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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 14, 1906

INDUSTRIES

Many citizens, it would appear from the newspapers, are giving thought to the needs of the city. Perhaps a majority of those whose opinions have been made known agree that St. John requires more industries—that growth along this line would lead to an increase in the wage-earning population and prove of more general benefit than any other sort of activity now possible. If this talk is to produce anything, however, there must be agreement upon something definite. If 100 of the active business men of the city were to agree upon the first step toward industrial expansion it is quite probable that stock for at least one large industry could be subscribed within a very short time. First it would be necessary to ascertain if this is what is wanted by the city. Then there might be a committee of five or six men to prepare a plan for the approval of those in a position to give practical support.

Faith without works is but cold comfort. Optimistic oratory has its uses, and they are many; but proof of faith in the city as a manufacturing site and a good center for industrial investments should result in something like machinery. We have in St. John many men who have been conspicuously successful in their industrial enterprises. They have tested St. John's worth as a place in which to carry on business. If they were to put their heads together and give a practical turn to the interest and sentiment now in evidence we might be making considerable progress before next summer.

There is, unquestionably, a powerful sentiment in the community at present in favor of what is commonly termed a "forward movement." To give this sentiment tangible, should now be the work of those who are giving these matters consideration. Some other cities have followed the plan of investing their money at home. They have found that such proof of confidence has produced flourishing enterprises, and that the success of these has attracted other industries backed by outside capital.

EDUCATION

There is a movement on foot in Fredericton for the improvement of the Normal School, both in point of the building and the equipment for giving students the sort of education demanded by conditions today. The need for a modern building and for enlarged educational resources is clear enough. While these questions are up, other similar ones are also under consideration. The future of the high schools is to be the subject of thought. Today there is complaint that these schools do not fully meet the case of pupils who are unable to think of a college course. To a considerable extent the high school must be the poor boy's college, and it is argued, therefore, that instead of giving him a preparatory course, as if he were going to college, the school should afford a more practical education, one more fitted for the boy who is going to earn his living as soon as his high school course has come to an end.

The University itself needs more money, and should undertake an even greater variety of work than it does today. The percentage of high school students going to Fredericton should increase rapidly. For all that, the money spent on education should be spent with an eye to the needs of the majority and the nature of the occupations which a majority of our young men are found to undertake. There is, naturally, considerable government going to do with respect to education. It has been suggested, also, that there is room to hope for aid from private sources. This last would be welcome if it were used to supplement a public grant; for after all the people must become accustomed to paying for the support of their educational system and keeping it abreast of the times.

THE FARMS

An attempt, which should ultimately prove successful, is being made to interest Scotch farmers in New Brunswick as a profitable field for agriculture. It is pointed out that the markets for farm produce are steadily growing better. St. John is a witness to the truth of this, for St. John people are sensible of a marked advance in prices for the daily necessities of the dinner table. Our farmers, it is evident, could dispose of a much greater quantity of good food, poultry and the like in this market than they do now if they were prepared to meet the demands of each season promptly.

The fact remains that much good farm

land in New Brunswick is lying idle or is only half-cultivated. In only a few places is there any serious attempt to make the land produce the returns of which it is capable under scientific treatment, and particularly in this true of farms within reasonable distance of the larger cities. The farmers complain, with much reason, that labor is both scarce and high. Even for this remedy there is no hope. Of the Scotch it is held that many of them are accustomed to pay high rents for land that is much less productive than much of ours, and that here they could soon become proprietors, whereas in Scotland many can hope for nothing better than to continue as tenants. It is suggested that an examination of available farm lands in this province should be made, that full particulars as to the soil and its possibilities, the price for which it will sell, and other necessary information, be obtained and placed before the solid class of immigrants of whom New Brunswick would be glad to welcome some thousands.

By some it will be said that this has been tried, or even that it has been done. Nevertheless, we may say both that it has never been done properly, and that new activity along the lines we have mentioned is probable in the near future. It is, we believe, a fairly promising line of endeavor from the provincial standpoint. Farm lands are advancing in price. The arrival of Old Country farmers would cause a further advance, and would tend to prevent at least some of our young men from seeking fortunes in the West.

