AN
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This world-famous
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acconists for 15c.

ROWS PEARS
AT WESTFIELD

R. Machum Has No Trouble in Raising Fruit of Fine Quality.

Friday, Oct. 17.

As an indication of what can be done this province in the line of pear owing, E. R. Machum yesterday morn- brought down from his property in estfield, some fine looking and excell- tasting pears, which were grown ere.

Mr. Machum said that the pears grew thout any particular attention and that ey have been doing so for the last two ars. When asked about the trees, he d they were there when he bought e farm two years ago, and fruit had en growing on them since. The pears hich he brought to his office yesterday re plucked about a month ago. One them he gave to a Telegraph reporter, d if he can be considered an authority tastes, the flavor was delicious—equal any of the pears placed on the mar- here, and a good deal better than st of them.

The conditions under which these ars were raised gives encouraging evi- nce of what is possible in this line in w Brunswick.

Mr. Machum added that he did not ow whether other pear trees were to found in Kings and St. John counties.

IN THE COURTS.

dgment in Case of Senator Domville rs. Central Railway Company of Can- da Means Suit Will Go On—Van- ouver Case.

n the case of Senator James Domville The Central Railway Company of nada, Mr. Justice McKeown gave judg- nt Saturday morning on the applica- of the defendant to set aside an or- granting leave to issue a writ out the jurisdiction. His Honor refused application.

This means that the suit will be con- ued. The cause of action arose more n five years and less than six years ore the writ was issued. The defend- contends that the action should have n brought in the province of Que- If brought in that province the ute of limitations would bar the ac- , it being more than five years old, reas in this province the statute of itations does not bar an action of kind if brought within six years.

The suit is to recover $20,000, which, 907, the company of its own resolu- decided to pay its president, the ntiff in this case, out of the pro- ds of a bond issue for services ren- ed on behalf of the company for e and a half years preceding that . D. Mullin, K.C., is for the plain- and F. R. Taylor for the defendant.

Take Evidence in New Brunswick.

ays the Vancouver World: Mr. Jus- Morrison has granted an order for commissions to take the evidence of children of the late George W. Me- , of North Vancouver, who are dis- ing the right of the administratrix, Caroline Emelia Weller, to act. It laimed that she is not a sister of the eased, and procured a caveat prevent- her from proceeding with the ad- istration. Mrs. Weller, however, ms that she can prove her relation- . It is for the purpose of obtaining dence on this point that the commis- ers were selected to take testimony n the children who reside in Ontario New Brunswick.

Society a Marriage Market.

onventional society in the ordinary erican city is primarily a marriage rket, though its leaderships are con- ly sustained under motives of social ition. It is an artificial thing, says San Francisco Argonaut, and comes e handily under the control of wom- who have the will and the means to nize galeties for other people. Any man of tolerable breeding, sufficient rgy, and plenty of money, who will ntain an open house, fill it with at- tive women, maintain a continuing ply of terrapin and bid champagne low, may be a society leader.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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CONFIRM TALES OF BALKAN HORRORS

Bulgarians Worst Offenders

Carnegie Commission Has Finished Its Inquiry

All the Belligerents Were Guilty of Atrocities and Afforded the Investigators a Chance to Prove Them, Excepting Servia—The Report Will Emphasize the Barbarity of Wars.

(Canadian Press).

Paris, Oct. 23—Troops of all the warring Balkan states committed atrocities, according to the evidence gathered by the International Carnegie Commission in its searching inquiry just ended. The conclusions of the commission are to be published in book form, with illustrations and facsimiles of a number of the documents on which the report is based. In view of the commission's desire to present an absolutely impartial account of its investigations, the text will not be divided into sections written by individual members, but issued as a whole, for which all the members of the commission take responsibility.

One of the noteworthy tasks was the minute examination and verification by the commissioners of the famous packet of letters from Greek soldiers captured by the Bulgarians, containing horrible descriptions of how Greek soldiers "avenged themselves" on Bulgarians who fell into their hands. The commission believes it has established the authenticity of these letters. Other documents testify that the Greeks occasionally made use of the forbidden dum-dum bullet and will show also the misdeeds of Bulgarians and other belligerents. The inquiry did not extend to the Roumanians.

The commission collected material from every available source. After having visited officials, the commission went to the scenes of alleged atrocities and interrogated at length every class of witnesses, from soldiers who took part in the battles to women and children who were spectators and victims of the horrors. Some of the most important evidence taken by the commissioners is said to have been from children.

Bulgarians the Greatest Offenders.

