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THE SINGLE TAX PLAN IN VANCOUVER

Mayor Frink Gets Letter From Western City's Chief Magistrate

A GREAT BOOM

Marvellous Result in Building up of City — Not Even Wealthy Land-Owners Wish Return to Old System—Some Statistics to Demonstrate Working

In view of the criticism being levelled at the assessment system in this city, the following article prepared by Mayor T. D. Taylor, of Vancouver, B. C., and sent to Mayor Frink is of timely interest. It deals with the single tax adopted in the British Columbia city and tells what the change in the taxation system has done for that city. The article follows:—

The taxing of the "unearned increment." —a term used to express the increase in land values uninfluenced by the efforts of the owner—no longer is an experiment in Vancouver. Fifteen years ago the city government concluded to encourage building by reducing the improvement tax fifty per cent. The effect was immediate. Huge buildings began to rise up where shacks had stood.

In 1906, as a result of the success of the first experiment, an additional decrease of 25 per cent was made in the improvement tax. At once building operations showed another startling increase that when compared with the increases shown in the statistics of other cities was wholly out of proportion to the increase of population.

At the beginning of this year it was decided to eliminate the building tax altogether, and, in consequence the single tax was adopted in its entirety.

Practice, Not Theory

From the beginning the cities of the Canadian West have taken the initiative in promoting the single tax policy by putting it into actual operation while other municipal governments have not reached beyond the theoretical. Vancouver's policy of valuing land at full capital value and improvements at only fifty per cent, thereby taxing buildings only half as much as sites, was adopted long before the single tax leaders had begun their campaign of education that today reaches around the world. And so satisfactory was this first experiment that when the further reduction to twenty-five per cent was made so as to tax the capital value of improvements only one quarter as much as sites, the opposition was so small as to be scarcely worth taking into account. The last step taken —the adoption of the single tax in its entirety—has placed Vancouver in the unique position of being the only city of metropolitan size on the continent to have elected a municipal government on a single tax platform. Edmonton is the only other Canadian city in which the single tax system has been adopted without reservation. And there the same immediate effect has been felt.

(Continued on page seven, forth column.)

BALLOON PASSENGER SERVICE IN ENGLAND

Mail and Express Also Between Liverpool and Wales—A Flight To Paris

Washington, Nov. 5—Encouraged by recent success in the operation of dirigible balloons, a project has been launched in Liverpool, Eng., for a passenger and mail and express service between that city and North Wales, according to a consular report received here.

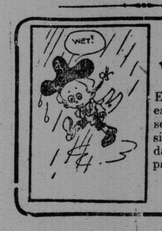
Corbehen, France, Nov. 5—Cruist Wilows, the young Welshman who ascended in his dirigible airship at Wormwood Scrubbs, London, at 3.25 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a flight across the English Channel and to Paris, arrived here safely this morning and proceeded for Paris.

New York, Nov. 5—Because of wind and rain the proposed flight of J. A. D. McCurdy from the deck of the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to Governor's Island has been postponed until Nov. 24.

JUVENILE COURT

The usual week-end session of the Juvenile court was held this morning by Judge Ritchie. Wm. Stone, of Acadia street, aged 15, was fined $5 on a charge of tearing the shutter from the window of Isaac Selig's shop corner of Acadia and Chapel streets, and also of being a member of a disorderly crowd. His Honor spoke somewhat strongly on the matter of having Jewish citizens protected. They were good, orderly citizens and their boys afforded considerable contrast to some of the Christian religion. They were not to be found in the street at late hours nor were they heard swearing and using God's name on the corner. He warned the boys of the city that they must stop congregating about corners.

Policeman Scovil Smith was charged with assaulting seven-year-old Maurice Williamson, but it was shown that the policeman had merely put the lad from the depot for the boy's safety, though the lad's father claimed otherwise. The case was dismissed.



THE WEATHER

East and northeast winds, unsettled with occasional rains; Sunday, showery and partly fair.

LIKE TO WHIP HIM

A Temperance Lesson in Police Court—Struck Wife, Kicked Little Son

"You are fined $20 or two months in jail," said Judge Ritchie this morning to John McMullin, charged with assaulting his wife, "and if I had the power, I should like to have you whipped. A man who would act as you have done, must be a worthless character."

McMullin's wife said she had been receiving no help from him for several months, as he had been drinking. Yesterday he had come home and struck her with a belt, besides kicking his little three-year old child, because he did not close the door quickly enough to suit him.

