SEC. GARRISON TO GET REPORT OF ENGINEERS

To Decide How Diversion from Lake Michigan Into Chicago Canal Would Effect Level of Great Lakes.

Washington, Mar. 10.—Secretary Garrison, at the instance of the British ambassador, has called upon the army engineers to report upon the possible effect upon the level of the Great Lakes of a measure now pending before the house which would permit the diversion of a greater amount of water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago Canal in connection with the proposed extension of the Chicago park system.

The ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Riec, in a note to the state department, said the proposed legislation would encroach upon Canada's navigation rights guaranteed by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He urged that in many respects the present petition of the park commissioners of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad is on the same basis as the previous application of the sanitary dirrict of Chcago, which was disallowed.

Great Britain's position has been brought to the attention of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by Secretary Bryan.

FIELDING BEHIND NEW MONTREAL PAPER

Daily News, Anti-Graham Organ, Due to Appear at End of Month, According to Reports.

Montreal, Mar. 10—It is now stated that the Hon. W. S. Fielding and other prominent Liberals are behind the new Montreal evening paper, the Daily News, a publishing company for which has been registered and a franchise from the Canadian Press applied for. The name of Mr. J. C. Ross, editor of the Journal of Commerce, is also mentioned in connection with the new daily, which, it is added, will be printed by the Financial Times Company of which Messrs. T. K. Dickinson and Edward Beck are directors. It is believed the Daily News, which will be an anti-Graham organ, will appear about the end of the month. Mr. Fielding was said tonight to be in Ottawa.

SENT TO PENITENTIARY FOR REVOLTING CRIME

Montreal Woman Induced Daughters to Become Moral Delinquents — Five Years Sentence.

Montreal, March 10.—In the Court of Sessions today sentence of five years was passed on Annie Sasville, alias Madame Lefebvre, found guilty of inducing her three daughters to become moral delinquents. She will be taken to the penitentiary at Kingston, Ont., as there is no woman's penitentiary in this province.

In passing sentence Judge Bazin said: "Your crime is the worst, the most revolting that has come to my notice since I have been on the bench, and I do not believe any of my confreres have ever had to listen to such evidence as has been produced here. I cannot say any more, as it would only be defiling the ears of the people in this court by even referring to the details of the case. You will go to the penitentiary for five years."

BANK ROBBERS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE IN AUTO

Covered Cashier and Clerk With Revolvers and Carried off Two Thousand Dollars in Gold and Currency.

Bellingham, Wash., Mar. 10—Seven armed men robbed a branch of the Royal Bank at Abbotsford, B. C. on the international boundary line today and escaped in an automobile with $2,000.

Three of the men waited outside while four entered. The cashier and a clerk were cowed with revolvers while the robbers seized a tray containing gold and currency.

A posse recovered about a thousand dollars dropped by the men in their flight. The posse surrounded the bandits not far from Abotsford and sent for reinforcements from Vancouver.

ON RUBBERS

Look at our prices! Unheard of before
Men's rubbers 47c. a pair.
Ladies' rubbers 39c. a pair.
Misses' rubbers 33c. a pair.
Infants' rubbers 24c. a pair.
All lines come to Barton's, 207 Union street, Green House block, and 14 Charlotte street.

KODAK CO. LOSES CASE

Decision Upholding Patent Claims of Rev. B. Goodwin Upheld— Fought Through Several Courts.

New York, March 10.—A decision upholding the patent claims of the Rev. Hannibal B. Goodwin against the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester involving millions of dollars in royalties, was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today, Judge John R. Hazel giving the opinion. The decision says that "The Rev. Hannibal B. Goodwin is undoubtedly the inventor and entitled to all the benefits of the basic patent on photographic films.

The case will be taken finally to the United States Supreme Court.

Goodwin died more than thirteen years ago, a poor man. The profits of the Eastman Kodak Company on the disputed patent have been estimated to run into the millions.

