

LLOYD DIXON IS SELECTED

**Sackville Man This
Year's Rhodes
Scholar**
**Has Splendid Record--
At Present at
Harvard**
**John E. Rerd is the
Choice of Nova
Scotia**

SACKVILLE, N. S., Jan. 30.—Lloyd Dixon, M.A., has been appointed Rhodes scholar for 1910. The appointment was made Saturday by the University of Mount Allison, Dixon being the choice from six candidates. He is a son of Mr. Amasa Dixon of Sackville. He secured preliminary education at the public schools here and then entered Mount Allison. He was graduated in 1905 with double honors in mathematics and philosophy, after a most brilliant course. Out of 48 classes taken here, Dixon was in the first division and led the second division in the other nine.

Subsequently, he was assistant principal of the Sackville high school and then took a post-graduate course in the University. The following year he entered the Harvard graduate school to take up advanced work in mathematics. At Harvard he has already won two valuable scholarships and will receive Ph. D. degree this year. He was granted M. A. from Mount Allison in 1907.

This year he is president of the Harvard Mathematical Society. During the undergraduate course here, Dixon was a popular student. In addition he was prominent and was the star forward on the University football fifteen for several seasons. In fact he is regarded as one of the best centre forwards the University ever developed and his appointment to the Rhodes scholarship is a very popular one.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 30.—The process of selecting the Rhodes scholar for the present year to represent Nova Scotia was completed at a meeting of the senate of Dalhousie College on Saturday. The choice of students and senate alike has fallen upon John E. Rerd, B.A. (1909), son of Dr. H. H. Rerd of this city and nephew of Professor J. Gordon MacGregor of Edinburgh.

Mr. Rerd was born in Halifax in 1888, and is consequently in his twenty-second year. He received his early education at the Morris Street school and the college. On entering Dalhousie College by matriculation in 1903, he obtained first-class distinctions and won the McKenna Bursary a valuable prize. His record at Dalhousie is a remarkable one. In all but four of his classes he obtained distinction, namely, five of the second class and five of the high first class. On graduation, 1909, Mr. Rerd was awarded his degree with great distinction.

In athletics Mr. Rerd has shown a very general aptitude. His interest in college activities has been great. In Y.M.C.A., and president of the Arts and Science Society. Mr. Rerd bears an unblemished character, and is at present a student of law in Columbia University, New York.

Two men were engaged in sawing timber in the Maine woods. One was a big, brawny and very alert looking fellow, the other a meek and inoffensive little chap. They were using a cross-cut saw. A big Irishman happened along and, after standing there a few minutes, watching them pull back and forth, decided that the big one was trying to take advantage of the other. The Irishman remonstrated the big fellow, which caused a row. After Pat had given him a good thrashing he turned and said, "Now, I give you'll let the little fellow have it, be-cause!"—Judge's Library.

SICK HEADACHE

**A Symptom of Troubles Which are
Removed by
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

Sick headaches are not merely afflictions to be borne as patiently as possible—they are danger signals. They never come unless the digestive system is out of order, and their regular recurrence is proof positive of serious trouble and a warning that should be heeded promptly.

Sick headaches are caused by Indigestion, Bilio-nous or Constipation, and no amount of "headache powders" will do more than temporarily relieve them. The only way to get rid of them entirely is to cure the Constipation or Indigestion that is causing them, and nothing will do this quicker or more effectively than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable in character, and are free from any harmful drug. For over fifty years they have been in constant use in Canada, and have proved most effective in regulating the bowels, aiding digestion, banishing sick headaches and restoring vigorous health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have won the test for over fifty years. 25c. at all dealers. W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.

