

VIOLENCE IN G. T. R. STRIKE

Brakeman Hit by Stone at White River Junction and Conductor Greeted With Shower. Strike - Breaker Under Arrest for Assaulting Girl--Situation Has Become Serious.

Continued from page 1. Burke, the conductor in charge was arrested by Chief of Police Wilson today. He was arraigned before the local court tonight and after a brief hearing the case was continued until July 30. Burke was released on bail.

Windsor, Vt., July 21.—A mob of nearly 200 men met the evening train which pulled in here from the south at 8.01 o'clock tonight, and as the hunky, armed strike breaker conductor stepped from the train he was met with a volley of stones.

Every passenger train has run through on schedule time, and the situation remains much the same as the last few days.

Portland, Me., July 21.—The Grand Trunk has been fairly successful in its attempt to run trains over the Portland and Montreal division today. The best train started from Montreal Wednesday arrived this afternoon being 24 hours on the way.

Trainmaster J. J. Connelly said tonight that he had instructions not to take any of the strikers back on any condition.

Our train crews are now complete for our passenger service," he said, "We have not completed the organization of the freight service, but will soon do so."

Attending to Freight Now Boston, July 21.—With the passenger service restored on practically every line to New England, the officials of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railroads today turned their attention to the moving of freight trains and the relieving of the congestion which the tie-up has caused.

One freight train of twenty cars with beef in on its way to Portland, Me., and other trains are being made up at various points ready to start as soon as crews can be gotten together.

The railroad officers declare that with the strike-breakers and the men who remained with them, they will have little difficulty in manning such trains as they desire to start out today. No effort will be made to run freight trains on the customary schedule but several through trains, it is expected, will be started before the day is over.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER advertisement with image of the product box and text: 'ASEPTO SOAP POWDER sweetens the home ASK YOUR GROCER'

IDEALS OF KING GEORGE

Foundations Of National Glory Says Sovereign Is Set In The Homes Of The People—English Pleased.

London, July 21.—Those persons who declared when King George V. ascended the throne that he would prove himself a man of distinct ability and force, an earnest thinker, and a keen student of social questions, have very soon been shown to have prophesied truly. It is already apparent that many ideas which were vaguely entertained regarding the King when he was Prince of Wales by a section of the British public were utterly mistaken. How these ideas originated, it is hard to tell, the only plausible explanation being His Majesty's rather reserved manner in public and the fact that, as heir to the throne, he was not nearly so prominent a personage as had been his father in the same position.

Now, however, the British people are realizing, and realizing with delight, that an able, perhaps even a brilliant, monarch is at the head of the Kingdom and the Empire. In the busy and troublesome days between King Edward's death on May 6 and his funeral on May 21, there were a number of indications that the new King was a good organizer, a very hard worker, and possessed of a strong will.

The English papers are more than reserved in discussing royalty, but certain facts leaked out which showed that King George was personally responsible for straightening various difficulties that had arisen in the funeral arrangements, and that had it not been for him some nasty little complications might have arisen.

Since the funeral, the good impression the King had created has been intensified. His appointments have given general satisfaction, he has acted with much tact on various occasions, he and the Queen have shown very distinctly that their court will be sedate, English, old-fashioned in the best sense of the term, of high ideals.

And yesterday the King, in reply to an address of condolence on the death of his father and congratulation on his own accession to the throne, delivered a short speech which has already created a sensation and which is likely to be quoted for many years to come.

The occasion was the third Accession Court, held in St. James's Palace for the reception of addresses from various bodies. To the address from the Convocation of Canterbury His Majesty made a happy and graceful reply. It is already known that he writes even certain items in the Court Circular himself, which explains the improved English in his publication recently. But it was the reply to the address from the Convocation of the Northern Province, presented by the Archbishop of York and other prelates, that has created the greatest interest.

