ROBT. MAXWELL,
Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.
Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.
General Jobbing, Promptly and Neatly done.
Office 16 Sydney Street.
Res. 385 Union St. Tel. 823.

----THE----
McPherson Lightning Hitch HOCKEY BOOT
is the most satisfactory Skating Boot on the Market.
MEN'S .. ..$2.75 to $3.50
OTHER MAKES ..$2.00 to $2.25
BOYS' $2.50
OTHER MAKES .. $1.60 to $1.75
LADIES' $2.75
OTHER MAKES $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.60, $3.00.
SKATES ATTACHED FREE.
Open Every Evening
Francis & Vaughan,
19 KING STREET.

Butt & McCarthy,
MERCHANT TAILORS
62 Germain Street,
Next Canadian Bank of Commerce.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rich'd Sullivan & Co.
Wines and Liquors
Wholesale only
AGENTS FOR
WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR,
GEO. SAYER & CO.'S FAMOUS COGNAC BRANDIES,
PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
44 & 46 Dock St.

HOTELS

The ROYAL
Saint John, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY, PROPRIETORS

Victoria Hotel
11 and 27 King Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Electric passenger elevator and all modern improvements.
D. W. McCormick . . Proprietor.

Felix Herbert Hotel
EDMUNSTON.
Sample Rooms, Livery Stable, Good Comfortable Rooms and Good Table.
Free Hack to all trains.
Moderate Prices.
J. M. SIROIS, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL IS THE
BARKER HOUSE
QUEEN STREET.
Centrally located; large new sample rooms, private baths, electric lights and bells, hot water heating throughout.
T. V. MONAHAN, : Proprietor

WAVERLY HOTEL
FREDERICTON, N. B.
The best $1.00 a day Hotel in New Brunswick. Some of our best rooms $1.50 per day. Electric lights and steam heat throughout.
JOHNSTON and DEWAR, Prop.
Regent St. Fredericton, N. B.

News of a Day

Married a Month.

Sackville, N. B., Jan. 3.—Announcement has been made of the marriage at St. Stephen's manse, Amherst, on December eighth, of Bessie G. Wry, to Frank F. Saunders. Rev. Anderson Rogers, B. A., was the officiating clergyman. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wry, of Sackville. Mr. Saunders is a Sydney young man who was recently employed here. He now lives in Amherst.

Dies Suddenly.

St Stephen, N. B., Jan. 3.—William H. Edwards, the well known photographer, died very suddenly this morning at his home on Union street. He was at church last evening, and appeared in his usual health. He was a prominent member of Miriam Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Frontier Lodge, K. of P., and will be much missed in the community, as he was always ready to help in any good work.

Professional Ethics.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 3.—The police headquarters received a report on Saturday night that a Mrs. Taylor was in serious need of medical attendance. The police asked several city physicians to attend the woman, but they all declined, and the woman was left in agony until the civic authorities instructed a doctor to attend her, guaranteeing his fee. Some warm criticism is being handed out in consequence of the action of the physicians in question.

Quakes in Yucatan.

Merida, Yucatan, Jan. 3.—Yucatan was shaken Saturday morning by the most violent earthquake shocks felt here in many years. Reports from surrounding towns and plantations indicate the movement was widespread and the whole peninsula was affected. People were panic stricken with fear any many spent the entire day in the open fearing still stronger shocks that would cause houses to collapse. The oscillating movements of the earth appeared to be from south to north. This indicates that the shocks were probably much more severe south of here.

Cook a Judas.

Fredericton, Jan. 3.—At the Brunswick street United Baptist church last evening, Rev. J. H. McDonald, in dealing with the scientific accomplishments of the past year, made reference to Dr. F. A. Cook, the fake discoverer of the North Pole. The preacher likened Dr. Cook to Judas Iscariot, and said that the moral lesson of Dr. Cook's career was the fate of the hypocrite. Just as the Bible said would happen to hypocrites. Dr. Cook had gone "into outer darkness" into exile. It was a wonderful exposition of the automatic judgment. Judas went there, and other hypocrites followed him.

