DYNAMITERS MAY GET LONG TERMS

Maximum Sentence 39 1-2 Years

Thirty-eight Convicted Labor Officials Will Know Fates Today

Judge Has Great Discretion in Fixing Penalty—Can Dismiss, Fine or Imprison—Jury Never Had Any Doubts About Their Guilt, Says Foreman.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28—Sixteen minutes was all the time required by the court to receive the jury, read its verdict of "thirty-eight guilty and two not guilty," and dismiss the jurors.

The verdict brought to an end the historic three months "Dynamite Conspiracy" trial. It meant, except in the cases of Herman G. Seiffert, of Milwaukee, and Daniel Buckley, of Davenport, Iowa, who were the two men out of forty to be adjudged "not guilty," that the government's charges about dynamite plots extending over six years had been sustained.

It meant, also, that thirty wives, many of whom with their children patiently had sat through the long-drawn-out ordeal, were at last to be separated from their husbands.

Important details yet remain in consequence of the verdicts. Punishments are to be imposed upon the thirty-eight men by Federal Judge Albert E. Anderson on Monday at 10 a. m.

Prisoners who receive terms longer than one year are to be taken to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. A special train will go by a secret route. Details as to its time of leaving Indianapolis and its arrival at Leavenworth are not to be made public.

A wide discretion rests with the court as to the amount of punishment. Under the convictions the court may dismiss any prisoner, or impose a money fine or sentence any or all of the men to terms in the federal prison not exceeding thirty-nine and one-half years.

Jury Had No Doubts.

Newcastle, Ind., Dec. 28—Frank Dare, the farmer who was foreman of the jury which convicted the thirty-eight defendants in the dynamite conspiracy trial, arrived here tonight.

"Speaking for the jury, I wish to say that we gave careful consideration to all the testimony and arrived at our verdict after due deliberation," said Mr. Dare. "When we entered the jury room we took up the instructions of the court from the bottom and it resulted in my election as foreman.

"Strange to say, from the start it was agreed that Buckley and Seiffert were innocent. They were promptly acquitted and then we took up the other defendants, one by one. Every name was gone over and every man was discussed. From the start it was the unanimous opinion of my fellow jurors and myself that Ortie E. McManigal had told the truth. We regarded his testimony as unshaken by cross-examination and thought of him as a self-confessed criminal who was exposing his associates in order to provide a light sentence for himself.

"In our minds there were no doubts as to the guilt of Ryan and the other officers and members of the executive board of the union. We had no sympathy for Hockin, and when we filed out to return our verdict I looked with sorrow on the faces of the women whose husbands, sons, brothers and fathers were about to be sentenced to a felon's life."

Indianapolis, Dec. 28—Thirty-eight labor union officials today were found "guilty" of complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots, including the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International association of bridge and structural iron workers, was among those convicted. He, with others, was accused of using the union's funds to destroy the property of contractors who refused to recognize the union.

The following were found guilty:—Frank M. Ryan, president of the International association of bridge and structural iron workers; John E. Butler, Buffalo, vice-president; Herbert S. Hockin, former secretary and formerly of Detroit; Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco, secretary of the California building trades council; Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Phillip Cooley, New Orleans; Michael J. Young, Boston; Frank J Higgins, Boston; J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank C. Webb, New York; Patrick F. Webb, New York; John H. Barry, St. Louis; Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis; Henry W. Legleigner, Denver; Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis; William E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; James Cooney, Chicago; James A. Coughlin, Chicago; William S. Hupe, Chicago; Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ills.; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ills.; Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ills.; William C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati; Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City; William J. McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank K. Painter, Omaha; Peter J. Smith, Cleveland; George Anderson, Cleveland; Michael J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa.; Edward E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit; Frank J. Murphy, Detroit; Fred J. Mooney, Duluth; Ernest G. W. Basey and Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; Hiram R. Kline, Munice, Ind., former organizer for the united brotherhood of carpenters and joiners.

The following were found "not guilty": Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee; Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Iowa. The verdicts were brought in at ten a.m.

All those adjudged guilty were found guilty on all the counts as charged in the indictments. The jury was discharged and court adjourned until ten a.m. Monday, at which time sentences will be imposed. Seiffert and Buckley, the only two men out of the forty labor union officials to be adjudged not guilty, immediately were discharged from custody.

After Judge Anderson had cleared the court room of all spectators and the families of the defendants, the thirty-eight prisoners were taken in custody by deputy United States marshals and special detectives, and were taken to the Marion county jail.