His Majesty's Address. The King said: "I thank Your Grace most heartily for the loyal and dutiful address of the Convocation of the Northern Province. I am grateful to you in my sorrow for the expression of your profound sympathy and for the honor and affection with which you regard the memory of my beloved father. The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people. They will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple and pure."

Replies were made by His Majesty to other addresses, each worded in the most graceful manner, each showing the King to be a master of English. But the reply to the address from the York Convocation strikes a deeper note—a note in tune with much that is now being written and spoken in this country. The Daily Express says in an editorial article headed "Heart and Home": "King George exemplifies in all his speeches that genius for revealing truth in a striking phrase which makes him famous as Prince of Wales. It is a fine sermon in a commendably brief form. It recalls the nation to the old ideals and the old allegiance. It reminds us of the only true basis of our national life. No more empty words could be spoken than these, which exalt the sanctity and the power of the home and the family. It is by the importance which Englishmen have always attached to their domestic ties that national and imperial greatness have been won."

"On these foundations, as the King says, they rest. School, college, work, and the welfare of the nation and its people. The home consolidates and inspires all their efforts. In our domestic life we have differed from other nations. The sanctity of the home has been with us a religious faith, and it has won for us the qualities and opportunities that should be most

Member of Young Turk Party Tells of Freedom's Dawn in Turkey

Through Special Service Jerjes Barsoom Tells Standard Readers of Conditions. Changes Which the New Order of Life is Bringing Into His Native Country.

(By Jerjes Barsoom, member of the Young Turk Party.) The outside world can necessarily have but a dim idea of the tremendous revolution that has reached a climax and swept a sultan from his throne within the lifetime of a babe a year old. For thirty years the Young Turk party, of which I am a member, has been in existence hoping to lead Turkey out of her medieval darkness. And toward this end a step was taken just a year ago about which I will endeavor to bring out some new facts. But before I come to the immediate causes of the overthrow of that demonic tyrant, Sultan Abdul, I will paint a few pictures of conditions as they were previous to the bold action of the Young Turks.

Go with me into a village where Mohammedanism has full sway and see dead animals lying in the street until the dogs have devoured all but their bones while little children, destined to live and die without knowledge of books, play in perpetual filth about the dead carcasses. Enter with me one of the shacks of which the village is composed and in the front room you will always find the horses and cows and back of that the living room of human beings.

If you happen in at meal time you will find the man of the house seated alone at his meal on the floor, with his wives standing motionless in respectful obedience, him all the time he is eating. Not until he has eaten and left the room may the women eat, and then it is their privilege to gather up what they can of what is left.

Do you think that this domination over the women folk is limited to the peasants. Until I had left my home in Constantinople, seven years ago, I had never seen my mother sit down to eat with my father. I have often seen her bow to the ground with her head to the floor at his feet.

But let us have a look at a village into which the influence of Christianity has come. You will immediately be struck by the large number of children with clean faces. Question them and you will find they can read and write and can not only talk intelligently about Jesus of Nazareth but can tell you who Geo. Washington was and about New York and Paris and London. In the center of the village you will find a little school and the missionary. If it is Sunday you will see the women gathering about the dead carcasses, and which will go down in history, giving unjustly to all Turks the reputation of being blood thirsty butchers.

I say that Abdul ordered the massacre of Christians, and I say it with the most conclusive proof, about which I shall next proceed to tell you. The prosecution builds its case on the following grounds: The prisoner was last seen in Skerry's company on the night of June 28. Both were drinking. They went to the pasture to catch a horse, intending to go to a party, but abandoned that idea. Cunningham turned up next morning at five o'clock. At the inquest he declared his movements for the previous five hours were a blank to him. He was wearing a dark suit and a hat. He did not see Skerry's business partner, next day that it looked as if Skerry and Cunningham were together. That night he said to Cunningham: "Oh, Bill Skerry, I hit him last night. He told me whether I killed him or not."