TORONTO MAN WILL SUCCEED LATE MANAGER

**N. A. Currey on Mr.
McLeod's Retirement
WAS RIGHT, HE SAYS**

**Amalgamated Car Com-
panies Have Many
Orders**

N. A. Currey, president and manager of the amalgamated car building concerns of Canada, of which the late Rhodes scholar, Mr. McLeod, was the chief factor, Saturday evening en route from Amherst, where he inspected the works. While in the province he attended the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Speaking of Mr. McLeod's parting shot at the Canadian banking system upon the occasion of his resignation, Mr. Currey said that the late president of the bank had in his opinion been quite right in his remarks as to the propriety of outside inspection for banks, particularly for those of minor proportions. The bigger banks did not need this restraint as much, but it was certain that it had been fully exercised six years ago those banks such as the Yarmouth and the Ville de Marie, whose demise was still largely mourned, would now be running for the benefit of their depositors.

In the case of small banks it almost invariably happened that they were one-man affairs, with a manager who controlled everything and had a direct line to the shareholders. In such cases, if the manager was not a man of great ability and integrity, he could get away with everything before he was detected. The pity of it was that the depositors in such banks as the Yarmouth and the Ville de Marie were to be mostly widows and orphans.

Asked as to Mr. McLeod's successor, Mr. Currey said that the directors would not go outside the bank for a man. It was probable that the next general manager would be chosen from Toronto.

Mr. Currey said that the car works now have six months of advanced orders booked. The E. T. P. was having 500 box cars built, and the other big works had also large orders. The present year would be the most notable ever experienced in the business.

He said that the next year would be even greater. In addition to the transcontinental lines, at present the amalgamated concern is employing between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

DEATHS

CHATHAM, N. B., Jan. 31.—The funeral of the late Miss Lillian H. Sinclair was held this afternoon from her home, Queen street, and was largely attended. Many driving in from points north on Sydney street at noon on Saturday. Harold was a very bright boy only six years of age. He had only been sick for six days when he died, and his death came as a shock to his parents. The funeral was private and was held yesterday morning.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. James Mills on the death of their eldest son, Harold, who died at his home on Sydney street at noon on Saturday. Harold was a very bright boy only six years of age. He had only been sick for six days when he died, and his death came as a shock to his parents. The funeral was private and was held yesterday morning.

Word was received here on Saturday of the death of St. Kent Scovell at Leithbridge, Ont. Deceased was 36 years of age and son of the late E. G. Scovell. He is survived by a widow, one son, his mother, two brothers and one sister. His mother, sister, widow and son reside in this city, and brother, Walter B., is in northern New Brunswick, and another brother, G. Earle, is practicing law in British Columbia.

The body will be brought to St. John for burial and is expected to reach here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A report issued today of the Rhodes scholarships shows that the total number of scholars last year was 79. Of this number 10 were from the United States, 78 from the British colonies and 11 from Germany.

Of the 83 Americans who have completed their course in the English colleges under the Rhodes gift, 82 have returned to the United States, and one has taken work in England. Of the 78 Germans all have returned home, except one, who has accepted a position as instructor in America.

Of the 78 colonial students entered last year 12 are still studying preparatory to engaging in some profession; 31 have returned or are about to return to their homes; four are teaching in England; one is engaged in parochial work in England; two have gone to colonies, other than their own; three have accepted appointments in India; two have taken business positions abroad, and three will follow professions in England.

Spirit of Conciliation in the Air--Scheming for a Compromise

**Tory Papers Propose
Joint Cabinet of Mod-
erates**

**Reform of House of
Lords, However, Only
Thing Assured**

**Shifts in the Cabinet--
McKenna Likely to
be Dropped**

LONDON, Jan. 30.—With Premier Asquith on the continent and Chancellor Lloyd-George following him, the politicians are all resting on their oars, discussing what lines of battle will be taken up in the new parliament. The moral generally drawn from the elections is that the country does not want radical changes in the house of lords or in the government policies. There is a spirit of conciliation, therefore, is abroad and schemes for a compromise are being debated.

The Conservative papers propose the most interesting plan, that a joint cabinet be chosen from the most moderate men of both parties to carry on the government for about two years, and that a truce be declared on party questions for the meantime. A royal commission to investigate the country's fiscal policy and to make recommendations regarding tariff reform is proposed.

The newspaper scheme of coalition government is not taken seriously by the Liberals, who having won a victory, even if it is a very narrow one, object to having their opponents name the programme. Lord Rosbery's name is put forward for the premiership in the compromise cabinet, but Rosbery has for a long time refused office and his popularity now is at a low ebb.