For many years the Rev. Goodwin was rector of the Episcopal House of Prayer at Newark, N. J. He was fond of dabbling in photography and was an amateur chemist. In 1887, he discovered a process for making photographic films and applied for a patent. The Eastman Company contested his claim and it was not until 1898 that the patent office finally issued the patent.

A suit against the Eastman Kodak Company was instituted. Mr. Goodwin decided he could not fight it alone and he sold part of his rights to the Ansco Company of Binghampton, N. Y., which brought a separate action. In December, 1900, Mr. Goodwin died while his suit was still pending.

The litigation was carried on by the Goodwin heirs after the inventor's death. The lower courts upheld his contentions, and the company appealed. A decision favorable to the Ansco Company was rendered in its suit, and this case is still pending on an appeal which is expected to take it to the United States Supreme Court.

DEAN OF PACIFIC COAST SPORTING WRITERS IS DEAD

San Francisco, Mar. 10.—W. W. Naughton, president of the San Francisco Press Club, dean of Pacific coast sporting writers, died today at his home from heart disease after an illness of a fortnight.

Mr. Naughton was born in Aucland, N.Z., July 31, 1854, and began his career as an American newspaper writer in 1886 in San Francisco. He learned the newspaper business from the printer's case up, beginning on the New Zealand Herald in 1870. In his youth he was notable as a boxer, oarsman, runner, swimmer and marksman, and it was uncommon for him to win an athletic or shooting match in the morning, write it up at noon, and put his own story into type during the afternoon. For many years Naughton specialized on boxing and he was at the ringside at all notable contests.

SAYS PANAMA CANAL STRENGTHENS BONDS BETWEEN U.S. AND FRANCE

French Premier Announces He Will Advise Ambassador to Negotiate New Treaty With Uncle Sam.

Paris, Mar. 10—Marked reference to the cordial relations between France and the United States was made in the Chamber of Deputies today by Gaston Doumergue, premier and foreign minister, in a speech in which he reviewed foreign affairs in general. He said:

"I am about to send instructions to our ambassador at Washington to negotiate a treaty to regulate our relations concerning various questions, and I do not doubt that this treaty will draw together the excellent existing ties.

"The Panama Canal, begun by Frenchmen and accomplished by the tenacity of Americans, reinforces these bonds."

GEORGE A TREFRY DIES AT YARMOUTH

Special to The Standard

Yarmouth, N.S., Mar. 10—The death of George A. Trefry occurred today. Mr. Trefry who had not enjoyed good health for several months had been confined to his house for three weeks suffering from heart trouble, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Trefry was a son of the late Captain George K. Trefry, and when a young man went to Quebec, where he entered the offices of the Messrs. Dobell, shipowners and brokers. After his return to Yarmouth, he became a trusty employee of the Yarmouth Steamship Company and later entered the service of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, filling the position of freight clerk at the company pier. When he left that employ, he became agent for the St. John-Yarmouth Westport lines of steamers. On his retirement from which he employed his spare time as customs broker.

He leaves one brother Thomas C. A., druggist in Milford, Conn., and one sister, Mrs. A. Hughes in Florida. He was sixty-eight years old.

EXPLORERS FIRST TO TRACE THE AMAZON TO ITS SOURCE

Top row, left to right:—Franklyn B. Coates, Captain J. Campbell Besley. Bottom row, left to right:—J. W. Dunne, J. K. Holbrook.

Thrilling tales of a search for two lost parties of American explorers—one of which perished in Peruvian wilds—of the discovery of an ancient Inca city never before seen by a white man, and of the first journey ever made by explorers from the source to the mouth of the Amazon River were related by the members of the Besley expedition, which arrived in New York recently.

To trace the Amazon from its source to its mouth has been one of the dreams of explorers for years, but until the Besley expedition crossed South America from Lima, Peru, to Para, on the east coast, none has ever completed the journey and lived to tell the story of the mysterious wilds of South America.

Many lives have been lost in vain attempts to reach the source of the great Amazon by boat and canoe trips inward from its mouth.

