SHORT LOAF OF BREAD MAKES ITS APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK

East Side Bakers Compelled, by Increasing Price of Flour, and Inability of Poor Customers to Pay More Than at Present, to Reduce Size of Loaf. Cincinnati Bakers Demand Abolition of Wheat Gambling. Patten Says Wheat Will Go Still Higher.

New York, April 15.—The short loaf of bread, the effect of the Chicago corner in wheat, is here. For several days and, in some instances, for several weeks, it was learned today, the increasing price of wheat has forced the standard pound-for-a-nickel weight down to 15 ounces and even to 12. The gamblers in the pit, in Chicago have already lessened the principal food supply of New York's poor. The bakers in the poor neighborhoods have been obliged to decrease the size of their loaves or go out of business. The only other alternative was to increase the price, and their patrons could not stand that.

J. Bock, of No. 159 East Houston street, is president of the Hebrew Bakers' Association. A week ago he was supplying from his shop loaves of the regulation size. To-day he placed several loaves upon the scales and showed that, instead of weighing 16 ounces, they weighed 12.

"I and other bakers are facing ruin," President Bock said. "We have already taken up several collections to keep the bakers in our association from going to the wall. We have to pay $1.25 more a barrel for flour than we did. Our customers can't afford to pay six or seven cents a loaf, and so we have to cut the size. Up town, and on the west side, we hear the bakers are raising the price of the loaf, instead of cutting the size.

Flour Dealers Alarmed.

"The big flour dealers, too, are alarmed about the situation. They are beginning to be very careful about how much credit they extend. They won't give us more than a few barrels of flour unless we pay cash."

To-day the price of the better grade of flour, used by the bakers in comfortable residential sections of New York, was from $7 to $7.20 a barrel. On the day before this same flour cost $6.60 and $6.85. And there was no beating the wheat corner or the rising price by baking bread at home. The eighth barrel sack, the favorite measure of the house-wife, today cost $1, or at the rate of $8 a barrel.

Restriction of Speculation.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15.—The following letter, asking for legislation to prevent the manipulation of the wheat market was sent to Congressmen Longworth and Gockel and Senators Dick and Button today by Simon Hubim, of this city, president of the National Association of Master Bakers:

"The executive committee of the National Association of Master Bakers respectfully call your attention to the nefarious practice of wheat gambling at Chicago. We believe this should be stopped at once and prohibited in future. Flour being the one absolute necessity to keep the body and soul together, we deem it a crime against the rights of the people to permit wheat gambling. We respectfully, but firmly, demand of you as our representatives to further and protest our rights in future against speculation, manipulation or gambling in wheat."

Law Courts Impotent.

Chicago, Ill., April 15.—"There will be an extreme scarcity of wheat before our next crop of wheat is gathered, and you cannot help it," said James A. Patten today. "This talk of what the government intends to do does not worry me. Let them go and look up the laws. They did that in Germany and abolished a speculative market; it was back in two years.

"I am still selling wheat. All this talk will not affect the wheat market, or me; it cannot. All the laws in the world could not affect this particular situation anyway. There is no wheat in great abundance and the prices must go up naturally. I would not say that there is nothing that could affect the market, but it is steady and will go up some, I think."

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, was asked today his opinion of the statement of James A. Patten, that the government's forecast of the supply of wheat is innaccurate. "Mr. Patton", he said, "is operating or speculating in wheat for his own profit. Through his operations and speculations he seeks to benefit no one but himself. His whole object is to make money. On the other hand this department is animated with the sole idea of benefiting the country at large. Our information as to wheat is gathered by 150,000 earnest, honest citizens, all over the land, men who have no personal interest at stake and who serve without compensation of any kind. They do this from purely unselfish and patriotic motives and with the sole desire to furnish us with the truth. I will lay the statements of Mr. Patten against those of the 150,000 honest men who give us our figures and leave it to the public to decide which tells the truth."

Not Wheat Experts Says Patten.

Chicago, April 16—James A. Patten, in reply to Secretary Wilson's statement declaring that the governmental reports show no shortage of wheat, and that the report is based on one hundred and fifty thousand honest men, who have no self interest in the matter, said that his information on wheat was better than the government's, that Wilson's repor tof March 1 was a farce, the biggest joke of the century, that Wilson's experts are postmasters and country merchants and are not real experts and that time will show the truth of his statement that there is a vast shortage in the supply of wheat.

