will explore the Karakorum range of the Himalaya Mountains. It is the highest altitude so far attained by other explorers is 23,000 feet. The duke will leave on his expedition about the end of March.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Newfoundland fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain was received by the senate today. The treaty was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations. It is likely that the treaty will be taken up at Wednesday's meeting of the committee.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTIVE & CHRONIC, CATARRH, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Wholesale Agents: LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

MAURETANIA SMASHES ALL RECORDS TRAVELLING EAST

Establishes New Record for Long Route to Queenstown—Covers Entire Distance of 2,934 Miles at an Average Speed of 25.20 Knots

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The Cunard Line steamer Mauretania passed Daunt's Rock Lightship at 5.10 p. m. today, thus establishing a record for the long route. The liner covered the distance, 2,934 miles at an average speed of 25.20 knots. The day runs were 401, 605, 594, 576, 582 and 95 miles today. The passage was made in four days, 20 hours and 27 minutes.

A tender met the Mauretania at Roche's Point, but the heavy sea prevented her going alongside. Consequently the Liverpool pilot had to be put on board by a whaleboat. The Mauretania then proceeded, going on with her mails and 20 passengers who decided to disembark at Queenstown. The Mauretania has beaten every record going east; average speed the highest day's record for the long and shortest routes from New York to Queenstown. This improvement is due undoubtedly to the new propellers with which the vessel was equipped previous to starting out from England last month. The best previous record from New York to Queenstown over the long course was 5 days, 9 hours and 5 minutes, made by the Mauretania March 12, 1908. Over the short course the record was 4 days, 22 hours and 29 minutes, made Dec. 5, 1907. The best previous average hour's run to Queenstown was 24.42 made by the Mauretania in March of 1908 and the best previous day's run to Queenstown was 585 miles, also made by the Mauretania, July 28, 1908.

companies never attempted it before? "One explanation is that it seemed too large a task for any one company to prolong the life of the whole country. There seemed no way of prolonging the lives of its own policy holders alone, so long as unsanitary conditions prevailed throughout the communities in which these policy holders lived, and there seemed no way of bringing the life insurance companies to unite on the problem. It seems now, however, that the time has arrived when all objections to the expenditure of money for this purpose can be removed."

Dr. Fisher said the adoption of reforms entirely practicable would lengthen human lives fifty years. He said that typhoid, pneumonia, typhoid and diphtheria among the most common diseases, and said at least eight years could be added to life by reasonably pure air, water and milk.

TO HELP WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

Insurance Companies Interested CAN CONQUER DISEASE

Metropolitan Life Will Give \$100,000 Toward Education

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale University, read a paper yesterday at a meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in the Metropolitan building, in which he advocated the expenditure of moneys by the life insurance companies in a campaign of education to improve hygienic conditions in the United States.

He declared the application of all the reforms known to modern hygiene would increase the span of human life more than one-third; that the decreased mortality would lessen the cost of insurance that the returns to policy holders would be many times the original investment; that the decrease of the economic gain to the country by the prolongation of the lives of trained, efficient men.

"I would suggest," he said, "to the members of the association, actuaries, medical directors and many physicians were at the meeting, including many who have signed prominent parts in the crusade against tuberculosis. They intended Dr. Fisher's views.

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering. The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 12 Napanee Street, Toronto, Canada, writes to "The Pinkham":

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, had those dreadful bearing-down pains, and during my monthly periods I suffered so much that I had to go to bed, and I doctored for a long time but my treatment failed to help me. My husband saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and got a bottle for me. I commenced its use and soon felt better. I kept on taking it until I was entirely cured of my entirely different woman. I also found that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me much easier for me. I would recommend your Vegetable Compound to every woman who is afflicted with female troubles.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Tweedale, it will do for other suffering women.

EPSS'S COCOA

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPSS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

KAISER PLEDGE

Gala Banquet Given in Honor of British Sovereigns

Emperor in Happy Speech Accords Them a Hearty Welcome

King Says Visit Aims at Strengthening Friendship Between Nations

Concludes by Wishing Nation Prosperity—Spectacle Brilliant

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra received a hearty welcome from the Emperor and the German people today. The principal interest of the first day of the visit of the British monarchs centered in the speeches of the Emperor and the King when proposing healths during the course of the Imperial Palace in the Imperial Palace this evening. The utterances of both were of the most cordial nature, each emphasizing the peaceful sentiments and close relationship of the two countries.

The Emperor, speaking in German, first offered a toast to the King and Queen. After expressing the sincere pleasure and satisfaction of the Emperor and himself and his whole house, which the visit afforded them and extending a most cordial welcome to the British sovereigns, the Emperor referred to the ancient traditions and the close ties of relationship. He hoped that their stay, which unfortunately would be brief, would leave only pleasant recollections.

"Your majesty may be assured with me," said the Emperor, "that my capital and the whole German empire see in your presence a token of the friendly feelings and sentiments which influenced your majesties to pay this visit. The German people and the Emperor refer to the ancient traditions and the close ties of relationship. He hoped that their stay, which unfortunately would be brief, would leave only pleasant recollections.

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WILL BRING ABOUT WISHES.

"I know how much our wishes for the preservation of the German empire see in your presence a token of the friendly feelings and sentiments which influenced your majesties to pay this visit. The German people and the Emperor refer to the ancient traditions and the close ties of relationship. He hoped that their stay, which unfortunately would be brief, would leave only pleasant recollections.

WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE.

The King concluded with warmly expressed wishes for the prosperity of the German empire and proposed the health of the emperor and empress.

The dinner was a brilliant spectacle. King Edward sat between the emperor and the empress. The Kaiser sat to the left of the Emperor. The Imperial princes were present. Prince Imperial Buelow, the imperial chancellor, Bismarck, the emperor's minister, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers. The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold.

The emperor wore the uniform of the British Royal Dragoons while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Emperor appeared in white and the Queen in black. Their majesties and the princes commingled in German with the utmost unanimity throughout the banquet. The Foot Guards' Band played selections of German and English melodies.

After the dinner their majesties held a reception and the Emperor bestowed decorations on the members of the King's suite and the British embassy. The King received an ovation this afternoon as he proceeded through the principal streets of the city in an automobile.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM CROWE.

The death took place at 683 Main Street, yesterday morning, of William Crowe, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Crowe was very well known in this city. He was born in London 31 years ago and came to St. John in 1853, working as a saw-miller with the Lawton Saw Factory, for 40 years, and then going into business for himself. Mr. Crowe leaves a son, William, and a daughter, Maggie, both of this city.