Left Fortune.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 3.—Lance Corporal J. W. Burkett of H. Company, R. C. R., is the happiest man in No. 3 military depot here, having received word that he has been left $12,000 by his mother, who died some time ago in England. Burkett is an old soldier, and was for many years in active service with the Imperial army in India. He came here last summer pretty much down and out, but as he was an expert cricketer, having been a professional years ago, he made friends and enlisted in the R. C. R. He may buy his discharge and go into business here or in the West. He is an expert photographer and engraver.

Another Step.

London, Jan. 3.—The Royal College of Surgeons has made some alterations in its regulations for the admission of women students to the college museum in order that women may have the same opportunity for the purpose of study as men. Women holding other medical or surgical qualifications than students may enter after application to the secretary accompanied by a recommendation from the dean. A number of women students encouraged by the recent action of the Royal College of Surgeons have entered for examinations to enter the college and also for examinations for diplomas in public health, granted by the Royal College.

LOCAL

Capt. Bernier Not Coming.

In a letter to Mr. C. B. Allan, president of the Canadian Club, Capt. Bernier writes that he finds it impossible to come here and address the club. He will have to devote all his time from now on to preparations for the next trip to the Arctic.

Board Of Health Records.

The Board of Health records for the year 1909 show that there were 769 deaths during the twelve months. In 1908 the number was 815, and in 1907, 768, so that the number is not so great as last year. In the year just closed there were 401 males and 368 female; 391 single and 372 married, while the state of three is not known. The nativity of the victims was : Canadian born, 617; foreign, 149, and unknown 3.

In The Police Court.

In the police court yesterday Burton Synod and Joseph Carr, boys, arrested for fighting and throwing snowballs, were each fined $20.

Information Wanted.

Inquiry is made of the Postmaster of St. John, by Michael Crowley, Shadwell, London (England), in respect of his daughter, Mary, who is believed to have left Bengour, New Bandon, in the parish of Murral, in the county of Cork, Ireland, about the year 1862 to come to this city to her uncle's. A cousin of Michael Crowley named Jeremiah Crowley, and also the only brother of the latter, was in St. John, and he kept a lodging house. There was also an uncle, Jeremiah, who was in St. John. Information should be forwarded to the postmaster.

Will Remove Express Agency.

The American Express Company have practically decided to remove their agency from St. John, owing to the inability to make arrangements for running rights over the railways operated between this city and the United States. Their lease of running rights over the Shore Line Railway expired on Nov. 1, 1908, and they were unable to renew their lease owing to the fact that the C. P. R. secured control of the road and decided to use it exclusively for their own company —the Dominion Express.

St. Andrew's Lady Curlers.

At a meeting of the St. Andrew's lady curlers yesterday morning skips for the club matches were elected as follows: Mrs. Geo. K. McLeod, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Miss Sidney Smith, Mrs. J. Walter Holly, Mrs. H. Russell Sturdee, Mrs. R. K. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Ferguson, Mrs. F. S. White, Mrs. George West Jones, Mrs. J. Pope Barnes, Dr. Margaret Parks and Mrs. Harold Schofield.

No Longer Armstrong's Siding.

The name "Armstrong" applied for some years to an I. C. R. siding a mile east of Rothesay has been changed to Fair Vale at the request of the people in that vicinity. This name is suited to the place and has been the title of the new post office in that vicinity for more than a year.

Evangelical Alliance Meeting.

At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance yesterday morning the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, president; Rev. Jas. Crisp, 1st Vice-President; Rev. L. A. McLean, 2nd vice-president; Rev. Dr. C. R. Flanders, 3rd vice-president; Rev. C. Appel, secretary, and Rev. S. W. Anthony, corresponding secretary. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the alliance had carried on an active campaign during hte year.

CANADA AND LLOYD GEORGE

The Chancellor's Views Respecting the Attitude of the Dominion in the Present Crisis.

ACTIVITY OF PEERS STILL UNABATED

London, Jan. 3.—Roblin's speech, widely quoted, appears most appositely on the morning of publication of Lloyd-George's declaration at Reading when he said: "Our colonial brethren have been watching this budget with great interest, and have been expressing their opinions very fully. They are all thoroughly ashamed of their lordly friends for the way in which they are declining to face their responsibility to pay up like men. I think that on the whole our tariff reform friends are rather glad our kinsmen beyond the seas are not here to take part in the election."