Eight days after, Skerry's body, partially decomposed and face mutilated by fish, was found in seven feet of water a quarter of a mile from the pasture field. A week after the inquest the body was exhumed and an autopsy held by Drs. Ross and Campbell. Dr. Ross as a crown witness declared during a lengthy examination that death was not due to drowning because there was no water in the lungs, no goose flesh, no excoriation about the finger tips. The tongue was not swollen and other marks of drowning were wanting. He could not tell the exact cause of death, but it was by some violent means. There were a number of abrasions and wounds about the head and neck, and a depression on the skull. The skull wound was before death, and others probably after death. Dark discolorations resembling blood stains were on the under-surface of the skull. It did not leave the skull wound would cause death. Important vessels were severed, there was blood in the chest cavity, indicating a wound or rupture of a blood vessel. Dr. Campbell corroborated Dr. Ross's evidence.

John V. Cunningham, brother of the prisoner, testified that he was in bed when Ulford came home. Another witness swore, however, that he told Ulford that he was lighting a fire when Ulford came home soaking wet and roaring drunk. The prisoner views the affair lightly, declaring his innocence. A witness subpoenaed for yesterday's trial didn't appear and the suspect he was also implicated. The crown evidently does not lay much stress on the robbery motive, although it is a fact that Skerry took thirteen dollars away with him, and there was only five dollars in the pocket if his body, also that the till in his store was found upside down on the floor at the time he was shot.

Cunningham does not bear a very good reputation, being a disorderly character, although never personally convicted of any crime he has always been a hard drinker. It is stated that Cunningham had a grudge against Skerry because the latter had acquired a property he wanted. Although evidence was not given at the trial, it is learned that the captain of a schooner, Cunningham had a grudge against Skerry because the latter had acquired a property he wanted. Although evidence was not given at the trial, it is learned that the captain of a schooner, Cunningham had a grudge against Skerry because the latter had acquired a property he wanted.



ONLY 2 PER CENT. OF THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY COULD READ AND WRITE. IN PICTURE ONE TURK IS READING TO CROWD OF LISTENERS. INSET PICTURE OF VEILED BEAUTY OF HAREM, NOW FREE.

mosque must be razed to the ground. But the men are not only becoming more lenient towards their wives under the influence of Christianity, but they are learning that in other countries even the priests do not hold all the sayso, and that even the men who work at the plow all day long, as they do in America, have something to say in the government. Sultan Abdul hated the followers of the lowly Jesus, because wherever Christianity gained a foothold in his dominions, Sultan Abdul saw his power, and that of the priests upon whom he relied, rapidly waning. It was for this reason that Abdul ordered the massacre of Christian converts, which startled the whole world and which will go down in history, giving unjustly to all Turks the reputation of being blood thirsty butchers.

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PERSONALITY IN POLITICS

AMERICAN IN GREAT WEST Philadelphia Paper Gives Reasons Why Some Emigrants Return—Heart Tugs For Land With Beautiful Flag.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The American invasion into Canada is beginning to get on the nerves of patriotic Americans, and the matter is receiving considerable editorial notice in the press. The Ledger comes out with the following editorial expression on the subject: "Thousands of Americans after a season or two of voluntary exile are coming back across the border from Canada. They do not come dispirited and impoverished. They have heard the call of home. Some of them do not come far, but they make sure they are on this side of the line before they fix upon an abode. They had been drawn to Canada by the lure of vast expanses, and in some way had absorbed a belief that crops there were better and markets surer, and conditions generally more favorable. That Canada in many respects is a good place for the industrious settler is not disputed, but that it is superior to the adjoining section of the United States does not appear. So having given it a trial, these sometime Canadians flock from their alien holdings to find welcome and opportunity among their own people."

