

PROHIBITION WAVE

SWEEPING THE SOUTH

Immense Area to Be Added to "Dry" Zone on New Year

Liquor Dealers Still Have Foothold in the Large Cities—Changed Conditions Have Led to Less Drunkenness, Fewer Arrests, Decreased Number of Abandoned Wives and More Money in Savings Banks.

Washington, Dec. 27.—A wave of prohibition has swept with such remarkable effect over the south and sentiment has crystallized against the saloon that the dawn of the new year opens upon a vast stretch of territory bereft of liquor, while the area where anti-prohibitionists have triumphed marks the battleground for impending fights for and against the sale of intoxicants.

Significant of the magnitude this problem has assumed is the fact that in many states prohibition looms up as a political issue of chief concern to the voters, securing other municipal and state questions. Other states have disposed of the issue, temporarily at least, by the passage of statutory laws, whose efficiency must yet be tested. In still other states the will of the majority expressed at local option elections has restricted the sale of liquor to the larger cities where the liquor men generally are fortified against attack from the temperance folk.

Reports reflecting accurately the present stage of the prohibition movement in the south, show that more than half the south's territory is "dry" absolutely, and that in the remaining area listed as "wet," the sale of intoxicants is upon a restricted sale.

It is evident that the cities are the only remaining strongholds for the saloons and it is unlikely that this condition will be modified, except through a radical change in political thought, through failure to enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, failure to solve the problem growing out of deficits in county, municipal and state treasuries from a loss of the whiskey tax, or inability to cope with the illicit sale of whiskey, and perhaps other obstacles, which follow in the wake of prohibition.

Georgia, for a year, has been experimenting on what is strictly a "local option law" in that it forbids the sale of liquors containing more than four per cent of alcohol.

State-wide prohibition laws become effective on January 1 in North Carolina.

NO TROUBLE GETTING

OFFERS FOR THE CENTRAL AT ITS COST FIGURE

Hon. Mr. Pugsley States Belief That Hazen Government Would Not Sell at One Cent Less

Minister Replies to Powell's Questions With Full Statements at Inquiry Here—A. P. Barnhill Represents Insinuation of Commission Counsel and Will Make Statement at Session on Next Tuesday.

The Central railway inquiry continued Thursday at 10.15, with Hon. William Pugsley again on the stand.

Mr. Powell referred to a letter from the deputy receiver-general to the Bank of B. N. A., St. John, promising payment of a \$10,000 loan to the N. B. Coal & R. Company, made on account of the subsidy. Mr. Pugsley said that this did not alter the fact that the subsidy was paid to the People's Bank at Fredericton, according to his previous testimony.

Mr. Pugsley then said that he had the receipt for \$1,272 paid to the Canada Permanent Company, mentioned yesterday, and submitted it as evidence. He also mentioned that \$3,770 had been paid to Mr. Elkin. This was apparently in addition to the amounts mentioned by Mr. Evans. There was also the company's statement showing that it had not known whether or not these were included in the (Evans) statement.

Mr. Powell, proceeding, reviewed the history of the company's affairs, saying it was incorporated in 1901, that according to the provisions of its charter witness and Mr. Tweedie were directors of the company.

Witness agreed to this statement and to the statement that he attended many of the meetings, and after the People's Bank refused further advances he attended to the matter of the financing. After Mr. Hutchinson retired the name of the witness appeared as director on nearly all of the company's papers.

Witness participated in negotiations for the purchase of the Central and the balance of \$20,000 was to recoup the N. B. C. & R. Co. for previous expenditures on the company. This was for further improvements. Afterwards these bonds were to the value of \$60,000 were deposited as security for this loan of \$20,000.

Mr. Powell asked what was done with the \$20,000 of bonds given to witness in November, 1903. Mr. Pugsley said they were used for the purposes of the company. He thought they were deposited with the N. B. C. & R. Co. as collateral. He was willing to trace any particular amount about which the counsel has doubts. He supposed a note of the company would be given. He could not tell from memory for what the secretary or treasurer had used the proceeds.

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needed, but it was decided that it was unnecessary.

Regarding the ties furnished for the section beyond Minto the witness said he thought 100,000 were contracted for. The contract was for the whole section. They thought that the whole road to Gibson could be completed with the resources then available, and in consequence of this the ties were sent in and placed along the right of way. He understood that afterwards the ties were used on the Central Railway.

Would Not Sell for Less Than Cost.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Powell's Mr. Pugsley said that he did not believe that the present government would sell the road for a cent less than it had cost the province. If they would he did not think that there would be any difficulty in getting off.

Mr. Powell stated that \$70,000 of the subsidy for the Chapman to Gibson section had been used up and only fifteen miles of road had been built.

Mr. Pugsley showed that \$13,000 had been paid to De Bertram, \$8,500 to Barnes for construction beyond Minto, and \$20,000 on the branches. This brought the amount paid within the sum authorized by law.

