

WOMAN'S CORNER

HOUSEKEEPING

USE KEEPING D. GRAUHL Lecturer on Sewing

The latest fact of basket weaving for the many uses they are wanted...

When winding a skein of wool, try starting the winding on the tag which comes attached to each skein.

JEALOUS BANGOR MAN SHOOT WIFE AND SELF

Bangor, Me., Jan. 20.—Angered by alleged infidelity on the part of his wife, Alice, and crazed by liquor, William Crane of Stonington...

Mr. White made no reply whatever to this count of the indictment. Finally, Mr. MacLean developed the restricted high cost of living and the problem of trade with the Liberal proposal...

Mr. White asked what was the use of introducing the measure. "We do not propose to plow in the sand and now show shafts. We have to wait the slow process of time and mortality," (Laughter).

AGRAFFE TONE

Scale Williams Tone is harmonic bar by the use of...

Piano

Individual Brans Agraffe as running through a separate...

TORIES IN HOUSE ON THE DEFENSIVE

Liberal Onslaught Hard to Answer

Hon. A. K. MacLean Scores Cowardly Policy of Government

Have no Panacea to Offer for Trade Depression, High Cost of Living and Unemployment—Hon. Mr. White Tries to Prove That There is Nothing to Remedy.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—In regard to almost every count of the national and political issues now before parliament and the people of Canada, the government has started the session on the defensive.

Mr. MacLean took one hour this afternoon resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in summing up the various indictments against the government in regard to broken pledges, dishonest and inefficient administration, and lack of any constructive statesmanship in dealing with the economic problems of the country.

Mr. MacLean pointed to the growing, wasteful and unnecessary expenditures, the increase of public debt and the borrowing of upwards of \$50,000,000 by the minister of finance in a tight money market this year.

Mr. White admitted the growing expenditures and went into a long and labored explanation as to why he had to borrow so much. He gave no promise for any economy for the future.

Mr. MacLean referred to Mr. Borden's flamboyant pre-election pledges of honest elections with the recent record of chicanery and MacDonnell's own ticketed and routed for the senate.

Mr. White made no reply whatever to this count of the indictment. Finally, Mr. MacLean developed the restricted high cost of living and the problem of trade with the Liberal proposal...

Mr. White asked what was the use of introducing the measure. "We do not propose to plow in the sand and now show shafts. We have to wait the slow process of time and mortality," (Laughter).

Mr. White announced that the estimate for the coming fiscal year were printed and would be introduced as soon as the debate was completed. He noted that Liberals had challenged no item in the estimate passed last session.

Mr. White next took up the subject of borrowing in recent years. In literature sent out from Liberal headquarters it was stated that the government had been vastly increasing the debt, while the boast was made that the Liberals had reduced the debt. In 1909 alone, the

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914

BARON STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

His Action With Respect to Removal of Wheat Duty Awaited With Interest

WHAT AFFIRMATIVE DECISION WOULD MEAN

Canadian "Wheat Trust," Says New York Journal of Commerce, is More Pronounced Than Anything in the United States—Government, if it Wishes, Can Automatically Annul Countervailing Clause in Underwood Tariff.

(New York Journal of Commerce) With the assembling of the Canadian Parliament, everyone directly or indirectly connected with food production and its products—farmers, grain dealers, elevator concerns, millers, railroads and exporters on both sides of the border—was showing a keen interest in what that body's attitude may be with reference to the removal of the duty.

The Underwood tariff places wheat and wheat products, including flour, on the free list from countries where there is a duty imposed on similar American products, and in such cases there is a countervailing duty of 10c a bushel on wheat, an equivalent duty of 50c a barrel on flour with corresponding duties on bran and other products.

This session of Parliament is the first opportunity since the new tariff went into effect, for her to take definite action. In the meantime the local legislature of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed resolutions petitioning Parliament to take advantage of the Underwood act. These requests have been supplemented by similar action by boards of trade chambers of commerce and institutions, while delegations have waited on Premier Borden and the Minister of Justice urging favorable action.

