

GOING DOWN

King Street, stop and examine the Exhibit of Men's \$3.50 Boots in our show window.

Patent Colt
Velour Calf
Russian Calf
Vici Kid
Box Calf

All goodyear welts, handsome looking and splendid wearing

WATERAURY & RISING.

King St. Union St.

Something Good For Your Boys.

Dark Grey Oxford Homespun, 40c yard.
Navy Blue Serge, strong make, 30c yard.
Strong Dark Cottonade, 20c yard.

A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden St.



A Business
Man's Suit,
\$18.00

At this modest figure we offer a spring suit, ready to wear, which will appeal to every business man's judgment. Two, three and four button neck style, many different patterns in fabrics that come from the best mills. But perhaps it is sufficient to say that the famous "20th Century" brand is the closest make we carry, insuring the correctness of the style and genuine goodness of material and making. Really remarkable value at \$18. Other good suits at \$10 to \$25. And if you very sensibly decide to buy a showerproof coat, by all means see our line of individually-made coats that are both smart and exclusive, at \$10 to \$25.

In the tailor-to-measure department we are ready to execute your commands, creating suits and spring overcoats that combine distinctive style with the PERMANENT elegance that marks the well tailored garment.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.
Established 1841

St. John, N. B. April 1st, 1908

NEW SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men.

Buy your Suit this spring for cash and save 25 per cent. Prices, ready made,

\$6.00, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15.
Custom made—\$15, \$17, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25.

AT THE CASH CLOTHING STORE,

C. MAGNUSSON & CO.,

73 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

DISAPPOINTED GIRL

SHOOT'S FORMER LOVER

Went to His Home and Fired Two Shots,
One of Which Hit Him in
the Neck

PROCTOR, Vt., April 2.—Declaring that he no longer must live apart from her, Louise Enginge shot and severely wounded her former sweetheart, Joseph Tarkasei at the latter's home tonight. Miss Enginge and Tarkasei are said to have come together to this country from Hungary some years ago. She is 23 years old and has been employed as a domestic in New York city. Tarkasei became separated from the girl after their arrival in this country and he came to Proctor, where he now has a family consisting of his wife and two children. He is 27 years old. Four days ago, Miss Enginge came to visit the Tarkasei family and remained until today. The man is said to have requested her to go back to New York, whereupon she exclaimed that life was barren without him, and drawing a revolver from her dress, she fired two shots at him. One bullet took effect penetrating his chest below the collar bone. Several men boarders in the house seized the girl and wrested the revolver from her, and later a deputy sheriff took her to the house of correction at Rutland.

STUDENTS STRIKE BECAUSE

ONE OF STAFF WAS FIRED

MEXICO CITY, April 2.—Students of the National School of Engineering are out on strike because the secretary of the institution, who is popular with the students, was relieved by the Minister of Public Instruction. After an unsuccessful appeal to the minister for his reinstatement, the students struck in a body. Committees are making visits to all government schools seeking to bring out all students.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At a meeting of the newspaper men yesterday Edward Smith, sporting editor of a Chicago newspaper was chosen to act as referee of the Gotsch and Hackenschmidt world's championship wrestling match tonight. Smith's appointment was approved by Hackenschmidt and by "Jack" Herman, acting as Gotsch's representative.

PINEBURST, N. Y., April 3.—The eighth annual united north and south amateur championship golf tournament ended yesterday with thirty-four hole finals in all divisions, Allan Laird of the Columbia Golf Club, of Washington, D. C., the title holder, defeated John E. Porter, of the Allegheny Country Club, in the battle for the championship trophy.

VIENNA, April 3.—The two Americans engaged in the international chess tournament in this city, won their adjourned games yesterday, Marshall against Alapin and Gohner against Cohn. Schietzer and Marotzy maintained their lead over the field.

PRELATE TO LEAD ARMY INTO SLUMS

Bishop of London Will Head a
Monster Procession

Submerged Tenth to be Given a Near
View of the Glories of
the Church

LONDON, April 2.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, intends to organize a monster religious demonstration in the slums of Westminster.

Some of the worst slums have been destroyed by the magic of the modern builder of apartment houses, but there still remains an area which is considered by sociologists to be far worse in the way of morals and sanitation than any spot in the East-end of London.

Through these squalid streets the Bishop of London will march at the head of a great Church of England procession on Saturday, April 4. The procession with banners and mottoes, will wind in and out of mean alleyways and courts headed by a surpliced choir singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and finally a midnight service will be held at an ancient church known as St. James the Less.

The popular bishop has scores of "workers," mostly women of good position, spending their entire days trying to better the conditions of those who live in Westminster slums.

A DEPARTMENT FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Joseph Pope Proposes Branch to Look
After Canadian Diplomacy

OTTAWA, April 2.—Among the papers made public with the report of the Civil Service Commission is a memorandum submitted to that body by Mr. Joseph Pope, G. M. G., Under-Secretary of State, for the establishment of a Canadian Department of External Affairs. Mr. Pope, who is probably the best Canadian authority on this subject, points out that there is now no common authority to deal with our relations with the other parts of the Empire or with other nations through Great Britain, with the result that our records of these relations are now in chaos. He suggests that to meet the need the department of the present Secretary of State might be divided into two parts, one for Canadian and the other for external affairs. His object, he explains, is to have indicated, to establish "a more systematic mode of dealing with what I may term, for want of a better phrase, the external affairs of the Dominion."