DEALING WITH VIOLENCE

The trial of the men held responsible by the coroner's jury at Buckingham will be of interest in every section of Canada, for while an occurrence so tragic as the Buckingham affair was unexpected and is not likely to be repeated soon in the Dominion, vital questions as to the respective rights of employers and workmen were raised, and these must be answered by the trial. The Toronto News, in discussing the riot, advocates the organization of a provincial police force, in order that it may not be broken up by the action of the Dominion, necessary, in the event of labor troubles, to call out the militia. The News makes use of somewhat extraordinary language:

"Apart from the effect on the population, a soldier's training and equipment are such that for handling any but the most desperate of mobs ten big policemen, with sticks which they are not afraid to use, and a knowledge of mob tactics, are worth twenty to thirty ordinary sized soldiers with long-range rifles, deadly bayonets, and training all directed towards fighting with bullets and steel."

"Yet another danger is that, as we cannot not call the militia out on every occasion, we shall have the capitalist into the use of private armed forces under the name of private detectives. We can hardly blame him when we grant him no protection intermediate between the village constable and the militia, if he takes his own precautions."

"What the country needs is a properly trained provincial police. A force of a few hundred men, properly equipped, capable of dealing with mobs who understand the handling of crowds, would save the country enormous loss of property, many deplorable outbreaks, countless injuries, and a valuable service could be rendered by a patrol of country."

"If we apprehend an increase in labor troubles, our preparation for it—apart from specific labor legislation, conciliation and similar direct means—should be to provide a reliable police force, which can be concentrated on any point where order is threatened; (2) keep the militia for use only in very serious troubles."

The appeal for the formation of a provincial police force has much to commend it; but the time has surely not yet come when it is necessary to form such a force to deal with disorder due to labor troubles. To preserve order, suppress tramps and stamp out petty lawlessness in the country districts is one thing; to prepare for dealing with armed mobs is quite another. We are not likely to have many, if any, armed mobs in this country. Certainly one result of the Buckingham trial should be a clear and forcible announcement that in Canada mob violence is not going to be tolerated, no matter what the excuse. The shocking outcome of hot-headed action on the occasion referred to should be a lesson not easily forgotten. We have a great deal more need in this country for conciliation and fair play than we have for preparations for any class to shoot up another class because of temporary differences of opinion which persist in spite of the fact that at bottom the interests of one class are the interests of another.

ORGANIZATION

Last year two or three groups of citizens who believed serious and important reforms in civic affairs were necessary set about the work. The groups combined, and even organized in a loose fashion; but differences of opinion, lack of earnestness, and some show of partisan politics combined to suspend or stifle for the time a movement that gave promise of excellent results. The causes which gave rise to this organization exist today as they did then. Indeed they have increased in number and in power. There is considerably more reason now than there was last year for increased attention to civic affairs and a closer scrutiny of the candidates appealing for election to the Common Council.

Last year, as on previous occasions, the citizens who attempted to better civic conditions, set forth many excellent principles; but they made no attempt at perfecting an effective organization until the elections were actually at hand. It was too late to get anything done. It was, too, too late for many business men who were eager for a change were unwilling to become candidates, for various reasons, and in some cases were even unwilling

ing to give active support to others who might have been chosen. Now that we have come to the middle of another November it is well to recall the failure of last year and the year previous, and to direct attention to the fact that interests more than usually vital are to come up within the next year both at the Common Council and at Fredericton when the Legislature comes to deal with matters affecting St. John. A start must be made somewhere. The vote list springing against extending the aldermanic term was decisive enough to suggest that on some questions at least the interest of the taxpayers can be aroused. It might be well now if preparation were made to change the present system of choosing aldermen to return at once to the old ward system or to a district system which would afford relief from the difficulty now experienced in persuading representative men to offer for the Council. If any such change is to be made, and if the new Council is to be distinctly better than the present one or that of last year, the first step must be taken soon by men determined to see the thing through. Recent experience suggests that the city is ready for a change and that new proposals if put forward early by responsible men would be well received.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNION

Newfoundland is not feeling at all well just now, and while much medicine is being prescribed by volunteer physicians the colony is not in the mood to try any of the remedies proposed. The editor of the Empire Review addressed Confederation, The St. John's Telegram, which voices the views of Premier Bond, observes that Newfoundland prefers the ill she has to risking others that she knows not of. If Downing street would not disregard the constitution, the Telegram insists, all would be well, and:

"We can express our indignation more strongly, and our resentment more forcibly, as an independent colony than we could if we were a mere province of the Dominion. As a mere province we should have no right of direct consultation with the colonial office. As a mere province we should have no right of directly giving or withholding the consent of our legislature to changes in our island rights."