New York, April 15.—The price of flour is forty cents a barrel higher than a year ago. Thirty five hundred bakers have been laid off witnin the last few days.

Begins to Unload.

Chicago, April 14—With May wheat at its highest pinnacle James A. Patten, the monarch of that cereal, today began "stepping from under" the revenge planted for him by the big short operators as an eleventh hour coup. At the climax of a Napoleonic campaign Patten turned from warrior to diplomat in order to make sure of the fruits of his victory. He stopped buying and fairly deluged the pit with May wheat, taking an average of more than 25 cents on every bushel he sold.

Mindful of his last disastrous duel with J. Ogden Armour in the wheat market, a little more than a year ago, Mr. Patten has begun manoeuvering to place himself beyond the reach of that dangerous oponent and of the big Wall street shorts who are thirsting for revenge. He has begun to retreat with the spoils.

Ready for Delivery.

On May 1, huge supplies of the actual grain will be ready in Chicago for delivery on contracts taken by Patten during his historic bull campaign. Then will come a time of reckoning. Stored in the Chicago elevators of the Armour Grain company, the Peavy Grain company, and other companies, are 7,000,000 bushels of contract wheat. In Duluth, ready to be shipped to Chicago with the opening of navigation a few days hence, are 10,000,000 bushels more. The success of the Patten campaign now hangs on his getting rid of his big holdings in the May future at the high prices prevailing, before the actual grain comes pouring in.

Early in the bull campaign Armour was credited with selling heavily short to Patten and the latter's associates. Patten, by getting rid of the wheat he bought, is saving himself from the fate that overtook Joe Leiter, when P. D. Armour, the elder, rushed millions of bushels of wheat to Chicago, although a way had to be chopped for the vessels through the ice. The Patten profit taking was the feature of today's session of the board of trade and the excited buying by shorts boosted the price from 127 to 129.

Legislation to Break Corner.

Washington, D.C., April 14—The department of justice has been busy all day at the suggestion of Attorney General Wickersham, in an effort to discover what law or laws may be applied to break the back of the wheat corner and to protect flour in its prices and prevent a mad upshoot in the figures of that necessity. For two days a storm of telegrams, mostly from bakers, have been descending on President Taft and members of the cabinet and congress, demanding relief. It was by the suggestion of Mr. Taft, made just before he left for New Haven, that Mr. Wickersham began to err in the business. The latter may become the subject of a special message to congress the moment he returns on Friday.

Congressmen, notably Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, whose constituents are complaining of the corner, and the injury being wrought by it, say they themselves will offer a bill upon the lines of the old Hutch anti-option bill to remedy the trouble should Mr. Wickersham report that his department is powerless in the premises. Indeed, there is a well believed if not well authenticated story abroad, that some such measure, drastic in its terms, will be introduced tomorrow.

Poor People Feel Squeeze.

New York, April 14.—As the result of the big gamble in wheat a wail went up today from the Great East side, from the tenements in the shadow of the Brooklyn bridge to the cottages of the working men in the Bronx. Hundreds of small bakers, who supply the poor man with his bread, have increased the price and the size of the loaf has been materially decreased. Flour has risen from $4.50 per barrel to $6.50.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS SAFE.

Dr. Anderson and V. Stefanson in no Immediate Prospect of Starvation.

New York, April 14.—Friends of Dr. R. M. Anderson and V. Stefanson, the Arctic explorers, sent out by the American museum of Natural History, rejoices over the news by telegraph which has reached Dr. H. C. Bumpus, director of the museum, that on February 14th, the leaders of the expedition were safe with no immediate prospect of starvation. The telegram from Dr. Anderson, dated Smith Bay, an arm of the Arctic Ocean in the north coast of Alaska, about 72 degrees north latitude, was evidently sent by messenger to Nome, thence by wireless to St. Michael, and from that point to Fort Liscum on the gulf of Alaska, south coast, by the military telegraph line.

TO GO TO TORONTO, THE GOOD

R. C. Edwards, of Eye Opener, Considering Proposition to Remove Headquarters.

Calgary, April 14.—R. C. Edwards, editor and proprietor of the Eye-Opener, is considering a very flattering proposition from certain business men in Toronto to transfer his paper to that city. The proposition was first made last autumn, some time before the Dominion elections. At the announcement of the elections, however, Mr. Edwards was inducted to remain in this city. The offer then made has been renewed, and Mr. Edwards seems likely to accept it.