The conviction of Olaf Tveitmoe and Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco and J. E. Munsey, of Salt Lake City sustained the government's charges that they aided in plotting the Los Angeles explosion in which twenty-one persons were killed and assisted in the escape of James B. McNamara in his flight. The jury also sustained the charges that the McNamara Brothers were aided in the nation-wide dynamite plots by almost all the executive officials of the Iron Workers' Union and that they knowingly carried on the conspiracy for years by causing explosives to be transported on passenger trains.

As head of the union of 12,000 members President Ryan once sat in the councils of the American Federation of Labor.

Tveitmore was charged with not only supplying two men to assist in blowing up the Los Angeles Times building, but also with having asked for more explosions on the Pacific coast. He is secretary of the California Building Trades Council, and master and recognized leader in labor circles on the coast.

Herbert S. Hockin is called "The Dago of the conspiracy" because he was charged with first initiating Ortie McManigal as a hired dynamiter and then with betraying all the dynamiters to promote his own ambition. He was once secretary of the international union and "whispered into the ear of Detective Burns the names of the Los Angeles Times dynamiters."

John T. Butler, vice-president of the Iron Workers also was convicted, being branded by the court as "a perjurer" after he had denied that McNamara was drawing $1,000 a month to pay for dynamitings.

An almost tragic scene took place in the few minutes following the end of the trial. As United States Marshall Schmidt ordered the prisoners to step before the court the wives of a score of the men leaned pitifully over the railings calling for their husbands. Mrs. Frank J. Higgins, of Boston, leaned far over the railing and collapsed. Mrs. John H. Barry of St. Louis with a smile threw her arms about her husband, begging him to have courage "Be of good cheer, John," she said. "You cannot expect a severe punishment."

As soon as his name was called, Frank K. Painter, of Omaha, pulled a stick pin out of his necktie and his purse out of his pocket and handed them to one of his attorneys.

James Cooney, one of the Chicago prisoners, sat with outward calm, reading a newspaper, while the verdicts were being read and threw down the paper only when his name was called to step before the court.

Possible punishments vary from any minimum to a maximum of thirty-nine and one-half years in the discretion of the court.

Washington, Dec. 28—Senator Kern, of counsel for the defendants, when told of the verdicts at Indianapolis, declared the cases would be appealed. "Preparations for the appeal were made in advance," said Senator Kern, "and will be made to the United States circuit court of appeals in the regular way." Further than that Senator Kern declined to make comment.

"GO-PREACHERS" HEARD IN THEIR OWN DEFENCE

Members of New Sect Visit St. John and Reply to Charges Against Them Circulated by Ministers and Newspapers.

The Telegraph on Saturday had a visit from William Snedden, one of the so-called Go-Preachers who have been carrying on their work in the maritime provinces for many months past. Mr. Snedden was accompanied by Fred Smith, of Smithtown, and other workers and converts. In the presence of the others, for whom he spoke, Mr. Snedden made a long and detailed statement in reply to certain allegations against Go-Preachers recently published in pamphlet form and in certain New Brunswick newspapers, including this one, which allegations were mainly in the form of resolutions passed by presbyteries, conferences and other religious associations.

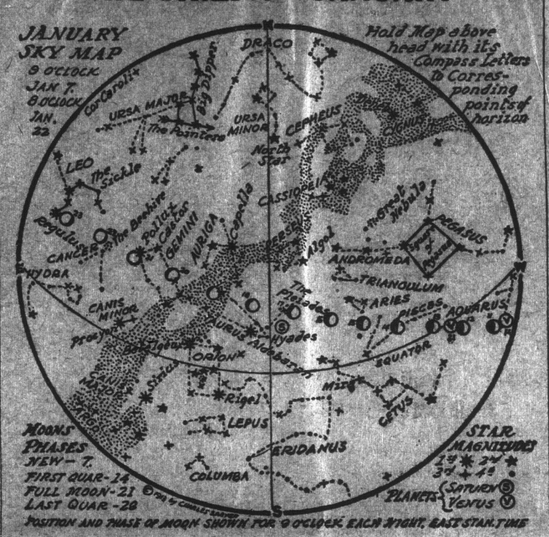
Mr. Snedden denied that he or his associates believed or taught anything contrary to the commonly accepted Christian form of marriage. He said that adherents or converts of his faith had to secure a marriage license and be married by some one legally authorized to conduct the ceremony, and that he and his associates believed and taught that one man must have only one wife, legally, and until death parted them.