"There is a splendid temperance lesson in this," remarked His Honor, and it is enough to make anyone stop drinking liquor. I should like to know from whom the man got his intoxicants, as he is an interdict."

Fines of $4 each were imposed upon Thos Kenney, and Albert Moorehouse, on charges of being drunk, while on a charge of wandering about the streets Mary Walsh was ordered to be sent to the Good Shepherd's Home.

SETTLEMENT OF BIG STRIKE IN ENGLAND FAILS

Boilermakers Reject Proposal and Lock-Out Will Continue —May Vote Again

London, Nov. 5—It was hoped that a settlement of the shipyard dispute would have been arrived at when the ballot was taken among the members of the Boilermakers Trade Union, as to whether the York settlement should be accepted or rejected. It is to be regretted that the settlement was rejected, and the lockout will therefore continue. The majority against accepting the settlement was 1319, but a very small percentage, comparatively speaking, of the trade union voting. The total membership is over 50,000, and less than 19,000 men voted.

In view of the small number of votes recorded, it is hoped that another vote will be taken, a practise which has already been adopted on a previous occasion. The view expressed by employers on the northeast coast is that the result is decidedly unsatisfactory since, as a result of the conference at York, certain concessions were made whereby the differences between the men and themselves were reduced to such a minimum that the men should certainly have accepted the agreement.

It is pointed out that, since it appears impossible to reopen negotiations with respect to the York agreement, the executive of the Boilermakers Society might adopt the course of issuing instructions that a vote shall be taken by all the members not directly affected by the dispute. According to the rules of the society a two-thirds majority in favor of closing the dispute would settle the question. It appears that this step can only be taken if a dispute has not been settled within eight weeks. It is fully expected that the result of such a vote would be in favor of terminating the dispute.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

Examinations Will Be Written Next Week in Post Office Building

Civil Service examinations will be held in the upper room of the Post Office building next week. From Monday at 9 a.m. to Friday will be for clerkships for the second division inside service. Preliminary examinations for the outside service will begin at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning and the qualifying examination for outside scervice at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Examinations for naval cadetships will begin at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, and for third division inside service at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Candidates are asked to make note of time set in each case and be on hand at least ten minutes before. Dr. G. U. Hay, is the examiner.

MORE THAN MILLION IN LUMBER DEAL IN THE FAR WEST

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 5—The Dominion Saw Mill and Lumber Company, an English corporation already controlling the Munday Lumber Company, of Three Valley, B. C., has acquired the interests of the Bowman Lumber Company, the Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, and the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company.

It is the biggest timber deal in the history of Kootenay, and involves more than a million dollars. The deal includes four saw mills, including a big mill at Nelson, and 240 square miles of timber limits, on which are three and a half million feet of standing timber.

BRITISH PROVISION AND CATTLE MARKETS

(Times Special Cable)

London, Nov. 5—Canadian bacon is quoted at 60 to 64; heavy weights, 59 to 61; hams, 74 to 84; cheese, quiet but firm, September white, 56 to 57; earlier makes, 54 and 55; colored finest 56 and 57; earlier makes 55.

John Rogers & Co's Liverpool cable today states that prices in the Birkenhead market were much lower for all classes of cattle save the very best, which maintained their value. The demand was small and the undertone weak. Quotations ruled as follows: States steers, from 12 3-4 to 13 1-2 cents; Canadians, from 11 3-4 to 13 cents, ranchers from 10 1-4 to 11 1-4 cents a pound.

CRIPPEN MUST HANG

BRITISH PAPERS ON ELECTION

Drummond - Arthabaska Contest and the Navy Programme

FAST STEAMERS

Question of Fog in Belleisle Straits Brought Up — Mr. Lemieux's Speech Praised in Times—Australia Labor Delegation to Coronation

(Times' Special Cable)

London, Nov. 5—Anent the Drummond by-election, the News says the Canadian navy scheme sprang directly out of the navy scare. One of the objects of the navy scare was to frighten the colonies into giving assistance before the people of the colonies had time to appreciate the need or cultivate the attitude of response. "That is an extremely dangerous policy for the empire. It is embarrassing for Laurier, and that's bad. It is provoking a strong movement of protest directed against this country, and that's worse. To Englishmen the lesson is to beware of forcing the hands of colonial statesmen; beware of substituting complex imperial machinery for flexible simplicity of freedom and sympathy."

The Morning Post says the Tribalists are inspired only by the idea of racial separatism and seem to feel that, though in the empire, they can never be of it, because the greater part of its self-governing population is of different race, with English for its mother tongue.