The Daily Express, under the heading "Colonial Premier Refutes Lloyd-George," set the foregoing passage in parallel columns with Roblin's fears of the result if Socialists dominate the British Parliament and the necessity of a general recognition within the Empire of preference for the nation over the foreigner. The Standard heads its special report "Danger to Empire." Overseas premiers appeal to Socialist influences." I cannot find any report of reference to Roblin in Radical papers; they report fully Lloyd-George's representations that the colonies are wholly on his side. The Manchester Guardian, which was so quick to use against the Unionists the alleged interviews with Laurier and a prominent colleague, suppresses all reference to Roblin.

More Reckless.

As election day approaches the statements of free lances on each side are growing more reckless. Reading Radical papers today one could really imagine that Germans in their dire poverty have no other food than horseflesh, dog sausages and bitter blackbread. A gruesome picture is drawn of a German eating diseased horses and a musty black loaf to which Unionist speakers reply: "Germans who eat horseflesh and ryebread do so because they prefer it. The German people generally do not live on either. They live on the deluded British workman."

Again the United States is pictured as overflowing with restitute unemployed, ten millions in California alone, one enterprising journal announced, while those who have work are represented in the Chronicle today as paying 20 to 46 per cent higher for food than a few years ago, owing to the trusts.

The Manchester Guardian also makes a great play with what it calls the American anti-tariff revolt.

Winston Churchill in a long published letter, written to a Radical candidate on official trade paper, makes the most of these horseflesh and other stories, especially emphasizing American unemployment during the 1907-8 financial collapse.

The Express correspondent, cabling from New York, reports great amusement caused by Lloyd-George's description of America as a protectionist Eden with the serpent of hungar, want and unemployment hissing in every part of the land. In reply, reports are cabled from the Federation of Labor representatives in one hundred and twenty-three principal American industrial centres, declaring work steady, the unemployment problem non-existent, prosperity general. In comparison with this foreign hungar scare, the peers dropped into the background, although today the Daily News gives the following in bold type: "Horatio Nelson, the victor of Trafalgar, had a brother who had a nephew who had a son who is the present Lord Nelson. This lordly person has received a pension of £5,000 per annum for sixty-seven years. This sum, together with moderate interest amounts to more than £550,000. For what? Because he had a father who had an uncle who had a brother named Horatio Nelson; and the present lord voted against old age pensions for the aged poor." What in fact Lord Nelson supported was the German contributory scheme by which the co-operation of employer and state with the workman, the old age pension would have been obtainable at 60 instead of 70 years, and for ten or twelve shillings weekly instead of five.

Issues Confused.

New York, Jan. 3.—H. A. Chamberlain cables the Sun as follows: Another week's electoral energy has passed without yielding much assistance to the would-be prophets. Never in modern times has a British election aroused such widespread interest at home and abroad, and never has one been fought on such a confusion of issues. The questions of the House of Lords, budget and tariff reform occupy public interest, net to equal degrees, but to a varying extent in different localities. Investigation into feeling among constituencies seems to point to the Government returning to power with a small majority, although the possibility of a Unionist landslide cannot be dismissed as an absurdity.

Nothing has occurred to show that Blatchford's articles on the German peril have become an issue, but they have certainly been widely read, for, apart from their publication in a newspaper with the greatest circulation, they have been issued as a two-cent pamphlet. One of the largest distributing houses which controls the sale of newspapers at many railway stations ordered 500 copies only the first day, and found itself obliged to increase its order until it reached 63,000 on the fifth after publication.

No Intention.

Chas. Leichmann, a German writer of Anglophile sentiments, declares in the Nineteenth Century that Germany has no intention of attacking Great Britain, although he admits she is desirous of annexing new lands under pressure of new population, but India, he declares, does not attract Germany. Neither does Egypt, Australia nor Canada, nor would the Munroe Doctrine permit her landing in America. She may covet Java or Sumatra, "but the day is not far distant when Asia Minor will fall to pieces. It would be a contretempts to Germany's liking. Who would prevent annexation in that direction when Germany would only have to walk through Austria to plant her flag on the desired spot."