"As an independent colony we are under only one risk, and that is the risk of being sacrificed by the colonial office. If we were a province, we should be under the additional risk of being sacrificed for Canadian ends."

"Canada is wealthier and more populous than Newfoundland, but in the past, when it has been a question of Canadian interests or American friendship, Canada has fared no better than Newfoundland."

The Telegram predicts with apparent confidence that the principles which are being fought will have strong support from the anti-trust feeling so evident throughout the country. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt saw the tide rising, and being sensible of gross evils, sought in his own way to devise the reasonable but bold remedies which he believed the conditions demanded. A recent speech by Mr. Moody indicates that there is to be no weakening in the presidential attitude.

He said in the midst of great industrial activities and prosperity. Great evils are arising out of this condition, and President Roosevelt is determined to remedy it, if a remedy can be found. The great industries are no longer conducted by the individual, but by organized capital. Organized capital in modern industries is a necessity. The organization of labor and the organization of capital are here to stay, but we have the right to ask both that they shall obey the laws of the land, and that they shall be subject to the law of the Dominion, the Toronto News says. "This is the correct and, indeed, the only course for a popular Government to take. Mr. Moody summarizes admirably the vital cause of the present social unrest, the neglect or refusal of organized capital to obey the law. It is a singular and a dangerous condition of affairs which demands the careful attention of the country's rulers. Canada suffers to some extent from the same conditions, and while our case is not so serious as that of the United States, there is room at Ottawa for a man able and willing to root up this tendency which seems to flourish so well in corporation. This country needs men who will proceed 'without regard' to personal or political considerations. Of course, if corporations are attacked, one source of election contributions is dried up. But the welfare of the public is of more importance than the dirty money which is piled up by each political party for dirty uses in doubtful constituencies. It is time for members of the Government to cease being mere politicians, and to 'make a stab' at being patriots and statesmen. The statesman is a man who thinks of his country's welfare first, of his party second and of himself last of all."

A LONG FIGHT
Some American journals are saying Hearst is down and out, and assuming that the vote of last Tuesday finally disposed of the causes which made it possible for him to assume the proportions of a public menace. The more thoughtful newspapers, however, realize that the American people are in the early stages of a fight that will not be settled by a single state election, but that will be long and stubborn. This from the London Times is echoed by more than one American editor today.

The Times says Hearst has been beaten at Ottawa, but the defeat cannot allow the party anxiety caused by his candidature. Unhappily of efforts were made to crush him, and he has not been crushed. The state and the law are saved for the present from the consequences which would have been likely to follow the victory of Hearst, but unless the law is enforced for such a man contains is taken to heart in season, those consequences may be only deferred. A man who has made a name for himself by his candidature, who has gathered round him a band of able and unscrupulous henchmen, who has been in any quarrel, is not likely to accept a first rebuff, especially a rebuff of so inconclusive a kind as that which has been meted out to him. The Times concludes: "It is the monstrous and ostentatious employment of money as an engine of oppression, wrong among people who are intelligent and devoted to freedom which alone made the career of Hearst possible and which assuredly will kind one day sweep away, unless the unmitigated way and flagrant worship of the dollar be checked."

The Wall Street Journal, speaking along similar lines, warns the people, and particularly financial interests, against mistaking a doubtful preliminary skirmish for a battle won. It says in part:

"The election, therefore, has double significance. It cuts in two directions. Financial interests may well rejoice in the defeat of demagoguery, but they should stand up and take notice of the solemn warning which the great vote for Hearst conveys to them. The people of the United States are in revolt not against wealth, but against the wrongful use of wealth, not against the corporations, but against the abuses of corporations. They are in revolt not against private property, or individual liberty, but against the financial concentration, against the dangerous swollen power in irresponsible hands, against oppressive methods of destroying competition, against gross overcapitalization, against wicked manipulation of markets and prices, against graft in corporate management, against corrupt financial control of politics, against the violation of law in the name of commercial necessity and against concealment of facts, figures, income accounts and balance sheets to which investors are entitled. The great mass of business men are honest and they want great business conducted honestly. Can it be that those who are

guilty of these things want another and more deadly warning than that given by the Hearst campaign?"

