

FOLLOW THE CROWDS That Keep Flocking To Our GREAT REMOVAL SALE

Ever since this sale started, April 2nd, the interest has increased, and the crowds keep flocking to our store. We advertised **Removal Sale Bargains**—The people came and saw, and were convinced that we "had the goods," just as advertised. This news went abroad, and as a result, the sale now, after a week's duration, is only at its height, and the **Banner Days are Still to Come**. Why shouldn't this sale be a success? Our reputation as one of the **Leading Clothiers in Canada** is a guarantee that the public can, and always will, find just what we advertise. **Last Friday and Saturday** were big days at this sale. **Friday and Saturday** of this week will be bigger, because we offer special inducements to make this the Greatest Clothing Event in the history of St. John.

SPECIAL Men's Suits.
Special Values in \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits for only **\$12.00**
A few of those \$3.89, \$4.89 and \$5.49 Suits left.

Men's Spring Overcoats.
\$7.00 Coats for **\$3.50**
\$9.00 and 10.00 Coats for **\$5.00**
\$11.00 and 12.00 Coats for **\$6.00**

SPECIAL Boys' 3 Piece Suits.
\$4.00 Suits for **\$2.09**
4.75 Suits for **\$2.99**
5.00 Suits for **\$3.99**

New Easter Neckwear.
Just arrived, Sale Price **9c. 15c. and 23c.**
A large variety to choose from.

Boys' 2 Piece Norfolk Suits.
\$1.89. \$2.49 and \$2.89.

SPECIAL Boys' Pants.
All Sizes, **39c. 49c. 69c.**

Men's Working Pants.
98c. \$1.19. \$1.39. Special Values at these Prices.

New Spring Shirts.
Extra Values at **49c. 69c. and 89c.**
Boys' Hose **10c. pair.**

Come, See, Bargains In Every Department.

We move to 17-19 Charlotte Street about May 1st. We do not want to move too much stock—it is yours now at bargain prices—come take it away and save us the cost of moving it. We will have extra salespeople for Saturday to wait on the crowds, so that all who visit our store can be served properly.

HENDERSON & HUNT, 40-42 King Street.

STUDY OF THE MAN WHO WHO HAS BECOME PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

(London Standard).
A shortish man with wavy, silver-gray hair, loose-fitting clothes, and a pallid, lawyer-like face, with a very straight mouth and very steady eyes, is standing day by day at the table of the British House of Commons making the fight of his life.

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, is carrying a full half of the burden of the government's contentious legislative proposals, in managing the Exchequer of the country, and is leading a parliamentary host, comprising practically every kind of politician, from Imperialists to Little Englanders, from serious students of politics to cranks and faddists who make up aggressive little parties of their own. The mere thought of his enormous task makes the ordinary man shrink. Mr. Asquith is filled with silent exaltation. He knows this is the great opportunity of a striking career. The hard relentlessness of the fight merely stimulates him.

THE MASK OF INDIFFERENCE.
Mr. Asquith's incessant mental turmoil and his heavy burden of Empire is never shown in his face when at ten minutes past three each afternoon he strolls into the House of Commons to answer any questions which may be put down to him as Chancellor of the Exchequer or as acting Prime Minister. No nervous haste marks his footsteps, he bears no sign of the nerve-trying day of work he has already completed in his Department in his private room and in the Cabinet chamber. He picks his way over the outstretched feet of ministers on the front bench with the slow precision of an idler. His hands are in his trousers pockets, his face is pallid, slightly bowed, and his whole attitude that of the leisurely manner only faintly interested in the scene which his entry into the Chamber has opened up for him. He drops with an indifferent air into the middle of the long line of Ministers on the front bench, and casually picks up the order paper of the day with the manner of a man who thinks he may as well see what is going on though it really does not interest him very much.

It is said that Mr. Asquith, lacking personal magnetism, is not a leader of men, and yet in these later days the advent of the cold-faced Chancellor of the Exchequer acts in the way of a tonic on the crowded lives of his supporters, even on a good many of those who are not entirely satisfied as to his

orthodoxy. They know that Mr. Asquith, with all his seeming placidity, can within thirty seconds turn himself into a dragon of furious action. They know that for all his indifference he will spring to battle with smashing blows the instant there is an opening. His icy preparedness for emergencies stirs the latent admiration of even the Little Englanders.

PERSONALITY REVEALED IN ACTION.