The reform of the house of lords seems to be the one thing assured. Both parties support it now. The Conservatives are willing to accept moderate changes immediately, last reforms, which would knock the foundations from the upper house, be carried. The result is likely to be the abolition of the hereditary principle and the establishment of the principle that no longer shall the second and succeeding generations be given a vote except those who shall prove themselves to be fit to hold office, or in the house of commons, in civil office, or in the army or navy. The Conservatives are willing that the lords shall be deprived of the power to hold up taxation bills, if the plan be adopted whereby by nothing which could be considered new legislation shall be included in these bills.

The Liberals want to deprive the House of Lords of the power to veto any bill whatsoever. Their favorite plan would be to compel the Lords to adopt any bill sent to them for the third time by the House of Commons, which would make the House of Commons consider a rejected bill carefully, would give that body the power to pass any legislation on which it had determined in one session.

It is taken for granted that the House of Lords has decided against the Lords on the fact of the election returns, but the cabinet may be obliged to return the whiskey taxes to get the votes of the Irish members.

Beyond the reform of the House of Lords and the passing of the budget parliament is not likely to get far with anything. The Irish members probably will obtain the introduction of a home rule measure, but the Conservatives will oppose that solidly, and a number of Liberals are pledged against home rule also. Several cabinet changes are probable when the new government is formed. Reginald McKenna, who has been unpopular as First Lord of the Admiralty, will likely be dropped. He may be given a peerage. Richard Burton, secretary of state for war, may become head of the navy. John Burns, president of the local Government Board, will probably succeed Herbert J. Gladstone as secretary of the Home Office. Spencer Cavendish will take the place vacated by John Burns, and they will each receive £25,000 instead of £12,500 as salaries. Both places have been held by the Conservatives.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The week closes with the Liberals in better heart as a result of their grudgingly swelling total. They emphasize that fact with the theories the government's purely British majority will be forty. The fact that the Conservatives are taking a brief holiday, after a short conference today, further is reassuring to the ministerialists, who see in this an evidence of harmony in the cabinet.

It is noted also that the more moderate opinion, which a few days ago echoes the conservative suggestions of a conference in subject of the House of Lords, has now come into line. The extremists declaring that it is the result of their duty to pass the budget at once and then take up the matter of the Lords.

It is hinted that the second budget which is due to be presented immediately by the Liberals will contain concessions to the Irish in the reduction of spirit taxes and to the Imperialists by an increase in the navy, for which probably £25,000,000 will be voted. The Unionists are confident that the government will be obliged to return the whiskey taxes to get the votes of the Irish members.

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Eight Killed in Railway Accident

**Cars Crash Into Station in Eng-
land--Injured Number 30**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—One of the most serious railway accidents in England since the disaster to the steamer train at Salisbury in July, 1906, occurred at St. Paul's station, near London, on the London and Brighton railway this afternoon. Eight dead and about thirty injured were taken from the wreckage. Two third class cars and a Pullman of a train from Brighton, travelling at a speed of forty miles an hour, crashed into the station. The cars were completely wrecked, and a part of the building was demolished. The Pullman was thrown violently into the air, but was comparatively little damaged. Its passengers escaped with minor injuries.

Accounts of the cause of the accident differ. One says that it was due to the derailing of a portion of the train, which jumped the rails where the branch joins the line just outside the station. Another account attributes the cause to the breaking of the coupling between the first and second cars. The third class cars reared almost on their ends and toppled over. He died before a doctor arrived. We found two more lying dead and a woman breathing her last. The third class cars were lying on their sides, having been thrown against the main embankment and were smashed to bits.

Mr. Wynne, J. P., said that a taking of a coupling caused the accident. The critically injured were taken to a local hospital, while the others were brought to London.

Robert J. Wynne, the former J. P. General at London, who was in the Pullman, escaped unhurt. In describing the accident, he said: "We were passing through St. Paul's at a rapid pace when suddenly a part of the train jumped the rails and began to tear along the track on its side. The car in which I was seated rocked so violently that many things were smashed. The passengers were preparing to escape when the car was crushed with a crash. I looked out of the window and saw a man lying dead near the wheels. I got out and helped the others."

