the cost of labor. But the cost to the consumer was not legitimate; parliament and the government should seek to reduce the gap between the price paid to the producer and the price charged to the consumer. The tariff was not wholly responsible, but the restrictions of the tariff were the method used by the combinesters to effect their purpose. The government could not afford to be idle. If the government did not act there were others able to take the reins of office. He would not pretend to be indifferent to office, but there were things more precious than office, the welfare of the country.

The leader of the opposition in conclusion moved the following amendment:

"We regret to have to represent to your royal highness that in the gracious speech with which you have met parliament, whilst it admitted that the business of the country is in a depressed condition, yet there is no indication of any intention on the part of your advisers to take any steps toward relieving such a situation."

Premier Borden.

After expressing himself in complimentary terms upon the speeches of mover and seconder of the address, Right Hon. Mr. Borden made a grateful and felicitious reference to their royal highnesses, making especial mention of the unfortunate illness of the Duchess of Connaught.

Coming to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech, the premier dealt first with his complaint that there had been delay in the opening of parliament. The leader of the opposition, he said, if he desired to know why parliament had not opened in November should look around and see the members behind him. They all welcomed the change. The opening in November, followed by the long Christmas vacation, had proved unjust to those who came from a distance and the change in reality would expedite business.

Replying to the reference to Mr. Meighen, Mr. Borden said that it was perfectly true that there were many men on the Conservative side who were competent to fill the post, whereas Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for five of his ministers, had had to go outside parliament.

Referring to the attack on Mr. Foster for his absence, Mr. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier at all events should be well content to have the minister of trade and commerce away. However, he would observe that Mr. Foster was on the ocean and should be in his seat about Monday next.

Mr. Borden next dealt with the question of the highways bill. That bill which the senate had twice killed, had been a perfectly fair measure. It had conserved the interests of every province in Canada. The majority of the provinces would have been perfectly willing to accept it in the form in which the government had presented it. He himself had given his pledge that in the distribution the allocation of money to the provinces should be in accordance with their population, and the estimates had borne this out. When the measure was first introduced the Liberals had given it a half-hearted and luke-warm support, but they had ended by voting squarely against it. The senate then, on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's responsibility, had inserted amendments which it knew the government could not accept. He intended to fix the responsibility for killing that bill upon the Liberals.

Will Wait for Senate "Reform."

"Until such a majority of the senate, in the course of events, comes in accord with the wishes of the majority of this house it is useless for us to reintroduce this bill," said Mr. Borden, amid government applause.

He noted that the senate had now thrown out four motions passed by the commons, namely, the highways bill, the tariff commisison bill, the Intercolonial branch lines bill, and the naval aid bill. Canada had less control over the senate when it set itself up in opposition to the commons than any other country in the world had over its upper chamber. If the senate was disposed to force upon the government the question of amending the constitution of the upper chamber, and the manner of appointment thereto, then the government was ready to accept that issue. (Loud Conservative applause).

In the case of the I. C. R. branch lines bill, Mr. Borden said that while it was true the original bill had been perhaps too wide in its terms, it had been redrafted and submitted to several of the leading members of the opposition, to whom it was acceptable in its amended form. Hon. Mr. Emmerson had objected to one detail of the amended draft, but Mr. MacKenzie, another member of the opposition, had not agreed with Mr. Emmerson.

The bill passed through the commons without one dissenting voice, even the leader of the opposition voting for it. But the Liberal majority of the senate saw fit to amend the bill so as to make it useless for the purpose for which it was intended, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had then backed up the senate.

In regard to the naval aid bill, Mr. Borden said that the government, believing that immediate and effective aid was necessary, had introduced the bill last session in accordance with the mandate given by the people at the general election. The measure had been debated at great lentgh, it had been persistently and defiantly obstructed until the rules of the house had been amended, then the senate had refused to pass it. There was little doubt that if the measure had passed it would have had an immense influence in bringing about a cessation of the race of rival naval armaments.

