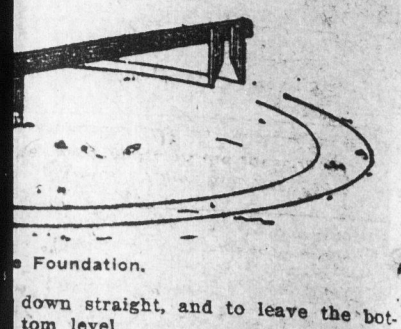
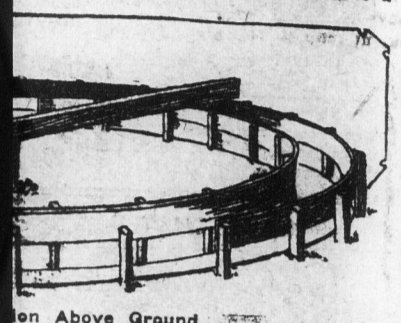


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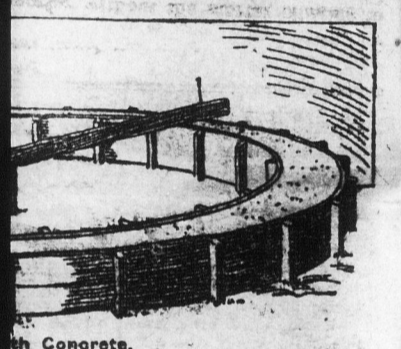
ision of the Department of
ives Detailed
ctions.



Foundation.
down straight, and to leave the bot-
tom level.
The concrete should be made of one
part cement, three parts sand, and
five parts broken stone. The broken
stone may be of all sizes, up to pieces
that will pass through a two-inch ring.
Washed gravel, broken brick or
screened clinders may be used in place
of broken stone. If the gravel con-
tains sand, the amount contained
should be estimated by screening
some of it, and the proportions of
gravel and sand should be so adjust-
ed as to conform approximately to the
above formula.
For mixing the concrete, a box
about four feet wide, eight feet long,
and one foot deep, may be used, or a

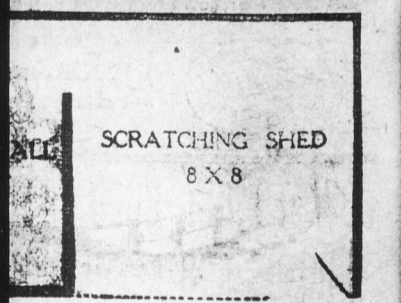


on Above Ground.
Simple floor or platform six by ten
feet will suffice. To measure the mate-
rials an empty barrel (preferably a
cement barrel) with both ends
knocked out will be most convenient.
First measure up sand enough for a
batch of convenient size, and spread
it on the floor of platform. Measure
up the cement, spread it over the
sand, and with a hoe or shovel, mix
them until no streaks appear. This
mixture is then built up into a low,
circular pile, with a crater-like basin
in the center. Into this "crater" pour
water, and, by drawing in the dry
mixture from all sides with a hoe, mix
thoroughly, adding more water if nec-
essary, until the hoe will leave the



Concrete.
without the mortar clinging to
it, after which the mortar is spread
on one end of the platform. Now
measure up the broken stone or
coarse gravel. Trench it with water
to wash off all particles of dust, and
dump it on the wet mixture of sand
and cement. The final mixing is done
by shoveling the material back and
forth until it is thoroughly mixed. It
should be shoveled at least three
times. The concrete is now ready for
use, and should be put in place with
a little delay, as possible.

HOUSE PLAN



main part and one foot of dust in the
scratching shed gives plenty of exer-
cise. This house gives all that can
be desired in the way of a house-
hold at little cost; it is battened tight
and covered with metal roofing.
Plymouth Rocks.
Plymouth Rocks are an American
product, and seem especially suited
to our manner of growing poultry.
They are easily fattened, for market,
and are not inclined to be wild; in
fact, they possess almost all the good
qualities and have very few faults or
defects. The very fact of their being
used in such numbers is sufficient
proof of their popularity.

Improved Machinery.
No man can afford to pitch hay by
hand. No man can afford to plow
with a walking plow if it is practicable
to use a sulky. No man can af-
ford to use a double-shovel cultivator
if it is practicable to use a double cul-
tivator. Improved machinery pays a
good profit on the investment.

