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MONDAY, Jan. 4 1909,

daily, Sunday except

East Ferry...7.30 a. m.

John...7.45 a. m.

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ROBT. MAXWELL, Emery McLaughlin Co. ¹/₂
Mason and Builder, Valuator
and Appraiser.
Brick, Lime, Stone,
Tile, and Plaster
Worker.

General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly
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**MARBLE, GRANITE, FREESTONE
AND CEMENT.**

The only thoroughly equip-
ped Stone-yard in the City of
St. John. Call and see our
new machines.

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90-96 City Road. St. John, N. B.

A BRINSMEAD PIANO

As used by Royalty

This is the best piano built in Great Britain, and is used
not only by Royalty but the most musical and best people in
England. This firm was established during the reign of King
Wm. IV. and is recognised as one of the greatest piano makers
in the world. They ship pianos everywhere which are con-
structed specially for the climate for which they are intended.

One of the special features of this piano is a treatment of
the strings which prevents them rusting in this damp climate and
they have many other special features. You should call and see
our samples of these superb instruments.

THE W. H. JOHNSON CO., Ltd.,
7 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Sole representatives for the Maritime Provinces, also re-
presentatives for the Gerhard Heintzman, Martin-Orme, and
other pianos.

Our mid-summer sale is still on.

Do not forget the name of the Highest Grade Manitoba Flour RED ROSE FLOUR

CEMENT DIRECTORS.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The cement
merger, the biggest industrial combina-
tion yet put through in Canada, will
have for its board of directors Sir Son-
ford Fleming, president, Senator Cox,
Senator MacKay, Senator Edwards,
Messrs. W. D. Matthews, W. M. Aiken,
Rodolphe Forget, C. H. Cahan and also
representatives of several plants en-
tering the merger. The Bank of Mon-
treal is stated to be interested in the
combination and will be the company's
bankers.

School Shoes

Here are a few of our special
lines of school footwear, made
to stand the hard wear and yet
look dressy.

Boys' sizes 11 to 13, \$1.15, \$1.35,
\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.
Boys' sizes 1 to 5, \$1.35, \$1.50,
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.
Girls' sizes, 11 to 13, \$1.35, \$1.50,
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Every pair of these have solid
leather counters and innersole
and will stand half soiling.

**Francis &
Vaughan,**
19 KING STREET.

THE NORTH CANADIAN; A RIVER ON A RIDGE

The Bed of an Oklahoma
Stream is Much Higher Than
surrounding country—Shares
Distinction With Yukon.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Save one other, the Yukon in Alaska,
the North Canadian River, in Ok-
lahoma is the only stream in the United
States whose bed has a higher alti-
tude than the country on either side
of its course. Throughout almost its
entire course in Oklahoma this stream
flows in a groove on the crest of a
ridge and has no important tributaries.
Generally flood water in the country
adjacent to the North Canadian would
have to run uphill to find out-
let into its channel.

The watershed of Oklahoma slopes
from the high plains country of the
extreme western part of the state
eastward to the Arkansas River and
in some portions of the state south-
ward and southeasterly to Red River,
which separates Oklahoma from
Texas, the decline in altitude being
from about 3000 feet in the west to
much less than 1000 feet at the eastern
edge of the state.

The North Canadian River, some-
times called the north fork of the
main or South Canadian River, is
formed by the junction of Wolf Creek
and the Beaver near Fort Supply in
Woodward County. It runs parallel to
the Cimarron, the Salt Fork, the
South Canadian and for a considerable
distance the Deep Fork, the waters of
all of which finally find their way to
the Arkansas. Though the streams
comparatively are close together, the
North Canadian practically is 200 feet
higher than the Cimarron and 180 feet
higher than the South Canadian.

None of the tributaries of the North
Canadian extends further back than
five or six miles from its channel. In
several instances, notably at Oklaho-
ma City, it is only about two miles
northward from the channel of the
river to where the watershed of the
Cimarron begins. At Shawnee, thirty
miles south of the North Canadian, be-
gins the watershed of the South Cana-
dian. In the Creek Nation in the
neighborhood of Lenna the Deep Fork
and the North Canadian are only
about three miles apart, the former be-
ing a mud stream and the latter filled
with dangerous quicksands.

CREW DROWNED FROM 22 TO 5 IN FORTNIGHT

Captain's Wife Drowned Child-
ren and Committed Suicide
Because She Feared Canni-
balism.

RECENT TRAGEDY OF MIDDLETON ISLAND

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 26.—Because no
wreck had occurred in the vicinity for
years, the British Government ceased
some time ago to leave supplies for
shipwrecked mariners at desolate Mid-
dleton Island, in the South Sea. Be-
cause such supplies were not there,
as they had been led by the sailing
directions to expect, the crew of the
Norwegian bark Errol, formerly the
Carlsbrooke Castle, experienced all the
agonies of starvation during two
weeks in which they had no morsel
of food or drop of water. Several went
insane; others, including Capt. Ander-
son, perished in their endeavors to
make and float a seaworthy raft. Mrs.
Anderson, the master's wife, sacrific-
ed her four children and committed
suicide when, after the death of the
husband and father, she heard the sea-
men discussing recourse to cannibal-
ism.