The activity of the peers continues unabated. Their eloquence would fill columns in the newspapers, but the editors are obdurate, Lord Curzon alone commanding a long report. Lord Denbigh complains that he feels lonely any day he has not been described as an assassin, murderer, executioner or parasite. The peers generally recognize that some change is necessary in their House. Lord Portsmouth for example, suggests that the qualification should be limited to peers who have served a certain time in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury is almost alone in upholding the hereditary principle. He allows there are black sheep in his House, but he remembers that during seventeen years he was a member of the House of Commons three members were sent to penal servitude.

THE COMET AND THE ANGELUS

M. Camille Flammarion Points Out That Origin of Noon Angelus is Due To Halley's Comet.

FIRST INSTITUTED BY CALIXTUS III.

Paris, Jan. 3.—M. Camille Flemnarion, writing in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, says:—

A certain number of writers, struck with blindness in part or partial, have for some time been charging the French astronomers, La Place and Arago at their head, with having mistakenly connected the institution on the Angelus at noon with Halley's comet. It seems to me necessary and interesting to reply to these attacks in defence of the truth. To deny this connection is to deny the light at noonday.

The greatest special historical treatise which has been written on comets is the colossal work of Lubinietz entitled "Theatrum Cometicum" and printed at Amsterdam in 1668. I call it colossal because it measures 39 centimetres in height by 24 in width and contains no less than 1,526 pages. Naturally Halley's comet has an important place in it, and its most remarkable visitations are narrated there with all the details concerning the strangeness of the mysterious heavenly bodies of the true nature of which at the time of the publication of this enormous volume every one was totally ignorant.

A Fantastic Appearance.

The appearance of 1066 is described there minutely. "The Comet," writes the author, "shone during fourteen days at the time of the Easter fetes." Further on it is said that it illuminated the heavens during forty days with as much brilliance as the full moon. It will be recalled that it was then associated with the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy, as well as with the excommunication of the King of Rome, Henry III., by Pope Gregory VII and with the death of Duke Constantine.

Its appearance in the year 1145 was followed by terrible earthquakes and the war between the Saxons, the Vandals and the Poles.

That of 1222 was accompanied with terrifying prodigies.

That of 1301 announced the war of the King of France, Phillippe le Bel, against Flanders.

The appearance of 1456 was fantastic. "A comet of unusual size," Lubinietz assures us, "showed itself during the entire month of June, with an immense tail covering the celestial signs, that is to say 60 degrees." He then speaks of the war declared against the Christians by Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks, and of the terror of the Pope, adding, "Calixtus, terrified, instituted prayers to turn away the Divine anger, and commanded that bells be sounded every day at noon in all the cities, in order that they might give warning of the dangers of the tyranny of the Turks." The latter were defeated and Mahomet was forced to abandon the siege of the city of Belgrade, which was defended by Jean Huniades. But war continued to rage over the whole of Europe. The comet passed its perihelion, that is to say, its greatest proximity to the sun on June 8.

Origin Proved.

The origin of the Angelus is here incontestably proved. We will see pretty soon that this is confirmed by other accounts. Let us first see what Lubinietz writes about the appearance that followed:

That of the year 1531 was almost as striking as the preceding one. "A comet," he says, shone in the month of August after sunset, spreading out magnificently until September in the constellations of Cancer, Leo, Virgo and Libra. The tail was opposite to the sun. Its setting with the sun occurred on August 15. Seen at first in the morning as it was approaching the sun, and reappearing in the evening after the setting of the day star, it has been taken for two comets. This time it announced the civil war in Switzerland and the death of Zwingli.

We arrive at the appearance of 1607, observed by Kepler, who devoted a treatise to it. He shared the general opinion that these hairy stars are signs of the Divine will.

Published in 1668, the work of Lubinietz naturally stops, as far as our comet is concerned, with its appearance in 1607 which was stretched through Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius.

That of 1682, as is already known, was made a triumph for the cometary theory by the work of Halley, who discovered that this comet was the same as that of 1607 and boldly predicted that it would come back within sight of the earth after a new period of about seventy-five years.