The Eye Opener will be turned into a joint stock company, but Mr. Edwards will retain a controling interest. The change, if made, will be at a very early date.

Preference With Australia.

Melbourne, Australia, April 15—Postmaster General Thomas has expressed himself as in favor of negotiating for a preferential tariff arrangement with Canada in order to make the all-red service a success.

ESPIONAGE SYSTEM IN FRANCE

Secret Service Men of U. S. in Paris to Stop Low Invoicing of Goods.

Paris, April 14.—The blood hounds of Uncle Sam, as the United States Treasury secret service agents are known here, have arrived with every expectation of passing an active and profitable season. More are to come, but there are already about fifty in France alone. Some are working along lines of their own, while others are co-operating with the United States consuls in the large French provincial centers as well as in Paris.

Several are luxuriously quartered in first class hotels, where they will pass the summer making and developing acquaintances which are likely to yield thousands of dollars to the United States customs, it being the determination of the treasury to stop the low invoicing by French exporters in dealing with American firms, with which they have secret agreements. But this does not end the work of the special agents.

They are also particularly keen on the track of the rich and heavy purchasing New Yorker, Chicagoan and Bostonian, who without any pricks of conscience hitherto have defrauded the American government out of untold amounts in customs duties. The whole system threatens to develop into an almost intolerable system of espionage.

Subordinates of sub-agents are establishing a working basis through the paid confidence of hotel chambermaids, valets and other servants and in some cases even of the hotel managers themselves. Firms engaged in the business of providing Americans with luxuries in the way of art works, dresses and so on, unquestionably will be drawn into what certain French critics called a mediaeval network of official spying such as "befits the Latin temperament, so the Americans have often told us, rather than the free spirited Anglo Saxon race."

FOR ITS MORAL EFFECT.

This is What Actuates New Zealand in Offering a Dreadnought to Britain.

Wellington, N.Z., April 14.—A conference of New Zealand chambers of commerce yesterday unanimously carried a resolution approving of the government's offer to share in the defence of the empire by presenting a Dreadnought to the Imperial navy. The resolution stated that it acknowledged and placed on record the opinion that the prosperity and integrity of the empire could only be upheld by provision for united defence by each and every portion of His Majesty's dominions, and that both now and in the future New Zealanders were prepared to assist in establishing the security of the empire.

At a dinner in the evening, replying to a toast, the premier, Sir Joseph Ward, congratulated the convention on having unanimously supported the government's action. The delegates, he said, had recognized that the course adopted was in the general interests of the empire. It was not one nor indeed twelve Dreadnoughts that counted, but the value lay in the moral drawn from the offer of New Zealand. They were not stupid enough to believe that Great Britain was unable to provide a strong navy nor to offer a Dreadnought on the mere score of cost, in the belief that England required their assistance, but his government and the people of New Zealand recognized that was the proper thing to do to show foreign nations that the outlying portions of the empire were willing to help. Moreover the offer proved that they really formed part of the empire to which they were so proud to belong.

C.P.R. AFTER ELECTRIC LINE.

Between Chicago and Milwaukee—Soo Line Negotiating.

Chicago, Ill., April 14.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific, through the Soo line, is negotiating for the purchase of the control of the Chicago, Milwaukee Electric line. The common stock or control of this road is held largely by Toronto interests, and it is assumed that the Canadian Pacific is in a position to buy the securities more cheaply than anyone else.

The purchase of the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric road would give the Canadian Pacific its own line electrically equipped between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Soo people have practically promised the citizens of Milwaukee that a line will be built out of that city. With such an extension and the ownership of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric line, the Canadian Pacific interests would have their own system into Milwaukee from the north and out of there to Chicago on the south, as well as the Wisconsin Central, the present through route from Chicago to Milwaukee and St. Paul.

CHANGE IN G.T.P. OFFICIALS.

W. P. Hinton, Formerly of Montreal, Becomes G.P.A.

Montreal, Que., April 14.—It is understood that a number of changes in the Grand Trunk passenger department will be announced in a few days. W. P. Hinton, assistant passenger and ticket agent here, will become general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific with headquarters in Winnipeg. G. T. Bell, general passenger agent of the G.T.R., will become assistant passenger traffic manager of the two systems. G. W. Vaux, general passenger agent at Chicago, and Mr. H. M. Elliott, holding a similar office in Montreal, will exchange positions.

GERMANS MEDDLING IN CHINA

Together With U. S. Anglo-Japanese Influence is Being Undermined.

