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VOL. 7, NO. 125. ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1907 ONE CENT.

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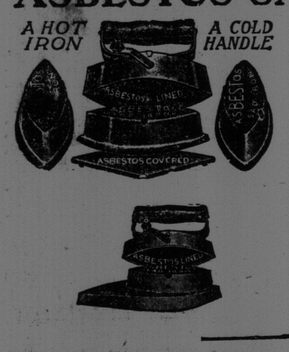

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Close Evenings at 6. St. John, N. B., Feb. 4th, 1907.

NEW SPRING CLOTHS HERE

FOR MEN'S TAILORING.

We have just received the new spring cloths for our men's tailoring. They are the swellest lot of cloths that have yet been here. Beautiful colorings and patterns They are the choice from the foremost foreign and domestic mills. We invite your inspection. Special prices on goods ordered within the next two weeks.

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JUDGE FORBES IS NOT IN FAVOR OF LABOR UNIONS

Used Strong Expressions at Today's Meeting of the Alliance---Mr. Hatheway Ably Explained the Proposed New Arbitration Law.

The monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held in St. Andrew's church this morning. Rev. David Lang presided. At 10.30 o'clock the ministers transacted the routine work. Reports from the churches were received and other matters of minor importance discussed.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was opened to the public, and W. Frank Hatheway led in a very interesting and instructive discussion on "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." The purpose of the discussion was to consider the advisability of supporting this act which is now before the federal parliament. Mr. Hatheway thinks the act directly affects St. John. It would have done much good had it been in force when the recent 'longshoremen's strike was on. He said that the bill does not include carpenters, plumbers and other laborers of this class, but would be effective with the ship laborers and other working with large tranportation companies. In case of a strike, under the conditions of this proposed act, a board of arbitrators is chosen. It is composed of three men, one chosen from the strikers, one from the company, and the other who would act as a judge, is chosen by both parties. This board has the power to examine witnesses and also to impose fines on any witness refusing to appear. The board is empowered to find a verdict, which is to be made public. No lawyers are to be allowed to take any part in the proceedings unless both sides agree that they be engaged.

Mr. Hatheway gave details of several clauses in the act. Any employe who goes on strike, contrary to the act, can be fined $10. No employe can go on strike unless the board of arbitration permits. This clause has been entered in order to prevent strikes while the board has the matter under consideration.

Persons who incite a strike are liable to a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100. If an employer discharges a man because he joins a union, he is liable to a fine of $50. If an employe goes on strike because his employer engages a non-union man, he can be fined $50. Mr. Hatheway here stated that men earning $2.50 and $3.00 a day could not pay these heavy fines, so the laborer's penalties should not be as heavy as the employer's.

The last clause mentioned deals with a strike before the board of arbitration takes the matter up. The speaker then mentioned that it is a recognized fact that unionism has been beneficial to the employe and employer alike.

The last clause cited by Mr. Hatheway was worded in a manner against unionism. If a company brings a party of foreigners here to work on the winter port steamers, the local men cannot go on strike.

The members of the board of arbitration will be given $15 per day while they had any question under consideration. The finding of the boards is not bound to be accepted by either party.

The speaker said that the board of trade had taken this matter up a few years ago, but nothing definite was decided on.

"I have most complete evidence," said Mr. Hatheway, "that the arbitration law which is in force in New Zealand has done much good for that country," said Mr. Hatheway, mentioning the fact that young girls are working in factories here for $1.50 per week. This, he says, is a disgrace to St. John.

In closing Mr. Hatheway said that the 'longshoremen's strike here a year ago, was justified.

Judge Forbes here claimed that no strikes were justified. Labor unions are disastrous to the community, said His Honor. "I don't object to the men having a scale of wages, but I do object to the union picking out the men. If I have a house painted, I cannot choose the painter I want, the union does that."

Rev. P. J. Stackhouse spoke a few words. He thought that a female factory inspector should be appointed. Mr. Stackhouse spoke in favor of the unions. In closing he moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hatheway for his address. This was seconded by Dr. Fotheringham.

Judge Forbes again took occasion to speak, and this time he made his remarks more forcible against the unions. "We would never have had the trusts if the unions had not been formed," he said. "I would to God that there were no unions."

Rev. W. S. Pritchard, Rev. Thos. Marshall and Rev. D. Lang spoke briefly on the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

The clergymen present all seemed to favor the proposed arbitration act, and more discussion of it will probably be heard in St. John.

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE DESTROYED BY AVALANCHE

BAREGES, Feb. 4.—Relief parties have been sent to the village of Bareges where the casino and twenty houses were destroyed in an avalanche of snow. Bareges is a celebrated watering place in the Pyreness on the Cave de Bastan, over 4,000 feet above the sea and has a number of sulphurous springs, the waters of which are charged with a peculiar nitrogenous and oily substance known as Baragene. The watering place is a favor resort of invalids, though the village and valley are subject to most destructive snow avalanches.