Anent the federal proposals in home politics, the Post asks if this variety of "Nationalism" is to be discontenanced or encouraged in the interest of civilization in general and the United Kingdom in particular, and if in Canada it has been checked or promoted by the operation of the federal system.

The Westminster Gazette does not attach great importance to the Drummond by-election, and says it fixed the limits within which the dominion government must act if, as is most desirable, it is to carry with it the French as well as the British race in Canada. In reference to the navy question, the Gazette is perfectly content with the definition in Clause 23, and is willing to trust the good sense of the governments, imperial and and local, to act together if an emergency arises, and so to act if possible that there shall arise no emergency, which will divide the empire.

Fast Steamers and Fog

The Financial News anent Strathcona's statement that shipbuilders are prepared to build 25 knot steamers for the Canadian service with guaranteed cost of maintenance two-thirds that of the Mauretania, says that if they would also guarantee the absence of fogs in the Straits of Belleisle the deal might be considered closed.

The Times, apropos of Cape union, says Lemieux's speech on Thursday night dwelt eloquently upon the value set on the empire by French Quebec.. "It has given them the fullest security, as he truly said, for their religion, language, traditions, and all they prize in life. It will do no less for the Dutch, but it must always be remembered in Canada and South Africa, as in all other parts of the empire, that the privileges of empire will vanish if the responsibilities are not clearly and conscientiously faced."

Labor Delegation to Coronation

Melbourne, Nov. 5—Notwithstanding the protests of the Labor League the ministerial labor party in the Australian parliament are determined to accept the British invitation and send a delegation to the coronation, believing that the presence of eleven Australian laborites in London will be of immense advantage to the entire labor movement.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Honolulu, Nov. 5—The first case of yellow fever in this port has been discovered aboard the Japanese cruiser which arrived here on Oct. 30.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 5—Wm. Smith of New York, famed as an impersonator of Uncle Sam from his remarkable likeness to cartoons, died here yesterday, aged 91 years. He died in poverty.

Portage, Wis., Nov. 5—Dr. James C. Monaghan, of New York, scholar and educator and chief of the division of consular reports under President Roosevelt was stricken with apoplexy last night, while addressing an audience at the opera house. His condition is said to be critical.

Appeal From Death Sentence Dismissed Today On All Points

TOBIN MADE HARD FIGHT

Contended That Sick Juror Was Taken From Court Without Sworn Bailiff in Charge—Also Argued That Evidence in Rebuttal Was Wrongly Admitted—Third Point Was That Remains Were Never Proven to Be Belle Elmore's

(Times' Special Cable.)

London, Nov. 5—Dr. H. H. Crippen must hang on Tuesday, for the murder of his wife, who was Belle Elmore. His appeal to the Criminal Appeals Court from the sentence of Justice Ridley, was today denied by the higher court. His lawyer, A. A. Tobin, made a strong presentation on three points in connection with the recent trial, but on each point Their Lordships ruled against him.

The first point was that one of the jurors, being taken ill during the trial, had been taken from the court room by a physician, without being in charge of a sworn bailiff. His second point was that the evidence given in rebuttal in reference to the piece of pyjamas found in the cellar, had been improperly admitted, and his third contention was that it had not been shown that the remains found were those of Crippen's wife.

The judges who sat on the appeal were Justices Channell, Darling, and Pickford. The crown lawyers were Messrs. Muir, Humphreys and Oddie. Messrs. Tobin, Jenkins and Roome were for the defence. The limited accommodation for the public was fully occupied.

Mr. Tobin submitted that the sick juryman should have been in charge while the other eleven were in court. It never occurred to anybody to think there was anything irregular in the matter, but he certainly thought it a fit subject which should be taken notice of by the court of criminal appeal and that it was of such a serious character that it could not be ignored or passed over.

Mr. Tobin contended that the juryman either ought to have remained in charge of an official or than a new jury should have been sworn.

Justice Darling:—"Do you say this is a ground of appeal without any suggestion that any communication was made to the jury?"

Mr. Tobin:—"Yes."

Continuing, Mr. Tobin said the jury must not be allowed to separate in a case of murder. The old common law upon that point was quite clear. Jurymen were not to separate in any case of felony.

Justice Darling said in cases of murder jurors slept in different rooms. They were not necessarily kept in one room all the time.

Mr. Tobin said he understood that though the jurors were separated for necessary purposes nobody was allowed to talk to them while they did so. Therefore, for that purpose, they were really not separated.