Tokio, April 15.—It is reported that China has produced documentary evidence of her ownership of the Prattas Islands. It is possible this will result in Japan's recognition of China's sovereignty and Japan will merely take adequate measures to protect her vested interests. The Mocki declares that American and German influence is undermining the Anglo-Japanese influence in China.

CANADA NEEDS BETTER MILITARY PROTECTION

Lieut. Col. Hamilton Merritt in Address Before Canadian Military Institute Advocates Patriotic Military Service—We Are Now Living in a Veritable Fool's Paradise.

Toronto, April 14—"Had our people been alive to the true position in which we are, from a military point of view, a veritable fool's paradise, they would long ago have discarded our present military system in favor of patriotic service," so said Lieut. Col. Hamilton Merritt, late commanding officer of the Governor General's body guard and president of the Canadian military institute, in an address to that body on Monday night on "Patriotic Military Service."

He added: "The Canadian system might be designated a dollar system. Our city corps who put in training at local armories, might be compared to the abandoned volunteer system in Great Britain who draw no pay."

This paper is supplementary to previous papers on "Switzerland's Citizen Soldiery" and "The Military Systems of the World." The colonel opens his paper with a most sensational statement:—

"A leading military authority recently said: 'In ten years time we will not need any militia in Canada' On being asked 'why,' a very conclusive answer: 'Because we will be under the Stars and Stripes,' came the repyl.

"This opinion was, as it were, the despairing cry of a staunch Canadian and ardent imperialist, who is simply disheartened beyond measure at the hopeless indifference of our people to matters concerning the safety of our flag and country."

Colonel Hamilton then quotes newspaper articles and the utterances of Premier Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Roberts, Earl Grey and others on the necessity of Canada having some adequate protection in case an unfriedly hand should be raised against her. Continuing:—

Aims of this Paper.

"In the paper which I previously read before this institute I endeavored to show a military model for Canada in 'Switzerland's Citizen Soldiery.' I pointed out what the Swiss system was and the vastly different results obtained by them from a smaller expenditure than a larger expenditure gave us under our Canadian system. I also laid special stress on the lessons in the matter of instruction and professional military assistante, to be drawn not only from Switzerland but from Great Britain in its bearing on the burdens carried in Canada by a busy non-professional soldiery. In this present paper my aim is to give a brief review of the military systems in vogue among the civilized nations of the world, with notes on several countries that happen to come under my personal observation. First, it might be explained, that the essential difference between "universal compulsory service" and "conscription" is that in the former case all able bodied males are liable to serve and (where thoroughly administered) confines exemptions to individual cases, such as only sons of widows, young men entering upon a learned profession, clergy, etc. The latter (conscription) involves the choosing by lot of a regulated annual conscript contingent from amongst a cosiderably larger number of young men of military age, and the possibility of exemption on payment, or on finding a substitute—conscription has been almost universally abandoned."

Compulsory Service.

He then gives statistics showing the length of time which it is necessary to serve in nations where there is compulsory service.

"One has heard so much against the compulsory military service of Europe that I feel it might be of interest to give my impressions from personal observation in Germany and the views of at least one native of that country.

"Instead of there being any appearance of depression or dissatisfaction on the part of the many soldiers to be seen constantly, whether off duty walking on the streets or marching to or from target shooting, etc., in full marching kit, it would be difficult to find a more robust, clean or happier looking lot of men anywhere or under any condition.

A German's Opinion.

"A German I met on the train, after a thirty years' residence in England, where he had married and owned a large business, seemed especially well qualified to judge of the relative merits of the 'enlightened' volunteer system of England as against the 'barbarous' compulsion of Germany. Strange to say, however, this gentleman is a most enthusiastic advocate of the German system, not only for Germany but for England or any other country. He contends that compulsory military service has been the making of Germany, commercially and otherwise. That it has made her men sober, diligent, cleanly and systematic. That their military service is the happiest time of their lives. Through it the 'physician's bill' of Germany is wonderfully small, and in his opinion it has raised the intellectual welfare and the moral stamina of the whole people. This German gentleman contended that a soldier cannot be made through voluntary drill, for the main object of the German training is to promote endurance. This is done by starting with short marches, then longer until long marches with full kit are the order of the day. He holds that this training tends to insure good health and the power of endurance. He would advocate this sort of drill for the sake of health and humanity, even if there were universal peace. As a large employer of labor in England he did not like the volunteer system, for many of his men might want to go at once, while if it was obligatory the men go by degrees and the matter of military service is systematized.

