POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

MAJORITY OF BRITISH FLEET BELONGS TO SIX COUNTIES

The Navy is not a show, is not a spectacle of entertainment, is not theatrical. It is the real thing. Lord Curzon was covered with praises the other day for publicly rejoicing over the defeat of England in polo, lawn tennis, cricket, athletics, and rowing. I can see no ground for complacency in the surrender of England's primacy in games, especially in polo, lost only through dissensions. For the essence of sport is that which makes the Navy strong—ability to prevail. What if the Navy is strong in ships, but maimed as English polo is deforced—by quarrels, or by Socialism, favoritism or indiscipline

Lines of ships at the Nore tell Londoners nothing. The condition of the Navy is known only to a few. Gazing on miles of modern ships reveals nothing to the keenest landsmen. Ore mined in rough has been wrought into modern armor plates and moulded by the designer's art into floating platforms for British guns. Norwegian fir, Douglas pines from British Columbia, mahogany from Honduras, teak from India, jarrah from Western Australia, and ebony from Ceylon, when worked into Dreadnoughts or Invincibles, tell no more tales of pettiness than steel from Northumberland. They are dumb as dead men. Still less does the sight of the Nore Armada suggest the use to which it is being applied. I doubt if there are even a thousand civilians out of the forty-four millions of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, outside the ranks of the Royal Navy, the Marines, and the dockyards to whom the Fleet at the Nore means much more than a collection of modern ships which some day may prevent invasion in Essex. The Nore flotilla prevents invasion in Essex today. How? By keeping the Germans out of Holland, out of Paris, out of Egypt and India.

WHAT IS THE FLEET FOR?

Sir Edward Grey expressed the universal conviction of all classes of people when he said "that the aim of the foreign policy of Britain is to keep what we have got." The Fleet at the Nore stands between our overlordship of a quarter of the earth's surface and a power that thinks it would make a better use thereof than the people and rulers of Britain. "To keep what we have got" is good, and so far as possession is the result of conquest it is the most valid title known. But England possesses things that were not the guerdon of victory. The best of the Elgin marbles, for instance, was paid for by the gift of a clock. Is the might and majesty of England's fleet properly exerted in keeping the Elgin marbles safely in the British Museum, where all visitors to London may see them; or should they play the part of the "great gentleman" among nations and return them to the Parthenon, where they belong to mankind? If Greece owned the Nore fleet, should we long keep the Elgin marbles? Were I a Greek, I should think more of the pride and majesty of England if the fleet were used for the protection of things to which our title is sounder than that of the Elgin marbles—our flag, for example.

In Cromwell's time and in Pitt's, when Blake and Nelson enforced the will of the British, England spoke with effect. She stood no nonsense then from any Power. When I look at the Fleet in the Nore I rub my eyes and wonder whether it is real. If it be real, why are Americans allowed to haul down the British flag? On July 4th, at Stamford, Connecticut, the captain of the British schooner Josiat hoisted the Red Ensign on the mainmast of his vessel as a mark of respect to the United States. The British flag aroused the ire of a sufficient number of persons to procure the interference of the police, and the flag was hauled down at the instance of the chief of the American police. If the flag be the symbol of the nation's honor, insult to the flag is insult to the nation. The wise and good rulers of the United States would never permit the American flag to be thus insulted by foreigners. If "Old Glory" is sacrosanct, why not the Red Ensign. Flown from the main truck of the humblest schooner faring out of the smallest port in the poorest and least influential part of Nova Scotia, it should be protected by the whole force of the Empire.

A WORLD POLICY.

Many good people desire that the English-speaking people of the world should put their sea-horses together, and that one hundred and thirty millions of Anglo-Celt-Saxons should form themselves into an International Peace League and thus prevent war. The ideal is hopeless of realization, because in the present state of things the Anglo-Saxon nations would quarrel over the provision of the cash. Contractors would rob the international war-chest, and private ambitions would effectually supplant a unified policy. Even the Messina earthquake fund was heavily robbed. No Amphyctictionic Council is impossible in these days, therefore the material strength of our own fleet at the Nore needs spiritual reinforcement of the nation itself. Definite national policy on things which are incapable of compromise, well thought out and acted on, whichever party is in power, is essential, if the Nore Fleet is a reality. We do not yet follow this plan.