Justice Channell:—"Jurors, as a rule do not sleep in one room but in a group of rooms in a corridor."

Mr. Tobin said there was a difference when no bailiff was put in charge and a juryman was attended by three individuals.

Judge Pickford said that the juror in question was in charge of medical men.

Mr. Tobin replied that the practice was to swear in a bailiff. Surely any person who looked after a juryman should have been appointed by the court and sworn.

He read an affidavit by Mr. Newton stating exactly what happened. Mr. Newton in the affidavit referred to the jurymen's absence from the rest of the jury without either he or they having been given in charge of a proper officer of the court. The juryman was taken outside, and after a lapse of three or four hours the doctors returned to court and gave evidence that the juryman was not suffering from anything serious but had an attack of indigestion. The judge accordingly adjourned the case for two hours and the remaining jurymen went out of court not accompanied by the other jurymen. It was a serious matter.

Mr. Muir said he had in court a bailiff who actually went out with the juror and Dr. Dyer was also present. He never left the building at all and all the time the bailiff was with him. The bailiff had, in fact, been sworn in to take charge of the jury. Dr. Dyer was sworn to take charge of the sick juror. One baliiff also looked after him and another was sworn to take charge of the remaining eleven. About a quarter of an hour after Dr. Dyer was sworn the juror joined his eleven fellows and the twelve remained in charge of Dr. Dyer and the sworn bailiff during adjournment of the court.

Judge Darling:—"The bailiff was actually with him all the time?"

Mr. Muir:—"Yes, there was a sworn bailiff though he was not sworn for that particular purpose. The juror never went into the stret."

Crippen Brought In

Judge Darling said that as evidence was to be given the prisoner was entitled to be present.

Crippen then entered the dock in charge of three warders. He seemed little worse for his incarceration and preserved the impassive air that characterized his demeanor during the trial.

Deputy Clerk Austin of the Old Bailey was called and, to Mr. Muir said the jury were ordered to be kept in charge by the sheriff. Two court bailiffs were sworn as representatives of the sheriff to keep them during adjournment. That was the ordinary practice. The witness was not actually present at the time the juryman was ill. The practice usually observed when a juror for any purpose desired to quit the box was for one of the officers of the court, in the absence of the bailiff's clerk or the witness, to see where the juror went and bring him back to court.

Mr. Muir:—"In such a case is the officer of the court in charge of the jury sworn?"

Witness:—"Never."

The witness did not know of his own knowledge what took place during the absence of the jurymen.

Phillips, usher of the central criminal court, gave evidence that he was with the sick juryman all the time. No one spoke to the juror at all except the doctor.

Answering Mr. Tobin, he said had anyone tried to speak to the juror he would have stopped him. He described how he took the sick juryman to the open air. They met very few people in the passages or corridors. He pledged his oath that only two or three people were on the lower hall.

Another usher said he was sworn to take charge of eleven jurymen.

Dr. Dyer said that not a single word was said to the juryman about the trial. He Dyer was with the juror all the time.

Mr. Tobin did not cross-examine the doctor, and, Mr. Muir intimated that that was all the evidence.

Mr. Tobin Argues

Mr. Tobin, addressing Their Lordships, submitted that taking away a juryman by an unsworn bailiff was a very serious matter in a case of murder. The bailiff ought to be sworn. In the present case he was not sworn. The question then arose whether the court had power or not to quash the conviction and they could only do that in certain events. They could quash a conviction on the ground that it was unreasonable, that it could not be supported by the evidence, that there was a wrong statement of law or that there had been a miscarriage of justice.

Justice Darling asked whether it was suggested that this case came under the section respecting miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Tobin said it seemed to him that, to go on with the same jury instead of starting afresh with a new jury was a wrong decision in law and that it was irregular to go on with jurymen who had been with an unsworn bailiff. He quoted an Australian case where the jury had access to a newspaper.

Justice Darling:—"There is no case that deals with the exact point whether a bailiff ought to be sworn for a particular occasion.

Mr. Muir:—"No, I can only speak from experience which Your Lordships have had, that in the case of a juror leaving the box for a short interval there is no swearing in of a bailiff. That seems to be the practice of the central criminal court and the practice there is generally accepted as right."

The court then consulted upon the point raised, the consultation being closely watched by Crippen.

Against Crippen

Justice Darling then said that, regarding the separation of the jurors there was absolute evidence in this case that there was no tampering with the jurymen. It was proved conclusively that there was no opportunity and there had been no suggestion that there was tampering. There was no evidence to raise any sort of presumption of tampering. Therefore, on that point, the appeal failed.