He denied that the Go-Preachers have lured away girls or women from any community, or that there is in their work or belief any immoral teaching or tendency. He freely admitted that women who were of age to decide for themselves and who had been converted, had, in some cases, left their homes in order to preach the faith in other places. He maintained, very earnestly, that statements published and circulated against the Go-Preachers were without foundation in fact, and even without reasonable excuse; and he said that he defied any one in the maritime provinces or elsewhere to prove to the satisfaction of reasonable men that he or his associates had ever done or caused to be done, or advised, anything contrary either to the law or the common acceptation of honesty and morality.

Some of the visitors were asked why, in their opinion, clergymen of several denominations had spoken so strongly against them. They replied that these attacks had been based in every case upon hearsay evidence, and that they had incurred the emnity of some of the regular clergymen because they taught that church edifices and pastors' salaries were unnecessary and not in accord with the teachings of Jesus. This, in brief, is the statement of the case of these men as they see it, and it is presented here without prejudice.

Mark the middle of your hat by a cross-stitch of colored thread inside the bandeau, where it will not be opened. Or a bit of ribbon may be sewed to the under edge of the crown.

THE SKIES IN JANUARY



The planet Venus will be conspicuous in the evening skies during the month of January. Venus is readily identified, as she is the brightest of celestial objects after the sun and moon, even Sirius suffering by comparison. The map shows the position of Venus on the evenings of the 14th and the 31st, with reference not to the horizon but to the neighboring stars.

Is Venus habitable? Is she inhabited? These questions are usually merged in the discussions of astronomers, it being taken for granted that life will exist wherever life is possible. What we know of the physical conditio nof Venus makes the problem in her case an extremely interesting one.

On Venus conditions of gravity, light, heat, water, atmosphere and composition of matter do not, in all probability, differ enough from these conditions on earth to make the existence of life in some form impossible. Venus and the earth are almost twins, so far as size is concerned, the surface area of Venus being only about five per cent. less than that of the earth and their diameters differing by only 200 or 500 miles. The two planets differ more in density, with the result that the pull of gravity is considerably less on Venus. A man who weighed 200 pounds on the earth would weigh only 170 pounds if he were transported to the surface of Venus. This lightness of Venus would favor the development of larger life forms. Other things being equal, the smaller the planet, the larger would we expect to find its inhabitants.

MUCH ATMOSPHERE AND VAPOR.

The atmosphere of Venus is abundant, far more abundant than our own, in all probability. Of its constitution we know little except that it contains much watery vapor. This may be due to the higher mean temperature of the planet, resulting from its nearness to the sun. This moisture would favor the growth of ferns and similar vegetation such as flourished here during our carboniferous period. Venus gets almost twice as much solar light and heat as we do. Her axial inclination is somewhat steeper than ours and her orbit is the most nearly circular of any planet's, so that there can be no great difference in her seasons, a condition favorable to slow-developing, long-lived animals.

According to the nebular hypothesis, Venus is ranked as a younger planet than the earth and hence the cooling process would not be so far advanced there. Perhaps she is now passing through the equivalent of our carboniferous period and her surface, concealed from our view by her heavy banks of cloud, is a continuous field of steaming swamps where flounder and wallow great reptiles of a sort now extinct on earth, but perceptibly larger, because of the slighter drag of gravity. Birds, mammals and men are to come later in her scheme of things, perhaps by the time when earth has become a dying planet like Mars.

MOST LIKELY ABODE OF LIFE.

Because of her dense atmosphere and blankets of clouds it may never be possible to determine the presence of life on Venus. But, if it ever is possible to do so, it will be less surprising than in the case of any other planet, because no other planet so much resembles the earth in the qualities essential to the development of life.

It is to the cloudiness of Venus' atmosphere that our sister planet owes her extreme brilliancy. She is so dazzlingly bright that the telescope distinguishes few of her features. It is impossible to say surely that any observer has ever glimpsed the solid surface of the planet. It is true that the discovery of certain permanent markings has been announced at times, and certain astronomers have been led to the conclusion that Venus turns upon her axis only once in a year, thus keeping the same face turned always to the sun, just as the moon turns always the same face to the earth. Such a planet, half of which was plunged in eternal night and half baked in endless sunlight, would seem uninhabitable, at least by beings resembling man.

