THE POLITICAL AXE IN KINGS

"Cease Work on the Hampton Bridge"

Kingston "Friends" Up in Arms--Jobbery Has Begun Already

The rewards and punishments incidental to the provincial elections are beginning to show themselves.

Two examples of the system are much talked about in the parishes of Kingston and Hampton, and it is only fair to say that the people of Kingston are not at all pleased while the residents of Hampton are amused at the situations that have arisen.

In Hampton the superintendent of roads was William Gilliland, a man who knew the business of road making, and if any one doubts the fact, can point to the splendid highway between the station and the village as the best evidence of his ability.

Gilliland had been instruced by the public works department to make some necessary repairs to the steel bridge at Hampton as soon as the weather permitted. The planking was rotten and the flooring of the bridge was the principal work.

He ordered the material and along in March had it upon the ground and began work.

This was more than the supporters of the then opposition could stand. They hurried to Mr. Sproul, the member-elect with the tale that Gilliland was repairing the bridge. But Sproul was powerless. The Robinson government had not resigned, and the superintendent was simply carrying out his orders.

But the day came when the Robinson government did resign and Mr. Hazen submitted his cabinet to the governor. That was Friday, the 20th, and the new executive was not to take the oath of office until the Tuesday following, the 24th.

Mr. Sproul became impatient, his followers were pushing him to stop Gilliland working on the bridge. So forgetting that he was only a representative less than a fortnight old, not sworn in and with no authority whatever to instruct road superintendents in their duties, he sat down and wrote the following letter:

HAMPTON, March 20, 1908.

William Gilliland, Hampton Village:

Dear Sir—I am informed that some work is being done on the Hampton ferry bridge.

As the former government resigned today and we will be held responsible for all outlays from this date, I desire to know under what conditions this working is being carried on. Is it by contract or day's work? Who is doing the work and who is inspecting it? Also from this time you will not incur any further liability in reference to roads or bridges without first consulting with the members elect.

Trusting to hear from you at once,
I remain, yours, etc.,
F. M. SPROUL.

P. S.—If there is a contract I would like to see it or have a copy.

Mr. Gilliland has been in the road service for some time. He knew that his instructions came from the chief commissioner, and notwithstanding the change in government he had an idea that the public works department had control of the roads and bridges. So he continued his work.

Mr. Sproul had made a mistake his friends said. He thought that the officials would do as he said. So they advised him to try the good old system of recommending that Superintendent Gilliland be ordered to quit covering the bridge. He did so, and the day after John Morrisey was made chief commissioner he sent the following telegram:

FREDERICTON, March 25.
Wm. Gilliland, Hampton, N. B.:
Cease work on Hampton bridge.
JOHN MORRISEY.

And then William quit.

Kingston people knew all winter that in the spring there was a good fat job on the Long bridge at Perry's Point for somebody. They had men good enough to do the work in both political parties. The present superintendent, Henry Earle, had attended to the repairs from time to time. It is generally conceded that he knows bridge work as well as any of them.

But this was a special job and the members of the Kingston committee felt that such a job would be a proper reward for the man who years had charge of the bridges upon the great roads and had been laid aside when the new road law came into force. He was the man slated for the job and had a right to it, said his friends.

What was their surprise when instead of a local man taking charge of the work F. C. Bogart of Rothesay appeared on the scene with his workmen and began to tear things to pieces first of all he demanded the government jack screws from Superintendent Earle.

"Government jack screws!" said Earle. "This is the first time I ever heard of the government supplying the superintendents with jack screws. I never had any."

But Bogart went to work and is at work yet. No doubt very soon he will get a letter from Mr. Sproul inquiring if he is doing the work by tender or by day's work or how he is doing it?

There are a great many bridge builders in that section in the Conservative party who have always given it consistent support and they cannot understand why a man who has only been a resident for a short time, who was naturalized but this winter, and who was a delegate to the Liberal convention in St. John a little over a year ago should have got the job.

Was it an election promise?