Mr. Tobin then addressed the court as to the next point of the appel which was that the evidence of Childers, buyer for Jones Brothers, was wrongfully admitted after the case for the defence closed. Mr. Tobin quoted several cases which bore on the question of rebutting. The evidence was such as might have been given in the original case. It was most damning evidence and the admission of such evidence might lead to a lax way of conducting cases.

Mr. Tobin referred at length to the evidence of finding a piece of pyjamas and to rebuttal evidence given by Childers. "Had Crippen" said Tobin "in his evidence said anything to justify the crown in giving that evidence? You may take it from me that Crippen in his evidence in chief said nothing whatever on the point."

Justice Channell:—"Isn't your real grievance that the questions re the pyjamas were a sort of trap to tempt Crippen into telling another lie. It really led him to tell something he would not had he known there was this evidence."

Mr. Tobin:—"It came as a bolt from the blue at the end of my case."

Third Point

Mr. Tobin then proceeded to address Their Lordships on his last point—identity of the remains found. First, he asked, was the identity sufficiently established that the remains were those of a woman at all. Next was it sufficiently established that, if the remains were those of a woman, were they the remains of Belle Crippen? He submitted that what was found in the cellar did not solve the question; it left everything to doubt. Taking the remains themselves, Prof. Pepper said it was impossible on anatomical grounds to tell the sex. As regards what was found with the remains all was in doubt.

Mr. Tobin said he seriously complained of the chief justice, in his summing up saying:—"Gentlemen, that they are the remains of a woman is now not seriously disputed." Throughout the case he had fought this question as hard as he could fight it. Such a statement coming from the lord chief justice had serious weight with the jury.

Judge Channell suggested that the lord chief justice was referring to something which had been got from the medical witnesses from the defense in cross-examination.

Another sentence Mr. Tobin seriously complained of was when the chief justice said:—"Why should the remains be clothed in a woman's vest? Why should there be a woman's vest with lace on the arms?"

"There was no suggestion," Mr. Tobin said, "that the remains or any part of them were clothed in that vest. That expression coming from the lord chief justice sank into the minds of the jury."

Answering Judge Darling Mr. Tobin said he was present, but had no wish to interrupt His Lordship with a correction.

After luncheon Mr. Tobin, continuing, said that if the remains were buried before Feb. 1, there could be no case as the charge was not one of having murdered a person unknown. The crown, he said, admitted there was no navel on the piece of skin. He read the opinion of Prof. Pepper, on that point. Mrs. Martinetti's evidence had proved for him that the piece of skin could not have been taken from the body of Belle Crippen.

Mr. Muir addressed the court and their Lordships considered the points raised without leaving the bench.

Crippen fidgeted slightly but kept his eyes rivetted upon the judges.

When Justice Darling commenced to give judgment Crippen stood as the words deciding his fate were uttered.

THE TIMES' NEW REPORTER

THE LIBERATORS.

Montreal, Nov. 5—(Special to the Times' new reporter)—Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa have not yet made up their minds what they will do with Mr. Borden. He must first undergo an examination in French, and give evidence of his ability to shout "Vive la Republique" with a correct accent. Mr. Bourassa will probably establish his headquarters on Mount Royal and summon Earl Grey early next week. Mr. Bourassa will not declare war against England unless some overt act should be committed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been ordered to leave Canada within 48 hours. Both Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa were much pleased with the comments of the St. John Standard on the coup d'etat. They are now convinced that the descendants of the Loyalists are as much opposed to a navy as Jean Baptiste. A large halo was seen hovering over Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa last evening and Mr. Borden was observed to be edging that way. The Liberals are very despondent.

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SEEING GHOSTS.

Mr. Hiram Hornbeam says that he is not a believer in ghosts, but there are times when men are subject to hallucinations. Before giving an opinion on the Manawagonish ghost story he would like to know whether the man was coming to town or on his way home.

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PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. Jamesey Jones had another weak spell last evening. He read in the Times about some property transfers and other things that may be regarded as indications of progress. Jamesey had hoped that progress could be kept away from St. John for the balance of his lifetime, so that he might die in peace; but quite frequently of late there have been unmistakable signs that the city is to undergo great changes within the next few years. Jamesey's physician has requested the family to keep the newspapers away from him for a few days, in order that he may recover some degree of serenity.

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GOOD ROADS.

Complaint comes from a rural section that there is too much mud on the roads for automobiles and not enough for motor boats. The people should get a wood-block pavement like that on Prince William stret, which floats when it rains.