To an intelligent inhabitant of Venus—if such there be—the earth would shine much more brightly than Venus ever can to us. Because of her position between us and the Sun, Venus is invisible to us when she is at her nearest. She appears brightest when only about one-quarter of her illuminated surface is exposed to our eyes. The earth, on the other hand, presents her full surface to Venus at the moment of opposition, when the planets most closely approach each other. The result would be similar to that in the case of our own moon, which reflects nine times as much light to us at first or last quarter.

REGULUS AND THE SICKLE.

The splendid constellation Leo (The Lion) is now almost clear of the eastern horizon, and the well defined figure of The Sickle is fully exposed. The first magnitude star Regulus (The Chief) is the clear white brilliant at the end of the handle of The Sickle. Regulus is the heart of the figure of the lion and is often known as Cor Leonis. It is one of the four ancient "royal stars" which quarter the heavens. Though it adorns the humble emblem of the husbandman, astrologers count it the birth-star of kings.

Though a trifle below the standard of first magnitude brightness, Regulus is in reality a tremendous sun, giving out perhaps 1,000 times as much light as our own blinding day-star. But sunlight reaches us in less than nine minutes, whereas a ray from Regulus must travel 160 years before it strikes the earth.

A beautiful third magnitude star just rising in the northeast is Cor Caroli (The Heart of Charles), the naming of which represents the only conspicuously successful attempt to pin the fame of a modern monarch to a star. It was named after Charles I. of England, though Halley is said to have attempted to transfer the honor to Charles II. because of a report that the star shone with increased brilliancy on the eve of his coronation.

About seven degrees north-northwest of Cor Caroli is one of the most remarkable colored stars in the northern heavens, La Superba, as named because of its brilliant red rays. It is of the fifth magnitude and so can be seen with the naked eye, but an opera glass should be used. It lies a little to the west of a line joining Cor Caroli and Phaed, the star on the handle side of the bottom of the bowl of the Big Dipper. The Pointers, which are five degrees apart, supply the measuring stick.

CHARLES SARVER.

DARING FEATS OF FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENTS

An Artist Who Sketched Behind a Hillock While Shells Fell Around Him—A Great Boer War "Scoop."

The splendid tribute which Field-Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood paid a few days ago to the late Mr. Melton Prior, when he unveiled a memorial to the famous artist-correspondent of the "Illustrated London News" was in no sense exaggerated.

Prior was one of the greatest war artists of modern times, and in these days of cable, telegraph, and camera, it is not easy to realize the conditions under which he and his contemporaries worked. As Sir Evelyn remarked, Prior would probably be the last of the artistic-correspondents, for today the camera has taken the place of sketch-book and pencil.

Altogether Prior went through thirteen campaigns, dating from the Ashanti War in 1874 to the Russo-Japanese fight of 1903. He was present during the Servian and Turko-Russian campaign of 1876. He witnessed the destruction of Baker Pasha's troops at El Teb in 1884, and was with Wolseley's relief expedition which went up the Nile in the same year.

An incident biography provides a striking illustration of his intrepid character and the conditions under which he worked. In one campaign he got close up to the firing line, and while the shells hurled around him he lay behind a hillock and coolly sketched.

The first of the artic-correspondents of the Victoria era was William Simpson, who, in 1866, placed his services at the disposal of the "Illustrated London News," and went through numerous campaigns for that paper. He did yeoman press service in the Franco-Prussian war, sketched the French sortie at Peltre, and entered Metz at the surrender along with the German troops. Again, when the Afghan war broke out, he was to be found in the thick of the fight, and was undoubtedly one of the most venturesome war artists of modern times.

Neither must one forget the work in later years of another of the brilliant band of "Illustrated London News" war artists—Frederick Villiers—who, at the present time, is with the Bulgarian forces as representative of that paper. Mr. Villiers gained his first experience as a war artist in Servia as far back as 1876, and since that time he has traveled nearly all over the world. In 1882 he was on board the Condor with Lord Charles Beresford at the bombardment of Alexandria; he accompanied the Nile expedition for the relief of Khartoum; he went through the South African campaign, and had some thrilling adventures during the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Villiers was the first to introduce the cinematograph camera on to the battlefield, and he was also the first correspondent to use a bicycle during a campaign.

It is an interesting fact that the first correspondent sent out by a newspaper in England to describe a war was Henry Crabb Robinson, the famous English writer, who died forty-five years ago, and who, during 1807-9, witnessed and described for the "Times" the battles in Spain against Napoleon. Ultimately Robinson returned to England and was called to the Bar, afterwards rising to be leader of the Norfolk Circuit, retiring in 1828 with a pension of $2,500 a year.