Institution of the Angelus.

To the preceding quotations from Lubinietz we may add those of a work less ancient, entitled "Reflections on the Disaster of Lisbon," dating from the year 1757, which gives the following explanation concerning the famous comet of 1456 and the institution of the Angelus at noon:

"From the time that Calixtus III had been raised to the Holy See he devoted all his efforts to unite the Christian princes against the Turks and to stop the progress of Mahomet

Continued on page 7.

GERMANY AHEAD HE DECLARES

An English Note of Alarm in Krupp Expansion --- Germany's Facilities Superior to England in Gun Manufacture

WARNINGS TO ADMIRALTY UNHEEDED

London, Jan. 3.—In view of the approaching general election the opposition press has revived with increased energy its campaign against the naval policy of the Liberal Government and in pointing out the menace offered to Great Britain's supremacy by Germany's naval activity a special note of alarm is sounded over the rapid expansion of the Krupp works. Among the many charges levelled against the British Admiralty is one of persistently ignoring facts which were brought to its notice.

H. H. Mulliner, formerly managing director of the Coventry Ordinance Works, in a letter to the press has caused something of a sensation by declaring that not only were his warnings ignored but that the Admiralty started an active campaign against him personally and forced him to retire from his place as director of the Coventry Ordinance Works.

Mr. Mulliner explains that his company, wishing to equip itself for the purpose of building complete battleships, decided to lay down a plant for the largest size gun mountings, despite the fact that the Admiralty objected for some unknown reason to the company's competing for Government contracts.

Visited America.

"Naturally," says Mr. Mulliner, "I was anxious to obtain the very best machinery that was possible. My engineers visited America, Germany and other countries for that purpose. The machinery for these large guns and large mountings is of special type and only suitable for that particular purpose.

"To my surprise we discovered at the works of each of the German machinery makers exactly the machines we wanted being built in large numbers. Our own requirements were not small, but each of the German machine makers already had in hand orders at least ten times greater than ours, which were being executed with all possible speed and quite irrespective of cost. It was not difficult to ascertain that the whole of these orders were intended for Messrs. Krupp.

"Calculations showed that when this plant was delivered Messrs. Krupp would possess a capability of output at least twice as great as existed in the whole of England, and what was more would have the means of manufacturing the guns and mountings far quicker than in this country."

Mr. Mulliner felt it his duty to lay these facts before the Admiralty, so in May, 1906, he sent to the Admiralty the letter in which he described the situation at Krupp's. From that date to the end of 1906 Mr. Mulliner had many interviews with the heads of the Admiralty on the subject and although he gave them proofs of his assertions, and in some cases actual photographs of the machines and although he repeatedly invited them to send some one over to Germany to see for himself, his warnings were disregarded. He was met by retorts that he was only making those statements to induce the Admiralty to place orders, a charge which he repudiates.

A General.

"In November, 1908," continues Mr. Mulliner, "I was fortunate in obtaining a hearing from one of our greatest generals. I wish I had permission to mention his name, as the country is under a great debt of gratitude to him. He realized the gravity of the matter, and I believe it was owing to what he then repeated to the Government that Mr. Asquith made the following statement on March 16, last:

"'We know it, or heard of it at any rate, last autumn, I think in November, and it was in view of that most grave and to us not only unforeseen but unexpected state of things that we have to reconsider our programme for the present year.'

"I continued to represent the facts to the Admiralty, but as it was quite clear they intended to ignore the position I wrote letters to other officials. In February I was asked to interview the Imperial Defence Committee and laid the whole matter before them. They informed me that what I said was corroborated by other recent information and gave me their pledge that the facts should at once be placed before the Cabinet.

"The following week I was sent for to Downing street and at this interview both Admirals Fisher and Jellicoe were present as well as nearly all the members of the Cabinet. At that interview I pointed out that what had now proved to be accomplished facts were set forth in my letter of May, 1906.

Admitted Letter.

"Admiral Jellicoe admitted that he had received that letter and that I had referred to it at many subsequent interviews. I asked Admiral Fisher also to confirm this so far as he was concerned, but was unable to understand his reply."