THEIR "RIGHT TO WORK" bill, which was rejected by the government in the last parliament. Moreover, this debate on the address is likely to be very animated. A host of amendments is already foreseen, including the home rule and fiscal questions. The latter, however, is likely to be in the background, as far as parliament is concerned, although an active propaganda will be continued in the constituencies.

The warmest fight in the new parliament will be on the issue of the House of Lords, which all are agreed will precede a new election within a few months.

TEHRAN, Jan. 31.—A barbarous execution took place here today. Mustafa Sulaiman, a supposed emissary of the deposed Shah, was the victim. He was beheaded when the former visited Shahrud, the Constitutional leader, who after his arrest asked that he be given a fair trial to enable him to clear his innocence of the accusations that he was working for the restoration of the former Shah. He was, however, convicted of being employed in a reactionary mission and was sentenced to death.

Five thousand persons assembled to see him hanged at Tophkan. The noose was put around his neck and the executioners hauled the rope over a pole, after which the victim was lifted high into the air. The rope broke and Mustafa fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the hospital, where he died of his wounds.

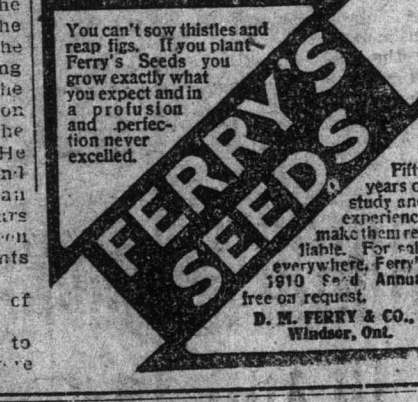
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Of the 78 colonial students entered last year 12 are still studying preparatory to engaging in some profession; 31 have returned or are about to return to their homes; four are teaching in England; one is engaged in parochial work in England; two have gone to colonies, other than their own; three have accepted appointments in India; two have taken business positions abroad, and three will follow professions in England.

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Many Trampled Upon and Seriously Hurt—Over 5,000 Injured Assembled.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Acute or Chronic
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
Containing Medical Testimony accepted by the
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
London, S.E.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, LYMAN BROS. & CO. LTD., TORONTO.

SEINE WATERS BEGIN TO FALL

**Flood Situation in Paris
Likely to Improve
Now**

**Precautions Taken
Against Pillaging--
Deeds of Heroism**

**Hundreds Are Still Re-
ported to be Without
Food and Shelter**

PARIS, Jan. 30.—While the most imminent peril is over, the fall of the Seine since yesterday morning has measured only 1 1/2 inches. At this rate it would require a fortnight for the river to reach its normal level. Fortunately, tidings from the flooded sections above Paris give hope of a more rapid subsidence after tomorrow. In the meantime, the situation in Paris and in many places throughout the country shows little improvement. Indeed, the ravages of the flood without in the city seem actually to increase today. The water has higher in some of the streets, while the situation at the inundated towns between Paris and St. Germain was distinctly graver. A stream of water, twelve feet deep, was running through Gennevilliers and Coignac, making the work of rescue and succor more difficult. Open that several persons were taken off the roofs of their houses, where they had been clinging for days.

Managers are reported without food or shelter, and a day an army of troops and civilians worked relentlessly in the flooded territory, bringing succor to the distressed and distributing provisions by boats to the thousands of victims surrounded by water. Who refused to quit their homes. With the city, last, great throngs of sightseers, in the night, actually, began the curious of troops, which thronged the flooded districts or climbed to points of vantage from which they could survey the wide vista of destruction in every direction.

An account of the danger of cave-ins from the pressure of the boiling waters beneath, hundreds of points were rigorously guarded, and pumps were belching forth smoke and sparks, added to the thrill and gave an impression that a universal conflagration was raging. Tonight the city was plunged in darkness, relieved only by the camp-fires of the soldiers at the waters' edge, the flickering torch of some floating sentinel, reflected weakly in the water, or a gas lamp that once was streets of avenues.

