

The Evening Times-Star

The Evening Times-Star is printed at 23-27 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKinnis, President.
 Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.
 Subscription Price—By mail per year, in Canada, \$5.00; United States, \$6.00; by carrier per year, \$4.00.
 The Evening Times-Star has the largest circulation of any evening paper in the Maritime Provinces.
 Advertising Representatives—New York, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave., Chicago, E. J. Powers, 19 South La Salle Street.
 The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times-Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1924

A LIVE ISSUE.

A question of intense interest to the Maritime Provinces was debated yesterday in the House of Commons, when Hance J. Logan, Hon. Geo. P. Graham and several other members discussed better trade relations with the West Indies, and really made it clear that Canada has merely been fiddling with a question, a proper solution of which would bring immense benefit to the whole Dominion.

Two things stand out particularly as a result of the discussion. One is that we shall never have satisfactory business relations with the West Indies until we have a line of ships, proper refrigeration equipment, plying between their ports and ours. It was shown, in the second place, that a more liberal tariff arrangement would help us to get the trade and keep it.

Mr. Logan, in showing the importance of this trade, said that for the year ending March 31 last the total business of the West Indies with the United States and Canada amounted to \$859,000,000, and of this huge total the trade with Canada alone was only \$54,000,000. The United States imported from the West Indies to the value of \$483,000,000 in 1923, while Canada in the same period imported to the value of \$35,000,000. The United States trade with the West Indies increased by forty per cent. in one year, while Canada's trade increased by only eight per cent. Mr. Logan points out, too, that we are not only using the trade, but that in buying tropical products through the United States we lost \$2,000,000 last year in exchange alone.

Hon. Mr. Graham spoke directly of the position of the Maritime Provinces in this matter, saying that while we are not in a good position to reach the larger markets of the Dominion, at present the development of the West Indian trade is the logical thing for the Maritime Provinces. He said Canada cannot hold the trade it has, let alone develop it, with the present tariff service, and that the amount aid to the Royal Mail Steam Packet company in subsidies would pay for far steamers in ten years. The Government, Mr. Graham says, proposes during recess to make a full investigation of the West Indian trade situation, believing that there is a chance for great expansion.

With a proper steamship service, with more liberal tariff arrangements, it is now once more made clear, a great trade is available if the Canadian Government is progressive enough to go after it. If privately owned ships are to do the business they must be such as will fulfil all the requirements.

Canada has been too blind to a great opportunity. There should be progressive and businesslike action without any further delay.

NO RINGING MESSAGE.

There is no ringing message for the world at large, or even for the people of the United States, in the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland. The nomination of Mr. Coolidge was taken for granted. Something of the caution, which is one of Coolidge's strongest characteristics, has to have affected those who had the framing of the platform. The American people, politically speaking, are in a disturbed condition this presidential year, and the platform makers have shown a tendency to deal in generalities, apparently fearing that votes might be alienated by too definite expressions of policy on many contentious issues. On domestic questions the platform is studiously vague.

With respect to international relations the Republican position is marked by limitation or negation rather than by any real promise to contribute to the world's welfare. The keynote speech, delivered by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio, which serves as a sort of introduction to and expansion of the platform declarations, does contain a few direct, if disappointing, statements, the most conspicuous among them being: "We have refused to join the League of Nations, and this is in full accord with the wishes of the vast majority of the American people."

Mr. Burton says Americans welcome whatever of good may be accomplished by the League, adding: "But that does not mean that we should assume membership. We are still confronted with the fact that Europe has a system of offensive and defensive alliances which are entirely alien to our most cherished policies. We cannot relinquish that independence which is the natural result of our detached position. So long as the League remains a political body, inevitably dominated by the larger nations of Europe, poisoned with the tradition of long-age animosities, membership is not for us."

Narrow as that view may seem, it probably fairly represents the Republican attitude today, but so good an authority as the New York Times does not believe such is the attitude of the American people, and it strongly favors American membership and eventually expects the Democratic conven-

tion to declare, more or less directly, in favor of such a policy.

With respect to the World Court, the convention declares for membership along the lines recently approved by President Coolidge, who was very careful to make it clear that membership in the Court would in no sense involve the United States in any connection with the League of Nations. So far as another conference for the limitation of armaments is concerned, the Burton speech was a little more indefinite than that recently made by the President.

Mr. Burton says that President Coolidge has promised, when the time is ripe, that another conference shall be called at Washington. But there are reservations, and there will be delays. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in commenting upon the American President's statement, agreed that no such conference could be held just now, but that it should be called after conditions in Europe were more settled.

Mr. Burton says the United States cannot enter a conference "in which the main request will be to release the obligations of foreign countries to us in the way of debts contracted." His contention is, in fact, that the time for action will not come until after the report of the Dawes Commission has been accepted and carried into effect. When there is no longer any question about debts to the United States, then, Mr. Burton modestly hopes for excellent results from the conference "under America's leadership."