While it was found that the Bulgarians had committed the greatest faults, the soldiers of other nations taking part in the war were also guilty of many hideous acts. The commissioners appear to be of the opinion that, had other belligerents been roused to such a pitch of fury as were the Bulgarians, they would not have acted much better, judging from what happened on certain occasions and by letters captured from Greek soldiers.

In Bulgaria, where the opinion is that Bulgaria has been abominably treated by the foreign press, and other belligerents scarcely blamed for their misdeeds, the fullest inquiry was invited and every possible facility for investigation was given to the commission. The members were permitted to question civilians and soldiers at will, and among the soldiers an endeavor was made to learn the psychological basis of the savagery and hatred shown by the Bulgarians toward their former allies.

The Bulgarians, in their campaign against the Turks, behaved in an exemplary manner. It would appear that the Bulgarians who had borne the brunt of the war against the Turks, were exhausted at its end and thought only of going to their homes immediately. They had been promised this. When they were told that their allies had acted in bad faith and had betrayed them, the Bulgarian fury burst forth uncontrollable.

Turkey also gave the commission every facility for inquiry. The government of Greece did also, although a certain amount of opposition was encountered in that country.

Servia Blocked Inquiry.

Servia did its utmost to prevent an unhampered investigation and no inquiries were permitted except in the presence of a Servian military attache. This attitude reduced the commission's work in Servia practically to nothing, and produced a bad impression on the commission, which, in other places where it was allowed freedom to investigate, learned that faults were committed by all the belligerents.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, of the commission, says that the report will not dwell at great length on the distressing story of misdeeds in the Balkans, which, after all, do not prove so much against the belligerents as against war itself.

The report will develop fully the economic aspects of the war, and have a good deal to say also upon the wonderful possibilities of development which lie befor the Balkan peoples.

The members of the commission were Baron D'Estournelles de Constant and Justin Godard, a member of the chamber of deputies for France; Prof. Wilhelm Paszkowsky, of the University of Berlin, for Germany; Prof. Samuel Dutton, of Columbia University, for the United States; H. N. Brailsford, for Great Britain; Herr Redlich, imperial counsellor, for Austria, and M. Milioukoff, the Liberal leader in the Duma, for Russia.

STEEL BUSINESS NOT SO BRISK

Hope for Improved Conditions by Spring, Says Gary

MAGNATES IN SESSION

Deny Report That They Contemplate Wholesale Shut Downs in Order to Embarrass the Wilson Government—Head of Trust Says All Plants Are Working.

(Canadian Press.)

Chicago, Oct. 23—The steel business has suffered a slight recession and the slackness may be expected to continue for some time. Normal business, however, may be expected by spring. This was indicated in the discussions at the monthly meeting today at Gary (Ind.), of the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

The steel chiefs gathered to attend the meeting of the America Iron & Steel institute tomorrow. E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, gave the account of the proceedings at the presidents' meeting. Mr. Gary was emphatic that no reduction of the present output of steel is contemplated by the Steel Corporation, and he asserted positively that no wholesale layoff of steel workers is being considered. On the contrary, he declared that all the plants of the corporation were working at full force and expected to so continue.

The subject of laying off men was not considered at the presidents' meeting, said Mr. Gary. "The practice has been that in case of a decrease of business, we would lay off enough men to close one or more mills at the plant affected, which would give us a chance to make repairs and put in improvements at the mills so closed, which were impossible while the mill was in operation. The mills closed in such dull times, however, really are only emergency mills intended to be run in rush times.

All Mills Are Running.

"Whether any such shut-downs may take place this winter, I cannot say at present. No mills are shut down at present. They are all running. I hope none will be shut down, and it is certain that we will not shut down any unless we have to. All plants are running with regular forces. This includes the emergency mills."

Mr. Gary carefully dictated his account of the meeting.

"The only topic taken up was the general state of business conditions and future prospects," he said. "All the presidents of the subsidiary companies were present, and each was asked for his opinion.

"The general view seemed to be that there had been some, thought not great, recession in business, and that this might be expected to continue for a short period. But the general opinion was given that in the early spring, if not before, we would probably experience a good and satisfactory volume of trade."

After holding the meeting the steel men inspected the Gary mills and those at South Chicago.

In response to queries, Mr. Gary said rumors purporting to come from Washington that the Steel Corporation planned a wholesale shut down to coerce the government in connection with the Sherman Act suits "were too foolish to be worth serious consideration."

