

# D. G. SMITH HAS PASSED AWAY.

### Many Years in Newspaper Work in This Province. PROMINENT POLITICIAN.

### Conducted Chatham Advance For a Long Time.—Burial in St. Stephen on Sunday.

Dr. Henry G. Vaughan, of Chatham, received a telegram Friday afternoon stating that his uncle, David G. Smith, was dead in New York. He was about sixty-four years old. He had lived in New York about eighteen months. His wife, who was Miss Mary E. Springate, of St. Stephen, survives. She was in Yarmouth when her husband died.

The body of D. G. Smith was brought to St. Stephen Sunday from New York. Mr. Smith was suffering from diabetes which caused his death after an illness of but two days. Besides his wife he leaves one sister, Mrs. Earle, residing in New York. The funeral took place from the train. Interment was in the St. Stephen Rural cemetery. Services were conducted by Archdeacon Newham.

D. G. Smith came to St. John about the time John Livingstone changed the Telegraph from a tri-weekly to a daily. He had charge of the local news department of the Telegraph for about ten years. He was an excellent reporter and his work did much in establishing the reputation of the Telegraph as a first class newspaper. During his residence there no one was better known than Mr. Smith. In conjunction with J. S. Knowles he started Quip, a humorous fortnightly illustrated paper, which had, however, only a brief existence. Before it was fairly going he removed to Chatham, where he established the Miramichi Advance. He continued to publish that paper till about four years ago when he removed to New York.

Mr. Smith was one of the best known men in the province. He always took a keen interest in hunting and fishing and for years he held the post of fishery commissioner for New Brunswick. He took a prominent part in establishing the provincial fish hatchery at Bartibogue. For several years he had charge of the aquarium at the St. John exhibition. Of late years he had interested himself in developing mining properties in the Cobalt. Mr. Smith visited New Brunswick with his wife last summer.

## MISSING MAN TURNS UP.

### Staff Captain Perry Was Not Drowned But Went to States.

There are many people who will remember Staff Captain Perry, of the Salvation Army, who disappeared from Ontario about three years ago, and was supposed to have met death. Everybody read of his mysterious drowning at that time and the Salvation Army spent hundreds of dollars to locate his body without success.

Now it transpires that Capt. Perry is still alive. The fact is being discussed in army circles and it will be of interest to the many acquaintances of the captain to learn that a few weeks ago a letter was received at headquarters containing the information that he had not been drowned, but that the whole affair had been a put up scheme. He asked forgiveness, but if he stated any reason for his extraordinary conduct it has been given to the world by the authorities.

About the 24th of May, 1905, Capt. Perry and several comrades went swimming in the Ottawa river. He swam to the middle of the stream and his comrades who were farther ashore, exchanged remarks with him. They were laughing and having a gay time. By and by they looked around for Perry. He was nowhere to be seen. They went ashore and found his clothes on the bank. Everything was as they had been left by Capt. Perry.

The alarm was given and thousands turned out to assist in the search for the body. The river was dragged for miles, and nothing was left undone to order that the body of their much respected comrade might be recovered and given decent burial.

Now it transpires that Perry did not sink. While in attention of his comrades was taken up with their own manoeuvres Perry swam to a part of the shore some distance from the scene of the supposed accident. He had previously purchased a complete outfit of civilian clothes and had secreted them on the bank. Quickly donning these he took passage on a grain vessel bound for the United States and there he has remained these few years. He paid no attention to the reports in the papers of his disappearance, feeling doubtless all the more secure as the certainty of his death was more and more realized by his comrades. Now, three years after, he has returned to the event.

## CASTORIA.

La Vieillesse et la Mortalité. (L'Union.)

Le Dr. H. H. H. H.

## Japanese Running C.P.R.

### Alien Labor Law a Dead Letter—Other Unions May Strike

WINNIPEG, Mon. Friday.—Reports received at the strikers' headquarters from various divisional points in the C. P. R. throughout the West show that the C. P. R. are replacing the strikers with Japanese mechanics. From Vancouver and Mountain points Japanese are being shipped freely. They are said to be competent workmen. Strike breakers are also arriving from Chicago in spite of the Alien labor law. Telegraphers, Engineers and other trainmen are in conference discussing the question of joining the strikers. Meanwhile all the trains are moving and the company seems content.

## LORD ROBERT'S COUNSEL

(Morning Graphic)

Lord Robert's brief and soldierly speech at Ottawa conveyed one very valuable germ of wisdom for a young and rapidly growing country such as ours. He congratulated us on our boundless resources and the certainty that we would one day become one of the most important countries in the world; and then he reminded us that as our wealth increased the covetousness of other people would grow and that we must be ready to defend our wealth in this world of force if we would keep it. If we doubted this, he invited us to consult history and consider the cases of all great nations which have fallen from Phoenicia to the Netherlands.

