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The Weather  
Partly Fair

SAINT JOHN, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

Price—\$5.00 A Year By Carrier; \$3.00 A Year By Mail. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

# SENATOR CHOQUETTE MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR EXCHEQUER CT. JUDGE WHO SPEAKS FRENCH

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, May 7.—In the Senate, Senator Choquette asked if the government proposed to add to the Intercolonial Railway Commission a fifth member speaking French to represent Quebec through which the Intercolonial runs.  
Senator Dandurand said he understood the matter had not been considered by the government.  
Exchequer Affairs.  
In committee on a bill to amend the Exchequer Court Act so as to bring the employes of the court under the civil service act, Senator Choquette expressed surprise that the bill did not contain a provision for the trying of cases in the French language in Quebec. Though Judge Caspey was an excellent judge he did not understand French well enough to hear a case where one of the parties and some of the witnesses had to make use of the French language. He gave notice that on the third reading he would move an amendment to the bill providing that in the province of Quebec, when the sitting judge cannot understand or speak French, on the demand of one of the parties in the case, he may be replaced by a judge from that province who understands both languages. For the time the substitute judge should have the same authority as the exchequer judge himself.  
Sir Richard Cartwright said he would call the attention of the Minister of Justice to the amendment if Senator Choquette would submit it.  
Senator Power—Under the present system it is necessary to employ an interpreter to translate French evidence and a stenographer to take the evidence. That gave employment to at least two deserving persons in

# MR. VERVILLE'S ANNUAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL NOT PRESSED; MANY AND VARIOUS EXCUSES

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, May 7.—Mr. Verville, member for Maisonneuve, who is one of the independent who never by chance annoy the Government, has a steady job of introducing eight hour bills which die young. He has done it for three sessions and in none of these has the bill reached second reading.  
This year Mr. Verville had the usual bill on the order paper, it had the usual chance, and by special favor of the Premier he was able to get the order dropped and to raise the subject on a motion to go into supply. He having put forward his case, Mr. Lemieux duly discouraged the proposal. Then Dr. Barr brutally asked if Mr. Lemieux will support Mr. Verville's bill next year.  
Mr. Lemieux said he would wait till he saw the bill.  
"Has the Minister not seen the bill?" asked Mr. Maddin.  
"As the bill is drafted," said Mr. Lemieux, "I would not support it. But I think the principle is worthy of consideration."  
Mr. Verville argued that increased production went with shorter hours. He admitted that some manufacturers are unable to make as high profits under shorter hours, but he asked why the majority should sacrifice leisure for the sake of a few.  
During Mr. Lemieux's speech he let slip the fact that Mr. Verville will introduce the bill next session.  
"Is it expected," asked Mr. Borden, "that he will press it with the same vigor as he has done in the past?"  
Mr. Lemieux was at pains to make excuses. "Many bills have to be dropped," he said.  
Mr. Verville was unable to press his bill this year because it was absent through illness in the family.  
Mr. Maddin joined in: "Is that the reason why the bill was not passed last year during the eight months' session?"  
Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Verville made more excuses.  
Has Been Adopted.  
The British War Office and some branches of the United States Government service have established a system and so to some degree have several American states. In Canada the 8-hour day has been in force in the Government printing bureau since April 1896. Owing to the increased efficiency, a reduction in hours has not, he held, resulted in a reduction of wa-

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ges; and accident statistics in Germany showed that the frequency of accidents increased with the number of hours worked. Shorter hours would mean an increased education, and of greater use of libraries by working men, and would have a special importance for women and children.  
Dr. Turcotte (Nicolet) laid stress on the need of leisure for the education of the working people for their political duties. Mr. Girard (Chicoutimi) also supported the proposition.  
Mr. Lemieux, after the usual protestations of sympathy, saw the usual serious difficulties. The Deputy Minister of Labor had replied in favor of an 8-hour day in the mines of British Columbia and Alberta, and both of these provinces had adopted it. It was still in an experimental stage and was specialized to certain industries. The United States 8-hour law is not enforced, except where it fits in with state legislation.  
Part of Larger Demand.  
The present demand for an 8 hour day was part of a larger demand for a general 8 hour day, which was outside of the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. It must be passed by the provinces and until so passed a Federal 8 hour day would clash with provincial customs as contractors would be at a disadvantage. Finally he declared the 8 hour day must remain in the experimental stage for a good many more years.  
J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, favored the 8 hour day in practice as well as in principle. Mr. Crosby of Halifax, took the same stand. Mr. David Henderson (Halton) opposed the proposal. The debate then closed and the House went into supply.  
The Tramp Evil.  
Sir Lewis gives notice of a resolution dealing with the tramp evil. It describes it as a "menace to the fair fame of Canada, and to the peace, welfare and comfort of her citizens," and denounces "the present system of herding all prisoners within stone walls where they cannot have proper occupations, or any occupation, without interfering with organized labor." It accordingly proposes that the Government should set aside two ten thousand acre areas contiguous to each other, one in northern Ontario and one in northern Quebec, where offenders convicted of the less heinous crimes could be imprisoned on indeterminate sentence at farming, road making, etc.

