

BOTH HALIFAX TEAMS BEATEN

Moncton and New Glasgow Proved Too Many for Crescents and Socials in "Pro." Hockey Games.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Jan. 10.—For nearly an hour and ten minutes two teams of hockeyists battled in the arena to-night and the Moncton Victorias put over the deciding goal that gave them the victory over the Crescents of Halifax.

It was a rejuvenated Crescent team that came on the ice to-night in the attempt to reverse their defeat by the Vics a few days ago. A few minutes from the face-off the Vics scored No. 1. Then Dallaire netted No. 2 for the Crescents and a few minutes later put over the third tally. Moncton soon tied the score on a shot from the right wing. Dallaire scored for the Crescents, breaking the tie and then a shot from McGregor tied things up and the play went on. When the end of the hour came play was resumed and after about eight minutes, the Vics got another past Wortman and the game was over, 7 to 6, in favor of Moncton. The penalties were many and Referees Pickering and Weaver were kept busy.

At New Glasgow to-night, the Cubs of that town, defeated the Socials of Halifax by a score of 10 to 3. The Socials had just come in from Sydney, where they had played a hard game the night before, and the journey and the strenuous playing of last evening had its effect.

WILL GIVE THEM OPPORTUNITY TO AVOID TROUBLE

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 10.—With a view to protecting Canadians of Hungarian origin from certain unpleasantnesses which occur when these people revisit Hungary, the colonial secretary has forwarded to the Canadian government a despatch from the British Consul-General at Budapest to Sir Edward Grey. The despatch states that the Hungarians naturalized in Canada often visit the country of their origin before the expiration of the ten years which would free them from the obligations of their Hungarian nationality according to Hungarian laws. They are sometimes detained to fulfill their military service, or their sons are obliged either to serve in the army or to pay a fine for their subsequent enrollment as recruits. The despatch suggests that such people, most of whom are simple farmers, might be advised that their certificates of naturalization do not protect them from military service and other difficulties. Consul-General Grey says this they would probably not go back to Hungary.

BLEW HIS HEAD OFF WITH A SHOTGUN. Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 10.—John Brooks, a well known citizen of this town, took his own life this afternoon. Brooks has been employed for a number of years by the Dominion government on bridge repair work. Brooks placed the muzzle of a shot gun to his head, and operated the trigger by means of a poker.

RECOVERING MONEY STOLEN FROM BANK. Montreal, Jan. 10.—The sum of \$12,000 to \$14,000 of the \$25,700 stolen from the Bank of Hochelaga by Henri Legace, the ex-keeper of the institution, was recovered early today by Lieut. Savard. The money was found in the room of one of Legace's friends. As a result of his find Savard states that he has a clue which will most likely lead to a recovery of the most likely lead to a recovery of the

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fair and mild today; rain on Sunday.	
Toronto, Jan. 10.—Pressure is high over the western provinces, and also over the eastern portion of the continent, while a trough of low pressure extends from Lake Superior to the southwest.	
The weather has turned milder today from the Lake region to the Maritime Provinces, while in the West it has been very cold.	
Max. Min.	
Vancouver.....26 28	
Kamloops.....26 28	
Calgary.....26 28	
Battleford.....22 28	
Prince Albert.....24 28	
Qu'Appelle.....26 28	
Winnipeg.....22 28	
Toronto.....22 30	
Kingston.....24 34	
Ottawa.....24 30	
Montreal.....24 30	
Quebec.....22 24	
St. John.....2 2	
Halifax.....2 2	
Below zero.	

TODAY Matinee 2.30 Evening 8.15
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NELLIE GILL PLAYERS
"One of the Greatest Dramatic Successes in Recent Years"
"PAID IN FULL"
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FINANCIER THINKS CONCENTRATION OF MONEY DANGEROUS

George F. Baker, Before U. S. Money Trust Committee States it Would Have Bad Effect on Nation.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.—That the present concentration of money and credit "has gone far enough," that "bad hands" it would have a bad effect upon the nation; that "the safety of the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control," and that present conditions are "not entirely comfortable for the country," were a few of the statements made today by Geo. F. Baker, master financier, as the climax of two days' examination before the house money trust committee. But Mr. Baker declared that "bad hands" could not retain the control.

These statements coming at the end of a day of routine examination during which Mr. Baker reviewed in detail the operations of himself, his bank, the First National Bank of New York, and J. P. Morgan and Company in the issuance of bonds, startled the committee and Mr. Baker's counsel, Fisher A. Baker and John C. Spooner. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, was wading through a mass of heavy statistics relating to bond issues handled by Mr. Baker's associates. Suddenly he passed, leaned forward in his chair, and shot a question at the 73 year old financier, who despite his long examination, was cheerful and confident.

LEAVES PULPIT TO BECOME POLICEMAN

Rev. Raymond Chew Turns Cop But Still Remains a Christian He Says.