Effects the Women, Too.

"The experience of this gentleman in his own country carried the good results from compulsory military service much further than it might have been expected to go. He observed that the result had been no less remarkable on the habits of the women of Germany than on the men. That much of the present day cleanliness and diligence of the German women was due to this cause. On the one hand, their sons coming home from the system and method of military life would make suggestions and then assist their mothers to have that cleanliness which they had been taught as essential in their military service. On the other hand, many women were made early risers by being obliged to get breakfast for the 'volunteer' part of the army, who can live where they like, but must turn out at four or five in the morning for early marching, etc. Again, where there is this form of military service it assisted to mould the minds of men, and he was satisfied that it helps to avoid strikes and assists in promoting inteligence among workmen.

Patriotic Norwegians.

Quoting from a report on the Norwegian system, by J. W. Lewis, of the 19th Hussars, Colonel Merritt says:—

"In Norway it is not only every man's duty but his right and an honor to serve, and not to be allowed to do so is regarded in the eyes of the laws as the accompaniment of state punishment in its severer forms".

"The Norwegian landstorm in 1905 manned the frontier within 24 hours of the order to mobilise being given." . . . "A spirit of serious reality permeates the whole organization."

"This, unfortunately, is in marked contrast to the public opinion of military organization in Canada, and even not infrequently on the part of those serving, with whom an order, for example, is sometimes regarded as something quite contingent to personal convenience or inclination. At about 10 years old both boys and girls undergo compulsory gymnastic instruction on the Swedish principles for about two hours a week. Compulsory rifle shooting is extended to the elementary and high schools.

"All officers attend a war school, those termed 'militia' for one year and 'regular' for three years. They must previously have done recruit and regimental training."

The Swiss System.

"The Swiss military system has been so markedly successful in giving an efficiently armed and trained nation that the National Service League of Great Britain, of which Lord Roberts is president and Lord Milner one of the vice-presidents, organized a committee of representative men to visit Switzerland in 1907 and make a report on its military system. In welcoming them, the president of the federation said, among other things:

"'Our military institutions constitute at once a basis of democracy, a school of manliness, a school of civic virtue, of self-sacrifice and of faithfulness to duty, and with us the obligation (to serve) is considered as the privilege of the citizen.'

"The report of this committee was signed by 22 representative men, and it said in part: 'The enquiries made by the British committee, which has recently been enabled by the generous courtesy of the Swiss government to investigate the Swiss military system, led the committee to the conclusion that the system is extremely popular in Switzerland and has produced results of which the Swiss nation may well be proud. It forms an integral part of the moral and physical welfare of the Swiss people; it brings together all classes of the community in friendly competition and co-operation in a common cause, and it appears to entail but slight interference with the industrial life of the people."

"The Swiss army is a school for the nation, and, as almost all Swiss in responsible positions will tell you, 'If we had not got the army we should have to invent something to take its place. The keynote of their attitude is, that it is a free man's right and honor to serve his country, and a disgrace to shirk this honorable duty. Those who are unable to serve owing to physical deficiency are honestly pitied.

"Were we in Canada working on the Swiss system exactly, we should have 600,000 armed men, and the total available number of trained men who would fight or work in war time to defend their country would then be 1,100,000, and the burden per capita to us would be no greater than the Swiss is bearing in this country today. And it is pointed out that statistics from Switzerland, Norway and other countries show that the percentage of the total number of males within the military age serving at one time is surprisingly small, therefore the actual hardship to businesses, etc., is much lighter than might be expected.

Canada's Dollar System.

"The Canadian system might not improperly be designated the 'dollar' system. Our city corps, who put in training at night in their local armories, might be compared to the abandoned volunteer system in Great Britain, who draw no pay; but to the main bulk of those attending the annual mobilization of our Canadian militia the dollar, with shelter and sustenance, is an extremely important factor.

"The militia department have been obliged to increase the pay to fill up the ranks with 'patriots.' While Frenchmen drew one cent when in uniform, Canada, under the voluntary principle, has to adopt the 'dollar' basis to fill her ranks.

"In England and other countries the possible danger of being obliged to defend home and country is considered as a real and serious question, treated as a grave matter and a first duty of every man. With us it is the unfortunate custom to deride the possibility of any danger of conquest ever threatening Canada, and to discredit, as species of loafers, those who 'waste their time' by 'playing soldier' in the militia.