TO DORCHESTER

Judge Ritchie Sentences George Marshall for Theft of Watch on I. C. R. Car

A sentence of two years in Dorchester was imposed by Judge Ritchie this morning on George Marshall, when the latter pleaded guilty to robbing George Pooley, of Sussex, of a watch, valued at $15 on an I. C. R. car several weeks ago.

The prisoner went to the car and offered to sell Pooley a watch, and when the passenger said he had one, Marshall asked to se it. He took the watch in his hand, and Pooley thought he put in back into his pocket again, but a little later found it missing. He accused Marshall but the latter denied the theft.

A man named Foster said that Marshall sold the watch to him in exchange for another and with $2.50 thrown in. Later he learned the watch was stolen, and gave it to the police. Pooley recognized it this morning. The judge advised Marshall that when he got free, he had better stop drinking.

STABBED BY HIGHWAYMAN

Toronto, Nov. 5—(Special)—J. H. Vier, of Brantford, was the victim of an assault by highwaymen near Dundas. He got out of his wagon to adjust a brake and was seized, stabbed in the side and left lying in the road. He managed to drive into Dundas. His wound is serious.

JAKE STAHL A BANKER

Chicago, Nov. 5—J. Garland Stahl, known in baseball circles as "Jake," the Boston American first baseman, has quit baseball and gone into the banking business with a south side National Bank. His father-in-law has been connected with the institution for several years.

LONDON FILLING UP AGAIN

The Holiday Season Ends; Winter Activities Are Now Beginning

MATTERS POLITICAL

Troubled Session for Government When Parliament Opens—Emigration to Canada—Million and a Half Pounds for Bridge Across Thames

London, Oct. 22—With the close of the holiday season and the departure of summer weather, London streets are filling up, and the winter activities are beginning, but it is as yet a season of preparation merely. Until parliament opens some three weeks hence, London affairs and British politics, of which the metropolis is the 'hub' of necessity remain deadly dull.

Today the Navy League is making its annual effort to whip the prosaic, hard-working London public into something like enthusiasm about the navy and the heroic excitement of its past history. The man in the street is crowding in his usual self-confidence round the statue of the great Nelson in Trafalgar Square to gaze on the floral decorations which an excited navy League has hung out, and if the 'John Bull' working citizens of London were responsive to the appeal of the jingo-political organization, they would cheer madly and offer to spend their last shilling on Dreadnoghts.

(Continued on page 8, 3rd column.)

ONE MORE PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT

Mrs. Connelley and Her Son Bid Tearful Farewell—Wanted Mamma to Go With Him

The police court has from time to time been the stage where many pathetic and sorrowful scenes have been enacted in the drama of life, but it is seldom that such a touching incident is witnessed as arose this morning from the arrest of Bertha Connelley, aged 42, and her little seven-year-old son, Frank, on a charge of lying and lurking in a barn off the Marsh Road. Poorly clad were mother and son, but in the face of the boy were innocence and frankness that appealed to more than one among the spectators in the court room. The mother was sentenced to nine months in the Good Shepherd's Home, while the lad was taken to the Boys' Industrial Home at Silver Falls.

"Ah, sir, can't Mamma come along with me, please?" the little fellow pleaded with tears in his eyes. "Let her come with me, and the policeman and then she can come back."

The judge told the little fellow that his mother had been given a chance to take him there before, but had not done so, and reminded him that she would not be allowed to stay there. Mrs. Connelley was just then being taken below, and the youngster about to start for the Falls, when he suddenly cried out that he wanted to see his mother before being taken away.

At the head of the stairway leading to below the court, the woman and her child tearfully kissed each other several times and then were separated. Still the little boy begged and entreated the judge to let his mother go with him, but His Honor in kindly tones advised the little fellow to cry no more, but to be thankful that the good sisters in the home would care for him, clothe him, and educate him.

Drying his eyes, he left for Silver Falls in care of Constable Moran.

PREMIER GOUIN'S RECORD TERM

Quebec, Nov. 5—Sir Lomer Gouin, on October 30, had served the province as prime minister longer than any of his predecessors.

The next longest term of office served by a premier of Quebec was five years six months and seven days, which was the record of Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, the leader of the first provincial administration of Quebec.

Sir Lomer has gone to Boston, where he will spend a few days, afterwards going farther south to complete his holiday prior to beginning work for the coming session.

F. W. MORSE

This is the former vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who has been appointed general manager of the Chicago and Alton and Clover Leaf roads.