The New York Post preaches from the same text, saying in part:

"Our escape from Hearst does not free us from the duty of weighing rightly the forces which alone made him formidable. The recognition of this is general. Secretary Bonaparte sees something 'ominous' in the touching if misdirected devotion and hope which Hearst's appeals evoked, and declares that we must be prepared to 'deal with the questions' he has been agitating 'in a spirit at once liberal and conservative.' Such Bonapartism we do not ordinarily get from Mr. Bonaparte. More specific is Major Henry Higginson of Boston. In Massachusetts, too, corporations and the rich at ease in Zion had their fright, and considering the old-time Republican majorities, the defeat of Moran by only 30,000 shows a break-up and discontent as marked as in New York. On much point and force:

"I cannot help thinking that we deserved this shakeup. Many men have nothing but their purses, automobiles, and good dinners, and in their way they are just as bad citizens as the bosses in the street do not care to do a day's work. A lot of successful men have been pushing their success to a dangerous point, and have been floundering in it. The great stirring proof that in the eyes of the public, it is the old story about a larger and wider philosophy and religion which have got to come to the front and choke such nonsense as Hearst and his followers put out."

Major Higginson's conclusion is: 'Today is the day to heed the signal.' These are the words of men who were and are opposed to Hearst and all his works. They are representative of the thoughtful element which recognizes the presence of grave evils, and which is awaiting some sounder recognition of the needs of the hour by President Roosevelt, some stirring proof that he will seek to give his party a soul, or stand out in advance of his party if it prove weak and appeal to the nation to hold up its hands in fighting for 'the square deal' all along the line.

TO CURB THE TRUSTS

Mr. Roosevelt's attorney-general, Mr. W. H. Moody, is preparing to enforce the Roosevelt dictum that the trusts must have themselves. Aside from Mr. Roosevelt's one and important fallacy—that the tariff is not the mother of the trusts and that tariff reform is not essential in a programme of "trust busting"—the administration is evidently sincere in its determination to bring the worst of the corporate offenders to book. Mr. Moody has outlined a campaign against the oil and coal monopolies which he says is to be carried on "without regard to personal or political considerations." It has now been charged, in some quarters, as a result of the formidable showing made by Hearst and the necessity which arose for Washington intervention in the New York contest, that the President's own radical speeches have been largely responsible for the anti-trust feeling so evident throughout the country. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt saw the tide rising, and being sensible of gross evils, sought in his own way to devise the reasonable but bold remedies which he believed the conditions demanded. A recent speech by Mr. Moody indicates that there is to be no weakening in the presidential attitude.

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Sack Suits, 9 to 17 years	3.00 to 2.00

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NOVEMBER 14, '06



possed to the modus vivendi arranged between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries. There are some British reviewers who credit him with the conviction that the British sacrificed too much.

Bryan sees hope for a Democratic victory in 1908. He speaks well of Hearst, having read, no doubt, that Hearst is willing to serve in the ranks. Later on, in all probability, these gentlemen will be in violent collision. Political collisions will be the rule rather than the exception during the next two years.

Decision as to the mail service is still delayed at Ottawa, but the impression grows that the C. P. R. steamers will come to St. John direct. The whole country wants to know what sort of record the Expresses can make by this route. If the record should uphold the company's contention there could not well be any great delay in changing the mail contract to meet the new conditions.

Mr. Richmond Smith, a Canadian who was a war correspondent in Manchuria, and a good one too, is writing a series of articles on Canadian affairs for the London Standard. He is afraid Canada is going to be a commercial and geographical backwash. There is so little visible evidence to support Mr. Smith's theory one is constrained to wonder if his perceptive faculties were not injuriously affected by the shocks of war.

"Sir William Van Horne," says a Toronto journal, "believes the country is making a mistake in allowing the export of a number of States of spruce and spruce to paper manufacturers. He pointed out the annual meeting of the Laurentide Paper Company that a cord of pulp wood yields all interests in Canada, the individual, the government and the transportation companies, only six dollars. The same cord converted into ground wood pulp would yield \$13; if made into sulphate pulp, \$21; and if made into paper, at least \$36. With these a priori facts Sir William makes the logical and entirely common sense deduction that it would be to the interest of this country to have the spruce converted into paper at home. A small export duty on pulpwood and on pulp would force the American capitalists to establish mills in Canada. This is always economically desirable, and certainly it would be the result, for timber limits in the United States are getting scarcer every year. The Americans must come to this country for their pulp. Why should they not come here for their paper?"