Anticipating affirmative action, the trade here has long been studying its possible effect. A dollar's worth of wheat hardly has much effect on values, as both countries have large exportable surplus and prices are already on a world basis and practically on a parity.

It is on the products that the tariff would come, and particularly on flour. There are a number of large mills in Canada, and the output of flour is far greater than the domestic consumption. Hence the greater portion is exported. In fact, so great has the competition with American flour become that Canada has almost wholly displaced the United States in the West, and besides cutting deeply into European business. The largest of the Canadian concerns is the Ogilvie Mills, with a capacity of 20,000 barrels daily, and the Lake of the Woods Mill, with 10,000 barrels daily capacity; the Western Canada, with 7,000 barrels, while there are many more ranging from 5,000 barrels daily down to 500. Most of these modern mills, with huge elevators and up-to-date equipment and excellent railroad facilities, and would undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to compete in the United States markets.

It would be necessary, of course, for her millers to sacrifice the huge profits on their domestic business, for American millers would very promptly compete for that class of business, and for this reason the sentiment among Canadian millers is unanimously in favor of tariff removal. It is said also that the Canadian railroads are not in favor of free wheat, as they prefer to hold as much business as possible for the export trade through Montreal, although it is now possible for the American railroads to carry a great deal of this tonnage in bond, which they do.

As to the benefits of free wheat and flour to the American consumer, that is quite another matter. Domestic flour is already the cheapest item on the food list and has been throughout the season. The price of bread has not been reduced, however, and the only beneficiary of the low price is the baker who makes a greater profit. This he argues, is only fair in other years when flour has been high he has been hard put to it to exist at all.

Should Canadian flour undersell the American it would amount to a general increase of only five or ten cents a bushel sufficient to get the business, but significant down to about one-fifth of a cent increase on a loaf of bread. The benefits to the ultimate consumer, therefore, would be hard to discover.

SAWS ERROR IN JUDGMENT LOST STR. COBEQUID

Capt. Howson, at Inquiry Into Disaster, Shoulders the Blame

GOING FULL SPEED WHEN SHE STRUCK

Was Making Only Six Knots When She Crashed on Trinity Ledge on the Nova Scotia Coast—First and Second Officers Also Examined, and Hearing Ended.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—"I want it understood that I was steering and allowed my course to bring me about three or four miles south of Trinity Light. I was not steering up to sight the ledge. I only thought to get up that far to see if I could see the ledge and the Leuchter light, and then I would have my course too soon to sight the Leuchter."

"A misjudgment on my part in regard to the distance put me three or four miles off the course. Just as I altered my course a moment later, I saw combers breaking over the reef."

Captain Howson, R. N. R., who was in command of the steamer Cobequid when she grounded on Trinity Ledge on the way to St. John on last Tuesday morning made this statement at the conclusion of his evidence at the inquiry into the disaster yesterday afternoon.

Another important fact brought out at the hearing was that none of the ship's papers were saved. The chief officer said that the only paper saved was his certificate. The log book and many other valuable papers stored in the chief officer's room were swept away by heavy seas which came over the ship on the day she grounded.

Captain Howson said that when the steamer struck she was going at full speed, although she was not making more than six or seven knots. "I was going full speed after midnight in order to get an early start," he said. "From 3.30 o'clock on the day that the steamer grounded soundings were taken every half hour and not less than twenty-six fathoms were recorded each time."

When did you see the buoy on Trinity Ledge first? "Just after daylight, about eight o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 18th."

The S. O. S. signal was first sent out at 6.15 and no answer was received from Cape Sable until 8.30. Communication, according to the witness, was established with Kron Princessin Cecilie. Captain Howson was briefly examined on many other points such as what was done to save the cargo, what was done to save the passengers in the event that the worst came to the worst, whether the life boats could have been properly used, what was done to save the passengers who were given every consideration, and what was done to get in touch with other steamers after the wireless gave away.