Edward Lynn, a section foreman of the
P. R., who was rolling cartridges when
the explosion occurred, is in a critical
condition. The building, which was a
frame structure, was demolished and
burned. The explosives were claimed
to be the result of many years effort to
produce an explosive which could not be
detected by accidental touch, heat or cold.

The St. John Telegram

and The News

VOL. XLIX

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910

NO. 92

KNAPP TO ACT WITH MR. MABEE

Scrutinize Rates on Railways Likely Means Commis- sion to Control All the Lines

No Check on Tolls for Traffic from One Country to the Other, and Increase of Business Makes Action Urgent—First Meeting in Ottawa.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, July 14.—An international
railway commission with supervisory au-
thority over the railroads of the United
States and Canada, probably will be the
result of action taken today by the United
States government in the appointment of
Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Inter-
state Commerce Commission as the repre-
sentative of the United States, to confer
with Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief of the
railway commission of Canada.
Meetings will be arranged between Mr.
Knapp and Mr. Mabee at once to take
place at points in the United States or
Canada, or both, during the remainder of
the summer. Upon the completion of the
conference, a report will be made either
jointly to both governments, or separately
to the respective governments.
The appointment of Judge Knapp and
Mr. Mabee is the result of correspondence
and diplomatic interchange between the
United States and Canada. More than
a year ago, the subject was broached first
in a letter from Mr. Mabee to Judge
Knapp. It was pointed out that the
interchange of traffic between the United
States and Canada would render full control over
rates in the future more difficult if some
joint action were not taken.

Reasons for Move.

It was realized that the acquisition of
Canadian terminals by American roads and
of American roads and terminals by Cana-
dian railways presented ever-increasing
difficulties in the present circumstances.
It is not possible to compel either railway
or express companies to establish joint
through rates and from points in the
two countries.

The Interstate Commerce Commission
may require roads under its jurisdiction to
establish through rates and joint rates,
and the Canadian commission may require
the lines under its jurisdiction to do the
same; but neither body can compel two
or more carriers to do this with inter-
national traffic and furnish to the shipper a
through bill of lading from any point in
one country to any point in the other.

The reasonableness of rates between
points in this country and points in Can-
ada also is a question of serious importance
to shippers. To determine any given ques-
tion as to rates that may arise it is neces-
sary for the shipper to institute a pro-
ceeding before the Interstate Commerce
Commission and the Canadian Railway
Commission and even then the result is
not satisfactory.

The difficulties practically preclude any
inquiry by existing tribunals into the
reasonableness of combination through rates
as applied to international traffic. No
power at present exists requiring carriers
engaged in this international transporta-
tion to establish what may be officially re-
garded as reasonable through joint rates
and apportion those rates among the par-
ticipating carriers in the event of a dis-
agreement.

The result is that the international traf-
fic moves upon a combination of rates local
to the United States and to Canada, and
if this sum of the local rates is attacked
it must be through proceedings before both
the United States and Canadian commis-
sions.

OFFER BEULAH FOR BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Union Spirit Strong at Yester- day's Sussex Meet- ing

MINISTERS RECEIVED

Delegates from Reformed Baptists Welcomed—Two Accepted as Ministers—Officers of Association Chosen—Reports and Speakers Tell of the Work of the Church.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Sussex, N. B., July 14.—At the Baptist
conference this morning, a resolution in-
voking the use of the duplex envelope sys-
tem for church collections was adopted.

The report of the obituary committee
referred to the deaths of Rev. Messrs. Mc-
Cully Black, E. T. Miller, Smith, and
others.

Reformed Baptists Welcomed.

Much business was dealt with at the af-
ternoon session. Rev. W. B. Wiggins,
secretary to, and Rev. Percy Trafton, mod-
erator of the Reformed Baptist Alliance,
and representatives of that body, were
cordially welcomed. They expressed a de-
sire for close union and fellowship be-
tween the Baptist bodies. An invita-
tion was given to hold the annual asso-
ciation meeting at their camp grounds at
Beulah.

Rev. Dr. McLeod's motion for the ap-
pointment of a committee to meet a com-
mittee chosen by the Reformed Baptist
Alliance, should that body deem such ac-
tion advisable, to discuss the problem of
closer church union, was carried.

The Officers.

Rev. H. G. Kennedy, of Woodstock, was
the choice of the association for modera-
tor. Rev. H. H. Saunders received the
second highest number of votes and be-
came assistant moderator. The secretary-
ship fell to Judge F. W. Emmerson, and
James Patterson, St. John, still holds the
treasurership.