"Flourishing and prosperous as these nations were," he said, "they fell an easy prey to those who coveted their riches because they had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions and refused to undergo the personal sacrifices that were needed to ensure the security of their valuable possessions."

Nothing is truer in this world than that anyone who has a treasure must guard it. In the case of the individual society has overtaken his duty in some respects; and the police will do what they can to prevent the owner from being rudely and cruelly robbed of it. They will not intervene however, if it be taken from him more deftly and politely by the many processes which the law permits. But when it comes to the nation there is no society and no international police. The nation which possesses a treasure must protect it by its own vigilance and strength of arm. Occasionally other nations will help protect it when the treasure is not large and there is no danger that it might fall into undesirable hands; but this is a poor support for a really ambitious and growing people to depend on.

At present Canada's protection is assured by the British Empire; but, with Britain straining every nerve to keep her navy up to the two-power standard and with talk of universal military training in the Motherland, it is obvious that the Colonies must speedily begin to take up their share of the common burden. That it is a burden which can best be borne by acting together will be apparent to anyone who give the matter a moment's thought. If Canada were called upon to provide alone for her own safety, she must forthwith build a fleet in competition with the American and practically put her entire population under arms. But if she works in conjunction with the British Empire she has the strongest fleet in the world at her back to begin with, and need only do her fair share towards its maintenance and make reasonable contribution to the military power of the Empire.

But we must never imagine, because our peace advocates can write such beautiful resolutions and make such lovely speeches that we can accumulate wealth in this country and leave it unguarded. Egypt could not do it; Greece could not do it; Rome could not do it. Spain tried it, and her long agony has just finished in the loss of Cuba and the Philippines. China has been unlearning the folly of a peace policy for a century or two; and the lesson has not been a pleasant one. Lord Robert's reference to the Netherlands was most pertinent; for the Netherlands was the England of another age, her rovers covering the seas and her cities filled with the spoils of two hemispheres. But she failed to provide for their protection. Where these nations have failed Canada cannot succeed. They have lighted with the fires of their destruction the easy path which leads to overthrow. If Canada is to grow rich, she must also make bare her arm.

## BOBS AND HIS FATHER

### Spent Many Years in India. Has No Fear if We Treat India Right.

Earl Robert's father had a peculiar faculty of dreaming a peculiar dream which invariably presaged the death of a relative. While they were together at Peshawar Sir Abraham insisted on postponing a dance to which the guests had been invited because of the recurrence of the portentous dream. Earl Robert's that the morning after the date set for the dance the post brought a letter announcing a death in the family.

While flogging in the British army was no abolished until 1881 'Bobs' has always condemned it as worse than useless.

'Bobs' was very disappointed at missing his first chance of seeing active service with his battery as he was seeing his invalid father off for England. He rode as fast as relays of horses could carry him, but only arrived in time to hear the noise of the final cannonading and so missed the fun.

Ever light hearted 'Bobs' was in a scrimmage where his hand was slashed by a sabre. He chaffed a friend named Watson who had the forefinger of his right hand cut off by a young mountaineer for allowing himself to be nearly cut down by a boy. "Well, boy or not," laughingly retorted Watson, "he was bigger than you."

The natives of India are particularly observant of character and intelligent in gauging the capabilities of those who govern them, and it is because the English government is trusted that a mere handful of Englishmen are able to conduct the administration of a country with nearly three hundred million inhabitants.

'Bobs' condemns the suggestion that memorials of the mutiny should be obliterated. "They are," he points out, "valuable as reminders that we must never again allow ourselves to be lured into fancied security, and above all things as a warning that we should never do anything that can possibly be interpreted by the natives into disregard for their various forms of religion."

The mutiny was not an unmixed evil for to it we owe the consolidation of our power in India. It was the mutiny which compelled us to reorganize our Indian army and make it an admirable fighting machine it now is.

'Bobs' expressed himself clearly regarding the Asiatic advance of Russia. "I impute no blame," he says, "to Russians for advance towards India. The force of circumstances has caused them to extend their boundaries. The object I have at heart is to make my fellow subjects recognize that Great Britain now occupies the position in that part of the globe must be protected by continental means of defence."

"Whatever may be the future course of events I have no fear of the results if we are true to ourselves and to India. Thinking natives thoroughly understand the situation. They believe that the time must come when the territories of Great Britain and Russia in their part of Asia will only be separated by a common boundary line, and that their rulers should be prepared for this eventually."