BERLIN BELLES ROB CHARITY BAZAARS

Astounding Revelations of Gross Frauds Perpetrated by Leaders of Society

BERLIN, Feb. 3. — Astonishing revelations are being made of fraud committed by society women who make a practice of taking a prominent part in bazaars and other charity functions.

It is shown that these "hyenas of charity," as they are called here, have not only victimized gatherings legitimately organized, but that they have been in the habit of engineering theatrical fetes, where they sold cups of coffee at 5s. and 10s. each, and other articles of refreshment at equally extravagant prices.

In one case a woman sold kisses on the bare arm for $2.50, on the neck for $5, and on the cheek for $7.50. Those who were shocked by this and other still more astonishing devices of obtaining money were told that everything was justifiable in the cause of charity.

Unfortunately, further revelations have made it clear that many of these nominally charitable ladies appropriated large sums of the money obtained in this way. One society belle, a prominent figure at all charitable fetes, systematically appropriated all gold coins paid to her, and only handed over silver coins to the treasurer.

Recently one woman, detected in the act of stealing money, was publicly assaulted at a charitable fete by a woman whose indignation carried her away. The sight of one fashionably-dressed lady whipping another gorgeously-arrayed dame at an assembly attended by 2,000 persons created great excitement, and led to persistent inquiries as to the cause of the encounter.

Another "hyena of charity" was detected in the act of pocketing money, and was compelled to disgorge her spoils on the spot in the full view of forty or fifty contemptuous spectators. She was searched there and then, and gold coins were extracted from her pockets, from the folds of her dress, and even from her dainty shoes. Then she was driven from the building amid loud hisses and hoots.

DISOWNED PRINCE GETS RECORD SALARY

De Broglie and His Wife Secure Paris Engagement at $3,000 Per Week.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Prince and Princess de Broglie seemed particularly happy at the Tivoli last night, for they signed a contract in London yesterday day with the director of the Scala, Paris, to appear there for a month, beginning in May, at a salary of $3,000 a week—a record salary for Paris. There is also a clause in their contract indemnifying them to a sum of $40,000 against injury during such time as they shall be in the Scala carrying out their engagement.

Prince de Broglie said last night that he is officially informed that his family will do all in their power to prevent him and the princess from appearing in Paris.

Before appearing there they will both fulfil a month's engagement at the Winter Garden, Berlin, and they are now considering offers from Brussels and Vienna.

"We are seeking engagements on our artistic merits solely," said Prince Robert, "and a letter that I received yesterday from a great musical director in Italy, who addressed me as his 'dear confrere,' gave me more pleasure, I can assure you, than you can possibly imagine."

STRUCK BY AN I. C. R. SPECIAL FREIGHT TRAIN

A Man Named Steeves Badly Hurt This Forenoon Some Miles This Side of Moncton.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 4—A man named Steeves was struck and badly injured by the Moncton bound special freight train about five miles from this city and on the St. John division, this morning. Steeves' team, standing on the crossing with a load of wood, was also run down, the wood being thrown in all directions while the horses escaped injury. The train was in charge of Conductor Capson, with Driver Stockford at the throttle. The team was standing on a farm crossing and Steeves was running alongside the train to get the horses out of danger when he was struck. He was carried by neighbors to his own house. It is not known just how severe his injuries are, but he was quite badly hurt.

GEORGE S. PALMER'S BODY RECOVERED

Found This Morning on the Beach at Crouchville

And Identified by Stephen Palmer and Sergt. Baxter—Was Brought to the City.

The body of George S. Palmer, who met his death yesterday while temporarily insane, was discovered this morning shortly before eleven o'clock by George McKay, watchman of the Fertilizer Co.

The foreman of the company telephoned to the police station and Sergt. Baxter immediately drove out to Red Head to where the body was discovered on the beach just below the old pottery.

Police Clerk Henderson later telephoned over to Red Head giving instructions to have the body removed to the undertaker's. The body was identified by Sergt. Baxter himself and by Stephen W. Palmer, a relative of the deceased. It was brought to the city and is now at Brenan's undertaking rooms.

LABORER WINS $100,000 AND RAGPICKER $20,000

Three Other Persons in Different Parts of France Claim to Hold Lucky Number.

PARIS, Feb. 3—An agricultural laborer named Joseph Sadon, of Tintury, in the department of Nievre, is reported to have won the $100,000 prize in the Ormesson Consumptive Hospital lottery. His two tickets cost him 40 cents.

Tintury is a small village of 700 inhabitants, so remote from railways and telegraphs that newspaper reporters who have gone to interview the owner of the winning ticket have not yet been able to reach the place. Meanwhile, three other persons in various parts of France have telegraphed that they hold the winning number.