Can a man be a Christian and a policeman at the same time? "Sure," says the Rev. Raymond Chew, who has quit the Methodist ministry to walk a beat in Des Moines. "It is possible that a policeman might be subject to intense temptations in some of the larger cities," says the preacher-cop. "For instance, I judge that the members of the force in New York have a strenuous time to put Satan behind them. But if they would study the Bible and practice its teachings they could be Christians and New York policemen at the same time."

"The club and billy, and even the pistol, may be needed at times on a beat," says the Rev. Raymond. "I am a great asset for an officer. I gave up the ministry believing that I would be able to do a great deal of good as a policeman. I find that I am better fitted for the latter job."

Policeman Chew is twenty-two years of age, erect, 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet and weighs 185 pounds. "I thought when I came of age I was called to preach. When I went home to work on my father's farm, near Adair, I was given a chance to preach. Several times in the Adair Methodist church. Then I came to Des Moines to enter mission work. I preached a number of times in East Des Moines missions. When the strike came I heard of the trouble and knew that Christian men were needed on the police force, so I applied for a job. I do not smoke, drink, chew or play cards. I walk along by and sometimes into the saloons without the slightest temptation. I believe that a policeman can be a Christian and a policeman at the same time. It is just as easy to love the Lord and walk a beat as it is to preach from the pulpit. I often think of the verses of the Scripture, which I treasure most as I walk back and forth through the streets. I know I have a kinder and more sympathetic disposition because I have been a minister of the Gospel. But that would not keep me from doing my duty as I saw it, even to the extent of using a club or billy if absolutely necessary."

COLLEGE PRESIDENT SCORES ACTIONS OF WILD STUDENTS

Mild But Sincere Terms He Condemns Pranks of Under-graduates—Students Listen Attentively.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—In terms mild, yet unmistakable in sincerity, Toronto University, through President F. A. Fox, today spoke out in condemnation of student misconduct. Five thousand undergraduates ranged tier upon tier about the vast interior of Convocation Hall and listened in tense silence to the grave admonition and advice which followed as an echo upon a fall term of excitement.

"Canada has established a name for law and order," he declared, "but it is to be maintained in the country, it must shine forth in the university. Students must show that they respect law and order for it is only in constraint and self-control that success in future life will follow. We must show here that we are fit to take our place in civic life."

SEA OTTER HUNTING GOOD JOB FOR JOB

To Sit for Days and Sometimes for Weeks Before Sighting One Requires Great Patience

An industry conducted solely on the rock-bound coast of Washington, is hunting the rare sea otter. Eleven men are engaged in this lonesome, tedious and sometimes long waiting occupation. To facilitate the range of the eye the otter hunter is stationed at the top of a thirty foot derrick or tower which he climbs out upon a rock where as much sea can be commanded as is possible. The tower is merely a tripod of poles, with a ladder giving access to a tiny house or protection at the top.

It is the business of the otter hunter to sit, armed with a long range rifle, in this box as long as daylight lasts waiting and watching for a sight of a sea otter. The habits of the otter are simple. It swims through the water, seizing fish from time to time after which it climbs out upon a rock to eat its meal. Then the hunter must take careful aim and attempt by long range shooting to get his quarry. So rare is the sea otter that it is considered very good if from three to six shots are fired during a year.

Once able to hunt the trunks to the action of the tide to cast the precious carcass out of the surf upon the beach. "Shorts" Axell, of North Beach is the luckiest man this year. He has skinned five sea otters since March 1st last. The hide of the sea otter is worth from \$250 to \$500, according to condition and size. The fur is highly prized by European royalty and is in demand in Japan. In this country few are wealthy enough to afford otter furs.

The otters of the Washington coast are the survivors of an almost extinct species of sea life not very distant related to the manatee or sea cow of the Indian Sea, which has become almost extinct during the last century, but are still found occasionally in St. Johns river, Florida.

Otter hunters have been known to watch for days, weeks and months without seeing a single animal. Many otters keep far out on tiny specks of rock which are seen only at very low tide. These are hunted by Indians in canoes, but very few are slain.

STEAMSHIP LINE AGREED ON RATES

Washington, Jan. 10.—Most of the steamship lines trading between the United States and ports in South and Central America, South Africa and Australia use identical freight rates, agreed to in conference, according to shipping men who testified today before the House Committee investigating the so-called shipping trust.

NOTHING EQUALS POSLAM FOR SKIN DISEASES

Poslam is years ahead of anything yet devised for the cure of skin diseases. Its action is immediate. It stops itching, allays inflammation and heals with wonderful rapidity. Aggravated cases of eczema, acne, tetter, salt rheum, psoriasis, scab, scale, barbers' itch and every form of itch are cured quickly to the surprise of those unable by secure results by other means. Overnight treatment is often sufficient for pimples, red and inflamed noses, rashes, complexion blemishes, etc.

POSAM SOAP, used daily for toilet and bath, makes every cleansing operation a double means of healthfulness to the skin. Incomparable in its benefits to tender skin, particularly to infants.

All druggists sell Poslam (price 50 cents) and Poslam Soap (price 25 cents). For free samples, write to the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th Street, New York City.