"Certainly, for results this 'dollar' system comes high. With this system we adopt the 'expeditionary force' basis of the mother land, and though we have not yet colonies to send these permanent troops to defend, and we do not need them for Indians, like the United States, as we have our mounted police, we are luxuriating in the most expensive form of soldier organization in the world. The authorized establishment of our permanent corps is 4,834 (the expeditionary basis), and of the rest of our militia (the volunteer and 'dollar' basis) it is 53,983, with 108 guns in all.

"For a somewhat similar expenditure to that under which Canada on her 'dollar' system, can put 58,837 men in the field (supposing they could be armed and equipped), the 'Patriotic Military Service' system of Argentina gives her 500,000 men, Bulgaria 381,000 and Switzerland 540,000, all trained, armed and equipped. I would like to make it abundantly clear that my intention is in no way to criticise the personnel of the permanent corps, but merely the fundamental system which leads to their existence in such unnecessary numbers.

"One last self-evident matter I shall allude to for a moment and that is the matter of health and the actual beneficial results obtained from military service. In countries where obligatory training exists the national physical improvement is looked upon as a matter of course, and no steps are taken to prove something so evident. An article recently appeared in the "British Medical Journal," and the author, though complaining of the dearth of statistics, managed nevertheless to get enough material from a good many different countries to prove to his satisfaction that—

(1) The good food, good air and adequate bodily exercise obtained by the young men in practically all armies, promote their health and strength.

(2) The greatest improvement in all armies is noted in the first few months most of all during the first six or eight weeks—the lungs increasing one-eighth in size or more—and later on a greatly lesser physical improvement in like time.

(3) That military training not only increases the strength, efficiency and endurance of the men, but also greatly improves the habits and mode of life of recruits. It teaches not only cleanliness but also order, tidiness, sense of duty and mutual helpfulness. It promotes abstinence from excess in eating and drinking, and is a guarantee of good health and good behavior.

"An important function of patriotic military training would be to make good Canadians of the diverse nationalities swarming to our country.

"The last matter which I shall venture to touch on, in connection with this very important subject, is, to my mind, the crux of the whole position, and that is nothing more or less than national indifference in Canada. Had our people been alive to the true position in which we are, from a military point of view—a veritable fool's paradise—they would long ago have discarded our present military system in favor of "Patriotic Military Service." When I say the people of Canada I mean, of course, those of our time, for our forefathers were wiser and indeed knew better what fighting for their country meant, after their hard lessons in 1812-13 and 14. What strikes an average Canadian more forcibly than almost anything else in the old world, is the real, earnest, serious tone that is assumed by even civilians when it comes to the matter of national defence, and the safe-guarding of flag and country. Military and civilians alike seem "keyed-up" under normal conditions, to what would be a "war scare" pitch in this country.

"No matter whether we like to allow ourselves to think it or not, the ordinary state of mind towards the military organization of our people by our people is that it is purely "fool business," waste of time and wholly unnecessary. Forgetting the lesson of 100 years ago they ask who is going to attack Canada? War with the United States is unthinkable! Japan is our ally, etc. We can only give the old answer in reply: If we do not need an armed organization capable of putting a real, earnest, strong defence—a united people striking all together for their homes and country—then we had better not spend money uselessly, and we should do away with all military expenditure, above all we should not waste it on a hopelessly inadequate and obsolete system. The great lesson for our countrymen to learn is that because we have a great and a potentially rich inheritance other countries will some day, if not now, wish to possess it, and that, instead of sneering at patriotism and oldiering, it should be held and taught that the highest duty and aspiration of every citizen is to fit himself to defend that inheritance with his own hands, and his own body and his own life. This is but a feeble indication of what the fathers and mothers of the province have from generation to generation instilled into the minds of their children, and the fruits of which amazed the world in the late war. When we become more unselfish, when the individual learns that on him rests an obligation to fit himself for the defence of his home, his flag and his country, then and then only will Canada be safe, and by safeguarding Canada we can claim to have made secure the future right hand of a greater empire than has been.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN MURDER.

Beauharnois Farmer Shot Down at Entrance to Barn.