The reasons for the defeat of the bill were not clearly understood in other countries, and the mischievous and disloyal act of the senate was taken abroad to be a clear intimation to the world that Great Britain must stand alone in the matter of providing for her own defence.

The premier quoted from German papers declarations to the effect that the throwing out of the bill meant a heavy and material loss to Great Britain. By the rivals and enemies of Great Britain the action of the senate had been welcomed, by the friends of Great Britain it had been deplored. It had been publicly avowed in the Liberal press and by Liberal leaders that if the bill were again introduced it would be again thrown out. Under these circumstances the government did not propose to again give the senate another opportunity to so advertise Canada to the world.

The premier declared, amid Conservative cheers, that the government was firm in its determination to provide the three battleships to strengthen the British fleet as soon as it was in a position to do so. He repeated his declaration at the close of last session, to the effect that, as soon as possible, a vote would be put through parliament providing for the payment for the cost of the vessels, which Britain was now undertaking to construct.

"I pledged my word to the people that there would be no permanent policy without first appealing to them. That pledge still holds good, and faith will be kept with the people," declared Mr. Borden.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914 NO 41

OFFICIALS FIRED IN WESTMORLAND

Scott Act Inspector One of Them

Motion to Dismiss the County Treasurer Also Carried

James Freil to Replace R. W. Hewson as County Attorney—Liberals in the Saddle Restore Places to Old Officers—Increased Vote to Moncton Hospital.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 22—At a late hour last evening the resolution in regard to the grant to the Moncton hospital was passed that the sum of $2,500 be voted the hospital towards its maintenance, and that the sum of $500 of the $2,000 be assessed this current year.

At this morning's session Councillor LeBlanc, of Shediac, moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the act of March, 1913, passed by the New Brunswick legislature in regard to the insane of the counties being paid for by the different municipalities.

Councillor McDonald, of Shediac, moved an amendment to the resolution that the council express their disapproval of the legislation also passed in 1898 which relates to the different municipalities paying for only the harmless insane, and the act mentioned above which deals with all the insane and that the council request that legislation which would be just and right be passed. The amendment was carried.

The report of Scott Act Inspector A. N. Charters, of Moncton, was presented by the Scott Act committee and accepted. The report showed informations, 86; convictions, 18; dismissals, 62; dropped, 7; standing, 1.

The report showed $710 collected through payment of fines, but the deficit amounted to about $1,000 for the year.

County Auditor Thomas Murray, of Sackville, submitted his report which report showed that the finances of the county were in a healthy condition and showing a balance to the credit of the county of $1,152.27 with bills due the county to the amount of $500.

Councillor Hickman gave notice of the following resolution: That Patrick Hebert, Esq., of Dorchester, be appointed county treasurer of the municipality of Westmorland in place of Hon. A. D. Richard.

Dismisses Scott Act Inspector.

At the evening session it was moved by Councillor Fawcett of Sackville, seconded by Councillor Hickman, that, the present Scott Act inspector, A. N. Charters, be dismissed from office. He referred to Mr. Charters being a man of good qualities and thought it was indifference on his (Mr. Charters') part that the Scott Act was not rigidly enforced. Considerable discussion took place for upward of an hour on this question and the vote was ning to four for dismissal. As there was some question as to whether it was necessary to have a two-thirds vote to warrant the dismissal Warden Killam said he would defer his decision until morning

The question of the appointment of Patrick L. Hebert, of Dorchester, as county treasurer in place of Hon. Ambrose D. Richard occupied the attention of the board for some time. Practically every councillor at the board took part in the debate and considerable political feeling was evinced.

Councillor Siddall moved an amendment that Mr. Richard be retained in office. The motion was carried for the dismissal of Mr. Richard by a vote of eight to six. A question came up as to whether the motion introduced by Councillor Siddall should be accepted as an amendment. A councillor suggested that the county solicitor might be called to give his views. County Solicitor Hewson, of Moncton, was notp resent and it was moved by Councillor LeBlanc, seconded by Councillor Hickman, that Jas. Friel be retained and appointed county solicitor to attend meetings of the council and committees and examine and certify bills and do such other solicitor's work as he may be called upon to perform and that his salary shall be $100 per annum.

