

TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

Hon. Mr. Crothers Has Worked Out Plan Adapted to Conditions Here.

ALONG LINES FOLLOWED OUT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Will Introduce Legislation Next Session—Government Bureaus at Central Places One of the Features of System.

Ottawa, May 19.—Drastic legislation to deal with the employment question will be introduced by the government next session of parliament. Action will be taken by the Canadian government along the lines by which the imperial government has solved the difficulty in Great Britain. It was for the purpose of studying the methods pursued in England that Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, visited the old country last year.

Since his return Hon. Mr. Crothers has been in consultation with representative men in the various positions of Canada and he is convinced, he said today, that he has evolved a scheme adapted to the needs of this country and which will be a great boon to employers and workmen alike. Incidentally, Mr. Crothers stated that there would be no labor legislation this year. He has just recovered from a serious illness and the session is now so near a close that it is impossible to get time for adequate consideration of the legislation he has in view.

In Great Britain the government has established a number of labor bureaus with a central office in London. All expenses are borne by the government and Mr. Crothers found that they were most excellently managed and had proved a great boon. These bureaus supply workers for employers and work for those out of employment.

There is a perfect system of information regarding the needs in the various parts of the country and the unemployed are therefore not subjected to the more or less misrepresentation of employment agents. Travelling expenses are advanced to those who have to travel a distance of 50 miles or more. The government pays 60 per cent. of these have kept faith in refunding the expenses. Mr. Crothers states that the distance in Canada renders it impossible for the government to advance travelling expenses, but he believes that he had arrived at a solution of the difficulty by getting employers to advance the money.

The minister of labor has found that to allow persons out of work, especially immigrants, to get into the hands of employment agents has not been in the best interests of workmen. He found after going carefully into the matter that one employment agent in Montreal had made \$10,000 in three months out of immigrants alone, charging them as high as \$15 and \$16 to get them a job. He has stopped this export by compelling agents to take out a government license and there is now a regular system of inspection. Mr. Crothers intends to go still further and will establish government bureaus at a number of centres of population. Accurate information regarding labor conditions in the various parts of the country will be available at each office and to these offices those who desire employment will go. Employers also will be able to secure information as to the ability and record of those whom the bureaus will recommend to them.

LOVE STORY AND POLITICAL LIFE OF PARNELL PUBLISHED

The Publication Has Caused Much Indignation Among Irish Friends of Ireland's Uncrowned King.

London, May 19.—The publication of the love story and political life of Charles Stewart Parnell has caused intense indignation among the Irish friends of Ireland's uncrowned king.

One who knew both Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea told your correspondent yesterday that all Irishmen felt indignant that the past should be raked up and old wounds re-opened, and that it was a great fault for a nation never to bury its past and look forward to the future.

He declared that most American Irishmen were more bitter than politicians at home because they only remembered the troubled days of 1847. If Ireland would look only to the future it would be happier. The general tone of the newspaper criticism on the publication is that it will rank high in literature and that, although the book goes far beyond the limits of good taste, it is of such supreme interest as to justify this contravention.

One of two extremely partisan journals have tried to make political capital with regard to home rule out of the references to Gladstone, but it is a human document that the book thrills.

DEFENCE IN BECKER CASE

Seven Witnesses Testify on Behalf of Ex-Policeman—Prisoner's Wife on Stand Today, Probably.

New York, May 19.—Seven witnesses today testified for Charles Becker in an effort to prove the one-time head of the "strong arm squad," the "frame-up" hatched by "Bald Jack" Rose, the informer, as a means of saving himself and his companions, "Bridge" Webber, Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps, from being placed on trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, who "squeaked" to the district attorney. The defense was probably one-third completed when court was adjourned until tomorrow.

Rosenthal, the defense is trying to prove, came to his death as the result of a gambler's war. Several of the defense witnesses were used to discredit the testimony offered by Rose, Webber and Vallon, to show that Webber had repeatedly expressed his sorrow for having taken part in the "frame-up," and that on many occasions he had said Becker had nothing to do with the murder. Mrs. Becker may testify some time tomorrow. The defense expects to close its case before Thursday night.

Preferential Tariff Boon to British Trade

British Commissioner to Canada Tells London Chamber of Commerce, British Trade With Dominion Would Have Been Nil by this Time if Canada Hadn't Given Preference.