Socialism is incompatible with sea power, and Dreadnoughts with Keir Hardie-ism. The pageant of ships round the squat red lightship at the Nore reveals to the spectators nothing of the economic and social opinions of the officers and men on board. Socialism in the Revolutionary French Fleet, in spite of the gallantry of its Royalist officers, made victory impossible. When the French Republic was at war with England, the prevalent notions on equality destroyed discipline. The citizen crews of certain ships openely debated orders received from their officers with the result that the will of the commander was set aside. There is no reason to think that the poison of Socialism has yet entered the minds of our fleet men. If the shade of Richard Parker looks down on the scene of his execution after the mutiny of the Nore, he would fail to discover a successor. Socialism is fatal, not because it is fatuous and sheer sentimentalism, but because it is incompatible with discipline. The doctrine "Neither God nor master" cannot be held by supporters of Empire and believers in national defence.

Indiscipline approaches the Nore Fleet in a subtler form today than in 1798. Indiscipline of admiral, detraction of authority, and organized attack on the Admiralty by officers on full pay are no less menacing to our chances in war than the rebellion of Parker. He, at all events, swung at the yardarm and paid with his life for his attack against discipline from below. The result of the campaign directed against the silent First Sea Lord of the Admiralty has succeeded in effecting a sharp cleavage through the Navy itself, and already I observe the beginning of a similar movement against Lord Kitchener, owing to the fear of placemen and their friends that he may be asked to clear out the amateur orator and his henchmen from the War Office. If the Admiralty is bad, unpatriotic, incapable, or corrupt the place where redress can be obtained is Parliament. The people of England have no favorites where the Fleet is concerned. They begin to think that many words will not, after all, replace serving soldiers.

THE FLEET AND THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

If a census were taken of the officers and men of the Fleet at the Nore, it would be found that the majority of them belong to six countries, that the English element is predominant, that the bulk of the officers are poor men belonging to the middle classes, and that the seamen spring from respectable families—in numerous cases connected hereditarily with the sea. Comparison with the list of subscribers to the Opera for the season of 1909 and the names of the officers serving on board the battleships and cruisers at the Nore would show that the people who enjoy the greatest luxuries that wealth can give, do not give their sons to the navy. So strenuous a service and service so complete cannot be bought with money, yet the discussions of the Two-Power standard always seem based on the suppressed premise that money will buy a fleet; that fat rich men can hire brave poor gentlemen to protect him. The tendency to rely upon wealth to buy the energy, courage and devotion of others is growing. It is a fallacy The cosmopolitan class that has most to lose in material wealth is scarcely represented in the Fleet at the Nore. Brains and breeding will think and die for the nation, but Hoggenheimer and Co., are not the nation.

The development of aerial science is quicker than the evolution of steamships, railway engines, motor cars, or wireless telegraphy. While other nations strive for aerial navies, Great Britain, the world's banker-carrier, lags behind.

Is the Fleet at the Nore destined to extinction by Zeppelins, the Gross, and the Parsefal types? The Nore is three hundred miles from Cologne, and Zeppelin's feat of nine hundred and fifty miles of manoeuvring over cities is a clotted fact. Private citizens, to their great honor, have come forward to form the Aerial League of the British Empire for the purpose of gaining command of the air. The Aerial League, like the Navy League, is doing the work of national service.

The sum of the matter is that we landsmen receive from the Nore Fleet more than we give. Old Age Pensions should have come after a rise in pay to officers and men. The ideal of the poor gentlemen of the Fleet is the greatest thing in the world — loyalty, reverence, obedience, courage, endurance, and self-sacrifice.

JAPANESE SELF-CONTROL.

The Japanese are trained to conceal unhappy feelings and only to publish to the world the record of things bright and cheerful. Of this wise discipline of self Lafcadio Hearn gives a good instance in his "Kokoro:"

"I had a male servant in the house who seemed to me to be the happiest of mortals. He laughed invariably when spoken to, looked always delighted at work and appeared to know nothing of the small troubles of life. But one day I peeped at him when he thought himself quite alone, and his relaxed face startled me. It was not the face I had known. Hard lines of pain and anger appeared in it, making it seem twenty years older. I coughed quietly to announce my presence, and at once the face smoothed, softened, lighted up as if by miracle. It was a miracle, indeed, of perpetual and unselfish control."

DO NOT BE HUMBUGGED.

MORE THAN EVER

Dishonorable and disreputable pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

Some of these are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine "Dr. Fowler's."

Are you willing to risk your health—perhaps your life, to these no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so-called Strawberry Extracts?

For sixty-five years "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry" has been used in thousands of families for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

Do not let the dishonest or unscrupulous dealer humbug you into accepting one of these cheap substitutes, to the detriment of your health and gain to his pocket.