Mr. Friel was formerly the county's solicitor but was dismissed by the Tory council at last July's session. Council adjourned at midnight to meet tomorrow morning.

ARRESTED WITH BIG ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY ON HIM

Toronto, Jan. 22—Max Singer, claiming Montreal as his residence, was arrested this morning as a vagrant. On him were found a number of unset gold and platinum rings and pins, some unset diamonds and thirteen solid and fourteen carat gold watches.

DISMISS SCOTT ACT INSPECTOR

Mr. Colpitts, of Carleton Co., Replaced by John F. McLean

ACTION A SURPRISE

Big Deficit for the Year in Enforcing the Law May Be One Reason—Council Favors Increased Pay to Grand and Petit Jurymen.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 22—The County Council adjourned tonight, after three days session. The finance committee recommended an assessment of $11,000.

Resolutions were passed asking the provincial government to increase the pay of jury men, both grand and petit.

A communication from the provincial hospital was read notifying the council that the municipality of Carleton had eighteen patients for whom the county would have to pay $1 per week, according to the act passed March 1913.

The Scott Act inspector's report was the subject of a long discussion. The total cost of administration was $1,882.07, with receipts from fines of $933.10 showing a deficit of $948.97.

A resolution was passed that all monies collected from Scott Act fines must be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the county, and not left in the hands of the inspector and police magistrate, as has been the custom.

A vote on the dismissal of Inspector Colpitts was defeated, and afterwards reconsidered, when it carried by the necessary two thirds vote of the council.

John F. McLean of Richmond, was appointed inspector at a salary of $400 a year. Inspector Colpitts has held the office for twenty-one years and his dismissal, brought about by a combination of circumstances, was a great surprise.

Attempts have been made before for dismissal of this official and always failed, and only carried on this occasion by the narrowest majority.

Warden Phillips gave a dinner at the Victoria Hotel yesterday to the members of the council and officials.

KRAFCHENKO'S GUARD REMANDED FOR SENTENCE

Reid Pleads Guilty—Bandit's Lawyer Denies His Guilt and Asks for a Trial by Magistrate.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22—R. J. Reid, former constable and one of Jack Krafchenko's guards pleaded guilty before Magistrate Sir Hugh MacDonald today on a charge of assisting Krafchenko to escape, while the latter was awaiting trial on a murder charge.

Reid, who told the whole story of his connection with the affair before the royal commission yesterday was remanded one week for sentence.

Percy E. Hagel, Krafchenko's counsel, and John Westlake, were charged with complicity in the jail delivery. They pleaded not guilty and asked for trial by the magistrate, which is now in progress.

The Natural Month For Sales

January is known in merchandising as the natural month for "sales."

It is the month of business house-cleaning and planning for the new season. Most stores "take stock" and balance their books in January. They are naturally anxious to clean out small lots and turn their wares into cash.

So they make prices accordingly.

Those who like to profit by sales need no urging to read the newspaper advertising these days. They scan every line and they shop knowingly.

It is interesting to watch the way the stores go after business with each turn of the season. Our Canadian merchants are setting an example of progress to all the world.

They know how to make advertising pay you and pay them.

MORE PROTECTION AND MORE EXPENDITURES

Tory M. P.'s Panacea for Canada's Ills

Donald Nicholson of P. E. I. Not Worried Over High Cost of Living — Mr. Hughes Scores the Extravagance of Borden Government in Debate On the Address.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 22—"What's the use of proclaiming in favor of protection if we don't stand for it. Let us have bounties for industries and good protection all round. We don't want any reduction in the debt. Let's dash away and spend the money."

Thus frankly and outspokenly Donald Nicholson, of Prince Edward Island, proclaimed the policy of the Borden government to parliament tonight. The plain-spoken Conservative was greeted by applause from the government benches.