The Champs Elysees, ordinarily a pathway of brilliant light, tonight had no light at all. The streets were dark and lanterns strung along the curb. The usually gay boulevards were wrapped in silence and darkness. The restaurants and cafes were reduced to dim candles and Venetian lamps. Most of the theatres were closed, but the Comedie Francaise, with both its electricity and heating on, was open. Jules Claretie, the manager, explaining to the meagre audience before the curtain rose, that he considered that the national theatre of France should not close its doors. "We will give a performance," he said, "with candles, as in the days of heroes and show the world that Paris can be as heroic as in the time of the revolution."

Although there is no intention on the part of the government to declare martial law, the completely submerged districts, such as Javel, are in the hands of the military to prevent pillaging. The soldiers have orders to give short shrift to criminals caught in the act of looting. Thus far there have been no such cases within the city, but the danger is great, as the French usually keep their money and valuables in their homes.

Outside of Paris, however, many deplorable instances of looting have been reported. A regular band of thieves have been at work in the vicinity of Charenton, but the soldiers have been shooting them at sight. The Zouaves last night killed two of the pillagers at Iry and two at Brie. These robbers have now transferred their operations to the devastated regions below Paris, many attempts to pillage the deserted villas and homes being reported. The papers recount many deeds of heroism by priests at Alfortville. They continued the work of rescue between midnight and daylight, when the soldiers, bullet-riddled and firemen, after several days without rest had been exhausted. Sisters of Charity rowed to houses, giving assistance in several cases of starvation.

The footbridge erected at the Esplanade des Invalides collapsed tonight, precipitating scores of people into the water, but all were rescued by soldiers.

The Academy of Science was holding a meeting in the flooded institute this evening when a flood cave-in occurred in the quay outside. The theatres present weird sights.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Late tonight the fall of the Seine had a very noticeable effect in several of the streets, which are no longer navigable.

On the other hand, the rising of the waters in the sewers continued. There is a considerable quantity of water now in the moulding chamber of the Louvre Museum.

In the ninth arrondissement a series of power pumps was installed in order to remove the water from several banks, but the residents of that section, who feared that this would make conditions in their own cellars worse, gathered in force and slashed the hoses with knives. They were finally driven off by the police.

RELIEVING THE SUFFERING.
PARIS, Jan. 29.—General Brun and General Berstein made a tour of the devastated suburbs to inspect the work of the soldiers.

The French Red Cross, the Societe des Dames Francaise and the Societe des Femmes de France are rendering immense assistance to the authorities in the relief of the sufferers. The last two named societies were organized after the war of 1870 and have large resources of money and supplies, which were collected to meet the contingency of possible war or a national calamity, and their entire reserves are being employed. Sixty relief stations have been established in Paris as well as camps for the free distribution of food and clothing to the outskirts of the inundated towns and villages along the river.

The local government authorities are displaying great devotion and zeal in the work of saving and rescue. Nevertheless the conditions, especially in the country districts, are pitiful. The houses of farmers are submerged to the roofs, and in many cases the inhabitants have lost everything including their live stock.

It is estimated that the Seine, which under normal conditions moves through Paris at the sluggish rate of less than a mile an hour, is now carrying thirty times the ordinary water at a speed of twenty miles an hour. During the last few days thousands of visitors and residents have left here for London or the Riviera, those going to the latter place making their way around Paris to the broken southern lines over the Grand Centrale railroad.

A number of deplorable incidents have been reported. Several shopkeepers who attempted to charge quadruple prices have been mobbed, while a groceryman was driven to the upper story of his house by an angry crowd, fired a revolver, wounding a woman. Rowdies have attempted to pillage many of the houses and at several of the towns they have been driven off by the military.

Premier Briand has arranged for the flour mills and oil refineries in Paris, many attempts to send flour and oil to Paris by special trains, as the danger of a bread and oil famine is now practically over.

Learning that speculators were planning to corner the potato market and send prices up, the government has issued an edict that if this is carried out the speculators will be sternly prosecuted.

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