AMERICAN SOCIETY WOMAN FINED $1,750 FOR SMUGGLING

New York, Oct. 23—Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, was fined $1,750 in the United States district court today for having failed to declare dutiable goods on her arrival here on the steamship Mauretania, September 5. Henry W. Taft, brother of the former president, and Frank A. Munsey, were on hand in court today ready to testify as character witnesses in her behalf.

Mrs. Wiborg, who is a niece of General Sherman, pleaded guilty through her attorney and threw herself upon the mercy of the court. The attorney asked that a prison sentence be not imposed on the ground of his client's poor health.

"I am surprised," said Judge Hunt in imposing the fine, "to see a person of your prominence and intelligence not giving the customs regulations proper consideration."

HUGE C.P.R. ELEVATOR AT WINNIPEG COLLAPSES

Winnipeg, Oct. 20—Built upon an unstable foundation the C. P. R. transfer elevator at North Transcona, partially collapsed yesterday. This was one of the largest grain handling plants in Canada, west of the great lakes.

Though this huge plant had a storage capacity of close on a million bushels of wheat, and was practically full at the time of the accident, officials of the company do not anticipate that there will be any loss to the owners of the grain, unless rain comes before a temporary covering can be laid over the exposed bins. The building itself cost between $140,000 and $150,000 to erect. It is not yet known whether the entire structure will have to be demolished or whether it can be salvaged. Engineers of the company are now looking into the matter.

WILL PROVE ADMIRAL EATON WAS A SUICIDE

Counsel for Accused Widow Declares He will Show That Her Husband Was a Drug Fiend and Died From Arsenic Self-administered—Prisoner to Take the Stand.

(Canadian Press.)

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 23—Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, whose widow, Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, is on trial here, charged with his murder, was painted in the opening address of the defense today as a "drug fiend" and a man of dual personalities, a veritable Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

Attorney Francis J. Geogan, who made the opening argument, declared it would be shown that Admiral Eaton was addicted to the use of liquor and drugs to such an extent that he endangered his vessel, and the lives of men under him when in the navy.

The death of Admiral Eaton was due, Attorney Geogan insisted, to arsenic, self-administered. This was secured, he said, from a Boston druggist, who supplied the admiral in all with 1000 tablets containing the poison to be used as a medicine.

Mr. Geogan announced that Mrs. Eaton, the defendant, would take the stand and tell the story of her life.

STIFF SENTENCES FOR NANAIMO RIOTERS

Five Given Two Years Each in the Penitentiary and Twenty-three a Year and Fined—Several Union Officers Among Those Condemned.

(Canadian Press.)

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23—Judge Howey today passed sentence on more than two score Nanaimo rioters. The maximum sentence was two years. Many union officers will spend the next year in jail.

Three men and two boys were sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary; twenty-three were given imprisonment for one year and were fined $100 each, and eleven were sent to jail for three months and will have to pay a fine of $50 each. All sentences dating from the time of arrest.

These sentence to serve two years were:

J. J. Taylor, vice-president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, and vice-president of the Ladysmith Local of the United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Guthrie, president of the Ladysmith Union; Paul Deaconink, a leader, and two boys, John Morgan, son of a prominent mine foreman, who was also given a jail term, and William Simpson, Jr., son of a mine contractor.

Taylor and Guthrie pleaded guilty to having taken part in the disturbance, and gave as their excuse that they headed processions of the union miners which lead to disturbing the peace.

A sentence of one year in jail and $100 fine was imposed upon John Allsopp, J. H. Armstrong, Carl Axelson, E. F. Saugman, William Baul, George Bauld, George Baugmgartner, Samuel Brightman, James Colley, Robert Cossar, Peter Caluska, H. H. Langdon, Duncan McKenzie, secretary of the Ladysmith Union; Joseph Mairs, Jr., James Marshall, Charles Martimer, Steve Merus, Steve Puyanich, George Porter, William Stackhouse, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, and a prominent business man of Ladysmith; Martin Stogar, James Wallace, Robert Walinshaw and Charles Yogle.

Bauld served last year on the Ladysmith city council and had for years been closely identified with public movements. He declared in his defence that he had not been out of the house at the time he was accused of taking part in the disturbance.

In connection with those sentenced for participating in the riot George Pettigrew, international board member and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Walter Nelson, a miner, was found guilty of intimidating John Weeks, a mine boss, and were sentenced to serve two months in jail.

$4,000,000 GIFT TO CORNELL

Col. Oliver H. Payne, of New York, the Donor—Had Given $500,000 Previously.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 23—A gift of approximately $4,000,000 to the Cornell University Medical College, was announced today on behalf of the board of trustees. While no official statement was made, it is understood that the gift, the largest in the history of the university, was presented by Col. Oliver H. Payne, of New York, who, prior to that gave $500,000 for the establishment of the branch of the Cornell Medical College in New York city.