Mr. Nicholson's declaration was the second indication for the day as to the government's position. It was preceded by Dr. Schafner's practical renunciation of the claims of the Manitoba legislature for free wheat. "Let us have no provincialism," exclaimed the Manitoba Conservative. But rumor hath it that his eyes were upon the senate rather than upon his province.

Messrs. Hughes, Kings (P. E. I.), and Turgeon, Gloucester, the two Liberal speakers of today, further emphasized the purpose of Liberalism to seek relief from strained and serious economic conditions by removing tariff restrictions on foodstuffs and lessening the burden of taxation on the farmer.

Mr. Hughes scored the government's reckless extravagance on militarism and Colonel Sam Hughes' European jaunt, while Mr. Turgeon pleaded for better representation of the maritime provinces and vigorously championed the cause of reciprocity.

Mr. Nesbitt, North Oxford, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Debate Resumed.

Ottawa, Jan. 22—At the opening of the house today, Hon. J. D. Hazen, introduced a bill "to amend the law relating to merchant shipping with a view to enabling certain conventions to be carried into effect."

The minister explained that the bill gave adherence on the part of Canada to the provisions regarding collisions at sea, and salvage which were adopted at the International Marine Convention held in Brussels in 1910.

Clarence Jamieson, M. P., for Digby, in resuming the debate on the address from the throne, discussed, among other things, the question of high living in Canada. It was largely due, he said, to the policy of the Laurier government during the fifteen years it had been in office; ints ineffective agricultural policy and the bad roads throughout the country, which it had been made no effort to improve. The cost of living had gone up thirty-five per cent. during the Liberal regime and only seven per cent. during that of the present administration, said the speaker. The Liberal trade policy had been a record of defeat, disappointment and disaster, and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier was today seeking to apply the same old remedy to his hurts.

Mr. Hughes, P. E. I.

Mr. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, in his opening remarks, desired to know whether there could be any better justification of the action of the opposition, and the senate in regard to the naval bill than was to be found in the decision of the present government to wait before taking action of its own. The opposition had asked the prime minister to consult the people before entering on such an undertaking, as then proposed. The premier himself had promised to submit this question to the people but had not carried it out; he had given his consent to a policy in 1909, which, he now said would be unjustifiable.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the "unholy alliance entered into between the government and the Quebec Nationalists;" and then directed his remarks toward Mr. Borden's statement as to the action of the senate with regard to the highway bill. The senate, the speaker said, had not mutilated this act, but only amended it so that the government would have to do what it had said it would do in any case. Its actionhad been to prevent the money to be voted from being used for political purposes.

Mr. Hughes then turned to trade matters and the high cost of living. He argued in favor of reciprocity in natural products mentioning potatoes and eggs as two products which could be advantageously shipped between his own part of the country and the United States. Duties that were placed on foodstuffs, must increase the cost to someone, he argued.

The high cost of living, he held, had been increased by the reckless expenditure in the militia department where he said the policy was to build drill halls, and armories all over the country. Col. Sam Hughes had gone abroad, with a party, had taken along fifteen lady secretaries, dined marquises and lords, with kings and emperors, "all in full dress," (laughter).

Other things that had contributed to the high cost of living he said were the gift of fifteen millions to Mackenzie & Mann,and the millions that were collected in taxes on foodstuffs.

Steamer Olympic Delayed.

Queenstown, Ireland, Jan. 22—Heavy seas today caused the tenders to take nearly seven hours to put the mails on board the Olympic, which sailed for New York at 4.54 this afternoon.

BORDEN GOVERNMENT PLANS TO ECONOMIZE?

Main Estimates Likely to Be $20,000,000 Less Than Last Year—No Cut in Militia Expenditures—Supplementaries Expected to Be Large—More Light on Pelletier's Mail Lock Contract.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 22—The main estimates for the coming fiscal year, which will be tabled in the house at the conclusion of the debate in reply to the speech from the throne, will, it is understood, show considerable reductions from the main estimates tabled last year.