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on getting what you ask for. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35 cents.

TWO STEAMERS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN

One of the Results of the Strike on the Lakes

Sentenced for Theft From C.P.R. Vessel—Two Italians Drowned—An Early Start for the Harvest.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10—That both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Fort William laborers will fight the present strike to a finish is an assured fact. Neither party, it is claimed, shows any signs of weakening. However, the company has been compelled to temporarily withdraw two large steamers from the Lake service. A statement issued last night is to the effect that both company and laborers will fight to the end.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10—Fireman Shevelin, of the steamer Empress, was sentenced to a term of three months in jail. He was arrested a short time ago on the charge of theft from the steamer. The fireman was convicted on all counts.

MIDLAND, Ont., Aug. 10—The drowning of two Italians occurred here yesterday. The men had gone out into the water on a raft, when the latter sank. The Italians were unable to swim and no one was near at the time to render assistance.

A young man named Schoe was brought before the court here today and confronted with several charges of forgery. He admitted all the charges and pleaded for another chance to lead a better life.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 10—This place is excited over the arrest of Miss Grace Henderson, formerly cashier of the Thousand Islands Railway Company. She was before the court yesterday on the charge of embezzlement and was committed to stand trial at a higher court. The woman had been trusted with large sums of money.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10—Harvesting has been commenced several days earlier than was expected. Those in a position to know state that the crop throughout the west will fully reach the average. The excursions to this country are expected to bring thousands of farm hands.

SOO CANAL WAS AGAIN OUT OF COMMISSION

CAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Aug. 10—While opening the lower gates of the Canadian Canal to lock up the steamer Widener on Sunday evening, the cables which open and close the gates snapped, placing the canal out of commission. The damage took most of the day to repair.

RIFLEMEN CANNOT USE NEW SIGHT

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 10—The executive of the Dominion Rifle Association has decided that the new sight which was used at Bisley by the Canadians cannot be used at the coming D. R. A., because it extends too close to the eye to be used on active service.

PAST HIS KNOWLEDGE.

Having decreed that a woman must be polite to her husband, a learned judge immediately was accosted by one of the sex.

"Your decision might fit some cases," she admitted, "but when the husband has forgotten to mail her letters, speaks unseemly of her mother, and without warning brings a friend home to dinner"—

The judge, being a learned judge indeed, had had the presence of mind to adjourn court while the questions were being formulated.

"Madam," he rejoined meekly, "I am now but a humble citizen and not entitled to an opinion."

STICK TO IT

Until Coffee Hits You Hard

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough, so that they will never forget their experience, although it is rather unpleasant to have to look back to a half dozen years of invalidism, money and opportunity thrown away, which is really the terrible price paid for the weakest kind of a "mess of pottage."

A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I had headaches every day, and frequently severe attacks of sick headaches, then I used more coffee to relieve the headaches, and this was well enough until the coffee effect wore off, then I would have sick spells.

"Finally my digestion was ruined, severe attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to break down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, blood is pure, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

BOARD DECIDES TO OPEN SCHOOL ON THE ISLAND

Mr. Day's Resolution Passes.

TEACHER CHOSEN

Government to Decide Matter of Extension of Holidays Today.

The regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held last evening, the chairman, R. B. Emerson, presiding. The following were present: Messrs. R. B. Emerson, D. H. Nase, M. Coll, Russell, George E. Day, H. C. Smith and E. Manning, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Mayor Bullock, Truant Officer McMann and Mrs. Skinner.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the report of the teachers' meeting, held after the last regular meeting of the board, was adopted on motion of Mayor Bullock. A communication from Israel Patchell, 95 St. Patrick street, was then read. Mr. Patchell was injured while working at Victoria school. He stated that if he did not receive $100 from the board within three days he would cause them further trouble. He would not take one cent less than one hundred dollars matter was, on motion, referred to the Visitors of Victoria school to consider and report thereon.

The report was then read, showing the number of days teachers were absent. The report stated that there were 22 schools, 162 teachers, and 7,370 pupils. The report was, on motion, adopted.

Mayor Bullock asked the superintendent if teachers were paid while absent.

Dr. Bridges stated that it was customary to pay them if they asked leave of absence to attend a funeral, marriage, etc., when the absence would only extend over one or two days; otherwise the amount was deducted from the regular salary. The results of the Mathematics in the U. N. B. matriculation were then read as follows: Wm. R. Walsh, 195; Arthur Carter, 193.