Mr. Barnhill here stated that he wished an opportunity to make a statement some time before the commission closed. He knew more of the stand than on it. He had resented the remark and was prepared to go on the stand. Mr. Powell explained later that he had not meant anything uncivil by the remark.

Mr. Powell asked if Mr. Pugsley could tell what had been done with the difference between the amount voted for the Central Railway and the amount paid to Mr. Evans.

Mr. Pugsley said that his information on this came from conversations with Mr. Trueman and Mr. Allan. They reported to him that the De Bertram claim—being as it was a claim for a perfect title, it was stated that Evans and Elkin were willing to take a reasonable amount less than mentioned in their option if they were relieved of the necessity of giving a clear title, and they were willing for Mr. Trueman and Mr. Allan to use such portion of the amount coming to them as was necessary to obtain a perfect title.

Shortly before the final settlement with Evans and Elkin, in August, 1903, the company was getting up and ready to make the best settlement he could with Elkin and Evans, and to arrange with him and Mr. Adams to get the road.

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CRANK ASSAULTED THE

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

Jumped on Him as He Was Walking in the Park With Friends

Overpowered After Desperate Struggle—Said He Only Wanted "to Pull Fallieres' Whiskers"—Much Royalist Literature Found on His Person—Attack Believed to Be Result of Reactionary Press Articles.

Paris, Dec. 25.—While Armand Fallieres, the president of France, accompanied by M. Ramondou, his secretary and Colonel Lason, military attaché at the Elysee Palace, was taking a morning stroll near Rue de L'Etoile today, a poorly clad individual, who evidently had been lying in wait and suddenly jumped upon the president from behind and threw his arms about M. Fallieres' neck in an effort to seize his beard.

Colonel Lason and Secretary Ramondou sprang to the assistance of the president, dragged off his assailant and turned him over to two special detectives, who had been following the party on bicycles.

President Fallieres' cane was broken in the struggle, but, beyond a scratch on the ear he was not injured and insisted on continuing his walk.

As the detective slipped the handcuffs on the man, he cried: "I am unarmed, I simply wanted to pull the president's beard." When searched at the station house the president's assailant proved to be Jean Mattis, a cafe waiter, 24 years old, and a native of the Department of Savoie.

Medals of General Mercier, the former minister of war, stamps bearing the head of the Duke of Orleans, a card of membership in the Isthme Francaise and other Royalist documents were found on his person.

During the examination, Mattis boasted of being a Royalist and talked confidently of having done his "duty" and obeyed the dictates of his "conscience." Hoops of Royalist's reactionary literature were found by the police when they ransacked his residence.

The investigation reveals the fact that Mattis was in close relation with the Royalist organization and this gives color to rumors that he was the instrument of a Royalist plot. Serious evidence in this direction, however, is lacking up to the present time and it is more probable that he is only a crack-brained individual, seeking notoriety, whose head has been turned by the campaign of scandal and vilification which reactionary newspapers like the Libre Parol and L'Action have recently been conducting. They used the scandal in connection with the Steinhilber affair to make every conceivable charge against the government, even to the point of being guilty of political murders and insisting upon the insinuation that the late President Faure was killed because he sided against Major Dreyfus.

Early this week the height of audacity was reached when the reactionary papers printed circumstantial stories to make it appear that President Fallieres' son, when found in the companionship of the wife of Philippe Armand, an advocate of the court of appeals, a year ago, he shot and killed the attorney and that the police have hushed up the scandal. Authoritative information subsequently proved that neither Fallieres did not even know Mme. Armand.

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The end of the world did not come today, as Lee J. Spangler, a local prophet, had predicted it would; but the prophet himself disappeared at 4 o'clock this morning and since then has not been seen.

Spangler, it is said, cautioned all the "saints" of his sect to be watchful for the great event, for today, surely, would be the end of the world. Therefore a crowd of women followers, dressed in white, went to Oak Hill cemetery this morning to await the event. They were met by a man in a white robe and a white mask, who told them to go home.

Scores of other adherents of Spangler's "Society of the Disciples" were also present. Some of them were dressed in white, and some in black. They were all waiting for the great event, but none of them saw it.

It will be necessary for the arbitrators to be sworn in in Victoria county, where the railway passes through the company's property, and for this purpose Mr. Hilliard and the other arbitrators will go to Andover or Perth on Jan. 5. They will come to St. John on next day and on Jan. 7, the first session will be held. St. John is chosen as the place for the meetings at this central location makes the gathering of evidence easier than if the meetings were held in Victoria county.

Most of those served were British immigrants Unable to Secure Work

FED 1300 HUNGRY MEN AT

ONE MONTREAL MISSION

Montreal, Dec. 25.—Half a ton of turkeys, 1,500 pounds of beef, with potatoes and plum pudding to match, were served out today in Christmas dinners to some 1,300 hungry men at the Old Brewery Mission and house of refuge, which is the largest number of free Christmas dinners ever handed out at these institutions.