Beauharnois, April 14—Last night Wilfrid Gendron, of St. Etienne de Beauharnois, while proceeding to work, remembered that he had not seen a neighbor, Domini Pelletier, for some time. On arrival at the Pelletier farm the missing man was soon found stretched out dead with a bullet wound behind the left ear. He was lying at the foot of the barn door and had evidently been entering the building when he was shot from behind. About forty feet away, in the direction from which the shot evidently had come, an empty cartridge was lying behind the door of a second barn. The door had been pierced to allow the passage of a rifle barrel. The murder is thought to have taken place on Monday night. Some two years ago Pelletier separated from his wife. The latter is now living with her father, Francis Houle, of Beauharnois.

HOLD TO DOCTRINE OF TARIFF FOR REVENUE

Democrat Senators Bind Themselves by Resolution to Forward This Accepted Democratic Principle.—Will Oppose Certain Features of Aldrich Bill.

Washington, D.C., March 14—The Democrat Senat ofonsreenf 70m..n iicaoo mocrat Senators in conference today bound themselves by resolution to hold to the accepted Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. They will not oppose the Aldrich raise on tariffs on luxuries. They will insist on a proper reduction of tariff's on necessities. They will urge the substitution of an income tax for an inheritance tax, which was a feature of the Payne bill stricken out by the Republican members of the finance committee in the Senate.

They will meet again Friday night to reach a conclusion on united action on lumber, hides, oil, coal and other disputed schedules of the Aldrich bill, which have been thrown into the Senate for settlement. For nearly five hours the Democrat Senators wrestled with the problem of the tariff. They were far from harmonious. The south was divided against itself on the lumber schedules.

MYSTERIOUS CALGARY CASE.

No Trace of the Missing Man Since Last April.

Calgary, April 15—No trace has yet been found of the missing Clement Goodman, a young Englishman who disappeared in Calgary last year.

Investigation made by the police makes the mystery deeper. No trace of Goodman can be found after he left the police station last April, accompanied by two men, and had the earth swallowed him up, his disappearance could not have been more complete or mysterious.

Information from the police and immigration department shows that when Goodman left Macleod he drew from the bank fifty pounds, and with the fifty pounds he received in Calgary, he must have had on his person between five and six hundred dollars.

On arriving at Calgary Goodman registered at the Dominion hotel, and at that time the clerk noticed he was acting very strange. With him Goodman had two trunks and a valise, which were sent to his room. Goodman had another man accompany him, and the clerk noticed Goodman take out of his pocket a bunch of money and give the stranger some bills.

That evening Goodman was arrested in the streets, suffering from loss of memory. He was detained at the police station all that night. While in the cells he attempted to commit suicide by strangling himself, but was prevented by the night sergeant. The next morning two men took Goodman away, and no one remembers seeing him after that. He did not even call back to the hotel to get his belongings, and his baggage remained at the hotel a short time ago, when the immigration department took charge of his trunks.

The police cannot locate the two men who took Goodman away or the man seen with him at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. Cummins, of Macleod, with whom Goodman spent some months, has been in communication with Goodman's parents in the old country, and they claim that no word has been received from their son since March, 1908.

The local authorities are of the opinion that Goodman is dead, but how he came by his death, or where he died is a mystery that cannot be explained.

ELECTION PROTEST TO TRIAL.

Coonservative Member for Last Mountain, Sask., Shaky in Seat.

Regina, Sask., April 14—Justice Pendergast presided this morning at the election court to hear the evidence in the petition to annul the election of T. A. Anderson, provincial rights member, declared elected for Last Mountain in August last. Interest centered chiefly in the evidence of R. B. Langdon, lottery clerk in the Northern Crown bank, at Girvin, whose name was one of those appearing on nomination papers. Langdon admitted that he was unable to swear that he had been in the province 12 months, that his name was eliminated from the voters' list and that he did not himself vote at the election in the province. Counsel addressed the judge after lunch and the decision on this preliminary branch of the case may or may not stop further action, according to the character of the finding, which was reserved.

CHARGE AGAINST KIDNAPPERS

Child Stealing and Harboring a Stolen Child, Charges Now Made.

Cleveland, O., April 14.—Mr. and Mrs. James P. Boyle, under arrest in Mercer, Pa., on the charge of kidnapping Willie Whitla of Sharon, Pa., were again indicted by the Cuyahoga County grand jury here today on the charge of child stealing and harboring a stolen child. Following the arrest of the Boyles here on March 22nd, the day after the Whitla boy was returned to his father here, the grand jury indicted the couple on the charge of blackmail. This step was taken as a precaution against the possible failure of the Pennsylvania authorities to obtain a conviction. It was feared that Mrs. Boyle especially might be able to evade the charges there.