Dr. Bridges stated that from this report it would appear that Mr. Walsh was the winner of the Parker silver medal, but this was not the case. Being surprised at the low marks made by Miss Rosalie Waterman he had written to Fredericton and had received a reply stating that in tabulating Miss Waterman was deprived of 53 marks which she should have been given, making a total of 206, which was the highest marks made in mathematics. Consequently she would be the winner of the Parker medal.

In reply to Mayor Bullock, Dr. Bridges stated that, according to the records Miss Waterman was the second highest in the province, a Fredericton student coming first. Whether the additional marks in mathematics would make her first or not he did not know. He would write and find out.

Mr. H. Colby Smith was then appointed a member of the finance committee, to take the place of W. C. R. Allan.

Some discussion then took place regarding the proposed extension of the vacation, that is to extend the holidays over Labor Day. It was stated that it would probably be decided at the government meeting today. The board was of the opinion that the government did not feel inclined to grant the extension.

The matter of $329 ground rent due from Jas. H. Pullen, was then brought up. The board thought the matter should be settled. It was referred to the finance committee with power to act.

The matter of instituting a school at Partridge Island was then taken up. Dr. Bridges, on behalf of the committee, reported that they had inspected the building with Dr. Ruddick who stated that he could put it in proper condition for $100.

Dr. Bridges thought, as it is necessary to have a teacher where there are ten or more pupils, or else pay their travelling expense to the nearest school, it would be cheaper in this case to establish the school on the island. The teacher and $100 and a stove would be all that would be necessary for the board to furnish. They would furnish the fuel.

Mayor Bullock moved that the same committee be instructed to ascertain the cost of bringing the children to the city.

Mr. Day thought that was out of the question, as many days would not be suitable to bring the children to the city. About $7 a day, he stated, it would cost. But these matters, he said, were but frivolous. He felt that some of the members were simply trying to block it.

Mayor Bullock's motion was then put and lost. Mr. Day then moved that $100 be given Dr. Ruddick to put the building in shape, and that Miss Hargraves be appointed teacher of the school.—Carried. It was understood that the teacher should qualify for a first-class license within a year, and in the meantime she would not be a permament member of the teaching staff.

Dr. Bridges then reported that the committee had prepared the testimonial for Mr. Wm. McLean and he expressed his thanks in a letter to the board.

Messrs. Coll, Russell and Mayor Bullock were then appointed a committee to decide the exact limits of the High School play grounds and make other equitable arrangements with neighboring property owners.

A bill from Daniel Mullin was then presented. The bill was for $16.60 for drawing lease and searching title of the two lots at the corner of Newman and Dunham streets. The bill was was considered to be excessive, and a motion was passed to the effect that Mr. Day be empowered to pay Mr. Mullin not more than $6.60. If this be refused then the lease would be declared off. All bills were referred to the bills committee.

The meeting then adjourned, after which a meeting of the teachers' committee was held.

3 CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE; ONE DIED

Heir of Paul Jones Claims a Million Acres.

Archbishop to Retire—Textile Operatives Want Ten Per Cent. Cut Restored—Record Cargo of Lumber.

MARIETT, Ohio, Aug. 9—Litigation has been started here by an heir of John Paul Jones, the famous American naval hero, for about one million acres of land near this city. Mrs. Combault, of Paris, France, an heir of Admiral Jones, asserts she has a deed to the land given her by other heirs of the naval officer, and Attorney A. D. Fleet today started proceedings to gain possession of the property.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9—Archbishop John Joseph Keane, of this Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Dubucque, is to retire from active duty on Aug. 15, when a coadjutor is to be recommended, according to advices received today from St. Paul. Ill health, it is stated, is the cause of the venerable prelate's action.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 9—The Textile Council of New Bedford tonight voted to recommend to its various unions that the cotton manufacturers of the city be requested to advance wages ten per cent. A cut of that amount was made at the time of the depression which began in 1907. The cotton mills of New Bedford employ 20,000 operatives.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—It was a record cargo of lumber which arrived here today on the schooner Medford from Tampa, Fla. The 1,037,000 feet of pitch pine lumber constituted the largest cargo of lumber ever brought into Boston by a sailing vessel. It is also the largest cargo of lumber which ever left the port of Tampa.