THE CUT IN WAGES DELAYED A WEEK

As the Result of a Conference With the Manufacturers

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 31.—As the result of the conference between the members of the New Bedford Textile Council and the Manufacturers' Association, held tonight, the operatives will receive the cut in wages one week later than originally announced to take place. The manufacturers would not consider a further curtailment, nor would they consider a counter-proposition offered by the council to make the reduction five instead of ten per cent. and try this a month or six weeks, and if at the end of that time the conditions do not improve, to hold a further conference on the subject of reduction.

The council members were told that the mill business was in bad shape and that reduction of wages was absolutely necessary.

After the council had failed to induce the manufacturers to compromise on a five per cent. reduction or to try curtailment, the matter of giving notice to the operatives of a reduction was brought up. The council members stated that they believed that it was an understanding that in case of a wage reduction, that the manufacturers should give a three weeks' notice to the operatives, for it was an understood fact that in case the council wished an increase in wages, that they should give a similar notice of three weeks before taking action in case the increase was not granted.

In their argument to the manufacturers, the council members stated that they did not think the curtailment plan had been given a fair trial and that the immense profits made by the mills in the past three years should enable the manufacturers to run at least three months more at the present rate of wages. It was claimed that in face of the great amount of money accumulated by the manufacturers, that wages reduction was unfair to the operatives and that it would subject a large number of operatives to a less than living wage.

BODY OF LORD CLIVE'S NEPHEW FOUND ON ROCKS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 31.—Jammed in a crevice between two big rocks of Corondes Boulevard sea wall, the body of Guy Clive, an Englishman and a nephew of Lord Clive, the British leader in the wars in India, was found late yesterday. The body was fully dressed, the clothes were damp and flecked with seaweed, showing that the breakers of yesterday morning had drenched the body. Clive was missed Sunday afternoon. It is thought that the inquest will reveal death from natural causes.

Guy Clive was 36 years of age and had never been married. He had travelled much and had chosen to reside here. Remittances came from England for his support.

VILLIAGE BURNED AND TWO LIVES WERE LOST

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 31.—A dangerous fire consumed almost the entire village of Sechelt, sixty miles up the coast, on Saturday. A change of wind saved the new church, hotel and the homes of white residents. The fire started in a hut occupied by two old people, who perished in the flames, and whose charred bodies were found later. Fifteen houses were burned. The blaze swept the entire length of the Indian portion of the village.

WINNIPEG, March 31. — Reports made to officials of the C. P. R. in Montreal are said to show that in spite of the failure of the wheat crop in portions of the west last year and the consequent depressions in certain branches of commerce in this country, the receipts from passenger business of western lines of that company from the present season are considerably in excess of receipts for the corresponding period a year ago. No depression has been apparent in the general passenger traffic in any of the western provinces and prospects for business of this season are said to be more promising than they were a year ago, increases in receipts averaging from 10 to 20 per cent.

MURDEROUS CONSTABLE KILLS HIS SECOND VICTIM

Politician Shot in Crowded Street in Baltimore—Incident Created Much Excitement.

BALTIMORE, M. D., April 1.—James M. Mahon was shot and almost instantly killed last night by William F. Harig. Mahon is a brother of John J. Mahon whom many look upon as the successor in politics of the late I. Freeman Rasin. Harig, who is a constable, has been a figure in politics for many years. The shooting occurred at the corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, within half a block of one of the popular theatres, and caused a great deal of excitement. Harig claims that Mahon after having accused him of responsibility for a recent raid on a pool room, attempted to draw a pistol, and that he thereupon shot Mahon. Twenty odd years ago Harig shot James Busey, who had been intimately associated with political affairs in the southern section of the city. In that case Harig was acquitted on the ground of self defense.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE DEATH OF FRANK NOWLIN

His Frozen Body Found in MacBeth's Field Yesterday Afternoon by Bob King, Who Was On Debauch With Him and Frank King Sunday — Coroner Berryman Will Hold Inquiry

The stiff and frozen body of Frank Nowlin was found yesterday afternoon lying against a tree in MacBeth's field. Life had been extinct for nearly two days.