London, May 20.—The main difficulty which the British manufacturers have to surmount if they wish to increase their trade with Canada is to learn the simple but essential facts connected with the marketing of goods, their sale and distribution; but many never examine the customs regulations, the advantages to be derived from the preferential tariff, nor consider the question of printing catalogues with values quoted in Canadian currency.

This was the indictment given utterance by Mr. C. H. Wickes, British trade commissioner to Canada and Newfoundland, in an address before the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mr. Wickes, in introducing the subject of British trade with Canada made an analysis of imports into Canada, which he claimed was the first of the sort laid before the London chamber, showing what proportion thereof would be of value to the British merchants. The total value of such imports for the year ended March 31, 1913, was \$1,711,250,000, and of this only \$380,000,000 really represented the value of the Canadian

market to the British manufacturer. Referring to the effect of the tariff on the trade with Canada, Mr. Wickes said that 85.3 of the total of articles imported were given a preferential rate when coming from Great Britain, which meant that where the British merchants compete on equal terms with the foreign, the British could only secure 14.7 per cent. He affirmed without hesitation that if Canada had not granted a preference to Great Britain, the British trade with the dominion would by this time have been practically nil.

Indicating reasons why the British failed to secure the Canadian trade, Mr. Wickes spoke plainly of the folly of issuing catalogues quoting values in English currency. He criticized the general tardiness to recognize the necessity of adopting different methods to meet different conditions, and regretted that the merchants were so slow to avail themselves of the services of the trade commissioners. Even in the press boycotted the commission, he said, though the latter had special facilities for observation and for procuring facts.

BILL TO AID THE C. N. R. PASSED LAST NIGHT BY MAJORITY OF FORTY-SEVEN

A Triumph for Premier Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighan.

VOTE WAS 111 TO 64 WITH FORTY-SIX ABSENT

Several Opposition Members Dodged Vote—Largest Majority of Present Session—Passage of Measure Pleases Many Liberals as Well as Members of Government.

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.—The agreement made by the government with the Canadian Northern Railway whereby the government will guarantee a further issue of bonds to enable the company to complete its system, and secure a forty million interest in the 12 1/2 per cent. railway, was approved by the house tonight by a majority of forty-seven.

This is the largest majority of the present parliament and is more than the majority the country gave the Conservative party. It is the strongest endorsement of any government since the year 1887, when Sir John Macdonald secured a majority of forty-nine. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1905 had a majority of forty-six.

The remarkable majority tonight was gained despite two of the opposition. H. B. Bennett of Calgary, and W. F. Nickle of Kingston, voting with the opposition. This was offset by the fact that W. A. Charlton of Norfolk, one of the strongest Liberals in the house, voted with the government and several other Liberals among whom A. A. Wilby of Ontario dodged the vote.

The vote stood 111 to 64 there being 46 members absent out of a house of 221. It has been expected that the majority would have been even larger, for several Liberals had stated openly that they would vote with the government and intended to do so when they met Mr. Stanfield, the chief Conservative whip, and stated he was going to support the government but they were swallowed into line today and swallowed their convictions.

The premier and Hon. Arthur Meighan were the recipients of a congratulatory telegram after the vote was recorded. The former conceived the policy, the latter carried it into execution. It stands as the most important arrangement that has been made by any government with any railway. It is a tribute to the splendid progressiveness of Mr. Borden and his cabinet, and is in marked contrast with the awful blundering and waste which has characterized the handling of the National Transcontinental railway by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government.

The lobbies and committee rooms are ringing with acclamations and it is easy to see that many of the Liberals are just as joyous over the result. In spite of the fact that Hon. George P. Graham and his followers voted against the resolution it is not accepted by anybody that they favor the official attitude of the opposition.

Ottawa, May 19.—When the commonsense of this morning consideration of government bills was proceeded for two hours after the resumption of the debate on the C. N. R. resolutions.

The bill providing for another five years the federal vote of \$200,000 per annum towards the cost of eliminating level railway crossings was read through committee. Hon. J. D. Reid stated that during the past five years the municipalities had saved themselves of the provisions of this to the extent only \$61,000, although an expenditure of one million dollars was provided for by the statute.