In the Lille Consumptive Institute's lotery a ragpicker named Remy, who lives in a tumbledown novel at Aubervilliers, has just won a prize of $20,000.

SUBWAY TRAINS FOR BERLIN'S MAILS

Minature Electric Cars to Rush Underground at the Rate of Thirty Miles Per Hour

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Berlin postal authorities have decided to construct a miniature underground electric railway from the Central Postoffice to the Potsdamer Bahnhof, the principal railway station, two miles away, solely for the transmission of mail bags.

Considerable technical difficulties have to be overcome, as the River Spree, a deep canal, and two electric tube railways have to be passed in cutting the new line. Subsequently the authorities intend to construct similar subteranean tunnels to connect the Central Postoffice with all the other railway stations. Electric cars containing the mail bags will rush through the tunnels without a stop at thirty miles an hour.

The new system will greatly increase the efficiency of the postoffice. Letters will be delivered two hours earlier than at present. The German authorities regard this method as the only one suitable for use in the future, as the congested state of the street traffic renders high speed of mailcarts impossible, and frequently causes serious delays.

WOMEN TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR HOLLAND'S COUNCIL

The Constitution Revised — Succession Re-arranged.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 4.—The state commission appointed to revise the constitution of Holland, in its report, just issued, recommends the exclusion from succession to the throne of children born after the abdication of the sovereign and authorization for the states general (parliament) to provide for the successor in case of emergency.

The commission also proposes to make the approval of states general essential for the conclusion of treaties, recommends the proportional representation and eligibility of women for election to the states general, that the qualifications of candidates be the same in the case of both chambers, and that the First Chamber be granted the right to amend as well as approve or reject bills, except in the case of the budget.

Don't think because your first advertisement meets with no success that you should drop it.—Geo. H. Flint, R. H. White Co., Boston.

JURY COMPLETE; THE THAW TRIAL BEGAN THIS MORNING

OLD MAN DEFEATS TWO BURGLARS BOLD

Despite Twenty Two Wounds on Head He Clings to Them Until Assistance Comes

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An extraordinary account of the desperate and successful struggle of a man of 85 with two burglars was given at the Assize Courts here yesterday.

M. van der Nest, who lives next door to Baron Rothschild at Bourlogne-sur-Seine, was sleeping alone in his house, when he was awakened by the noise made by two burglars. In spite of his great age, he got out of bed, snatched up two revolvers and met the burglars at the top of the staircase.

The old man fired, wounding one of the burglars. He then flung the other weapon in the face of the other man, and immediately dashed at him. In the course of the desperate struggle which followed the old man was badly knocked about, but when neighbors, who heard the noise, arrived they found him sitting on one burglar and holding the other down by the hair. M. van der Nest had twenty-two severe bruises on his head and face, inflicted with a "life preserver."

In court yesterday, the old man, who was warmly complimented by the Judge, declared that he suffered no ill effects from his encounter. Except for a little deafness, he had never been better in his life. "I think the exercise did me good," he added.

REALISM ON STAGE OF PARIS THEATRE

The Grande Guignol Playhouse, Where People Go to Get Painful Impressions.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A play produced at the Grande Guignol Theatre eclipses in its hororr "The Campden Wonder," which is exciting so much comment in London.

It is called "Blind," and is by Carl Hellem and Paul d'Estoc. A blind man has turned out of doors his son by a first wife because he suspects him to be in love with his second wife. The son returns, and is having a stormy love scene with his stepmother, when his father comes into the room.

The woman and her stepson remain motionless, and the blind man hears nothing, but he sits down just in front of the only door leading out of the room. He talks to his wife about his son, and from her nervousness guesses that something is wrong. "There is somebody in this room," he says, and he insists on his wife preceding him out of the door which he locks behind him.

The son tries to get away, but his blind father, who was listening outside, rushes in with a revolver and shoots. He misses, but his shot brings in an old servant, who involuntarily calls out the son's name. "Then my suspicions were founded on truth!" cries the unhappy father, and he shoots himself.

The piece, which was admirably acted, made a very painful impression; but it is in order to receive painful impressions that people go to the Grande Guignol.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED FOUR OTHERS INJURED

In a Bad Blaze Last Night at White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4—Three volunteer firemen were killed and four injured, one probably fatally, while at work early this morning on the ruins of the Mead Building on Railroad Ave., which was destroyed by fire late last night. The dead are: John Chester Cromwell, 32 years old, a cashier of the First National Bank, of which his father is president.

Chas. E. Coley, 30 years old, real estate agent and Caleb Underhill, 32 years old, liveryman.

The injured are: Emil Burgess, 34 years old, a candy manufacturer, who, it is feared, will not recover; Chas. Sutton, both legs broken; Charles Armbruster, both legs broken and Stephen D. Lyon, burned about the body.