LIBERALS AT VARIANCE OVER TARIFF QUESTION

(Continued from page 1)

Ottawa, Mar. 10—Mr. J. J. Carrick on motion to go into supply brought up the subject of the Canadian iron industry and its encouragement. Next to agriculture, iron and steel were the most important industry in the world, said Mr. Carrick. He went on to point out that in 1913 Canada had imported $141,000,000 worth of iron and steel products. Its iron and steel industry was languishing at the present time. A huge blast furnace at Port Arthur, plants at Parry Sound, Deseronto and Londonderry had closed down; the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company had closed down; the Dominion Iron and Steel Company had passed its dividends; the Nova Scotia Steel Company had but one-third of its in operation and the Canadian Iron Corporation had gone into liquidation. Protection would have saved the industry, said Mr. Carrick. British capital for its continuance would not be forthcoming unless Canada changed its attitude and undertook to encourage the development of its ore resources.

In northern Ontario, said Mr. Carrick, there was enough iron ore to supply the Dominion for fifty years, but most of it was low grade and for this reason Canada could not compete with American ore. Thus the country north of Lake Superior was at present totally unproductive, whereas, if government aid were forthcoming, Mr. Carrick could promise himself to secure $10,000,000 for a steel plant to employ its low grade ores. He went on to show that Canadian production of iron had decreased from 400,000 tons in 1902 to 216,000 tons in 1912, while there had been great increases in importations.

Bounty on Iron Ore

Both the Liberal and Conservative governments had favored the development of the iron industry, said Mr. Carrick, and he quoted a statement made by ex-Minister of Finance Fielding to the effect that every dollar paid out to the steel industry came back to the treasury eventually. In 1903 Mr. Borden himself had asked for assistance for the industry. Nothing had so far been done, however, and millions of dollars were consequently being lost. He urged that the industry be encouraged by granting a bounty on iron ore mined or smelted in Canada, which could be based on bounty of two cents for each unit of metallic iron in the ore. Thus, if the ore were fifty per cent. iron, the bounty would equal $1 per ton. In conclusion, he presented supporting resolutions passed by the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario and the Canadian Mining Institute.

Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer said if the late government had remained in power things would be better off. The depression in the iron industry evidently reflected a general depression which the government had hitherto refused to admit and had criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier for pointing out. Mr. Carrick and his friends had voted for the depression of agriculture and it necessarily followed that this would mean the depression of the iron and steel industry also.

Hon. Mr. White Replies.

Hon. W. T. White in reply said there was undoubtedly some depression in the Canadian steel industry but wrong conclusions should not be drawn from this fact. The reason was the universal financial stringency followed by a slackening of industry. The Pittsburg furnaces had been shut down and 100,000 men were walking the streets. Canada, in fact, had come through the crisis much better than most countries. There had been a falling off in the demand for rails but Mr. White thought railway building would always go on in Canada and the demand would revive. Nor did the passage of its dividend by the Dominion Steel Company mean much since it had been passed before. It was all simply a case of economic history repeating itself.

"Canada is a borrowing country," said Mr. White. Money borrowed from Great Britain but it came in the form, not of gold, but of commodities. A considerable proportion of iron and steel imports came in the way of international exchange for these loans.

"I believe in a policy of reasonable protection for this country," said Mr. White, neither free trade nor protection were right at all times and in all places and it was evident that Canada thrived under a measure of protection. Sir John A. Macdonald's national policy had been an absolutely inevitable one at the time and had supplied needed markets, not only to the manufacturer but to the farmer.

It was not the tariff that put the Canada Iron Corporation out of business, said Mr. White. He went back to the question of Canadian borrowings referred to in the London Daily Telegraph. "All the borrowings in Canada this year have been brought about by enterprises initiated by the late government," said the finance minister. The first year this government had come in it had reduced the national debt by $136,000 and the second year by $25,000,000.