Brought in by Liner.
The story of the marooning of the
Errol's crew and their subsequent ex-
periences was brought in by the Aus-
tralian liner Makura yesterday. The
survivors of the hapless crew had
reached Sydney shortly before the sail-
ing of the Canadian-Australian steam-
er. They had been rescued by the
steamer Tofu after two weeks of tor-
ment on the reef, following June 18.
None were in fit shape to give a clear
account of their sufferings and two,
if they live will remain mentally un-
balanced.

Patrick Palmer, able seaman, who
joined the vessel before she started
from Coquimbó on her ill fated voy-
age to Newcastle, had the best recol-
lection of the fourteen days on the
reef.
Last of Twenty-Two.
"We were the last of the twenty-
two," he said, "that included the
captain's wife and their four children.
Five of us got away from the wreck
on a raft. We went all over the reef
in search of water, but found none,
and one died on the reef. We had
difficulty in building the raft and the
captain and second mate both got
drowned assisting.
"The captain's wife stood within a
few feet of him watching him drown.
As she stood there wringing her
hands she had her four kids, from
the baby a year old to a twenty-year-
old girl, standing beside her.
"We thought we would be able to
find water on the reef, but the sailing
directions lie. They say there was wa-
ter there, water in a beaker in a life-
boat, and food, and there was no food.
There was no food, I tell you; no food
and no lifeboat. They lied, and we
had no chance.

CANADA'S PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE EMPIRE; HER HISTORY AND HER MISSION

Continued from Page 3.
cradle of our infancy, and made us
the peaceful home for our boyhood
years. Who, in these last forty-two
years has kept peace within our bor-
ders, and given you the uninterrupted
power to work and the facilities for
work? The angel of peace, say some.
Yes, the angel of peace, but the an-
gel of peace, commissioned by the an-
gel of might—BRITAIN'S MIGHT IN
HER ARMY AND NAVY, AND PAY-
ING OF BRITISH STATES-
MEN never for a moment relaxed. In-
dia with its three hundred millions,
Egypt with its destiny in their hands,
in Africa millions of the black races
for which they are trustees—a world-
wide Empire open to attack at every
side, to be defended day and night
by ceaseless energy and watchfulness.
The crushing burden on the tax-
payer—the man in the mine, at the
counter, bearing on rich and poor alike—
everywhere men putting their hands
in their pockets, everywhere paying
into the British treasury, AND PAY-
ING FOR OUR WEALTH, SECURITY,
PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.
HAVE WE NOTHING TO GIVE IN
RETURN? So I think we have begun
to suspect we were losing our self-
respect by NOT PAYING OUR
SHARE IN THE DEFENCE OF THE
EMPIRE.

The Resolution Adopted by Parlia-
ment.
Well, last year a resolution was
passed in Parliament affirming that it
was the duty of Canada to undertake
something adequate for the defence
of her own coast, and that it was
also her duty to do something to
ward the defence of the Empire in
general. This is the greatest step
forward we have ever made in Can-
ada. But a resolution in Parliament
never settles anything. There are
objectors in Canada. We must meet
their objections.

The Words of Lord Grey.
May I read to you one short state-
ment made by Sir Edward Grey on
the twenty-ninth of March this year
in the House of Commons:
"The new situation is created
by the German programme. When
this is completed, Germany, a
great country close to our shores,
will have twenty-three Dread-

ARGENTINA IS PRESSING FOR BAN'S REMOVAL

Insist On Examination of Con-
ditions of Cattle Trade—Em-
bargo Will Likely Be Main-
tained Despite Protests.

ARGENTINA IS PLAY- ING CANADA'S HAND

London, Aug. 26.—It is stated here
that the Argentine government is
pressing the British Government to
remove the embargo on Argentine
cattle.
They point to the decreasing live
cattle supplies from Canada and the
United States, which fell from 563,
624 head in 1905, to 381,786 head in
1908, and to the increased prices to
British consumers.
Moreover, the Argentine interests
are doing what Canada was strongly
urged to do in the earlier
days of the embargo agitation, name-
ly, causing British representatives to
investigate on the spot the contention
that no disease now exists among the
Argentine herds to justify the em-
bargo measures, the eradication of
disease from all exporting districts
having succeeded completely.
The radical members of the British
Parliament, representing the working
class districts, would favor the re-
moval of the embargo, or any other
measure to cheapen meat, but Earl
Carrington, Minister of Agriculture,
is immovably opposed to this, and
could rely on almost united Unionist
support in favor of closed ports, even
though the disease is proved to be
only a pretext to cover protection to
British farmers.