Although interested in Cornell, Col. Payne was a Yale man, having graduated from the New Haven institution with the class of '58.

PANIC CLOSES BOMBAY MARKET

Shutting Down Caused by Tremendous Drop in Mill Shares and Many Failures.

Bombay, British India, Oct. 23—The financial excitement as a result of the closing of the Bombay share market yesterday, continues, and other branches of trade besides those concerned in the mill share market are badly affected. The shutting down of the market was due to a tremendous fall in Bombay mill shares and a number of failures. Today a pearl merchant failed for approximately $1,850,000, while another gem merchant failed for $100,000.

247 MEN DEAD IN NEW MEXICO MINE HORROR

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 23—Two hundred and forty-seven miners are believed to be dead tonight beneath tons of fallen earth, timbers and rock in the cuts and rooms of Stag Canon mine No. 2 of the Stag Canon Fuel Company here. Hundreds of miners, working in shifts night and day are slowly forcing their way through the rooms and passages fighting against dangers of gas and a fire which started in an adjoining mine and which threatens to reach the space in which the entombed men were trapped.

Only twenty-three men have been taken from the mine alive. At 6.15 tonight the first miner to be rescued alive within twelve hours was taken from the main entry. He was found unconscious near a mule which early in the evening had been found alive.

ONLY ONE LIFE LOST IN NOME STORM

Steamer at Seattle Brings 415 Passengers from Ill-Fated Town.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23—The steamship Victoria, the first passenger boat from Nome since the great storm, arrived today with 415 passengers. All paid their fare and virtually all would have come out even if there had been no storm.

Capt. John O'Brien, of the Victoria, says there is little destitution in Nome. Only one life was lost there in the storm. Five lives were lost on the schooner Nora, wrecked fifteen miles from Nome.

SCHR. OLIVER AMES TOWED OFF ROCKS BADLY DAMAGED

Eastport, Me., Oct. 23—The revenue cutter Woodbury today hauled the schooner Oliver Ames off the rocks off Indian Island (N. B.) The schooner was badly strained and damaged. She was towed to a safe beach near Lubec.

Today Is——

Yes, today is the very best day in the year to get acquainted with what is going on in town.

A wonderful medium of information is the advertising in today's Telegraph and Times. It is live news of the business world.

It tells what is going to happen as well as what has happened.

It puts you in touch with the world's work and it opens doors of opportunity to you.

Read the advertising! Get acquainted with what is going on.

Be an "I DO IT" man or woman rather than a "PERHAPS I WILL."

The advertisements are a pleasure to the eye and not infrequently a profit to the purse.

They are the lights lit to guide the feet of those who want to climb the ladder of success.

PLEAD TO SAVE ROAD FROM BANKRUPTCY

TENSE FEELING IN WASHINGTON

Government in a Quandary About Course to Pursue in Mexico

SORE AT BRITAIN

Think Recognition of Huerta Has Stiffened His Backbone — United States Will Not Tolerate European Interference—Story of Rebel Atrocities.

(Canadian Press).

Washington, Oct. 23—An atmosphere of gravity and sombre silence enveloped the Mexican situation here, not only with regard to the dissatisfaction of the United States at Great Britain's attitude, but also as to the state of affairs in Mexico City as the election of Oct. 26 draws near.

There were no tangible developments, but an incident of the day which official Washington interpreted ominously, was President Wilson's flat refusal to discuss Mexico, or any phases of the problem, when he met the Washington correspondents in their usual semi-weekly conference. The president always had discussed informally and unofficially matters of international consequence, giving the general status of affairs. Today he asked to be excused.

Secretary Bryan showed equal reticence. The conclusion drawn generally was that a crisis was slowly approaching; that the arrival of General Felix Diaz appeared to complicate internal affairs in Mexico, and that stern measures by the Washington government would not be surprising.

For the first time during the talk of recess and adjournment of congress, the Mexican situation was injected as a reason for keeping the national legislature in session, and in administration circles it was admitted that it was not the currency problem alone which made it advisable for members to stay in Washington.

Resents Britain's Action.

It became apparent in well-informed quarters that Great Britain's failure to repudiate the action of Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, who presented his credentials immediately after Huerta proclaimed his dictatorship, has caused Washington officials to feel that they no longer could depend on the help of England in solving the Mexican problem, and that henceforth the United States would go forward single-handed, if necessary, in a firm and aggressive policy.