Later developments, however, show there may be real grounds upon which to base the fear and the local authorities decided to protect themselves against a miscarriage of justice by having the additional indictment found. The Boyles are now charged with black mail, kidnapping and harboring a stolen child in this country.

Australian Delegate Sails.

Sydney, N.S.W., April 14.—Australia's delegate to the Imperial press conference has sailed for Vancouver on s.s. Marama.

WITH

DAIRYMEN ME

Red Deer, April 14:—T convention of the Creame tion opened in Red Deer evening with Mr. Marke commissioner in the chair. ing was devoted to addres Marker, Mayor Bathill, M Merhener, Edwin Carswel of the Red Deer Creamery, Hon. W. F. Finlay, Geo deputy minister of agricult F. Stevens, live stock co all of whom dwelt at some the important part the d try had played in the d countries from which they benefits that had already b from it in Alberta and the benefits that were in sight. one put the matter more did Mayor Bothill when h the people of Red Deer re value of the creamery, s that they have all learned hats to the cream hauler cord to them the same rig public highways that they carrier of his majesty's ma

At the conclusion of the the prizes offered by the agriculture for the most butter makers were distribu consisted of a challenge cu medal and ten silver me winners were as follows:—

Challenge cup and gold Markeberg, Markerville.

Silver medals: 1, J. M. Red Deer; 2, A. A. Munr 3, J. A. Dangerfield, Olds Skalletzki, Spring Lake; 5, Lean, Innisfail; 6, W. H. M askiwin; 7, W. W. McGreg falds; 8, Fred Stenberg, 9, M. B. Latam, Conjuring W. J. Beckett, Rosenroll.

A remarkable feature of making contest was that th range between the highest est average made by the was only 1 1-2 per cent and ker stated that his motto of ing to have "all its good as came that near being realiz

FARM IMPLEMENTS M

The outlook for the sale cultural implements in the district is sufficiently brigh the agents busy canvassing try and having the orders out. The spring business to be good, especially in harrows and discs. A goo wagons are being sold f work.

Harvesting implements yet been pushed to any gre but one firm told a Bulle sentative that more binde been sold this year than were the same date in 1908. The suggestion, whatever, of any of agricultural implements season.

The spell of stormy weat put a damper on the trade days. Previous to the sno on Wednesday night, the agencies in Edmonton we supplying the needs of the but the snow storm caused business to slump. As the farmer plow or harrow to subside, buyers will be seen are agencies for the remainder week.

"This is not good weather ing sales," said one in agent, "but it is splendid fo ing, as the farmers are s found at home. A good n lectors are out in the coun getting the farmers to sig counts."

HORSE MARKET BRI

The sale of 300 head of hor weeks by Auctioneer Robt. Sn indication of an active horse the Edmonton district. Prosp settler going into the north c making a strong demand for horses. Railroad activity in ern part of the province and work for the C.P.R. is makin market for heavy horses. La Bell have made several large good work horses within the days. Saddle horses are been with the prospect of summe fancy city horse will soon fin any time.

Kimple and Heathcote, surve chased six teams this week to on survey work near Medicine

D. McLean secured five teams and several mule teams to C.P.R. railway construction Calagry.

Three heavy teams were from Duclos & Son for ditch the C.P.R. irrigation contract.

W. Keeler bought a fancy b ing team form LaRose and Bo ery purposes.

Another Ferrier of Morinvil a splendid farm team this we

Fifteen pack horses were so chelson of Lac St Anne, the w freighter.

B. Cummings has added an to his railroading outfit by p two heavy teams from LaRose.

Quotations on the horse mark follows: Pack horses $50 to $ work horses $200 to $325 per tea draught $400 to $500 per tea driving horses $150 to $300.

CHICAGO GRAIN MAR

Chicago, Ill., April 16.—Th ed months in wheat were higher under scattered and buying. The May was lowe day. The latter is now k the Patten brand of wheat ten's customers showed a ness to sell their May wheat, first sales of the session we Thursday's resting spot of The demand for May was su ing the first two hours and slipped steadily downward creased offerings until the level was reached. At this buying became general and bid up to 1.27½, where it showing a loss of about ½c day. The line of May wh held by Patten is small, b are good-sized holdings in th of those who are known to through the Patten house. I a fact that the public is a wheat and it is safe to keep on the price in consequence will be no break in values un are vastly improved crop co and the reports now coming show that the young and tende