C. P. R. CLEARED NEARLY FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Railway Had Extremely Successful Year—Dividends Declared.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred and 3 per cent. on the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the half year ending June 30th last, was declared today at a meeting of the board of directors. Additional payment of one-half of one per cent. will be made on the common stock from the interest of proceeds of land sales. Gross earnings for the fiscal year were $76,314,321; net earnings, $22,955,573. The net income from steamships and other sources was $2,306,488, and the total net income $25,762,061. The net revenue available for dividends after deducting fixed charges, amount transferred to the steamship fund, and contribution to the pension fund, is $14,955,028. The surplus carried forward after payment of all dividends is $3,847,161.

REPAIRING THE NORTH END POLICE STATION

The work of placing a new floor on the North End Police Station was begun yesterday morning, fifty dollars having been voted to carry on the work at the last meeting of the safety board. The station needed a new floor in the worst way. The floor is to be of birch wood. It is also understood that there will be sufficient amount of the appropriation remaining after the cost of the floor is deducted to place four new lockers in the station, which will enable each policeman to have one for himself. Hitherto there has not been a locker for each policeman.

OBJECTION TO WOMEN GOLFERS.

"Farmers don't mind renting their fields to golfers but they are strongly opposed to women."

"Why?"

"Because women golfers are always losing hairpiins and hatpins and stickpins in the grass. Follow the trail of a women's foursome, and I'll guarantee you a cushionful of pins at the end of the ninth hole."

"But why do farmers mind that?"

"Because afterward, when his cattle graze in those fields, they swallow pins. Pins, I needn't tell you, are injurious to health."

SAVED ENGLAND FROM A WAR WITH RUSSIA

(Montreal Standard.)

An interesting sidelight upon the strained relations now existing between Japan and China was given at the Windsor Hotel by Mr. Valentine Chirol, the director of the Foreign Department of the London Times, who is here on his way home from Japan. Mr. Chirol is one of the greatest living authorities upon Japanese and Chinese questions, and has written extensively on these subjects, both in journalistic and book form.

It appears that when Mr. Chirol left Japan there was great diplomatic activity on the part of both China and Japan, presaging drastic measures to be taken by the latter against China. According to the Japanese version, the Chinese Government had sent an insolent reply to Japan with reference to the reconstruction of the Autung-Mukden Railway, the reply containing most unreasonable proposals. The Japanese Government considers the reconstruction of the railway highly urgent, and desires to commence work this year. China has taken advantage of this situation to make most arbitrary demands

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE JUST.

Mr. Chirol, who has made a close study of the present political situation there, says that Japan's attitude is most only peaceable but just. Shown a telegram from Tokio in which the Japanese newspaper Kokumin says that "Unless China's mood changes before the conclusion of the current month, Japan will be obliged to assume a different attitude," Mr. Chirol remarked that the Kokumin was one of the most influential and well-informed of Japanese newspapers, and considerable reliance could be placed upon its statements.

"The only questions of great importance between China and Japan when I left Yokohama just over three weeks ago," he said, were the Fakumen Railway question being one of the minor disputes. The chief objection on the part of the Japanese Government to the building by China of the Fakumen Railway is that it would parallel the South Manchurian Railway, as the Chinese-Eastern Railway, taken from the Russians in Manchuria, is now known. China negotiated with two British firms to finance and build this railway, and did so in spite of objections on the part of Japan, and knowing that by doing it she was violating her engagement made under the terms of the Peking convention of December, 1905.

NO RESPONSIBLE STATESMEN.

"The great difficulty is that at present there are no responsible statesmen at Peking, no men of weight, and among the progressive party in China, especially in the provinces, the feeling is growing strong, and in some respects it is a legitimate feeling, that China should be for the Chinese.

"The irritation of the Japanese over this Fakumen Railway question has now been added to by the sudden refusal of the Chinese to come to an agreement with regard to widening the gauge of the little mountain railway between Autung, at the Yalu, and Mukden, which was constructed by the army during the war with Russia, a work which is urgent in view of the improvement of the Trans-Korean and Manchurian Railway to connect with the South Manchurian line. The Chinese attitude in this regard is ridiculous. They object on the ground that although they pledged themselves not to agree to the making of improvements they never agreed to the widening of the gauge. Neither of these questions which had been pending for some time had been settled when I left, and that Japan is seeking to force a settlement is not surprising considering the peaceable and lenient attitude heretofore assumed."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Speaking of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Mr. Chirol said in his opinion this prevented war between Great Britain and Russia, and he also believed the settlement of the difficulties in Central Asia, more particularly the recent happenings at Teheran, were made possible without serious trouble only because of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"Had there been no Russo-Japanese war," he said, "and no Anglo-Japanese alliance, troubles like those which have arisen in Persia would have probably led to conflict between us and Russia, and certainly would have resulted in a situation of great tension and danger. It is because of the war and the Alliance that Russia is seeing for the first time the advantage of coming to a satisfactory arrangement with us regarding Central Asia, or, as I prefer to call it, the Middle East."