Perhaps the greatest war correspondent who ever lived was Sir William Howard Russell, who went through the Crimea, and whose letters describing the bad management of the war officials led to the downfall of a ministry. Later he was attached to the headquarters of Lord Clive in India, and was present at the seige and capture of Lucknow in 1858, while in 1861 he went to the United States, his account of the federal retreat at the first battle of Bull Run exciting much adverse feeling.

Not only, however, was Russell a wonderful war correspondent, his accounts, for instance, of the Battle of Sedan, the Zulu War, and the Egyptian War of 1882 being marvels of descriptive writing, but he was also a splendid peace correspondent, and during the career was responsible for much of the international news and revelations which appeared in the columns of the "Times."

"Russell was an intimate friend of the late King Edward, who called him "Billy." When he was invested with his knighthood in 1902 the King said to him. "You must not trouble to kneel, Billy—stoop!" and gave him his right hand to shake. At that time Russell was over eighty years of age.

The most famous "Daily News" correspondent was undoubtedly Archibald Forbes, who, after an education at Aberdeen University, had an adventurous career as a private in the Royal Dragoons. Ultimately he settled in London and formed a journalistic connection. With the Franco-Prussian War broke out he accomplished some marvellous feats in the way of transmission of news.

He was also employed as a special correspondent during the Russo-Turkish War, and at great personal risk sent to the "Daily News" the famous accounts of the crossing of the Danube, of the battles reund Plevna, and in the Shipka Pass.

Mr. Forbes also went through the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the victory of Ulundi. It was then he made his famous ride of 110 miles in fifteen hours, by which he sent the earliest account of the battle to England.

It is a fact not generally known that Mr. Le Sage, the managing editor of the London "Daily Telegraph", proved himself, during the Franco-Prussian War, a very enterprising war correspondent. He went through all the stirring incidents of the Siege of Paris, and tells the story of how one day news of the signing of an armistice by the belligerent forces was handed to him by an eminent authority, whose name is known to almost every person in Europe. Realizing its value, the correspondent hurried with all speed to the Gare du Nord, and set himself to work to charter a special train from Paris to Calais. Here he found that he had been forestalled by the special correspondent of the London "Times," who had utilized the only trian available.

Determined, however, that his paper should be the first to import the startling news to the world, he commandeered a train which was about to start for Lille. Arrived here he was successful in getting his news through to England, and a special edition of his paper containing it was being sold in the streets some two or three hours before the despatches had been received at the offices of any other paper.

But the "Daily Telegraph" has never had a more wonderful correspondent than Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the veteran campaigner who is now at the front. One of Mr. Burleigh's best "scoops" was his interview with Joubert on the eve of the last South African War. The slow troop train by which he was traveling was overtaken by a special, on which Joubert and his taff were going to the front. Burleigh waited until it was just moving out of the station, and then bluffed the stationmaster into stopping it by signal, telling him that he had been left behind. The special stopped, and Burleigh got on board—to be congratulated heartily by Joubert on his enterprise, and to get from the Boer generalissimo a capital interview.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO

Words of Wisdom from the old smoker:

After many years experience, I vote for

"Master Workman"

Smoking Tobacco

The Old Smoker

This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c. a cut at all the best Stores.

STEAMER EARL GREY DISABLED

Got Hawser Tangled-up in Propeller and There Was No Island Service Saturday.

Pictou, N S., Dec. 28—The Canadian government steamer Earl Grey, while docking at Charlottetown on Friday, got her stern hawser tangled in the propeller, and as a result there was no island boat to or from Pictou yesterday.

The Minto went from Summerside to Charlottetown last night, and left Charlottetown this morning, taking over mails and passengers. She left here again this afternoon with mails and passengers for Charlottetown. Among the passengers were two divers who came from Halifax by special train to fix up the Earl Grey.

TIDAL WAVE HITS CAPE BRETON

Three Miles of Coast Near Arichat Suffer Great Damage

HOUSE CARRIED AWAY

Other Buildings Damaged, While Great Quantities of Fishing Gear Were Washed to Sea—Water Suddenly Rose Fifteen Feet and Subsided as Quickly.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 29—A tidal wave swept up on the shore from Arichat to Petit De Grat at midnight Friday and caused tremendous damage. The section affected is about three miles in length, and all along there are marks of its ravages.