On Sunday night the deceased, who was a longshoreman, with two companions secured enough liquor to paralyze all three and made their way to the woods at the end of Millidge lane. The other men were Bob King and Frank King, who live on Main street, and who are also longshoremen.

After the whiskey was consumed and all were drunk, the Kings left Nowlin and returned to the city.

No search was made for Nowlin until yesterday, when Bob King, with Thos. Wendall and Edward Mabor, suspecting that something had happened, on account of Nowlin not turning up at work, made a search and found the body. Officer Covay was notified and the remains were taken to the morgue.

To The Sun yesterday, Bob King gave his story of the sad affair. He said that he met Frank Nowlin and Frank King on Queen street Sunday afternoon and they asked him to go with them. They proceeded to MacBeth's field, near the Golf Links, and rum was produced. All three indulged freely and became so intoxicated that he has no recollection of what happened there except that Frank King crawled away from Nowlin and left for the city, and he followed. He said there had been no quarrel between them.

Yesterday while at work, he spoke to Thomas Wendall and Edward Mabor about Nowlin's absence and they decided to go and look for him, with the result that he was found, where they had been on Sunday, lying with his back against a tree and his hands crossed in front of him. One of them picked up the body and carried it to an empty building near by and he came to the city and notified the police.

Mrs. King said that when her son Robert arrived home at five o'clock on Sunday night he was so drunk that she assisted him to his room.

Frank Nowlin lived on Delhi street with his two brothers and a sister.

William H. Nowlin, his elder brother, said to The Sun last night that Frank left home on Sunday morning and was drunk at the time. He did not see him again. On Monday Bob and Frank King asked him if Frank had come home, but he told them that he did not know where Frank was.

William Nowlin would not allow the body of his brother to be brought to his house and told The Sun that the city would have to bury Frank, for he would have nothing to do with it. He was drunk at the time and had previously turned his brother and sister out of the house when they spoke of bringing their brother home.

Coroner Berryman viewed the body and gave permission to have it taken to the morgue. An inquest will be held, but not until further evidence is secured.

Frank Nowlin has appeared in police court several times and served time on one occasion. He was formerly well known in athletic circles as a runner.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane and What He Has Done Since the Year 1885.

When Mr. Haldane entered the British House of Commons in 1885 he was already known as a rising barrister, and his friends predicted that some day he would adorn the Woolsack. This was probably his own ambition, and if anyone had told him that he would twenty years later sit on the Treasury Bench as Minister for War, he would probably have scoffed at the idea. For there was nothing to suggest any military leanings in this shrewd young barrister, who made his mark in the House. His look of precocious wisdom, the solemnity of his manner, suggested the philosopher and such he was dubbed by his friends. He had some right to the title, for he had taken first class honors in philosophy at Edinburgh University and had held scholarships of four Scotch universities. He had studied philosophy at Gottingen, knew more about Kant and Hegel and Schopenheur than any man of his age, and a great many so-called philosophers double his age. He had written moreover, "Essays in Philosophical Criticism" with a Professor of European reputation and his translation of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea" was already simmering in his brain. His speeches in the House revealed his erudition and, delivered as they were in a somewhat didactic fashion, with a wag of his forefinger to mark the argument, they suggested the full-bottomed wig and stately gown of a Lord Chancellor.

HIGH POLITICAL AMBITIONS.

But all this time he cherished high political ambitions. His speeches guadually smacked less of the courts and adopted a more spacious tone. He dropped the mantle of the philosopher and stepped boldly into the arena of politics. He entered the conflict not with the burning enthusiasm of youth but with the well-considered lessons that he had learnt in the schools. He was perhaps never a radical in the meaning that is now attached to that word below the gangway. He was indeed, accused in these early days of Whiggish tendencies, and was dubbed an Imperialist by some of his friends. It was certain that he was never happier than when expanding on the greatness of the Empire and the Imperial destines of the British race. He was clearly shaping all these years for that post as Master of the Legions which he fills to well.

WAS A GREAT WORKER.