Patriotism as an instinct. The working American who becomes an expatriate is an exception. This is as true of the American by adoption as of the native. The foreigner coming to these shores from a land in which authority and oppression are anonymous terms, and poverty, the common lot, is made perpetual by governmental exactions, finds himself here on a new plane. He is a citizen, a factor in the Republic, an element in its expressed opinion. He soon absorbs the spirit of the country and learns to have a pride in his status. His children born here, so far as their devotion to patriotic principles is concerned, might have descended from the Mayflower. As to the native, his patriotism is an instinct. While he may be ready to quibble about details, and find fault with policies, the test is applied he shows there is nothing else appealing to him so strongly as his own country described long ago by the Chinese as "The land of the beautiful flag."

"Imagine the Heart Tugs." To the man born or trained in a republic, mightiest of its type the world has ever seen, life as a colonial would present no attractions. It would seem to him the surrender of individuality. Canada is stupendous in area, great in wealth and possibilities. It is a kindly, orderly neighbor. But imagine the heart-tugs of an American, who, looking aloft, beheld a flag, not the stars and stripes. The experience would be enough to arouse the impulse to desert even a fairer ground than the Canadian stretches afford.

There is no reason why the American who could prosper in Canada should not prosper in any time States at least to an equal degree. The acreage of Canada has nothing to offer that is not offered in as full measure by the sovereign states of Montana, Idaho and Washington. The American does not want permanent station on foreign soil. "Home" to him must always be the United States and soon or late glad and grateful for the call, he will come home.

LATE SHIPPING. Canadian Ports. Parreboro, July 21.—Ard: Str Saltwell, Scheriff, from Philadelphia, to load deals for J. Newton Pugsley for United Kingdom; Clid: Sch Sparmak-er, Brown, for Economy. Halifax, July 21.—Ard: Strs Briardene from Livia; Oruro from West Indies via St. John, N. B. Montreal, July 21.—Ard: Strs Manchester Trader from Manchester; Bonanza Head from Swansea; Sicilian from Glasgow. Foreign Ports. Vineyard Haven, July 21.—Sld: Schs Benefit from Guttenberg for St. John, N. B.; Ronald from Elizabethport; Merriam from Port Johnson for do. City Island, N. Y., July 21.—Bound south: Schs Harry Miller from St. John, N. B. for New York; Maple Leaf do for do; William L. E. do for do; W. E. and W. L. Tuck do for do; Manie Slanson do for do; Seth Jr., from Bridgewater, N. S., for do; Neva from Bear River, N. S., for do; W. H. Waters from Apple River, N. S., for do; Elma from St. John, N. B., for Elizabethport, N. J.; bound east: Str Edda from Newark, N. J. for Hillboro, N. B. Portland, Me., July 21.—Ard: Str Fram from Chatham, N. B. Eastport, Me., July 21.—Ard: and Sld: Schs Mattie J. Alles from St. George, N. B. for Norwalk; Manuel R. Caza for St. John, N. B. Trans-Atlantic Vessels. Rotterdam, July 20.—Ard: Stmr. Lithuania, New York for Libau. Manchester, July 20.—Ard: Stmr. Manchester Exchange, Montreal. Liverpool, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. Cymric, Boston, via Queenstown. Plymouth, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. George Washington, New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, and proceeded. Manchester, July 20.—Sailed: Stmr. Iberian, Boston. Naples, July 20.—Sailed: Stmr. Romanic, Boston. Genoa, July 17.—Ard: Stmr. Lazio, New York and Philadelphia. Boston, July 20.—Ard: Stmr. Bostonian, Boston. Havre, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. Hibernal, Montreal. London, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. Lake Michigan, Montreal. Liverpool, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. Southwark, Montreal via Glasgow. Naples, July 21.—Ard: Stmr. Koos-

Slighting of the King's Printer by Hon. Mr. Murphy Outcome of Family Quarrel. Remarkable Mode of Conducting Public Affairs--Will Cause Trouble in Liberal Ranks.