Mr. Pope continues: "My suggestion is that all despatches relating to external affairs should be referred by the Privy Council to one department, whose staff should contain certain men trained in the study of these questions, and in the conduct of diplomatic correspondence. These officials should be in close touch with the other departments, from which they could draw all necessary information, the raw materials, as it were, of their work; but the digesting of this information, and its presentation in diplomatic form should rest with them, through, of course, the same channels as at present; for in this suggestion there is no thought of change in that regard. Every effort should be made to collect from the beginning all papers bearing on the questions I have indicated, from the office of the Governor-General, the Privy Council office, the various departments and the Colonial offices. I wish most earnestly to impress upon all concerned that if this work is not soon systematically begun it will be too late. The few men throughout the service conversant with these questions are growing old, and must soon disappear. So far as I know they will leave no successors. Much of the early history of these subjects, so far as Canadian records are concerned, will thus be lost."

He recommends that a small staff of young men, well educated and carefully selected, be attached to the department, whose creation I have indicated, and that they be specially trained in the knowledge and treatment of these subjects. In this way we shall acquire an organized method of dealing with international questions which at present we wholly lack.

"I have spoken of the creation of another department, but I see no reason why this work should not be done under the supervision of the Secretary of State, whose present department might be divided into two sections, one for Canadian, and one for External Affairs."

(Signed) JOSEPH POPE
Ottawa, May 25, 1906.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN
IS ABOUT THE SAME

LONDON, April 2.—Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's condition remains unchanged and he has neither lost nor gained strength. The following bulletin was issued by his physicians this morning:

"The Premier had a quiet night. His condition is unchanged, and there has been no diminution of strength during the past few days."

GENERAL PARDON FOR
WINE GROWING RIOTERS

PARIS, April 3.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday adopted the Amnesty Bill by a vote of 495 to 5. This bill was prepared and submitted by the cabinet which grants amnesty to those who committed political offences in 1907 in connection with the Wine Growers' revolt in the South of France except in cases of assassination, military activity, or insubordination.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY,

Will be the Banner Day at Our
Great
Removal
Sale!

The crowds started in early on the Opening Day and our store has been crowded from morning till night.

New and Special Lots of Men's and
Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
Added for Saturday.

A Lot More of those 9c.
Ties and Police Suspend-
ers Just Arrived.

Look at these prices:

Men's Suits, - - \$3.89
Boys' Suits, - - 1.89
Men's Pants, - - 98c
Boys' Pants, - - 38c
Handkerchiefs, 8 for 25c
Police Suspenders,
15c and 19c
Shirts, - - 49c and 69c

Come Tomorrow looking for
bargains. You'll get them. Come early to
insure getting what you want. Don't wait
until the evening rush is on. Call early in
the day and you'll be served more satisfac-
torily to yourself and us.

We Move to Charlotte St.

On or about May 1st

We don't want to move the
stock, so offer it at prices that will
induce you to take it off our
hands.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
Store Open Tomorrow, Satur-
day to 11 P. M.

Henderson
& Hunt,
40-42 King St.

Spring Derbys.



When you buy a MAGEE HAT you get the best
for your money that skilled workmen can put up.
Fine fur felt, excellent sweat leathers, first-class
stilk bands and bindings, are combined in every hat.
The shapes are the newest from England and Am-
erica.
Styles for all men—sizes for all heads.
See our advanced SPRING SHAPES at \$2.00 to \$3.00.
—Quality, Style, Durability show them up to advan-
tage.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
Manufacturing Furriers,
63 King Street.

SECRETARY TAFT TALKS ON THE VALUE OF AN ARMY

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2.—William H. Taft spoke tonight at the Columbus Board of Trade luncheon on the army, a topic which he thought had too little consideration in times of peace. He said:

"Naval action is usually affirmative. To be useful, the navy must strike, and this makes its function dramatic and commands the popular attention. The function of the army of late years has generally been that of accomplishment by patient effort, stretching sometimes over months and years, but always requiring close attention, tenacious courage and self-restraint. Its work has been not only that of attack, but more often that of administration and pacification."

"We need an army for three purposes: First, as an essential to any satisfactory system of national defense; second, as an indispensable instrument in carrying out our established international policy and third, for the suppression of insurrection and civil strife."

"How could we maintain the Monroe doctrine if it should ever be questioned in the strenuous race for trade and for colonization? Could we do it otherwise than by an expeditionary force to the country invaded for the purpose of suppressing the local in repelling the invader? It is true that our navy, enlarged as it is, would discharge a most useful function in the defense of the invaded country, but it could make little headway against hostile forces landed therein; and after that the only method of asserting our international policy would be by the use of the army of the United States. Of course there is no probability of a recurrence of a great civil war; but, should the forces of anarchy and socialism and against organized government manifest themselves, a well-organized militia would be most necessary. Suppressing local disturbances is to the regular army an unpleasant duty and it is one to which the regular army must summon regular troops with great reluctance. An increase in the efficiency of the militia may well relieve the regular army of any such duty. The moral effect of a regular army, however, to discourage lawlessness is invaluable."