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## SCHOONER SUNK BY GERMAN

### Gloucester, Mass., Fishermen Run Down By School Ship Freya.

HALIFAX, Saturday.—The Gloucester, Mass. fishing schooner Maggie and May Captain Erick McCathern was run down and sank by the German school ship Freya, Captain Maas, sixty miles southeast of Halifax at 11:30 p. m. on Saturday and Captain McCathern and eight of the crew of the fishing schooner were drowned. Dense fog prevailed at the time. Thirteen men composed the crew and only four were saved. The drowned were Capt. Erick McCathern, Gloucester, Mass.; Koch Wentzell, Lunenburg N. S.; Walter Finner, C. Grey, Newfoundland; Patrick English, Conception Bay Newfoundland; Rubin Porter, Eel Brook, Yarmouth, N. S.; Delon Porter, Eel Brook Yarmouth, N. S.; Thos. Musie, Eel Brook Yarmouth; Alfred Musie, Eel Brook; Gustav Ladger, Eel Brook, Yarmouth. The warship met the schooner with a fearful crash, cutting the smaller one almost in two. A wild scene followed. Human beings cut and bleeding scrambled from their bunks only to drop into the sea to be carried down with their craft. Many of the men were instantly killed.

## DEAF AND DUMB MEN

### Meet at Silent Banquet In a London Restaurant.

LONDON, The Venetian Chamber at the Holborn restaurant witnessed a curious banquet the other evening, where the only sound that broke the silence was the clatter of the knives, forks, and dishes, although speeches were, indeed, made toasts proposed and after dinner vitticisms approved, but all silently, in dumb show. The banquet was given by English deaf mutes in honor of the visiting French 'sourd mutes'. There were about 100 covers.

A curious feature of the banquet was that while most of the English speeches were made in the two-hand sign manual, the French speeches were in the graceful single-hand. And each, of course, had to be translated. The toast master, Lord Fairbairn, made the address of welcome. With a smile he rapidly twirled off on his fingers the phrase 'Ladies and Gentlemen, pray silence for the toast.' When this was translated the visitors smiled, showing that they enjoyed the joke. He continued:

"We are fellow citizens in the same silent kingdom. You, like I, prefer that clever play 'L'Enfant Prodigue' to the best efforts of Mme. Bernhardt or M. Coquelin, and a quiet chat on the fingers to the best Ciceronian oration."

Then, using one hand, he adroitly proposed the toast in French: 'Sa Majeste le Roi de Grande-Bretagne.'

Earl Roberts and his father spent between their nearly ninety years in India. One year of this they spent together at Peshawar, one a general of 60, the other a raw young lieutenant just fresh from the military college, Sir Abraham Roberts then in his 60th year and just been appointed to the command of the division. During the 18th century at Peshawar the British were engaged in a struggle with the Afghans, who were then in possession of the Punjab. The British were defeated and the Afghans were victorious.

## EIGHT LIVES LOST.

### WINNIPEG, Saturday.—Further details were received this evening of the burning of the steamer Premier with the loss of eight lives. The Premier was to have left Warren's Landing on Thursday morning with a cargo of furs valued at \$50,000 when at one o'clock in the morning fire broke out in the hold near the engine room and before an alarm could be sounded escape by the main companion-way was cut off. There were thirty five sleeping on board and these were cut off before they had time to dress. It is supposed that the victims of the tragedy were cut off in their cabins and were burned to death or smothered.

## TURKISH TYRANT LYNCHED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday.—The notorious Pasha Pasha, formerly head of the secret police, has been lynched at C. Yenishir in the Vilayet of Broussa. Pasha was one of the most hated of the palace favorites. He was among the most unscrupulous, cruel and plundering of the palace favorites. He became involved in a row with the German about his rights over the land in his province. He had lately been threatened by some of the more violent and was killed when captured and lynched.

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# St. John Exhibition

## MAKE YOUR PLANS

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## WHEAT TURNING OUT WELL NO SHINGLES IN ST. JOHN

WINNIPEG, Saturday.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company give the following review of the progress of the crop during the past week. The weather has been moderate and quite favorable on the whole, good showers having fallen in districts where they have materially assisted in filling. The cutting of wheat has begun in different localities, particularly western. The amount of cutting is increasing and towards the end of the week it should be general. Fields of fall wheat district in Southern Alberta are running good, as high as forty-five bushels per acre being reported. From the spring wheat districts reports are generally of a favorable character and still indicate crops of a very satisfactory quantity and great milling quality. G. T. P. is rushing freight cars to the west at the rate of twenty five per day. Seventy-five of its hundred locomotives are now in the west and others will be sent in shortly.

Shingle Workers Would Not Submit to Reduction in Wages.

ST. JOHN, Saturday.—The present manufacturing season at the local mill promises to be one in the history of the industry that probably no cedar shingles will ever be manufactured. This condition of affairs is due to the fact that early in the spring the mill owners decided to cut the wages of the shingle workers to the extent of ten per cent. All the men agreed except the shingle workers, who refused to accept the reduced rates which was the same as that paid previous to 1907. The disagreement has never been settled and the shingle machines at all the local mills remained idle throughout the season.

Probably the most remarkable phase of the shingle industry to be found in the province is the fact that the shingle workers in the States have become organized and have been successful in the struggle for the reduction of the wage. The shingle workers in this province have never been organized and the shingle industry is still considered of good prices.