Ottawa, July 21.—Attention has already been attracted by Mr. Charles Murphy's remarkable and almost ostentatious elbowing of Mr. Parmelee, the King's printer, out of the investigation of his own department, the Printing Bureau. The subject merits some further examination, for it presents us a view, either of governmental distrust of a recent Liberal appointee or of unconsciously bitter prescription.

We may recall that Mr. Murphy as Secretary of State has three departments under him, each headed by a permanent head with the status of a deputy minister. These are: The department of External Affairs, headed by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joseph Pope, M. G. The old State Department, headed by the Under Secretary of State and Registrar General, Mr. Thomas Mulvey. The Printing Bureau, headed by the King's Printer, Mr. Charles H. Parmelee.

Mr. Parmelee was appointed to his post as late as 1908, and Ottawa came into it soon after Mr. Murphy entered the ministry. He was an old and faithful Liberal M. P., one of Mr. Fisher's band of supporters from the Eastern Townships. He was elected in 1896, and came back in 1904 and 1904 and thus had completed twenty years of parliamentary life when he took office. Mr. Parmelee had been a newspaper publisher all his life; he became editor of the Waterloo Advertiser when 20 years of age, and with the exception of three years spent in a Montreal newspaper office he managed the Advertiser until 1908; in all he had some thirty years of experience.

In particular, he did a great deal of job printing, and his office had a remarkably good name for some branches of this; for example, lawyers in places as far distant as Ottawa made much use of legal stationery printed by Mr. Parmelee in Waterloo, Que. He thus had technical qualifications for his post, and it was the exception of remark in 1909 and early in 1910, that since Mr. Parmelee had taken charge the printing bureau had got the blue books out much more promptly than before, thereby meeting an old complaint against it.

Violates Logical Sequence. Now, if a minister discovers that something has gone wrong in his department, his natural move is to summon the deputy minister of that department to help him investigate. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Murphy did not do when he was made aware that grafting was going on in the printing bureau. He ignored Mr. Parmelee and called in one of his other deputies, Mr. Mulvey. It is as if Mr. Oliver called in Mr. Frank Pedley, the superintendent general of Indian affairs, over the head of Mr. Coey, to investigate the Interior, or as if Mr. Lemieux, while minister of labor, had pushed Dr. Coultter to one side and had Mr. MacKenzie King as deputy minister of labor, look after the management of the post office.

Mr. Murphy associated Mr. Mulvey with him throughout, left Mr. Parmelee out of everything; took Mr. Mulvey down to New York with him and he is understood to have even notified Mr. Parmelee that such a move was in contemplation. In short, Mr. Parmelee has been subjected to the greatest humiliations which can be imposed upon a public servant holding a position of authority and responsibility at the head of a great department.

Moreover, Mr. Murphy has evinced the strongest hostility to Mr. Parmelee. In conversation he ensures him and the ground that he has shown great slackness. It is understood that he waited upon the premier with a request that Mr. Parmelee be dismissed. This Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to do, and it seems that thereupon Mr. Murphy called to Mr. Fisher, then in Europe, that he had better come home and look after his protegee. To put it mildly, he has not been sympathetic with Mr. Parmelee. It may be noted by the way, that the reason he assigns for bringing Mr. Mulvey into the investigation, apart from any disposition he may have to regard Mr. Parmelee as slack, is that Mr. Mulvey, who is a lawyer, was for some time on the Board of Management of a popular magazine, and thus has experience in publishing. Against this may be set Mr. Parmelee's thirty years of management of a successful job printing establishment.

The whole matter assumes the position of a family quarrel in which outsiders need not hasten to take sides. Mr. Parmelee is still well known in parliamentary circles, not having had time to be forgotten. Having a very quiet member, he was popular, chiefly through his great good nature and had a good deal of influence behind the scenes. He is a man with many friends, and a recent honor may be felt within the Liberal party at the way in which this representative of the Liberalism of the Eastern Townships has been proscribed by Mr. Murphy. On the other hand if Mr. Murphy's strictures are justified, the government must bear the responsibility of having appointed a King's Printer so inefficient as not to be trusted with the purging of his own department.