# STARTLING ACTION IS LOOKED FOR

Special to The Standard.  
Toronto, May 7.—Based on the report of the Crown's alienists in the case George T. Blackstock, K. C., has recommended to the Attorney General an important step in connection with the Kinzade case.  
Indeed it is so important that it is not probable that it will be acted upon by the Attorney General without the consent of Premier Whitney.  
The latter and the Attorney General held a long conference this morning at which it is understood that the matter was discussed at length, but no definite action has been reached.  
It is understood that the report of Dr. Bruce Smith and Dr. Clarke is of a very serious character and taken in connection with the incongruities of some of the inquest evidence will if adopted have a sensational effect.

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Colonel Ray was a man of sterling character, honored and respected by a wide circle of friends of both political parties, and his death will be greatly regretted. In religion he was a Methodist.  
In 1848 Mr. Ray married Henrietta Ditmas, daughter of the late Isaac Ditmas of Clementsport. She died about seventeen years ago.  
The deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. George Corey, of Clementsport; and three sons, Otis Willet, of Sydney; James L., of Clementsport, and Charles F., of Salem, Mass. A brother, James, of Deep River, Minn., also survives.  
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# PETERS GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIEND

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Sussex, N. B., May 7.—The body of James Proctor, who was drowned at Great Salmon River on the Bay Shore Lumber Company's drive, was found today in a mill pond. Peters' body has not been recovered, and will probably be covered by logs. Later details of the accident show that Peters died a hero's death. Both men were breaking jam logs when the water from the dams on the northwest branch of the main river reached the spot where Peters died. A run for the shore and Peters escaped, but not Proctor's peril he returned to the rescue of his companion. Peters' desperate attempt to save Proctor, but lost his own life in the attempt. Peters who gave his life to save Proctor, supported his aged mother.

# THE FORMATION OF CORPS OF SCHOOL CADET INSTRUCTORS IS AUTHORIZED IN ORDERS

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, May 7.—The militia general orders authorize the formation of a corps of school cadet instructors (Militia) to be composed of qualified male teachers of the public schools of Canada. For the current year there is to consist of fifty lieutenants. The provisions for uniforms are as follows:  
Jackets, regular or double breasted pattern, blue black cloth or serge, of ordinary civilian sack coat length; fastened in front by two rows of four buttons each, of Canadian militia pattern.  
Sleeves to be plain with two small buttons of Canada militia pattern at bottom of back seam. Shoulder straps blue cloth with gilt-edged metal rank badges.  
Trousers—Of serge to match color of jacket; no stripes at seams.  
Cap—Field service Infantry (blue). Uniform and equipment to be provided by the officers of the corps as is done by other officers.  
Cadet Corps.  
New regulations appear with regard to cadet corps. Each corps in possession of an Edible target will get a free annual issue of roll of target papers per five members. Also, so far as stores permit, each cadet corps shall get one machine sub-target gun and two thousand paper targets; a bond for \$250 must be given and arrangements must be made for the safe keeping of the machine.  
Medical Services.  
New regulations regarding the medical services appear in the militia general orders. It is now provided that: All future appointments to the medical service of the active militia shall be made to the Canadian army medical corps.  
Officers of the C. A. M. C. will be detailed for duty with regiments and other units having a medical officer on the establishment.  
Officers so detailed will revert to the regimental list C. A. M. C. after five years, for other duty in connection with the medical service. When however, it is considered desirable, an officer may be detailed for another

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# TWO YEARS IS MAXIMUM SENTENCE

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The extreme sentence that the district court martial can give is two years at the military prison at Melville Island, Halifax.  
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