The executive, to retire in 1913, consists
of Dr. Joseph McLeod, of St. John; Rev.
J. H. McDonald, of Fredericton, and Rev.
B. H. Nobles, of St. John. The additional
members of the home mission board are
Rev. W. Robinson, Rev. W. C. Towns-
end and Rev. D. C. Clark.

Dr. McLeod's resolution that a license
to preach should not be issued for longer
than one year, subject to renewal by the
church and that the churches be pushed
forward. Tomorrow will see sev-
eral new shacks under way.

Money and Clothing Most Needed.

Speaking to a Telegraph reporter to-
night, Mayor Murray said that he con-
sidered the most urgent needs of the
stricken thousands to be cash and cloth-
ing. There was no lack of provisions,
and no reason for anybody going hungry.
The sanitary conditions, however, are not
so encouraging, and efforts are to be made
at once to improve them. The water sup-
ply is practically cut off on the upper level
of the town, and the people are being
supplied in the lower places. The sewers
are said to be in good shape, but most of
them are closed and not in use at present.

The work of leveling the remnants of the
stone and brick buildings, which are still
tottering above the ruins, is being proceed-
ed with rapidly, and charges of dynamite
are in frequent use. They and the chim-
neys still standing will be razed as soon
as possible.

The condition of the streets and roads
is very dangerous to traverse, there being
many fallen wires, pieces of glass and
fallen trees and telegraph poles. There
are also a number of bad pitfalls into
which a number have fallen and been in-
jured, but not seriously.

In one lane is to be seen a long line of
chickens and fowl, turned crisp, while
again there are six horses to be seen in
the ruins with chains about their necks.

The soldiers under Major Mersereau are
still guarding the town. This afternoon
he and Lieut. Arthur McKenzie made a
trip to Seven Mile Ridge and out the
Tobique road, and came upon numerous
cases where there was exposed. They came
upon cartloads of stolen goods, looted from
the fire victims, and consisting of all
kinds of furniture, some food and quite a
quantity of clothing. The people who had
them were mostly farmers and back-road-
men. They were warned that they must
return them tomorrow or suffer the con-
sequences.

A detachment of fifty soldiers from the
R. C. R. permanent force at Halifax is
expected tomorrow to aid in the patrol
duties. Lieutenants Governor Tweedie and
Hon. J. D. Hazen are also expected to
view the ruins.

Messages Got Through.

Communication with the outside world
has now been well established. The Great
North Western Telegraph Company to-
day strengthened their temporary com-
munication and more than 800 messages
passed over their wires. Inspector J.
Beauchamp, of Quebec, has been on the
ground since Tuesday and with the local
force has had but little sleep since then.
The force was strengthened today by

CLOTHING AND MONEY PEOPLE'S GREAT NEED NOW

Rude Shacks Springing Up in Camp- bellton for Business and Shelter

Many People Still Sleep in the Open With Little But Sky Above Them--Daniel O'Keefe Dies in Dalhousie; Death Hastened by Shock of Re- moval from Burned Town--The Relief Work- Scenes Amid the Ruins.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Campbellton, N. B., July 14.—The smoky
atmosphere of the devastated town of
Campbellton was rent today with sounds
of keen activity arising from the use of
hammers, saws, hatchets, chisels and other
tools, essential to the erection of a number
of crude shacks where the homeless in-
habitants may find shelter from the ele-
ments and also supply themselves with
material they need, there being several
temporary stores included in the shanty
construction.

Like oases in a desert, these buildings
seem, being the only objects for many
hundreds of yards to vary the monotonous
spectacle of ash heaps to be seen in all
quarters of the ruined town.

Crude, But Substantial.

The shacks are being put up in various
sections of Campbellton. They are crude
in appearance and workmanship, but sub-
stantial enough for the time being for the
purpose of their erection. Outside of these
dwelling places and stores, there are no
other places of shelter for the unfortunate
people, with the exception of the places
where they have already taken refuge.
The military tents have not yet arrived,
although they are said to be on the road.
Tonight many are slumbering in the open
with but little over them but the starry
heavens. There are six tents and mar-
tens and in these the women and chil-
dren have been placed for protection. These
are mostly on the high ground in the
vicinity of the railway station, and the
blackened mass of the fire swept city
and the junction at Dalhousie.

Some Who Are Building.