At this interview Mr. Mulliner pointed out the inferiority of the means of production in this country and how hopelessly Great Britain was behind-hand compared to Germany, and he submitted proofs that in Germany nearly three times more gun steel and armor plate had been manufacutred each year since 1906 than in this country.

Mr. Mulliner affirms that after this meeting with the Admiralty officials they began an active campaign against him personally, refusing to see him and strongly hinting directly and indirectly to his codirectors of the Coventry ordnance works that they need not expect any orders until he had left the works. Under the circumstances there seemed no alternative but for him to retire which course he adopted; whereupon the company received the contract which had been expected daily for three months.

Mr. Mulliner concludes his indictment thus:—

"During the term of office of this Government our naval supremacy has been imperilled and today the situation is more grave than ever it has been. The only point on which there can be any doubt is as to whether this result is owing to the reticence of certain Admiralty officials or to deliberate neglect on the part of the Government. If it is the latter it is no question of politics, but of almost criminal neglect of duties intrusted to them, and should it be proved no true Englishman can record his vote for their return to office."

Lord Granard.

London, Jan. 3.—There is a very persistent rumor that Lord Granard is likely to replace the Earl of Aberdeen as Viceroy of Ireland, if the Liberals return to power.

Governor Pelletier.

Quebec, Jan. 3.—Three doctors were in consultation yesterday at the bedside of His Honor Lieut. Governor Sir C. A. Pelletier. It is stated that His Honor is suffering from a very severe illness.

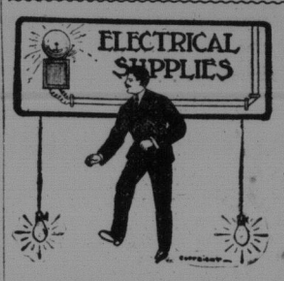
4000 Fed.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Four thousand poor children of the city were fed on Saturday afternoon in the National Industrial Exhibition buildings, the occasion being the annual Bairns New Year's festival. Premier Whitney presided. Following the dinner a programme of songs, etc., was given.

AFTER THE COLD WEATHER LAST WEEK
you will appreciate a pair of our
HOME COMFORT SLIPPERS
MEN'S - - - 75c. $1.00, 1.25, 1.50
WOMEN'S - - - 50c. 75c. 1.00, to 1.50
or if you are supplied with these and feel the need of out door requisities, we can supply you with
OVERSHOES
for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children
SHOE PACS OR LARRIGANS
for Large and Small Boys
HOCKEY AND SKATING BOOTS
for Men and Boys, Women and Girls
Our stock is good and up-to-date as our annual after stock taking clearance sale disposes of all shelf warmers, broken lots and odd pairs.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
FOOT FITTERS McRobbie KING STREET

HUTCHINGS & CO.,
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS
WIRE MATRESSES, MATRESSES,
IRON BEDSTEADS, FEATHER PILLOWS etc.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
101 to 105 Germain Street.

Make the Whole Family Glad
By presenting a Columbia Graphaphone.
10 p. c. cut for Xmas if you say you saw this ad.
Maritime Phonograph Co.,
DOCK STREET, - - - - SAINT JOHN



ELECTRIC NOVELITIES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
ALEX W. THORNE,
Electrical Contractor.
678 Main street, St. John, N. B.
'Phone Main 2344-11.

ACT WISELY
Get a PIANO for New Years
When you make an investment such as a Piano or Organ, see to it that you buy from the firm who in thirty-six years of upright dealing have sold in the Maritime Provinces over
14,000 PIANOS and ORGANS
The firm who do not countenance any FAKE SCHEMES, who GIVE DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR VALUE. This is
The W. H. JOHNSON CO., Ltd.,
Market Square, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
HALIFAX, SYDNEY, NEW GLASGOW.
controlling The GERHARD HEINTZMAN, THE BRINSMEAD, MARTIN ORME and other standard pianos and organs. Leading talking machines, records and musical instruments.
We have a few slightly used pianos and organs at BARGAIN PRICES.
Open every evening from 7 to 9.30 till Christmas.