Whether this will be revealed in a declaration by the United States of her intention as "the nearest neighbor" of Mexico to take such steps as will compose the situation, has not yet materialized, but many officials believe the Washington government will soon assert itself in a manner that will be tantamount to a notice to Europe generally that interference in Mexico by foreign powers is not desired by this country.

The attitude of some of the administration officials, hitherto strong advocates of a policy of moral suasion, was decidedly pessimistic today, and they reluctantly admitted that the United States government might take drastic steps.

Though officials do not discuss the British attitude in any way, persons close to the administration say the policy of Great Britain has created an embarrassing situation here, with an ever-increasing tension. It is not likely that Ambassador Page and the foreign office will discuss Mexico until after the elections of Oct. 26, as Sir Edward Grey was reported as intimating that he would not bind the British government to any policy until after these elections.

To Assert Monroe Doctrine.

There is a confident feeling in official circles that whatever pronouncement President Wilson may make after the election will be an emphatic reiteration that the United States will stand by its policy of dealing only with governments founded on law and order, and there is a likelihood he will go a step further and assert an intention of seeing that constitutional government is maintained on this hemisphere, despite any foreign influence.

The Washington administration consider that the Huerta government was toppling, that natural resentment was being manifested throughout Mexico after the arrest of the members of the Mexican congress, when at the critical moment the presentation by Sir Lionel Carden of his credentials, unrepudiated by Great Britain, had the effect of morally supporting the Huerta regime.

Secretary Bryan's only comment on the Mexican situation was to the effect that representations had been made to persuade the federal authorities in Mexico to give the captured Maderos a fair trial. While General Felix Diaz is by no means regarded with favor by the administration here, it was apparent at the state department that American officials would look with displeasure on any harm befalling him or any other candidate in the coming elections.

Horrible Atrocities of Mexican Rebels.

Mexico City, Oct. 23—Revolutionists yesterday murdered the entire population, numbering about fifty, of the village of Cheran Atzicurin in the state of Michoacan, while they were defending the village church against looters. The villagers fought until their ammunition was exhausted and then used machetes, and clubs to beat off their assailants, but they were eventually overcome and killed and the village burned to the ground.

Rebels are reported to have tortured Lieut. Jose Bracamontes and two soldiers belonging to a small federal garrison stationed near Camaron to the south of Nuevo Laredo, after killing the remainder of the federal troops. The rebels are said to have skinned the soles off the feet of their three prisoners, walked them several miles and then beheaded them with machetes because they refused to shout for Carranza.

Rushing Reinforcements to Monterey.

Laredo, Texas, Oct. 23—All federal border forces within striking distance today preceeded under forced marches to the relief of Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, and an important strategic federal stronghold, which is threatened by constitutionalists. Monterey is about 100 miles south of the Mexican border. The bulk of this relief cannot reach Monterey until tomorrow morning.

Say Boston & Maine Is In a Bad Fix

President and New Haven Head Ask for Higher Freight Rates

Declare $27,000,000 is Due in Six Months and That Increased Revenue From the Public is Necessary to Prevent the Company From Defaulting On Its Obligations.

(Canadian Press).

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford directorate, and Morris McDonald, president of the Boston & Maine railroad, appeared before Interstate Commerce Commisioner Charles A. Prouty and the public service commissioners of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, here today, to give assurances that any increased revenue allowed the Boston & Maine would be expended properly.

The statements of Messrs. Elliott and McDonald were made at the hearing in petition of the Boston & Maine for authority to increase freight rates.

Mr. Elliott told the commission that the New Haven road controlled the Boston & Maine and was vitally interested in its success. The Boston & Maine, he said, must meet obligations of $27,000,000 within the next six months or go into the hands of a receiver.

If the Boston & Maine failed and had to be reorganized the New Haven's investment in the road would be entirely lost. The New Haven road, he said, was having an examination of the Boston & Maine property made by Samuel M. Felton, the receiver for the Pere-Marquette railroad, with a view to determining whether more money could be raised on it through banking interests. A report from Mr. Felton is expected within thirty days.

BRITAIN MAY NATIONALIZE HER RAILWAYS

Government Appoints Royal Commission to Gather Information as to Freight Rates.

London, Oct. 23—The government has appointed a royal commission, of which Earl Loreburn is the chairman, to inquire into the relations between the railways and the state, and report what changes are desirable in that relationship.

The official announcement expressly excludes questions of safety and conditions of employment from the scope of the inquiry. Hence it is assumed that the commission is intended to discuss the advisability of nationalization, and reduction in freight rates on British products, as part of Chancellor Lloyd George's land reform scheme.