Several families living along the water front had to flee for their lives. At Petit De Grat the store of William Jeans was swept into the sea, and at Arichat Charles Servin's building was wrecked.

A breakwater at Little Anse was partially destroyed and one at West Arichat was injured.

The water suddenly rose fifteen feet and almost as quickly subsided. A vast amount of fishing gear was destroyed and many boats were driven ashore.

WHY THE PRICE OF BEEF IS SO HIGH

Chicago Reports a Great Falling Off in Receipts of Cattle for the Year.

Chicago, Dec. 27—Fewer cattle by 281,208 have been received at the Chicago stock yards this year than in 1911, according to figures announced tonight. Despite this fact, more money was paid for beef during 1912 than in 1911 by $3,282,735. The total paid out this year was $183,488,909.

Three reasons are given for the increased price of beef. The western states did not raise as many cattle as usual owing to droughts, and farmers turned the pastures into wheat fields and the demand for beef increased.

It was explained that the population in the United States in the last twenty years has increased twenty per cent, while the increase in cattle production has been only eight per cent. Beef exports fell off this year, owing to the big home demand. In 1911 there were 47,000 cattle exported from the Chicago yards, compared with 23,000 this year.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HAMPTON WORKMAN

Hampton, Dec. 26—The death occurred here suddenly on Tuesday morning at the Hampton Hotel of Edward Kennedy, a workman in the G. & G. Flewwelling Manufacturing Company's mill. He had been up and about the house early in the morning, but went back to his room, where he was found dead in his bed about 11.30 o'clock, having apparently smothered to death. At least that was the opinion of Coronor Dr. J. N. Smith, who was duly notified, and considered an inquest unnecessary.

Kennedy, with several companions spent Monday in St. John.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of Passekeag Road, who with four brothers survive him.

STRONG PLEA FOR CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

John Irvin, K. C., of Bridgetown, Urges Organization With Law Behind It—An Interesting Comparison.

Monday, Dec. 30.

In an admirable address at the Every Day Club last evening John Irvin, K. C., of Bridgetown, paid a very high tribute to the citizens of St. John for what had been accomplished in past years and made a very strong plea for the addition of a Children's Aid Society with the law behind it, as a necessary addition to the splendid institutions related to the humanities which are already in existence.

Mr. Irvin contrasted the St. John of forty years ago with that of today, and noted the obstacles overcome, the foresight which planned for years ahead and provided the funds to produce the facilities for the great traffic of the present time. He predicted a great future for the city, as one of the imperial gates through which would flow the commerce of a great dominion.

Turning then to the institutions provided so generously for the spiritual, moral and intellectual welfare of the people, Mr. Irvin went on to speak of the various organizations, institutions, hospitals and homes designed to meet the special needs of those needing special care, and said that to these should be added one more, a Children's Aid Society having behind it the power of law. He gave a clear definition of a neglected child, told of the law in force in Nova Scotia, pointed out how essential it was for effective work in securing for neglected children a fair start in life, and appealed to his hearers to give their sympathy and help in securing such a law for New Brunswick. In this connection he emphasized the power of thought. When many people are thinking of the same thing they are creating a force which produces results. All the great revolutions in the world were caused by thought, and there never was a time in the world's history when thought was producing so many splendid agencies for man's betterment. Legislation and organization for child protection was one of them, and the speaker made an eloquent plea for the boys and for sympathy and support for the Every Day Club in its work.

The president of the club, noting the fact that eighteen boys were grouped together near the platform, observed that on Friday evening he had seen eighteen larger boys in the Boys' Industrial Home. He suggested that more interest might well be taken in the lads before they arrive at the door of the reformatory.

C. S. Humbert referred briefly to some boys who had been influenced for good in the club, and the opportunity it afforded for helpfulness to the many who spent their evenings in the room. As many as fifty were there of an evening, besides thirty or more young men.

Two solos were sung by George E. Knight, and one by Elmer A. Belding. Mr. Knight will be the speaker next Sunday evening. On Wednesday evening there will be a special entertainment for the boys of the club.

GRAVES BROTHERS, SENTENCED TO DIE, GET A REPRIEVE

Halifax, Dec. 27—Chief Justice Townsend has signed an order for the reprieve of the Graves brothers, under sentence for murder, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. There are three brothers, all awaiting death; and the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia a few days ago divided three and three on their appeal, which is now to be taken to Ottawa.