Second reading of the St. John Valley Railway bridge bill was moved by Hon. Dr. Reid. The minister explained that it had been arranged for the government to pay interest on a million dollars of the bridge bonds and the company to build. Now it had been decided that the government would build the three bridges.

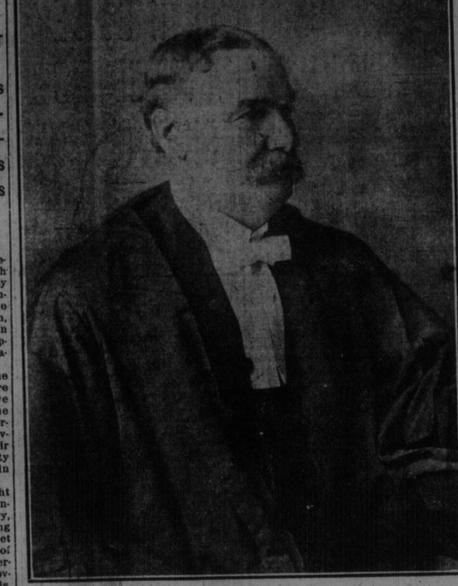
Carvell Takes Credit. Mr. Carvell said he thought that the change was a good one and that he had something to do with having it brought about. He objected to section five of the bill which declared the act shall come into force "after the passing of this legislation, by the legislature of New Brunswick as may be deemed necessary in the premises."

This provision, said Mr. Carvell, was entirely unnecessary and would mean that the construction of the bridges could be commenced for a year as the legislature of New Brunswick had not yet passed. He said that the province wanted the construction of the bridges undertaken as soon as possible. It was estimated that the one across the St. John river would cost two millions. It would take time to complete a structure of that sort and there should not be a year's delay before authority could be obtained to commence it. If the bill passed as it was four years at least would elapse before the bridge of the Valley Railway could be completed.

Premier Borden said that Mr. Hazen was better informed upon this matter than any other member of the government, and as he was engaged with a special committee, it would be well to leave this matter until Mr. Hazen was in the house. The bill stood.

On the government bill increasing

JUDGE WILLIAM W. WELLS



Named by His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood as Member of Royal Commission in Place of Sir Frederic Barker Who is Unable to Serve on Account of Ill-Health.

CIVIL WAR IN GRAND TRUNK PREFERENCE TO HOME RULE ASKING BOND GUARANTEE

Carson Says Ulstermen Will Fight to Last Ditch if Home Rule is Forced on Them.

London, May 20.—In a striking speech at a meeting of the Women's Tariff Reform and Unionist Association at Queen's Hall last night, Sir Edward Carson breathed defiance of the government, declaring that he would die first rather than see Ulster under home rule. Sir Edward poured ridicule on the idea that the Unionists were disheartened and ready to abandon the struggle, and said that he was never more determined. He brushed aside the offer made by the government in the Commons as a hypocritical sham and then lauded the government for being afraid to prosecute the civil war.

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MOB THREATENS TO LYNCH SLAYER OF STIDLEY GIRL

CHAUTEAUGUY ELECTION APPEALS ARE DISMISSED

The Petition and Counter Petition Will Now Go To Trial on Their Merits.

Ottawa, May 19.—At the conclusion of argument in the supreme court this afternoon in the Chateauguy election case both appeals were dismissed.

The result is that petition and counter petition will go to trial on their merits. The first case heard was the appeal by Hon. Mr. Fisher against James Morris, M. P. The sitting member on preliminary objections.

On the election of Mr. Morris for Chateauguy, one Mills petitioned to unseat him on the usual grounds, and the reason the sitting member entered a counter petition against Mills and Hon. Mr. Fisher, the defeated candidate, charging disqualification on the ground of personal corruption. To this counter petition contention was entered, the principal contention being that Mr. Morris was not a British subject. The trial judge dismissed the preliminary objection on this point and the appellant contends that Mr. Morris, having failed to prove his status as a British subject, was not entitled to consider himself a sitting member and to bring the counter charges.

The next was the main appeal on the petition by Mills to unseat Mr. Morris, the trial judge having dismissed the preliminary objection to the petition. The principal contention was that the charge in the petition of having given persons money and promise to vote or abstain from voting was indefinite. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Redistribution to be introduced in house in few days. All Provinces Agreed to Excepting a Section in Eastern Part of Ontario.