INQUIRY INTO KAY'S CONDUCT HAS STARTED

MONCTON, Aug. 9.—The inquiry touching the conduct of James Kay, stipendiary magistrate and city court commissioner of this city, by Mariner G. Teed of St. John, appointed as a commissison by the provincial government, was opened this morning. The session this morning was not productive of anything sensational. The inquiry opened at eleven o'clock, adjourning at one after a large number of executions issued out of the local court at various dates between 1903 and 1908 had been submitted by Constable Stevenson, the only witness at this morning's session. W. B. Chandler, city solicitor, and W. A. Russell, Shediac, appeared to represent Magistrate Kay, while George W. Fowler of Sussex and George Harris, Moncton, appeared on behalf of the complainants.

Commissioner Teed in opening the inquiry read the commission appointing himself as commissioner to conduct the inquiry.

Read Different Papers

Harris in support of complainant read different papers in connection therewith, stating the specific charges against Magistrate Kay. The complaint claims that Magistrate Kay has been negligent in the duties of his office, having exercised his duties unfairly and partially and without due regard to law and justice and has not accounted for and made due returns of fees received by him in conection with his offices. There was some brief discussion among the lawyers during the reading of the charges regarding the distinction between police court and civil court returns.

Commissoner Teed thought the scope of the commission was suufficiently broad to cover the matter.

Witnesses examined at the afternoon session were Constable Stevenson and City Clerk Magee.

Witnesses examined at this afternoon's session were Constable Stevenson, City Clerk Magee, Geo. L. Harris, James Kay, police magistrate; W. A. McDougall, police court clerk; A. D. Richard, county treasurer, Dorchester.

G. L. Harris said he had traced the record in thirty cases in which renewal executions were issued, but he failed to find returns of fees to city treasurer.

Magistrate Kay gave evidence in reference to returns placed in evidence, stating that those filed with the city clerk showed all fees received by him. He was appointed civil cout commissione in 1900 and had been police magistate about ten yeas.

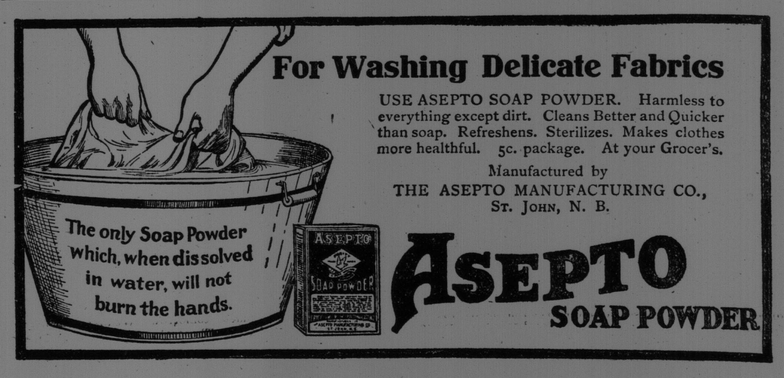
Police Court Clerk McDougall testified to the methods of issuing civil papers and said all fees went into the hands of Kay, including fees for renewal executions, which didn't appear to be included in returns to city treasurer.

The inquiry will be continued tomorrow morning at 10.30.

YOUNG WOMAN FOULLY SLAIN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—That Anna Schumaker, the 17 year old girl whose body was found this morning partly buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, having been choked and beaten to death after being criminally assaulted, is the conclusion based on the autopsy held this afternoon by Coroner Henry Kleindienst, but many of the circumstances of the crime, even to the exact place where it was committed, can still be only guessed at.

The police declared tonight that they had come into the possession of a new clue, which indicated that the guilty person is still in this city.

The broken spade, which is relied on to give some indication of the murder was found near the lonely spot where the victim's body was hidden. The shovel was stolen from a shed at St. Bernard's Seminary and its use lends plausibility to the belief that the murderer was not unfamiliar with the locality. Having secured the spade, he must have dragged the body into the shrubbery, and with such care as was possible in the darkness, dug a shallow trench into which he later placed the corpse, covering it with earth and leaves. The work must have consumed considerable time.

The autopsy emphasized the brutality of the crime.