Antwerp, July 20.—Sailed: Stmr. Montrose, Montreal. Liverpool, July 20.—Ard: Stmr. Tabasco, Halifax and St. Johns, N. F. Liverpool, July 21.—Sailed: Stmr. Lake Champlain, Montreal.

Wholesale Grocers Halifax, N. S., July 21.—There was a large attendance at the Maritime Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which opened this morning at the Board of Trade rooms. The delegates included Thomas Gorman, Geo. E. Barbour, H. A. Lyman, W. C. Cross, W. L. Harding, Andrew Malcolm, W. M. Barlow and a number of others from Sackville, Fredericton, Moncton. President L. Mortimer Smith and Mayor Chisholm welcomed the delegates to the city.

Parent slated for Minister of Marine Montreal, July 21.—S. N. Parent, former premier of Quebec, will be Minister of Marine this autumn. Such has been practically decided, though it will not be officially announced till the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the West. Mr. Parent will run in St. Mary's division, where Modere Maric sits. He was so criticized in the Cannon report of the royal civil commission that his chances of winning again are nil and he has consented to retire. Mr. Turcotte of Quebec county has also consented to resign, but it is felt that the minister should be from Montreal district. The reason for the change is the health of the present minister, who will retire to the Supreme Court bench, and the fact that the Quebec members are up in arms against him for his treatment of the lower stretches of the river. It is felt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not go to the country with Brodie's commission and so they are taking time by the forelock and will elect Parent, who would have two years to get well established before going to the country in a general election.

Charge of Murder is Sustained Alberton, P. E. I., July 21.—Ulford Cunningham was taken to Summerside this morning to remain until brought up for trial at the November session of the supreme court, charged with the murder of William Skerry. For the past two days the preliminary examination has been conducted at Alberton before Stipendiary Wright, and last night the prisoner was committed. The prosecution builds its case on the following grounds: The prisoner was last seen in Skerry's company on the night of June 28. Both were drinking. They went to the pasture to catch a horse, intending to go to a party, but abandoned that idea. Cunningham turned up next morning at five o'clock. At the inquest he declared his movements for the previous five hours were a blank to him. He was wearing a dark suit and a hat. He did not see Skerry's business partner, next day that it looked as if Skerry and Cunningham were together. That night he said to Cunningham: "Oh, Bill Skerry, I hit him last night. He told me whether I killed him or not."

Obituary. William Daley. Many friends of William Daley, 41 Brit. street, will learn with regret that his death which occurred yesterday morning at his home. Deceased was about sixty years of age and leaves one brother. For many years the Daley brothers were engaged in the boatmen at Reed's Point, and no man was better known along the harbor front than the late William Daley. He had been ill but a short time and his death was heard with surprise by his many friends. Mrs. Margaret Coughle. Mrs. Margaret Coughle, who has been suffering from pneumonia since Sunday last, expired at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Merryweather, St. James St., W. E., yesterday at 10 a. m. Besides Mrs. Merryweather, the deceased leaves two sons, Samuel Coughle of Fairville and Albert Coughle of Boston and a daughter, Mrs. Reid of Boston. Mrs. Coughle was sixty-eight years of age. The funeral will be held on Saturday. Miss Rose O'Grady returned yesterday after a three weeks' trip to Boston and other American cities. While in Boston Miss O'Grady attended a school teachers' convention. dearly prized. It is the idea of the family which unites the Empire, and it is love of the home which has secured England from the convulsions which have brought disaster on other lands. "King George shows himself a true Englishman and a true king in his passionate devotion to home and family. The words that he has spoken are notable and true. It is said that when King George was Prince of Wales he liked nothing better than to spend an evening at home, sitting, reading aloud at one end of the fireplace, while at the other side his wife knitted stockings and listened to him. This quiet domestic life will now, to a large extent, be impossible for him, but the ideals that are his remain.