Paying For Liberal Follies

"Our borrowings this year have been to meet, not current or capital expenditure, but to meet the abnormal situation we found confronting us in regard to the Canadian railway situation," said Mr. White. "The net debt will be increased this year, because we were obliged to meet this unusual situation. It will be, however, less on the 31st of March than it was when the government took office because last year when we had a surplus of $25,000,000 we did not spend it all."

Mr. F. B. Carvell—"You couldn't."

Mr. White—"We couldn't take the aeroplane flights the honorable gentleman opposite proved themselves capable of, as for instance when they estimated a certain enterprise at $60,000,000 and it cost over $200,000,000."

Returning to the tariff question, Mr. White said he considered raw materials such as pig iron should get only a reasonable rate of duty. The duty on pig iron was now $2.50 per ton. It was a basic material and an increase in the duty would involve an increase in the duty of agricultural implements, automobiles, electric apparatus, etc. An addition of $1 per ton to the duty on pig iron would mean an increase of seven per cent. to the manufacturer. There was a great difference of opinion on both sides of the house as to the reasonableness of bounties nad both parties had granted them.

Dr. Clarke's Change of Heart.

On resuming after recess Dr. Clark took up the whole matter of the granting of bounties from a typical free trade standpoint, condemning them as unjust to the producers of other than bountied goods as well as to the consumer and of doubtful value to even the industries there were supposed to assist, as was evidenced by the fact that the Sydney steel industries, in spite of all the money that had been poured into them, had been unsuccessful. There was as much reason for a bounty on beef as on iron or for a bounty on wheat. How could bounties produce orders? He could understand, however, that they would raise the price of stocks for speculative purposes. After some references to unemployment in Canada, the member for Red Deer referred to the recent despatch in the London Daily Telegraph criticising the government for its latest loan. It was an evidence that the country's financial position was too serious to warrant talk of loans. Nova Scotia had been bled white by protection which would never build up a shipbuilding industry, said Dr. Clark.

He referred to the low wages paid the American working man but was at this juncture asked by Mr. Arthurs of Parry Sound if he knew what was paid to English workmen.

In reply Dr. Clark said it was recognized everywhere that protection would not raise wages. He was going into the question at length when he was ruled out of order by the Speaker for venturing on an abstract discussion of free trade. He continued to the effect that during the first eighteen years after its introduction the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald had failed to develop Canadian industry.

"Judged by what he does, the member or Red Deer is the most consistent protectionist in the house," said Mr. W. H. Bennett. Dr. Clark on his recent trip to Sydney, he continued, had been not a champion but an apologist for protection. Mr. Bennett would prefer a tariff high enough to keep out American ore to a system of bounties. Agricultural implement manufacturers, protected and able to compete abroad, should be required to buy their pig iron in Canada, and should no longer be allowed to rebate on imported iron. He urged an increase in the duty on scrap iron used in smelting.

Mr. W. M. German, of Welland, thought something should be done to enhance the iron city of Canada. He would support any bill with this object in view.

Where Bounties Helped.

Referring to the Sydney Steel Works, Mr. White said that if it had not been for the bounties given to this industry it would not even be making nails today. Fifteen or twenty millions had been put into this enterprise and it employed several thousand men. As a result the farmers of Cape Breton and other parts of the Maritime Provinces were prosperous. He did not wish to be understood, however, as favoring bounties. He would not say that bounties were always right or always wrong. In connection with Mr. Carrick's proposal it was to be remembered that Canadian ores are refractory in their character. Unless processes can be found whereby they can be treated as cheaply as foreign ores it would be necessary to continue indefinitely our bounties given. However, this was not a budget occasion and he could not at the moment say any more. The facts laid before the house by Mr. Carrick and other members would receive the serious consideration of the government.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN TO VISIT AMERICA

Will Lecture in Southern States on Danish Farming Methods—Land Combine Worse Menace than Money Trust.

Copenhagen, Mar. 8—Maurice Francis Egan, minister from the United States to Denmark, announces that he will visit America during April and May to lecture in the southern states on Danish agriculture. Beginning in Virginia and going as far as Louisiana, he will speak before several legislative committees with the idea of interesting them in agricultural improvements.