But if he had his dreams they were soon brought down to the level of practical politics. For he was at all times a worker, with an amazing power of getting through twice as much as the ordinary man. It cannot be said that he looks as if he had suffered from the strain. It may be true that he neither eats nor sleeps as he watches over the British army. But he manages to conceal this wonderfully well, and today one might take him for a well-preserved colonel who had many years of active service still to run. The British House of Commons cherishes him as a successful statesman and a bulwark of the Constitution. He is the embodiment of efficiency, and the army believes in him for he is the only minister who during the last 20 years has succeeded in producing a scheme which has survived the test of time and the fury of the critics. His scheme has not only survived but he has already enlisted the nation in its service. John Bull now feels quite safe from invasion, under the new Napoleon of the War Office. For the Territorial Army is quietly taking shape and in a few years' time we shall have a force which even the German Emperor might be proud of.

CROMER'S CRITICISM OF GENERAL GORDON

Lord Cromer has some very striking things to say about General Gordon in his handbook on Egypt.

"No one who has read General Gordon's 'Journals,' with their extraordinary attacks on all the officials in Egypt, especially Lord Cromer—or Sir Evelyn Baring, as he then was—can have avoided wondering what Lord Cromer thought of Gordon," writes the London Daily Chronicle. "Mr. Gladstone, as we all know, was once asked the question, and refused to be drawn. All he would say was that General Gordon was a 'hero of heroes.' So he undoubtedly was. But heroes are often 'little cattle to deal with,' and General Gordon seems to have been no exception. Lord Cromer does every credit to the loftiness of Gordon's motives, and the heroism of his death. But he reveals by the process of simple narrative the difficulty he experienced in dealing with a man who changed his mind several times a day, and recorded every change in successive telegrams."

GORDON'S CHANGEABLE MIND.

Lord Cromer shows in detail the changes of mind to which Gordon was liable, and thereby justifies his own opinion that the General was not a suitable agent for the Government's purpose. Yet no one better appreciated than Lord Cromer the heroism of the man whose kaleidoscopic changes of plan caused him so much embarrassment.

"In the course of this narrative," writes Lord Cromer, "I have alluded to General Gordon's numerous inconsistencies. I have pointed out errors of judgment with which he may justly be charged. I have dwelt on defects of character which unsuited him for the conduct of political affairs. But, when all this has been said, how grandly the character of the man comes out in the final scene of the Soudan tragedy. History has recorded few incidents more calculated to strike the imagination than that presented by this brave man, who, strong in the faith which sustained him, stood undismayed amidst dangers which might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Hordes of savage fanatics surged around him. Shot and shell poured into the town which he was defending against fearful odds.

"GORDON FEARS NOTHING."

"Starvation stared him in the face. The soldiers had to eat dogs, donkeys, skins of animals, gum, and palm fibre, and famine prevailed. The soldiers stood on the fortifications like pieces of wood. The civilians were even worse off. Many died of hunger, and corpses filled the streets—no one had even the energy to bury them.'

"Treachery and internal dissension threatened him from within, whilst a waste of burning African desert separated him from the outward help which his countrymen, albeit tardily, were straining every nerve to afford," continues Lord Cromer. "'All the anxiety he had undergone had gradually turned his hair to silvery white.' 'Yet,' said an eye-witness, 'in spite of all this danger by which he was surrounded Gordon Pasha had no fear.' 'Go,' he said, 'tell all the people in Khartoum that Gordon fears nothing for God has created him without fear.' Nor was this an idle boast. General Gordon did not know what the word fear meant. Death had no terrors for him. 'I would,' he wrote to his sister, 'that all could look on death as a cheerful friend who takes us from a world of trial to our true home.'

PRAISE OF GORDON.

"Many a man before General Gordon has laid down his life at the call of duty. Many a man, too, has striven to regard death as a glad relief from pain, sorrow and suffering. But no soldier about to lead a forlorn hope, no Christian martyr tied to the stake or thrown to the wild beasts of Ancient Rome, ever faced death with more unconcern than General Gordon. His faith was sublime. Strong in that faith he could meet the savage who plunged a spear into his breast with a 'gesture of scorn,' and with the sure and certain hope of immortality which had been promised to him by the Master in whose footsteps he had endeavored to follow."