The latter totalled $179,152,188, of which $53,301,845 was on capital account. The main estimates this year will be about $20,000,000 short of this amount, there being a reduction of about $10,000,000 each on consolidated fund and capital accounts. It may be noted, however, that there is no reduction in contemplated expenditures for the militia department.

The main estimates will, of course, be followed later in the session by supplementary estimates which last year ran up to nearly $25,000,000. It is expected that the supplementary estimates this session will be fully as large, if not greater, and the total for the year will probably not fall far short of the $200,000,000 mark.

There will also probably be another special expenditure under separate accounts, including railway subsidies increased provincial subsidies and aid to MacKenzie & Mann.

That Mail Lock Contract.

A return tabled in the commons this afternoon, ordered last session, on motion of Mr. Verville, discloses the interesting fact that up to April 8 last "no sample of either the lock or key ordered by the post office department from the Ontario Equipment Company has yet been delivered to the post office department."

It will be remembered that Hon. Mr. Pelletier ordered 850,000 of these at $1 apiece without tender shortly after he became postmaster-general. It is somewhat startling to find, according to the official admission, that despite the magnitude of the contract entered into with the specially formed company to supply the department with enough locks to last a life time, not a single sample of the lock was delivered to the department within several months after the contract had been entered into.

STEAMER AT HALIFAX AFTER TERRIFIC TRIP

The City of Edinburgh, Calcutta for New York, Put in Short of Coal and Badly Battered by a Succession of Storms That Eclipsed Anything in the Captain's Experience.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 22—Crippled and battered by one of the worst storms ever experienced throughout the long history of trans-Atlantic navigation the steamer City of Edinburgh, Captain Rigby crept into port today to effect temporary repairs and to replenish her depleted coal bunkers.

The weather encountered included about everything known to the navigator. From January 7 to January 19, the Edinburgh encountered gales which were attended by snow, rain, hail and even lightning

Among the damage reported by Captain Rigby this morning were the following: iron plate at stern doubled up, after telegraph and stern light smashed, rail dodger on upper bridge deck carried away, after lifeboats skids smashed, two hold ventilators and wire reel washed away, steam pipe casing torn from fore and after decks.

But the troubles of Captain Rigby did not wholly have to do with his ship. The forecastle was flooded and the waters entinguished the fires in the galley used by the native members of the crew. With no fires possible and with the forecastle out of commission, the crew were in a sorry plight for the greater portion of the voyage, the firemen and stokers sleeping in the coal bunkers.

The City of Edinburgh is from Calcutta bound for New York. She has a general cargo.

CALLS EMBARGO ON POTATOES A BLESSING

Mr. Daggett, Secretary of Agricultural Department, so Expresses Himself to N. B. Fruit Growers in Session—Valuable Demonstrations Before Orchardists.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, Jan. 22—The ninth annual session of New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association continued this afternoon and evening. Tonight's session was held in the assembly room of the Provincial Normal school. R. P. Gorham gave an interesting lecture upon insect and fungus enemies of the fruit grower and how to control them. The lecture was illustrated by lantern views.

Demonstration orchards, and lessons learned from them, were dealt with by Joseph Howkins, J. W. Clarke, H. L. Steeves and C. H. McKenzie.

This afternoon officers were elected as follows: President, C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; vice-president, H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton; additional members of executive—Henry Wilmot, Lincoln; Wm. Coburn, Keswick Ridge.

Mr. Turney, provincial horticulturist, led the discussion upon "Damage by deer, its prevalence, prevention, provision and compensation." The discussion showed the general opinion that the number of deer in the province had increased to such an extent that orchardists, as well as farmers, were suffering extensive damage. The matter was referred to a special committee, which will report later in the session. The intention is to have the matter also considered by the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, and to co-operate with that body in connection with the question.

J. B. Daggett, deputy minister of agriculture for New Brunswick, addressed the meeting. He said that the embargo against Canadian potatoes, instituted by the United States department of agriculture, on account of alleged disease among the tubers, was a blessing in disguise.