Shot for Postmistress' Geese.
Kintore, Nov. 9.—A target shooting at 100 yards on the grounds at the post office was the greatest event on the king's birthday here. Progressive target shooting for geese has been a very popular sport of late, but this game far surpassed anything of the kind before. A number of prominent men took an active part in making it a complete success, and Miss Watt not only won the highest prize for her geese, but thoroughly appreciated the great interest shown by her friends in the game. The winners of the geese were Peter Clark, of Bonaville; Alton Wood, of Kintore; and Alexander Fitzherbert, of Kintore; William Martin, of Upper Kintore; William Young, of Kintore.

Attorney-general Campbell.
Colin H. Campbell, attorney-general of Manitoba, was the next witness. He said that he was president of the Ontario and Manitoba Western Lands Company, of which Mr. Bettow was the managing director. The witness said that Mr. Pritchard's evidence, in many particulars, was untrue. In August, 1903, his partner, Mr. Crawford, dropped out and he was particularly busy in September and during August he was ill. It is absolutely untrue that he told Pritchard that he would to his advantage to give him (Campbell) \$1,000. The witness was not around when the document making this statement was closed. No such conversation as Pritchard stated ever took place. Pritchard said that he (Campbell) stated that Pritchard acted wisely in giving the \$1,000. "I never said anything of the kind," said Mr. Campbell. The witness also denied that he ever got any telegrams or letters from Mr. Foster. He never saw a letter or a telegram from Mr. Foster, and when Mr. Pritchard said that he handed him letters and papers, he said what was untrue.

Mr. Campbell explained that difficulties arose out of the agreement as made by Mr. Pritchard. The company had no title to the land and what Mr. Pritchard sold was the title he (Campbell) straightened the matter out at Mr. Pritchard's request. He told Mr. Pritchard that the matter would have to be paid for out of his own pocket.

The agreement was fixed up satisfactorily to all parties," said Mr. Campbell. "I asked him to give me my fee, prior to this I had been endeavoring to make a sale of other lands that were in his hands. I was to a some work for him in England in connection with his land. I rendered account services, and I was paid by him \$1,000. There was no duress, no intimidation of any kind, as he suggested. I was paid in cash, but not in cash which he received as a commission from the lands. When he paid it he said that he was perfectly satisfied."

"He being examined by Mr. Tilley. Mr. Campbell said that he looked for his papers but could not find them. "Did you find any edit of the \$1,000 in your books?" "No, I looked for it and I can't find it."

Mr. Campbell said that he never told anyone about getting the \$1,000. He had correspondence with B. Union Trust Company. "How many letters," said Mr. Tilley, "did you send to the Union Trust Company?" "I think there were over two letters, including letters and telegrams there would be five or six."

"Was that all the service you rendered for the \$1,000?" "That was all that is repaid to the inquiry. If the chairman knows, I will tell what else, but not otherwise."

"Do you suggest \$1,000 as reasonable fee?" "Yes, but there was something else done for him and he agreed to the amount."

"During all that time you are president of the Ontario and Manitoba Western Lands Company and attorney-general?" "That had nothing to do with the payment of the \$1,000. I never discussed it to anyone, and forgot all about until it came up here."

CAPE BRETON ATHLETES
REVOLT AGAINST M. P. A. A.

Sydney, Nov. 12.—(Special)—McNeave and McSweney, the two crack athletes and former students of St. Francis Xavier College and charged with professionalism in connection with base ball in Cape Breton, have positively refused to sign the M. P. A. A. affidavits, and have signified their intention to lead, if it needs be, revolt against further authority on part of that association in sporting matters in this province. They will stand on their own feet and for a Cape Breton association, in no case will they submit to the jurisdiction of the M. P. A. A. A.

John Mitchell Will Not Retire

Indianapolis, Nov. 12.—All doubts as to whether John Mitchell intends continuing as president of the United Mine Workers of America or not have been set at rest by the announcement that Mr. Mitchell has been re-nominated for the office and that he will permit his nomination to stand.