The history of this country since the beginning of the revolutionary war shows that during at least one-fourth of the life of the country, the country has had a war on its hands in some part of its territory. It is therefore unwise to prophesy as what may happen in this respect in the future.

"The most insidious argument against the maintenance of an army of present efficiency is that we once had a magnificent army of volunteers of a million; and it is asked, 'can we not raise such an army again?'"

"The awful sacrifice of life and money which we had to undergo during four years in order to train this great army is forgotten, and the country is lulled into the utterly unfounded assurance that a volunteer enlisted today, or a militia man enrolled tomorrow can, in a week or a month be made an effective soldier."

Speaking of the army today and of its improvement and adaptation to modern needs, he gave the credit to the ability, energy and enthusiasm of Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of War. In conclusion the secretary said:

"Congress manifests such an interest in the development of the army and a willingness from time to time to improve the various branches that, during the next decade, I feel confident we shall have a regular army and a reserve citizen soldiery sufficient to put into the field 250,000 men, capable of carrying on war with courage and efficiency. We do not raise armies by conscription except as a last resort. As a consequence, our army is much more expensive than European armies, even in times of peace. Our regular army of 60,000 men costs us about \$72,000,000 a year. France maintains an army of 440,000 men at a cost of \$12,000,000 a year. Germany maintains 640,000 men for \$14,000,000 a year.

"A short-sighted parsimony with respect to an efficient army which might suppress a rebellion or foreign war in a short time, leads to the raising of enormous fresh levies of unskilled troops and the expenditure of great treasure which have been avoided."

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN TROUBLE FOR HAZING A FRESHMAN

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 2.—New York University students who went "on strike" today because of the suspension by the faculty of Albert Bloch, the president of the junior class, after investigation of the ducking in the college "horse trough" of Bloch, a freshman, were officially notified by the faculty's committee on discipline that the striking students must return to their classes as a preliminary to an adjustment of the trouble.

The faculty met a committee of the seniors today and considered the situation caused by Young Bloch's being ducked. Before the meeting took place the aggrieved students had gone on strike. They were parading about the university and notices were getting so serious that the faculty took steps to put a stop to the excitement.

Meane were found to halt the student parade and Arthur K. Payson, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association made a speech advising the students not to resort to "mob law" in making a demonstration against the university on the faculty. The parade was then broken up.

The statement of the faculty was issued after the conference with the student committee and it set forth that attendance at the university and quitting attendance were questions to be determined by the governing, rather than by the student body.

When the students had formally received this communication they announced that it would be considered at a meeting to be held tomorrow morning, when the further attitude of the student body will be determined.

Tonight Harry Bloch, who had spent much of the day with his attorney, issued a statement through counsel, in which he admitted that he had been in the wrong. He added that while he felt that he had been sufficiently punished, he was willing to submit to any further correction that the student cabinet might deem wise to administer.

This statement served somewhat to clear the atmosphere, though there is some doubt as to what the students will do tomorrow. Some class rooms were empty today.

Chancellor McCracken is at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he is delivering a series of lectures at Copenhagen University. During his absence his son, Dr. John McCracken, secretary of the university, is acting as chancellor. The violations of unwritten student

law charged against Bloch are summarized as follows:

1.—Would not rub down the members of the Varsity team, as all good freshmen are supposed to do.
2.—Wore violet-colored ties, same being the college color and a privilege no freshman is allowed.
3.—Sat on the steps of the library, where no freshmen are supposed to rest. A mass meeting ordered him to leave. Then a delegate to the upper classes led Bloch to the horse trough, which figured in the regular "halloween" duckings each year. Bloch went most unwillingly, but he was ducked. Five hundred students roared applause, but Bloch was much disgusted. Then the university authorities took a hand.

A FIENDISH MURDER

IN LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A murder of extraordinary brutality was uncovered today in a field near Flushing, L. I., when the body of an unidentified Italian was found literally cut to pieces. There were eighteen or twenty stab wounds on the body. The throat had been cut and the left ear was missing. Besides, the face of the man had been kicked and trampled upon and badly disfigured. The body probably had lain where it was found for several days.

AUSTRALIAN NICKNAMES.

Leisure is regarded as so notable a characteristic of Tasmania that it bears the nickname of "the land of sleep a lot," while its inhabitants are called "Tassies" and "ham caters," the latter being an allusion to the island's great fruit farms. "Constatals," as our general and sporting appellation of Australians, applies in strictness to the people of New South Wales only, on account of their height and slenderness. Because Victoria is noted for its gum trees Victorians are required to answer "to be independent and are called 'gumsuckers,'" while South Australians are "crows crows," in reference to the use of crows as food in times of drought. The large banana plantations of Queensland gives its people the name of "hanna caters," and the hot and wastes of West Australia explain the term "sand groopers." — London Daily Chronicle.