It was decided that the provincial fruit show shall be held next fall at a time and place to be determined by the executive. The last exhibition of this kind was held in St. John in 1911. The provincial government is to be asked to increase the grant to this show from $500 to $1,000. County exhibits are to be a feature.

R. A. Fillmore, manager for the St. John River Farm, Fruit and Land Company at its orchards at Burton, Sunbury county, gave a most interesting lecture upon methods of propagating apple trees. He had samples of seedlings and scions and made grafts and distributed them among those present.

The provincial board of health is meeting here tonight. Owing to the lateness of trains the meeting was greatly delayed, and not much business was done at this session.

Derailment on the Gibson branch of the C. P. R. this morning blocked that line, and the train due here at noon, did not arrive till 8 p.m. The blockade was the result of yesterday's storm.

LIQUOR RAID IN DALHOUSIE

Officers Seize a Quantity in I. C. R. Station—Hotel Also Loses Its Supply of "Wet" Goods.

Dalhousie, N. B., Jan. 23—Yesterday morning Inspector Lawson, accompanied by Rev. R. H. Stavert, field secretary of the Temperance Alliance, and Constable D. G. Stewart, seized two large barrels of gin in the Dalhousie station.

About noon these three men called upon E. R. Gaudet, Queen Hotel, and seized a quantity of gin, port wine, Labatt's ale and malt Bavarian beer.

Out of the five applications for liquor licenses here, only three were granted. A delegation of temperance people, headed by Rev. R. H. Stavert, waited upon the commissioners and objected to the granting of several of the licenses.

LAKES ROUTE AHEAD OF PANAMA CANAL

Unlimited Business In the Future

Michigan Senator Says Waterway Will Be Deepened

Thirty-five Feet Depth of Water From St. Lawrence Will Bring Ocean Liners Into Heart of Canada and Enormous Trade is Waiting—Railway Opposition to Scheme is Feared.

(Canadian Press.)

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22—United States Senator C. E. Townsend, of Michigan, told the members of the Lake Carriers' Association at their annual banquet here tonight, that the volume of commerce on the Great Lakes would be ten times as great "as the most optimistic estimate," as the annual commerce through the Panama canal, if the natural waterway course from the head of the lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence were sufficiently improved to enable ocean-going vessels to reach lake ports.

Senator Townsend discussed at length the waterway plan which he has advocated in congress and in addresses outside. He predicted the marine improvement, costing many millions of dollars, eventually would be made "either by Canada alone or by the United States and Canada," but he urged co-operation by the two countries.

"There are three great possible obstacles to overcome," said Mr. Townsend. "They are the railroads, international complications, and the cost. It is a strange fact that certain railroad interests seem to have opposed practically every great proposition to improve water transportation facilities. I say 'strange' for history has demonstrated over and over again that improved waterways have increased traffic not only on the water improved but also on the competing railroads.

Canadians Not Friendly.

"There are international difficulties to overcome. Unfortunately, as it seems to me, there is not a universal good feeling for the United States in Canada.

"The great practical question which will confront this project will be its cost. The United States has shown to improve all the waters of the Great Lakes from their heads at Buffalo, so as to accommodate boats drawing twenty-five feet of water would cost $25,938,867. Increase the amount threefold and we would have more than the cost of a thirty-five foot channel. Already the Canadian government has provided, by way of appropriation or authorization, for $50,000,000 to be expended upon enlarging the Welland canal to accommodate vessels of thirty feet draft and has wisely provided such improvement shall be made with a view to ultimate enlargement to thirty-five foot depth."