"General Gordon died nobly, but, by his 'own admission,' he disobeyed his instructions. 'Like Lord Lawrence,' he wrote to his sister, 'I have tried to do my duty.' But what is 'duty'?" asks the Chronicle. "Is it compatible with disobedience to written instructions? Lord Cromer thinks not."

SOCIETY WOMEN CALL COPS TO STOP FIGHT

NEW YORK, March 31—"Sure, I'll tell you about it," said the little salesgirl who slipped out into the hall of Hickson's dressmaking establishment, up in Fifth avenue, this afternoon, after the running fight was over and the police had withdrawn with the injured.

"You know yourself that a free-for-all scrap with a dozen little tailors adn a chocolate-colored porter falling all over the shop and stabbing at each other with their long scissors and batting each other over the head with ironing boards, while some of the most exclusive dames along Fifth avenue are hanging out of the front window and yelping for the police, ain't what you call popular with the boss.

"Gee! You ought to have seen Miss —well, never mind her name—you ought to have seen her draw up her shoulders, elevate her eyebrows and freeze the first batch of reporters that came around here with her frostliest stare.

"Usually she only pulls her lorgnette for squelching purposes when some rich dame from Pittsburg or Chicago kicks at the fit of a new princess.

"Anyway, this is how it happened: "Jimmp Peoples, the dark porter, was making a good deal of noise, and I guess he had a right to, because there were a dozen very spry little Russian Jew tailors right after him reaching for him with shears and flatirons and square rules and chairs and anything they found handy to grab up when the row broke.

"The customers were nice about it after the scare was over. I guess it gave them something new to talk about. Was there any ex-actress there? Well, I guess not! You've no idea how particular we are. No ,nothing like that.

"Well, so long, and don't you say I told you this. I gotta get a new dress for Easter, and I don't want to crab that by having certain people think I was too gabby."

REDMOND TALKS ON HOME RULE

Result Was No Half Way Victory

Whole Liberal Party, He Says, Pledged to It—Challenge Accepted

LONDON, Mar. 31.—John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, whose resolution on home rule for Ireland, with some amendment, was adopted in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 313 to 157, said to the Associated Press tonight:

"For the first time in history, the House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, declared itself in favor of home rule.

"This result is the more remarkable when the terms of the resolution are considered. It was not a resolution in favor of a half-way house or devolution; it put the home rule claim in its frankest and fullest form, for it demanded a parliament in Dublin and an executive responsibility to that parliament. Both the spokesmen of the ministry pledged not only themselves, but the whole Liberal party to home rule.

"Secretary Birrell said that the Liberal party was the home rule party; Mr. Asquith declared his unalterable conviction that home rule was the only settlement of the Irish question. Every single member of the administration, including not only Mr. Asquith, Secretary Birrell and John Morley, but Sir Edward Grey and Secretary Haldane, voted for the resolution. They only preferred the condition that they were precluded by their pledges from introducing such a measure in this parliament on the question as to the position home rule should occupy on the programme of the Liberal party at the next election.

"The ministers declared that this depended not upon them, but upon the Irish people and the Irish party. We accept this challenge," concluded Mr. Redmond, "and the business of the Irish party will be to take such action in Ireland, Great Britain and the House of Commons as will keep the question of home rule in the forefront of political issues."

WARSHIP WAS RAMMED BY ITS OWN TORPEDO

ig Projectile From the Blakely Described a Circle and Came Back on the Run.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 31. — Chased by a runaway Whitehead torpedo which travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the torpedo boat Blakely was struck by the torpedo while on the target range in the harbor this afternoon and was sent to the dry dock at the Navy Yard for repairs.

The torpedo, which was valued at $5,000, and the interior of which was filled with intricate machinery, lies at the bottom of the harbor, having sunk after it struck the Blakely, in the side of which vessel it ripped a hole two feet long and almost a foot wide.

Had the torpedo been charged the Blakely would have been blown up. Even the torpedo in its uncharged and comparatively innocuous condition made such a hole in the steel plates of the Blakely that the crew on the torpedo boat were sent to the pumps and told off to plug the aperture with mattresses and bedding.