"Ole, he died. He fell down on the
reef and dropped on his chest. He was
lucky. There was another wreck on the
reef and we thought it was a store ship.
They boarded it, but found nothing to eat.
It was musty and old and all it held
was a bottle with about two gills of
water that must have been there for
years by the horrible taste of it. Me
and the cooperer drank that."
"We afterward found some more
water, and although it was in a bad
state we drank it. We then decided to
build a punt from the wreckage, and
while we were working on this we lived
on shellfish."

Another Survivor.
Another survivor took up the story.
He said that when the sufferers were
sitting on the sand the captain's wife
thought they were considering a resort
to cannibalism and she asked them
not to eat her children. Her mind
was gone. Suddenly she ran into the
sea and drowned her four children.
Following them into the waves, the
emaciated survivors sat watching her,
one of them laughing; his mind was
gone.
When relief finally came there were
but five left alive, four men and a boy
and these were so exhausted that
they had to be carried by the rescu-
ers to the boats.

The Bloody Wars in This Age of Peace.

The first is, that this is an age of
peace; we must avoid militarism; war
is hell. And when you have said
that they expect you to just cower
back. WHO TOLD THEM THAT
THIS IS AN AGE OF PEACE? The
venture to say that in no other fifty
years of the world's history have
there been so destructive wars to
property and life, such great de-
vastating wars, as the wars that have
taken place in the last fifty years.
Yet these men tell you that this is an
age of peace! In that fifty years
there have been the Crimean war,
long, bloody, costly; in the United
States the civil war, longer, bloodier,
costlier; wars in Europe in which
Austria, Italy, Greece, were involved
from time to time; the Franco-Prus-
sian war, with its tremendous slaugh-
ter; the Spanish-American war, the
Boer war, the Russo-Japanese war.
All these wars, with their crushing
weight of material burden, have taken
place in the last fifty years of this
age of peace. People should weigh
their words before they use them. In
a year of the Christian era, this
age of peace, there are the most
costly and burdensome equipments
for war ever known in the wide
world. Then these knowing ones
tell you that militarism must be
avoided. How? The only way is to
submit to it, or be trampled out by
it. If you avoid it you become a
child or plaything. Deplore it as much
as you will, we cannot expose our-
selves and our future to the whims
or over the fine sentiments of peace.
WE MUST BE PREPARED TO DE-
FEND OURSELVES.

The Nation That Is Not Armed Loses Identity.

War is hell. Yes, but if no nation
is armed both get a taste of it. The
nation that is not armed gets it all
the same, and loses its identity as
well. Then they tell you this is
an age of peace. N. B. POSTER—N.
A scare, some say deliberately planned
in order to get Canada and the other
colonies to contribute to the defence
of the British Empire. This is ab-
surd, yet wise men tell you that Mr.
Asquith, Lord Grey, Lord Rosebery
and Mr. Balfour, four of the sanest
statesmen of today—maybe as able
and sane statesmen as Great Britain
has ever produced—have uttered the
words that caused the scare.

One effect of Canada's making a
navy will be to give an impetus to
the world, and cause that "war which
is hell" to hide its face.—(Loud and pro-
longed applause.)
The Platform Handsomely Decorated.
The proceedings closed with the
singing of the National Anthem.
The platform was handsomely de-
corated with palms and other plants

'THE UNKNOWN PEERS' HINT AT MUTINY

That They May Force Rejection
of Budget is the View of
Many Englishmen—Budget
Very Popular.

LORD LANDSDOWNE ON THE QUESTION

London, Aug. 26.—The question of
questions which is exciting British
politicians is the threatened revolt of
"unknown peers" in the house of
lords. As that legislative assembly
consists of some hundred peers who
attend more or less irregularly dur-
ing the session, they constitute the
working house, and behind them are
four hundred peers who only take
trouble to attend parliament when
some Liberal bill of exceptional im-
portance is to be mutilated or thrown
out. As a rule there is a full muster
of hereditary legislators once in five
years, and it is these non-attending
peers to threaten to revolt. Their
mutiny is filling the Tory leaders with
alarm and the Radicals with uncon-
cealed delight.

Whig by Descent.
Lord Lansdowne, leader of the
Tories in the upper house, is a Whig
by descent and a statesman by tem-
perament. It is known that he does
not contemplate a great constitutional
conflict with the commons over the
budget. He will grow and go as far
as he dares in mutilating the non-fin-
ancial proposals embodied in the bud-
get, but there he will stop. His poli-
cy, dictated by many reasons, is that
the lords have no constitutional right
to amend the budget, and that throw-
ing out the budget will fling the coun-
try into confusion, precipitate a fi-
nancial crisis, and render it impos-
sible to collect taxes or pay the army and
navy.

Budget Popular.
The budget, furthermore, is so popu-
lar that it is almost impossible to
hold a large public meeting against
it in any part of the country, and,
lastly a fight to the death between the
peers and the people could not possi-
bly be fought on any issue more dis-
advantageous to the peers than on
the question of relieving rich land-
lords by increasing the cost of food
to the people. All these considera-
tions weigh with the Tory leader, who
in any part of the country, and,
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