Discussing the probable cost of improving the waterway from Lake Ontario to Montreal, Senator Townsend said he had no means of estimating the cost, but declared he did not believe it would cost $150,000,000. "Whatever the cost is, it can be recouped in power value," he added, adding that an improved waterway would mean greater potential energy, and the water power developed as a consequence if sold could bring a revenue of several million dollars a year.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICE FOR STRATHCONA

Family Refuses Offer of Interment There, But Accepts Offer to Hold Funeral Rites.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

London, Jan. 23—The simple tastes of Lord Strathcona throughout his life, and his known wishes regarding his last resting place, will be respected now that he has passed away. The offer of the Dean of Westminster and his colleagues to afford interment in the famous abbey, has been gratefully declined by the Baroness Strathcona, who states that her father clearly expressed a wish to be buried beside his wife in Highgate cemetery.

Dr. Howard, husband of the Baroness Strathcona, and son-in-law of the late high commissioner, yesterday had a conference at the colonial office, after which Secretary of State Harcourt, on behalf of the king, suggested to the family that the funeral service should be held in Westminster Abbey as a mark of public respect, and the esteem entertained for the deceased in every part of the dominion.

The original intention was to hold the service at St. Columbian's church of Scotland, but the family wished o show their appreciation of the Westminster proposals, and accordingly accepted the service in the Abbey, which has been fixed for 11.30 a.m. on Monday, to be followed by interment in Highgate cemetery.

Messages of sympathy were received during the day from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Mayor of Calgary, Canadian-Japanese Association of Vancouver, and Hon. Clifford Sifton.

NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED

George J. Clarke, Attorney-General—James A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Landry Now Provincial Secretary.

Fredericton, Jan. 22—Premier Flemming and his reconstructed provincial government were sworn in this afternoon. Lieutenant-Governor Wood arrived today from Ottawa, and after his honor's arrival he and the premier were engaged in a conference.

The members of the new cabinet were sworn in before his honor soon after. The personnel is:

Premier and minister of lands—Hon. J. K. Flemming, Carleton county.

Attorney-general—Hon. George J. Clarke, Charlotte county.

Provincial secretary-treasurer—Hon. Dr. D. V. Landry, Kent county.

Minister of public works—Hon. John Morrissy, Northumberland county.

Minister of agriculture—Hon. James A. Murray, Kings county.

President of executive council—Hon. John E. Wilson, St. John.

LLOYD GEORGE AND CHURCHILL LEAVE MEETING ARM IN ARM

No Sign of Friction Between Two Cabinet Ministers as Reported.

London, Jan. 22—Premier Asquith apparently provided a solution at today's cabinet meeting of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George's difficulty in making both ends of the budget meet, for the chancellor and Winston Spencer Churchill, the first lord of the Admiralty, left the conference arm in arm as though there had never been a sign of a quarrel between them. That Mr. Churchill will get the four capital ships he insists upon, is accepted in naval circles as an assured fact, while the other departments will have little expenditure.

Serious Charge Against Montreal Man.

Montreal, Jan. 23—D. L. Perrault, chief of the dead letter department of the local post office, who also conducts a shorthand school, was arrested today and held without bail on a charge placed against him by one of his girl pupils. The girl is under sixteen years of age.

ANOTHER THREE-MASTER ABANDONED

The G. W. Anderson, from Windsor, Towed Into Gloucester by Revenue Cutter—Is Waterlogged.

Thatcher's Island, Mass., Jan. 22—Abandoned by her crew, the three-masted schooner, G. W. Anderson had covered thirty miles in thirty hours without a hand at the wheel, when picked up today by the revenue cutter Gresham and towed into Gloucester (Mass.) The schooner has a cargo of lumber for New Bedford.

The two months' voyage of the Anderson since she left Windsor (N. S.), was unusually full of incidents. She was aleak twice, was once driven back to a harbor, was once re-fitted, and was towed several times. She was abandoned off the Isles of Shoals yesterday morning, and sighted today five miles off Cape Cod.

The tug started to bring her into Rockport, with the expectation of receiving several thousand dollars of salvage money, but the water-logged craft proved too great a burden and the tow was relinquished. The Anderson, heading straight for Cape Cod, had covered five miles more when the revenue cutter Gresham picked her up twelve miles southeast of here.

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