First Officer's Evidence. At the resumption of the inquiry this morning Chief Officer Kirby was recalled at the request of H. Mellish, counsel for Captain Howson. He was questioned as to the exact location of the ship. At the time she struck he did not know the ship's location but did soon afterwards.

Second Officer Bullied said he was in the fore-cabin when the Cobequid struck. It was his watch up to five o'clock on the morning of the disaster. The speed of the ship varied during his watch but he thought it was about six knots. Captain Howson made an alteration in the course of the ship after the accident, and he struck after he retired. He got up to see the captain for orders which were to swing out the boats. The weather was thick.

The first definite knowledge the witness had as to where the ship struck was thirty-four hours after the mishap. The witness left the ship the first day. The St. John time-tables show the ship was in the harbor at 10 o'clock on the following morning. Neither the lumber bell nor any other bell was heard. These conditions were explained by the fact that the weather conditions were very unfavorable.

"I have not had much experience with 'cell buoys,' said the captain. "I don't think they are of much use as they only seem to give satisfaction in fine weather."

Captain Howson said that he expected to see the Forchu buoy off Yarmouth between the spalls. Six degrees leeway had been allowed on the course mapped out to sight this buoy. "Had I known the Leuchter was not in her position," said the captain, "I would have gone on the outside. I did not ask Cape Sable whether the Leuchter was in position but thought it for granted she was at her station." Captain Howson said that in changing his course he thought it would be possible to see the Forchu Light.

Nesting stains may be removed from wash goods by soaking in wood alcohol and rubbing with the hands. Then wash in hot soapuds. Keep the alcohol away from fire.

To control nose-bleeding let the patient lie propped up in bed and apply cold compresses of an ice bag to the nose, and stuff the bleeding nostril with absorbent cotton.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE OF QUEBEC WOMAN

Mrs. Ratty Saturated Her Clothing with Coal Oil and Then Set Them Afire

CREW OF SCHOONER ADELBERT AMES HAD CLOSE CALL

Seven Taken from Wrecked Vessel in Breches Buoy—Was Bound from St. John to Philadelphia.

Cambridgeport, N. B., Jan. 20.—News has just reached here of an appalling tragedy that occurred at Point Le Gard, a small settlement seven miles from Cambridgeport on the north shore of the Restigouche, on Monday night, the 12th inst. The occurrence was the suicide of Mrs. Ratty, a widow of about fifty years, by the means of fire.

Mrs. Ratty had been for some time in poor health, and her mind became affected. Morbid and somewhat demented she watched for an opportunity to end her life. Her children, the two boys and her daughter, Miss Lissie Ratty, had watched her with much care. But one horrible means that they had not thought of remained.

On Monday evening her sons were leaving for their daily employment, fishing smelts on the river, she bade them good-bye with more than usual significance, as they now recall. After they were gone the demented woman inquired of her daughter if they were alone and being told that they were, she retired to her room.

It happened, however, that just then her brother, Mr. Young, called at the house and was just in time to witness the tragedy. For from Mrs. Ratty's room upstairs came awful screams and upon making a hasty entrance to her room they found the woman slumped in the middle of the room, unconscious of her fate. She had saturated her clothing and her bed with coal oil and gathered the clothes about her, set them on fire, and had quickly extinguished the fire, but it was too late to save her; the burns were fatal.

Medical help was immediately summoned. Dr. Penzell, of Campbellton, went with all speed to the settlement, arriving about 8 p. m. But all he was able to do was to allay the fearful pain.

OCTOGENARIAN SET OFF FOR WIFE'S COUNTRY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Tottering under the weight of his eighty years, William Eberwein stood in the criminal court here today and told a simple but dramatic story of how his wife, 16 years younger, had pleaded with him to kill her, and he had complied with the request.