MANY CHINESE SMUGGLED INTO THE UNITED STATES

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 4.—On returning yesterday from a trip of investigation at Mexican ports and along the border between the United States and Mexico Marcus Braun said he had found extensive organized means for smuggling Chinese into the United States. The investigation was undertaken for the information of President Roosevelt. Mr. Braun declined to give details as to his discovery. He said that one remedy would be to have mounted line riders in sufficient numbers to patrol the borders.

All Witnesses, Excepting Expert Alienists, Sent Out of Court-----A Brief Address Opened the Case for the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—There was a delay in resuming the trial of Harry K. Thaw before Justice Fitzgerald today, owing to the formalities attending the postponing of the February term of court, which was scheduled to begin this morning. The regular panel of 100 February jurors added to the list of the special jurors of the Thaw case, some 125 in number, crowded the court room to overflowing, and kept even the newspaper men from their assigned places. Thaw's trial having begun in January's term, that term will hold until the case is disposed of.

When the February jurors had been dismissed and Justice Fitzgerald had taken the bench, there at once began a conference of attorneys at the judge's desk.

All the witnesses for the prosecution were in court this morning. They were the only witnesses of the tragedy on the Madison Square roof garden. Some witnesses said to have been summoned by the defense, were in court, although the list of those who are to appear for Thaw has not been made public.

Whatever the pressure District Attorney Jerome brought to bear on Thaw's attorneys for the release of additoinal jurors it was in vain. At the end of the last conference on the subject, Mr. Garvan arose quickly and in a low voice began the opening address for the prosecution. Mr. Garvan congratulated the jurors on their body body having been completed and then outlined the purport of the law, which was not asking for vengeance but to uphold the security of the state. He urged the importance of the case and a strict observance of the law in order that a just verdict might be reached. It was the claim of the people, he said that on the night of June 25, 1906, the defendant, "shot and killed with premeditation and intent to kill" one Stanford White. He then briefly outlined the movement of Mr. White beginning with the Saturday proceeding the tragedy, and ending with the actual scene of the shooting on the Madison Square roof garden.

Mr. Garvan told how Stanford White had, on the 25th June last taken his son Lawrence, and a school mate of the latter to dinner at the Cafe Martin. The boys had bought tickets to the New York Theatre Roof Garden and declined an invitation of Stanford White to accompany him to the Madison Square Roof Garden. "Stanford White," said Mr. aGrven, "went to the Madison Square Roof Garden and sat alone at a small table watching the first production of a play called "Mamselle Champagne."

The defendant was there with his wife and two friends, Truxton Beale and Thomas McCaleb. The defendant walked constantly about the place. In the middle of the second act the defendant's party started to leave the roof. The defendant let his party go ahead, and he lagged behind. Passing the table where Stanford White was sitting, the defendant wheeled suddenly faced Mr. White and deliberately shot him through the brain.

The defendant did not know but he feared he had not completed his work and he fired again, the bullet penetrating White's breast. Still to make sure he fired a third shot."

"Mr. White, or rather the body of White, tumbled to the floor.

"The defendant turned and facing the audience held his revolver aloft with the barrel upside down to indicate that he had completed what he had intended to do. The big audience understood. There was no panic."

Mr. Garvan concluded by giving the details of the arrest of Thaw and his indictment by the prosecution.

Mr.Garvan spoke less than ten minutes, always in a conversational tone. Thaw sat with head downcast and face flushed.

As Mr. Garvan took his seat, District Attorney Jerome sprang a decided surprise by asking the court to exclude all witnesses in the case except the experts. By doing this, Mr. Jerome at one blow disclosed the fact that Mrs. William Thaw and Mrs. Harry Thaw are both to take the stand for the defense. On advice of Thaw's counsel, they left the court room with all the other witnesses. May Mackenzie was included in the list and accompanied Mrs. Harry Thaw into the court clerk's office. Mrs. William Thaw does not expect to take the stand for several days and returned at once to her hotel. Thaw's mother is expected to testify to the prisoner's eccentricities as a youth. The prisoner seemed greatly downcast at the exclusion of his mother and wife. The only relatives left in the room were his brother and Mrs. Carnegie.

The prosecution gave the court room another surprise when Lawrence White the son of the dead architect was called as the first witness. Thaw again fastened his eyes on the table before ihm and did not once look at the witness. White said he was nineteen years old and student at Harvard University. His mother, he said now resided at Cambridge, near Boston.

White was on the stand but a few minutes. He told of accompanying his father to the Cafe Martin for dinner and said that when he left him to go with his chum, a boy named King, to the New York roof garden, it was the last time he saw his father alive.

Thaw's attorney did not desire to cross-examine the witness and he left the stand.