Ottawa, May 19.—Redistribution is agreed upon regarding all the provinces except Ontario, but it is expected that the situation will be cleared up soon, and the bill introduced in the house in a few days. The trouble in Eastern Ontario where Russell, a Liberal riding, and Brockville, a Conservative seat, may be eliminated. The proposal is vigorously opposed.

In Prince Edward Island there will be four seats.

TIMBER AREAS IN QUEBEC THREATENED

Montreal, May 19.—The city was overhung by a pall today caused by the smoke from big forest fires in the Laurentian Mountains. While a great amount of timber, it is expected, will be destroyed, so far there has been no loss of life.

Ready for Opening of Mediation Conference

Niagara Falls, May 19.—On the eve of the opening here tomorrow of the mediation conference for the settlement of the difficulties between the United States and the Huerta government in Mexico, practically everything was in readiness for the proceedings to begin.

With the arrival here late tonight of Eduardo Suarez, the Chilian minister, and the two American delegates, Justice Jos. R. Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, the personation of the conference awaited for its completion the three Mexican delegates, Rabass Rodriguez and Blesure. They are due to arrive from New York early tomorrow morning.

While the mediators continued to maintain the strictest reticence as to the nature of the mediation proposals which they are about to submit, it was generally accepted here tonight as extremely probable that the elimination of Huerta would be the first suggestion which the mediators would present. In case the bill is not passed before the close of the session it will have to be introduced again and pass through all its stages in the same way as a new bill.

Gustav Brauer, German Pole, Confesses to Having Committed Crime.

QUICK WORK OF POLICE SAVES HIM FROM CROWD

Forced Way Into Jail to Get the Prisoner—Father of Little Victim Searched Woods with Gun for Murderer.

Sydney, N. S., May 19.—Gustav Brauer, arrested yesterday afternoon at about one o'clock on suspicion of being connected with the murder of six-year-old Elizabeth Kozioi Monday morning, confessed to having committed the crime to Special Agent Noble and several witnesses yesterday afternoon. While Mr. Noble refused to divulge the details of the confession, he would not deny that the reports of the crime published in the press were correct.

The prisoner, a young German Pole about 20 years old, was taken up out of the mine and brought before the officials of the coal company's police, his boots were covered with mud. A further search in his shack resulted in the finding of his outer shirt, containing blood stains and an air of trousers, mud covered from the knees down. The theory is that this mud, corresponding in color to the swamp mud through which the brook ran where the body of the little girl was found, was gathered by the murderer while carrying his victim through the woods which is practically all swamp.

After being taken up from the mine Brauer was held in the wash house of the colliery until the arrival of Special Agent Noble. The latter questioned him, but the accused professed his innocence. His stories seemed so conflicting that Mr. Noble continued to question him and finally succeeded in getting the true story from him. The man's statement was taken down in writing and at its conclusion signed. The murderer was then taken to the Glace Bay jail where he will remain until tomorrow morning when his preliminary trial will take place.

Brauer when taken out of the mine professed his innocence and repeated this to Mr. Noble. He appeared rational and as far as can be judged is perfectly sane. He told the details of the crime minutely and did not appear to be a trifle nervous or embarrassed. Monday night Brauer went to the house of the young girl's parents where his victim's body was lying and viewed the remains, remaining in the house for some time.

Owing to the most revolting nature of the crime the residents of the colliery district are in an most dangerous mood. Threats of lynching were heard on Monday night and the police were called out to the streets of Glace Bay, a rush was made immediately for the mine. Hundreds crowded around the yard and even forced their way into the jail itself. One man shouted "lynch him," and others took up the cry. The officers were too quick and had their man behind the bars before any rush could be made.

On the morning of the murder the girl roamed all through the woods Monday night and all day yesterday searching for the murderer of his daughter, armed with a gun. The Special Agent Noble and his staff of coal company's police goes the credit for the capture and subsequent confession.

President Wilson and the cabinet had a general discussion of conditions, but there were no notable developments relating to Mexico.

Anxiety over the persistent lack of information as to American Consul John B. Silliman at Saitlito continued at the State Department and diplomatic efforts to secure definite reports were pressed.

Broken railroad communication between Mexico City and Saitlito was accepted as the reason for the failure to hear from Silliman, although the arrival of a train in Mexico City from San Luis Potosi without him caused disappointment.

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