All the afternoon the doors of the two places were surrounded by crowds waiting their turn for a feed, and it was noticeable that a large proportion of these were respectable looking British immigrants who were unable to secure work during the winter.

BRAVE BOY DROWNS

IN VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE HIS BROTHER

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 27.—Ernest and Howard Simon, aged ten and twelve years respectively, sons of Robert M. Simon, of Boylston street, were drowned in the Connecticut river today while playing on the ice. The younger brother broke through and in an effort to rescue him the older one was pulled in.

Messrs. Moulton and McMillan, geographical engineers, of Ottawa, are spending several days in Montague, establishing observation stations in the vicinity.

General Manager Jones of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., of Sydney claims that his concern can supply steel to the world's markets for \$6 per ton less than Pittsburgh.

It doesn't augur well for a man to be a bore.

TO STOP FOREST FIRES

How Lumbermen of Wisconsin Would Do It

The Proposal to Burn the Brush, Which Was Launched at Two Years Ago, is Now Advocated, and Will Almost Certainly Be Adopted by the Legislature.

(Toronto Globe).

Prof. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry of the Toronto College, writes: "If your readers are interested in the development of a forest policy in Canada they will read with satisfaction the following resolution lately passed by the Wisconsin Lumberman's Association, and it is almost certain to be enacted in the legislature. It is significant to note that this is the voluntary expression of the timber and owners as a result of this year's forest fires, which in Wisconsin ran over perhaps two and a half million acres. Two years ago they were still laughing at the unheeded proposition of foresters to burn the brush. They are now at last convinced that it can and should be done."

"Section 1. Any person who shall cut, or cause to be cut, any logs, bolts, pulpwood, ties, poles, posts or other forest products in any of the counties designated in section 4 of this act shall pile the tops and refuse as the cutting proceeds, and shall within one year from such cutting and felling burn all such piles of refuse and tops, and in so doing burning all refuse shall be taken not to damage standing timber or adjoining property. The term 'burning' shall be construed to mean the destruction by fire of so much of such slashings as would become easily combustible material and dangerous in event they were not so burned, but no burning shall be done during dangerously dry weather."

"Section 2. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who burns slashings, refuse, etc., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction therefor be punished by a fine not less than fifty (\$50) cents, nor more than two dollars (\$2) per thousand feet log scale for all timber; not less than twenty-five (\$25) cents, nor more than one dollar (\$1) per cord for all bolts, pulpwood, cord wood or bark; and not less than ten (\$10) per cord more than fifty (\$50) per cord of the mill waste value of other forest products cut and removed from such land."

"Section 3. In case any person fails to properly pile and burn the tops and refuse the state board of forestry may in its discretion cause the same to be done and the expense thereof shall be a lien on the timber or other forest product cut from the land on which the tops and refuse are situated or cut, and shall also be a lien upon the land itself. Proceedings for the enforcement of such lien shall be instituted by the district attorney of the county in which the cutting was done at the request of the state board of forestry and in the name of the state of Wisconsin as claimant; and costs shall be recovered in the usual manner."

In the estate of Mary Mooney, application to prove the last will was made. She died on Sept. 25, 1885, and by her will executed in 1885 she gave all her property to her daughter, Margaret, and appointed her executrix. One of the witnesses, Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, having removed from the province, and the other witness, Jos. Trimble, being dead, on proof of these facts, and of the signature of the testatrix and witnesses proof of the will in common form was allowed, and probate granted to the executrix; no real estate; personal estate \$500; Anon A. Wilson, K. C., proctor.

This fall John Shand, Jr., of Bear Point, assistant of the deputy minister of marine and fisheries opened his enterprise at Tusket Islands. Local merchants protested against such opposition to the department is now considering the dispute.

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SAW BABY HURLED FROM CAR WINDOW

Grand Trunk Section Man Horrified at Sight—Picked Child Up Dead—No Clue to Fiend.

London, Ont., Dec. 24.—While standing at the side of the track this morning to let a Grand Trunk express from Detroit pass, Section Foreman McKellar was horrified to see the body of a baby thrown through one of the car windows. The child was dead when he picked it up. In addition to the fact that an additional block of stock had been bought from De Bertram, which gave them three-quarters of the stock. Witness thought the amount paid for this was larger than \$400.

Mr. Powell then proceeded that in 1903 authority had been given by the government to transfer the road on consent of three-quarters of the stockholders. Witness said this was with the consent of Elkin and Evans.

In answer to Mr. Powell, witness said he took a warm interest in the construction of the road, that he represented the government in the road for some time. He knew of the settlement being made with Mr. Barnes. He did not engage in the final settlement made by Mr. Copp.

English Apple Market.

Henry Levy, London, W. C., under date of Dec. 12, reports: "The apple market continues very firm; this is accountable, of course, to some extent to the Christmas trade, but to a greater degree to short supplies; in fact shipments are coming forward from the Dutch and Belgium ports to cope with the demand and we confidently look forward to a continuance of these good markets in all the U. K. straight away through the season."

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