Many of the people are placing their
temporary quarters near the sites of their
former homes, but in most cases a site
has been chosen in a place where the
ground was most suitable. The following
are among those who have either erected
a temporary home or have put up what is
to be a place of business: William
Combs, grocer; James G. Brown, restau-
rant; Hugh Marcus, plumber; Walter
Marcus, grocery store; A. E. Alexander
& Son, hardware establishment; F. Bellan-
ger, dwelling; and the Royal Bank, Bank
of New Brunswick, Bank of Nova Scotia,
and the post office.

The shanties are mostly just in the
frame. It is thought they will be occu-
pied tomorrow. The lumber is being got
from the Shives and Quail yards, and
the work of construction is being pushed
forward. Tomorrow will see sev-
eral new shacks under way.

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ACTRESS WIFE IS MURDERED

Police Seeking Lon- don Doctor Body Mutilated and Buried in Cellar of Home

Belle Elmore's Case Rivals That of Charlton's Murder- of His Wife in Italy-- Dr. Crippen, the Husband, Thought to have Fled to New York.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 14.—Scotland Yard is en-
gaged with the murder of an American
woman, and today called the police of the
United States requesting the arrest of the
Crippen, also an American who is believed
to have sailed for New York on Saturday
last. The case is strikingly similar to that
of the Charlton murder at Lake Como,
Italy. Both women were Americans and
actresses who left their homes to meet
action of their husbands in foreign and in
each instance the police pursued the hus-
band to the shores of his native land.
Dr. Crippen, who is a dentist, fifty years
of age, has made his home for some time
at 39 Hill Drop Crescent, North London.
His wife was Belle Elmore, a Brooklyn
girl.

The battered body of the woman was
found today buried deep in the clay in the
cellar of their home at Hilldrop Crescent,
North London.

Crippen has been missing since Saturday,
when apparently he could no longer offer
explanations for the death of his wife,
which was alleged to have occurred months
ago in California. Then it was that the
police, in making a thorough examination
of the empty house, came upon the body,
mutilated and buried beyond recognition
by quicklime, which had been thrown up-
on it.

The thick clay by which it was partly
surrounded to some extent, retarded the
action of the quicklime and so frustrated
the murderer's intention of destroying the
body utterly. It is reported that the body
had been partly dissected before burial,
and that nearly all the bones are missing.
Requests have been sent out broadcast that
all incoming steamers be watched. The
belief is strong that Crippen sailed on Sat-
urday for New York but there have also
been rumors that he was seen in London
this morning.

Wrote of Her Death.

New York, July 14.—The first news of
the death of Dr. Crippen's wife in Lon-
don, was received here by Mrs. R. H.
Mills, a step sister, now living in East Wil-
liamsburg, in a letter dated April 7, No.
39 Hilldrop Crescent, North London (Eng.)
and signed by Dr. Crippen.

The police regard the date as important
because, although it carried the first word
from Dr. Crippen to his wife's family about
her death, it is nearly two months later
than the death notice published in London
papers. The letter follows:

"My Dear Louise and Robert, I hardly
know how to write you my dreadful
loss. The shock to me has been so dread-
ful that I am hardly able to control my
self. My poor Cora is gone, and to make
the shock to me more dreadful, I did not
even see her at the last."

"A few weeks ago we had a news that
an old relative of mine in California was
dying, and to secure important property
before she died, I was necessary for one of
us to go and put the matter in a lawyer's
hands at once.

"As I was very busy Cora proposed that
she should go, and as it was necessary for
some one to be there at once, she would
go straight through from here, that is, with-
out stopping at all, and then return
via Brooklyn, and she would be able to
pay all of you a long visit.

"Unfortunately, on the way out my poor
Cora caught a severe cold, and not hav-
ing, while traveling, a chance to take care
of herself, it settled on her lungs, later
to develop into pneumonia. She wished
not to worry about me, so kept writ-
ing not to worry about her, that it was
only a slight matter, and next I heard by
cable that she was dangerously ill, and af-
ter I cabled to know should I go to her,
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ble shock to me, never more to see my
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"Of course I am giving up the house--
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I will sell out everything in a few days. I
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write this dreadful, dreadful news, will
you please tell all the others.

"With love to all, will write soon again
and give you my address, probably next
in France. From "DOCTOR."

Although the mystery of Belle Elmore's
disappearance did not come officially be-
fore the public until this morning, her
friends in this country have been quietly
working on the case for some days past
and their activities resulted today in the
discovery of the dead woman's family.

According to the information of the
Brooklyn detective bureau, Belle Elmore
was born in Kilmignide, Makharnski, of
(Continued on page 8, fourth column.)

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(Continued on page 8, fourth column.)

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