He had sat in the criminal court, Judge Walling, of Erie (Pa.), temporarily presiding. The court fixed the criminal quarter in the second degree and imposed the minimum penalty, which in this case is practically a life sentence. It was a voluntary commitment in the preliminary for more than seven years or more for fourteen.

A weak solution of carbolic acid applied carefully to take stains on carpets will remove them. If this changes the color, it may be restored by ammonia water.

BARON STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

His Action With Respect to Removal of Wheat Duty Awaited With Interest

WHAT AFFIRMATIVE DECISION WOULD MEAN

Canadian "Wheat Trust," Says New York Journal of Commerce, is More Pronounced Than Anything in the United States—Government, if it Wishes, Can Automatically Annul Countervailing Clause in Underwood Tariff.

(New York Journal of Commerce) With the assembling of the Canadian Parliament, everyone directly or indirectly connected with food production and its products—farmers, grain dealers, elevator concerns, millers, railroads and exporters on both sides of the border—was showing a keen interest in what that body's attitude may be with reference to the removal of the duty.

The Underwood tariff places wheat and wheat products, including flour, on the free list from countries where there is a duty imposed on similar American products, and in such cases there is a countervailing duty of 10c a bushel on wheat, an equivalent duty of 50c a barrel on flour with corresponding duties on bran and other products.

This session of Parliament is the first opportunity since the new tariff went into effect, for her to take definite action. In the meantime the local legislature of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed resolutions petitioning Parliament to take advantage of the Underwood act. These requests have been supplemented by similar action by boards of trade chambers of commerce and institutions, while delegations have waited on Premier Borden and the Minister of Justice urging favorable action.

Anticipating affirmative action, the trade here has long been studying its possible effect. A dollar's worth of wheat hardly has much effect on values, as both countries have large exportable surplus and prices are already on a world basis and practically on a parity.

It is on the products that the tariff would come, and particularly on flour. There are a number of large mills in Canada, and the output of flour is far greater than the domestic consumption. Hence the greater portion is exported. In fact, so great has the competition with American flour become that Canada has almost wholly displaced the United States in the West, and besides cutting deeply into European business. The largest of the Canadian concerns is the Ogilvie Mills, with a capacity of 20,000 barrels daily, and the Lake of the Woods Mill, with 10,000 barrels daily capacity; the Western Canada, with 7,000 barrels, while there are many more ranging from 5,000 barrels daily down to 500. Most of these modern mills, with huge elevators and up-to-date equipment and excellent railroad facilities, and would undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to compete in the United States markets.

It would be necessary, of course, for her millers to sacrifice the huge profits on their domestic business, for American millers would very promptly compete for that class of business, and for this reason the sentiment among Canadian millers is unanimously in favor of tariff removal. It is said also that the Canadian railroads are not in favor of free wheat, as they prefer to hold as much business as possible for the export trade through Montreal, although it is now possible for the American railroads to carry a great deal of this tonnage in bond, which they do.

As to the benefits of free wheat and flour to the American consumer, that is quite another matter. Domestic flour is already the cheapest item on the food list and has been throughout the season. The price of bread has not been reduced, however, and the only beneficiary of the low price is the baker who makes a greater profit. This he argues, is only fair in other years when flour has been high he has been hard put to it to exist at all.

Should Canadian flour undersell the American it would amount to a general increase of only five or ten cents a bushel sufficient to get the business, but significant down to about one-fifth of a cent increase on a loaf of bread. The benefits to the ultimate consumer, therefore, would be hard to discover.

If any emanated saucupans are placed in a pan of warm water, allowing them to boil and then cooled, they will be found to last much longer before either cracking or burning.

A delicious frozen dessert is made of 1-2 pints double cream, the grated nutmeg and orange and the juice of 2 lemons, one of sugar and 1/4 pound starch. The mixture is expressed with the family for this unhappy ending of a useful life.