Mr. Asquith is not an imposing figure except in action. His clothes never seem to fit him thoroughly—his trousers always appear rather baggy, his inevitable morning coat seems too small, and his waistcoat gives one the impression of being worn because it is comfortable. To a stranger his clothes are in keeping with the man as he leans back indifferently on the front bench. They indicate him as a member not anxious to cut a distinguished figure, as one who is quite content to be among the rank and file of a large parliamentary party. But that impression is dispelled when Mr. Asquith rises to his feet. Then the personality of the man shines forth, and the most casual eye can see what makes him a power in the House of Commons. From his first dozen words it is apparent that, though one may dislike him, it will be impossible to ignore him. His manner varies with the occasion. It is generally ruthless. He will brush political friends aside with the same rough verbal gesture that he uses to foes. He does not go out of his way to be conciliatory.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS CAMPAIGN

He has not the genial manner and dry Scots wit with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is wont to soften the asperities of parliamentary warfare. He has neither time nor patience for such things. The other day he was questioned by young Lord Winterton as to whether the government were going on with their campaign against the House of Lords. "I have no announcement to make," snapped Mr. Asquith. Up sprang that debonair Unionist, Mr. Stanley Wilson. "Are we to understand," he said, "that the matter is no longer one of urgency, as we were told last session?" Unionists cheered at the power. Mr. Asquith rose to the table as though to make a reasoned explanation. The whole house sat silent awaiting his words. "The honorable member," said the Liberal member very deliberately, "can draw what conclusion

he likes." He took his seat and looked across blandly and reflectively at the Opposition.

A LUCID EXPOUNDER.

One has to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer at different periods of a parliamentary session to get a fair picture of him. The Mr. Asquith sitting with bored face and lazy attitude on the Treasury bench is not the Mr. Asquith who moves a fighting speech. Listlessness drops from him like a mantle as he rises to his feet and takes his place in the crown of the despatch-box to expound to the house a new and highly contentious piece of legislation. His pale face is slightly flushed, his eyes are half-closed; unconsciously his shoulders go back a little, and his head adopts an aggressive pose. He is a picture of cold ardor. In a deep, sonorous voice he opens with some well-balanced generalities. In three minutes he has reached the heart of his subject, holding the house silent with his lucid and direct explanations. It is hard to believe, when listening to Mr. Asquith that legislative proposals can be complex or intricate. He has the power of making a child understand an Act of Parliament. He unfolds the budget like a fairy tale, and makes it seem almost as simple. His Parliamentary illustrations resemble Phil May's sketches; you are amazed at the effect he gets from a few bold strokes. There is no pause in his clear-cut sentences. While he delivers them he stands four-square, toying with his eye-glasses as some speakers toy with their watch-chains. Once in a while without stopping his flow of words, he will adjust his glasses on his nose and glance at some figures on the papers in front of him, step back six inches from the table, and go on as if he had never worn glasses in his life. Sometimes he will half turn towards a particular quarter of the House with a pungent sentence. Very rarely he will bring his fist down with a smashing blow on the

despatch-box. But as a rule, he scorns gesture, relying on the intonations of a deep and rolling voice.

IMPASSIVITY RESUMED.

Directly his speech is over he slinks back on the Treasury bench with his old impassive air. It is hard to think that this is the man who a minute before was rousing his followers with peals of thunderous words, clinching his opponents with tremendous adjectives. He sinks low on the bench, inclines his head back as far as he can get it, and thrusts his hands deep into his trousers pockets. Few of the Opposition can disturb his equanimity. One of those who can is Sir Edward Carson. It is a sight not easily to be forgotten when the ex-Solicitor-General leans over the table, and with a long thin forefinger, thrusts a bitter, unpleasant fact into the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposite. Mr. Asquith tries to smile, then he shakes his head a little, finally wriggles from side to side on the bench in his unconscious effort to escape the relentless finger. The Unionists always laugh. But there are few men who can reach the Liberal leader like that. He lacks many qualities. He has not the subtle rapier play of Mr. Balfour, he cannot hope to equal the dagger thrusts of Mr. Lloyd-George. But he is a first-class fighting man for all that. When heavy blows are to be exchanged he is always in the front. He fears no fight, no cold, capable, and scornful, he carries admiration even where he fails to raise affection.

FRANK DILNOT.

EARLY ADJUSTMENT
OF POSTAGE RATES FOR
WEEKLIES EXPECTED

OTTAWA, April 9.—Delegations representing Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and western press associations met the Premier and Postmaster General today for a reduction of rates on weekly papers posted to the United States.

D. F. McLean, Port Hood, and H. R. Coffin represented the Nova Scotia press and presented the case effectively. The Postmaster General, after pointing out that in Canada weeklies had free circulation within forty miles of the border at 4 cent per pound and then by paying the United States rate of 1 cent per pound the papers would be sent on to destination. This arrangement seemed to meet with the favor of the press men present and it is likely an early adjustment will be made.