UNIONISTS EMERGE FROM THE SHADOW CHRISTENED AND STRONG

Continued from page one. For months this momentous event has been trumpeted as though the walls of agrarian Jericho would fall at the sound. In preparation for it, a secret land country has been conducted by methods which even many Liberals condemned. The exposition of the new gospel has been awaited with interest by all, and with hopefulness by the radicals, who believed that the new agitation would expunge the memory of previous disappointments. The extreme land reformers were especially jubilant, for though Lloyd George had declined to adopt some parts of the policy, they expected much from his impulsive character, and derived confidence from the appointment of a pronounced socialist as permanent secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

The official announcement of the indefinite postponement of the crusade against these anticipations, and is very significant because it comes immediately upon a cabinet meeting.

Lloyd George in the Shadow. It is open secret that there has been a formidable revolt of Liberal landholders against Lloyd George, whose reputation, as cabinet leader, is somewhat sullied. Others think the landowners think that the land is already overtaxed, while Lloyd George's other proposal of a minimum wage for agricultural laborers opens the economic door which many fear to enter. Employers of labor generally feel that such a rule for one class of workers would be followed by the extension of the system which was shown to be exceedingly repugnant to the vast majority at the time of the railway strike. Unquestionably Lloyd George has suffered a terrible setback. Probably his colleagues are not sorry to retaliate for his former dominating attitude in the government, and for the difficulties which his policies have created for them.

What effect will this reverse have on the future course of the chancellor? The answer is an interesting and serious question, and the answer may be surprising. It is not impossible that it may tend to detach the Liberal from the extreme end of the extreme radical-socialist wing. He notoriously desires to force a general election upon the country, and if sympathy with home rule, would not be deterred by the possible result to that measure. Although the matter is entirely speculative, the reelection of Lloyd George is not outside the sphere of possibility. In the present political chaos anything may happen.

FATEFUL DAY FOR LIBERALS

January 20th may prove a fateful day for Liberalism. Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the franchise bill is expected to be discussed on that day. The amendment proposes to omit the word "male" from the bill, thus making women eligible to vote. If carried, the bill would be a landmark in the history of the franchise, and would be a blow to the Liberal party, which has been the champion of the franchise for many years.

The despatches from Delhi describing the attack by an Indian anarchist on Lord Hardinge, when the Viceroy made his state entry into Delhi as the new imperial capital of India may have given the impression that the new capital has already been built or is in the course of construction. This is not the case.

It is about a year since King George's announcement at his accession to the throne that the seat of government in India was to be transferred from Calcutta to the ancient capital Delhi, and that the Bengal provinces were to be reconstituted, Calcutta being made the headquarters of a governorship similar to those of Bombay and Madras.

This compensation to the city on the Hooghly—still, as the King afterward said, the premier city of India—took effect on April 1, when Lord Carmichael became the first Governor of the Bengal Presidency. Six months later the city of Delhi and a considerable area in its vicinity, making a total of 557 square miles, were taken from the control of the Punjab Government and formed into an enclave "under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General-in-Council."

The enclave is administered by a chief commissioner, but the central Government formally took over possession on December 23, when the Governor-General made a state entry into Delhi.

The Governor-General took possession before one stone had been laid of the new city which is to be built as the centre of British rule in the Indian Empire. Meanwhile accommodation is being provided in existing buildings in and about Delhi and by the construction of a comparatively small temporary capital. As far as possible secretaries will remain in Simla or Calcutta with a view to reducing expense. The Government took with it to Delhi as small a staff as was compatible with coping with the more immediate work. The members of the Government are contenting themselves with the modest accommodation of two hotels that have been leased, or with life in tents.

With reference to the criticism of the plan of building a temporary capital as a needless expense, the Viceroy has stated that in all probability the government will raise almost full value for its outlay on temporary works should it be discussed to part with them or else will receive the equivalent from the utility of the buildings for its own purposes.

The actual site of the new capital was not settled from the "foundation stones" laid by the King within the Durbar encampment to inaugurate the capital. The committee of experts who went out from England last spring found the Durbar site, with its liability to waterlogging in the monsoon, unsuitable and recommended a site on the rising ground of the final spur of the Aravalli Range. It lies to the south of the present city some three miles from the Juma Masjid, and between it and the famous Kutub Minar, or Tower of Victory.

The actual lay-out of the site has still to be settled by the Viceroy, in consultation with the committee, which has gone out to India for a second time.

Lord Hardinge has cherished a hope that some part at least, of the new city may be inaugurated before his term of the Governor-Generalship closes at the end of 1915, but a new metropolis cannot be built in a day, and the desire of the authorities to avoid false steps at the beginning is evidenced by the fact that a year after the decision to build a new capital was announced the questions of

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Mr. Alexander Laird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been added to the Board of Directors. His vast experience in financial affairs is an added source of strength to the company.

NEW DELHI NOT YET BUILT Even the Style of Architecture Has Not Been Decided Upon.

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