His special scheme will be the necessity of rotation of crops in the cotton states and the consideration of how the farmer can be held to realize his best plans through the assistance of the states. Mr. Egan will co-operate as far as possible with the agriculture department and explain the principle of co-operation and their practicable effect as applied in Denmark.

In an interview Mr. Egan said "While a money trust has great danger, a land trust is immensely more to be feared. It would be a great pity if the southern farmers were taught to look to the fedral government for aid instead of depending on their own resources and the local pride of their states."

The minister is a strong advocate of agricultural co-operation. He has also accepted invitations to deliver lectures at Harvard and Columbia Universities and to hold illustrated conferences on agricultural subjects in Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa.

FARMING IN ALBERTA ALREADY.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Mar. 10.—Farmers are already out on the land. Many have been seen along the McLeod-Calgary line of the C. P. R., working with their harrows.

Heart and Nerves Were Bad.

Could Not Sleep.

To the thousands of people who toss on a sleepless pillow night after night, or who pace the bedroom floor with nerves on the jump, the heart action all wrong, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound refreshing slumber, as they restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres and correct the wrong action of the heart.

Mrs. Charles Teal, Hampstead, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. My heart and nerves were so bad I could not sleep, and the least noise or excitement would make me feel so that I used to think I was going to die, and I would trouble until I could hardly stand. I took doctor's medicine, but it did not do me much good. At last I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and can certainly say they did me a great amount of good. I can recommend them to anyone who is suffering as I was."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty years, and have done much to supply shaky nerves and sunken nerve tissue. Was any other agent invented.

Price 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"VOLUNTEERS" FOR HUERTA'S ARMY.

Physical examinations of candidates for the Mexican Federal Army have been suspended, as evidenced by the accompanying photograph, which shows one of President Huerta's "recruiting" squads with a "recruit," humorously termed a "volunteer," on the way to the barracks in Mexico City. The fact that the "volunteer" shown in the photograph surrounded with soldiers is a cripple makes no difference to Huerta's recruiting officers. It evidently has become a case of "anyone who can carry a gun."

Don't worry. Do your spring cleaning with an electric vacuum cleaner. The Knox Electric Co. is selling a beauty.

Alice—How many times would you make a man propose to you before you said yes

Marie—If you have to make him propose better say yes the first time.

"And how long, doctor, should I stick to this plain, inexpensive diet which you recommend?"

"Why—er—until my bill is paid."—Saturday Journal.

Mr. Tippler (who is being carried to the station house by two policemen)—"Ish awfully good of you fellows. I hope I'm not taking you out of your way."—Pearson's Weekly.

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

ALL THIS WEEK

Great Comedy! Specialties!! Country Quartette!!!

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

Prices 50 35-25c. Boxes 75c. Gallery 10c.

CHANGE OF PLANS AT THE IMPERIAL

SPECIAL NOTICE READ IT!

"IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE" POSTPONED. This four-reel feature, booked for today, missed the train in Western Ontario Monday and cannot reach St. John until Thursday. Watch the papers!

CORKING NEW BILL, NEVERTHELESS

—PATHE'S WEEKLY, BIOGRAPH AND EDISON—

"THE VAN NOSTRAND TIARA" A Thrilling Biograph Detective Yarn A FINE RAEFLES STORY

A Laugh in Every Movement "MR. SNIFFKIN'S WIDDER" Introducing some nifty Dolmans, Basques, etc.

AN EXTRA COMEDY, JUST FOR LUCK

PATHE WEELLY: Our King and Queen, Marvelous Speeding, Great Snow Fight, Breaking Bad Broncho, Big Leagues Preparing, Ice Boating Galore, Fine Montreal Views, Coxey Agitating Again AND THEN SOME!

Screamingly Funny Midget Comics MAB & WEISS Bring the Kiddies Today Sure!

BETTY DONN—Soprano | THE ORCHESTRA—Hits

WATCH TONIGHT'S PAPERS RE MARY PICKFORD