FOLLOWING TRADITION.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at the head of the British Home Office, has worthily upheld the tradition that attaches to the sons of great men, by doing nothing strikingly original.—Town and Country, New York.

BILL IN U. S. SENATE WILL, IF PASSED, DEAL HEAVY BLOW TO N. B. LUMBERMEN

BOSTON, April 9.—Boston lumbermen who do business with the St. John mills are intensely interested in a startling move made in the United States senate today by Senator Eugene Hale of Maine. Senator Hale introduced a bill which if passed will deal a heavy blow to St. John, Fredericton and other places in New Brunswick, for it would destroy much of the American lumber trade of that province. Backed by the secretary of state, Elihu Root, the senator asks congress to pass his bill, which seeks to repeal that section of the revised statutes which permits lumber manufactured in New Brunswick from logs cut in the United States to be admitted free of duty to this country.

Maine interests are back of the bill.

which is aimed at the destruction of the American lumber trade in St. John and elsewhere, so that Maine logs can be cut in Maine. Root claims the repeal of the Pike law, as it is called, is necessary to restore harmony at Van Buren and other places where the lumber interests of Maine and New Brunswick have clashed. Americans own big mills at St. John and elsewhere in the province and much of the Maine lumber cut there is shipped to this market.

Local interests feel that if congress passes the Hale bill the Canadian government will retaliate in some way which will further disturb the situation. The duty on New Brunswick sawed lumber, if the bill passed, would be \$2 per thousand.

OUTLOOK FOR ALL-RED SCHEME

IS BRIGHTER THAN EVER ON ACCOUNT

OF THE RECENT CABINET SHUFFLES

LONDON, April 9.—The best refutation of the rumor that Lord Strathcona is invalided lies in the fact that he insisted on reading his long paper himself to a distinguished Royal Colonial Institute gathering. His voice was as fresh at the end of an hour and a quarter as it was at the beginning. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was Lord Strathcona's confident demeanor when Sir John Colomb attacked the All-Red scheme because British money was more needed for the navy and declared that British ministers were pledged. It is understood on the highest authority that the only lukewarm members of the cabinet were Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Burns. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill always acquiesced in the scheme, though Mr. Asquith demurs as to the \$2,000,000 and thinks \$1,000,000 should suffice. This is the amount that the Blackstock-Halifax scheme contemplates. Mr. Asquith being now premier must help the scheme. The committee of the British cabinet had arranged a further meeting with the Blackstock promoters this week to go over the figures again. Ministerial reconstruction had

postponed this meeting. The message which Premier Deakin of Australia sent to last night's meeting ensures Australia's subsidy of \$375,000, which seemed in doubt in view of Australia's new mail contract with the Orient line. Premier Reeves, New Zealand's high commissioner, also made it clear that New Zealand's \$500,000 grant was quite safe. New Zealand feared she was to be asked for \$825,000. The sole question now, therefore, rests with the British government.

WILL GUARANTEE THE

BONDS OF CANADIAN NORTHERN

TORONTO, April 9.—The Ontario legislature tonight decided to guarantee the issue of bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway for a number of extensions, the most important of which is Sudbury to Moose Mountain, in all fifty miles, to the extent of a million and a half.

CITY RIFLE CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

N. J. Morrison was Re-elected
Captain—Two Prizes Offered for This Season

At the annual meeting of the City Rifle Club held last evening N. J. Morrison was re-elected captain. Jas. Sullivan was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The new executive committee is as follows: E. F. Gladwin, A. G. Staples, C. Belyea, George A. Dickson. Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan in his report stated that the finances of the club were in excellent condition and that the membership was larger than ever. The routine business was transacted. On the conclusion of the meeting those in attendance adjourned to White's restaurant on the invitation of Captain Morrison and there partook of an oyster supper.

Two prizes are to be donated to the club this year. H. Sullivan, one of the members, will give a prize for competition in connection with the league team match. Capt. Morrison will also give a prize.

The club begins the season with excellent prospects. The managing committee will meet next week to arrange a schedule for the coming season.

ANOTHER WEST END HOUSE BURNED

Last evening shortly before nine o'clock fire was discovered in the dwelling of Charles Amos, 32 St. John street, West End. The fire had gained some headway, and before it was put out the building was practically gutted. The contents were destroyed. The loss will be about \$800. The insurance on the building amounts to \$500. The alarm for the fire was rung in from box 118 at 8.50. The West End firemen at once responded and soon had three or four streams playing on the blaze. The house was an old one of two and a half stories. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective chimney. The roof of the building was burned off and the interior badly damaged by water and fire.

Mr. Amos was formerly a member of the police force.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Conventions were held tonight in the nine congressional districts of Manhattan and the Bronx to elect delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.