The torpedo with which the Blakely had been practicing was set for a range of four thousand yards. The propellor was adjusted for that course. The torpedo was fired. Striking the water, it rushed away from the torpedo boat at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

When it had traversed a distance of slightly more than one hundred yards it suddenly swerved from its course and, to the amazement of the men on the Blakely, began to make a wide circle. It ran around the Blakely, then turned and came head-on toward the torpedo boat.

There was no time to reason why. The Blakely's engines were started at full speed ahead and the men aboard stood watching the torpedo, hoping the vessel would clear the shaft of steel.

There was no such good luck. The torpedo struck the Blakely on the port

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"TERRIERS" COME INTO EXISTENCE

Haldane Abolishes Volunteer Force

Territorial Army Well Received—Recruiting Brisk

LONDON, April 1.—With the stroke of midnight, Great Britain's volunteer army became a thing of the past, after an existence of forty-nine years, and a territorial army, introduced by War Secretary Haldane, reigns in its stead. The volunteer forces throughout the country celebrated their "last post" at their respective headquarters by dinners and other celebrations, the festivities taking on somewhat of a sad character, owing to the disappearance of the old association.

Most of the gatherings were attended by veterans and friends of the service, who exchanged old memories.

As midnight struck there were stirring scenes as to who would be the first to enlist in the new body, many hundreds being thus recruited. In some cases, practically the whole regiment took the new regimental title in the new force.

DIES BY AUTOMOBILE, THINKING IT A BULL

Spaniard Tries to Fight Conde Almodovar's Machine, But Is Killed in the Attempt.

MADRID, Mar 31.—Conde Almodovar while returning to Madrid from El Pardo, in an automobile last night, upset, and ran over a man accompanied by his wife, instantly killing the husband and seriously injuring the wife.

Infuriated witnesses of the accident tried to lynch the chauffeur but the police prevented them. The case came up before the courts today, when it transpired that the man was drunk. He rushed to meet the automobile, holding up his overcoat just as if he were a bull fighter and the automobile was a bull.

MAINE SAW MILLS WILL ALSO START LATE

Dull Season Given as Cause—No Demand for Lumber.

(Bangor Commercial.)

According to present indications all of the sawmills on the river will begin operation considerably later than usual this spring and saw for a shorter season than is generally the case. The reason for the late starting of the mills is largely due to the condition of the money market, and, to a lesser degree, the fact that many logs may be left in the woods this season.

For some time owners of mills on the river have been cognizant of the fact that the demand for lumber this season would be very light, owing to the recent financial shake-up which has caused most building operations to be suspended until the condition of the money market is better.

The weekly reports received here by lumber dealers from the large commission lumber dealers in New York state that there is absolutely no demand for lumber at the present time and no prices are being quoted. The later reports, however, are more hopeful in tone than those of a few weeks ago and the commission merchants think that by the first of June trade will pick up and the demand for lumber will be better.

Bangor mill men don't look for much lumber business until the latter part of June or the first of July. Usually the demand for lumber from the mills in this vicinity comes about the first or the middle of May, many orders even being booked long before the river opens. This year it will be at least a month and a half or two months later, so the millmen think, before any amount of lumber is shipped from the Penobscot and perhaps not much even then.

Accordingly the mills will begin sawing later in the season and run for a shorter time. Some of the lumbermen may leave a part of their cut in the woods because of the early spring and consequent poor hauling. This fact will naturally have a tendency to cut down the supply of logs for the mills but the millmen are not sorry because of that fact.

Despite the poor market, it will be obligatory upon most all of the mill owners in this vicinity to run their mills some of the time this summer, for most of them have considerable paper out and it will be necessary to saw some to pay the interest on the notes. The market is not so dull that lumber cannot be sold at some price and the mill men will do this so that they can keep fairly square with the game.

THE COAL SITUATION.

DENVER, April 1. — Pending the completion of the scale to be submitted by the operators in the Northern Colorado coal fields, no action, it is understood, will be taken by the miners. The proposition of the operators will be submitted the latter part of the week. The miners in Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming are still at work.