The convention, in short, strikes no very high note in regard either to home politics or international relations. Mr. Coolidge, assuming his influence to have been paramount, gave the convention a bit of a chill so far as its platform goes. The Democrats may produce a little more fire for domestic purposes, but so far as Europe is concerned they are likely to show pretty much the full measure of Republican detachment.

A FOURTH PARTY UNLIKELY.

Ottawa is discussing a sort of rift in the Progressive line, a new portent in the political sky, but what its significance is will scarcely be known until another general election. It appears from some Ottawa correspondence published in Toronto and Montreal that there is something like a defection from the Progressive party on the part of a group of fifteen or twenty members who are still more Progressive than the Progressives, and who would establish a camp in advance of the main body. One correspondent—the Toronto Globe's Ottawa adviser—thinks it is only a matter of time until "a fourth major party" will appear in the federal arena. The gist of the story is that nearly a score of the Progressive members have discovered that they are more nearly allied in their ideas with Labor than with Mr. Forke's main following. The Globe's correspondent says the situation is:

"The word 'party' in its ordinary application cannot be applied to this new division, which, on the evidence of many of those who are placed within the group, is more of a loosely bound unit than any of the others. 'The defection of an appreciable number of Progressive members from the parent group, while generally accepted as likely, was not thought to be imminent until the vote on the budget disclosed the true position. Since then, with few exceptions, the Progressives who backed the Woodworth amendment have shown a disposition to act in unison with the Labor group on most of the fundamental issues which have arisen in Parliament. All are of the same mind on the banking problem, and they are agreed upon the solution to the fiscal difficulties. This unity in outlook on major problems has brought them into increasing closer contact, until last week they held an informal caucus together. It is now quite certain that in dealing with such matters as banking and finance they are so thoroughly in agreement that the points are divided among them so that, in the debate, there will be no duplication."

Miss Macphail is named as one of these More Progressive Progressives, together with W. C. Good (Brant), M. N. Campbell (MacKenzie), Robert Gardiner (Medicine Hat), William Irvine (Calgary), and several others from the Prairie provinces. Seemingly they are moving along toward the position taken by J. S. Woodsworth, the Labor member for Winnipeg Centre.

So far as the present House of Commons goes this advanced guard will have little effect upon party fortunes, as the budget vote indicated. The Woodworth amendment was regarded by the Conservatives as highly objectionable, since it advocated a general reduction of the tariff, and the Liberals and most of the Progressives voted against it as merely an attempt to make mischief in connection with the budget, upon which the Government and the Progressive main body—for defensive purposes if not because they were wholly in agreement, as they are not—stood together. The creation of a formidable fourth party seems less likely in the future than a drifting back to two main parties after an election or two.

A bee sting caused a motorist to wreck his car. "A good driver," says the Toronto Star, "is one who when stung in the neck applies the brake, turns off the gas and stops his car on the roadside, before proceeding to find out if there are to be any more stings from the same source as the first one."

Out in Westminster, B. C., a gentleman named Buchanan announces that he has left the Provincial Party because he discovered that some members of it were "playing politics." Thus far he is about the only man in all Canada who has deserted any of the political armies for precisely that reason.

Everybody interested in the port of St. John should give a careful reading to yesterday's debate in the House on West Indian trade. St. John is the logical Canadian terminus for the properly equipped steamers necessary to build up the rich trade that is clearly available.

Something on the credit side of the ledger is brought forward in connection with the death of Herbert J. Daly, of the Home Bank. Over him, as over others, the cloud of the Home Bank failure with all its attendant circumstances fell darkly, and the Ottawa Citizen thinks it but fair to recall that in 1918, when the Government had to undertake the work of repatriating the Canadian army, it called in Mr. Daly to organize a national committee and carry on the great work. "Mr. Daly," says the Citizen, "did the work which the Government required of him in the direction of repatriation. He did it well, and it should be placed to his credit when, in this latest tragedy of the Home Bank failure, the public may be inclined to forget."

Press Comment

JOE HOWE'S NOTEBOOKS.

(Toronto Globe.)

Joseph Howe's fame rests on his work as statesman and orator. His future generation regard him as a writer of the first class as well, and regret that he had not more time for literature. This is the suggestion of Prof. B. K. Sandwell of Queen's University, former secretary of the Canadian Authors' Association. Prof. Sandwell writes regarding the importance of certain unpublished notebooks of Howe's, recently added to the Canadian Archives, and containing some poems of merit. Prof. Sandwell says that the poems should be carefully edited and put before the public.

Howe's reputation, even so recently as 1915, the date of W. L. Grant's admirable little volume, "The Tribune of Nova Scotia," rested almost wholly on his statesmanship; and I believe it is no exaggeration to say that up to that time in Canada a reputation for statesmanship was likely to be diminished rather than enhanced by any claim that it was accompanied by literary achievement. But the notebooks, which are a small volume. Possibly some enterprising publisher may consider the project of a reprint of "Poems and Essays" along with the more important passages of the notebooks.

SCIENCE AND THE CRIMINAL.

(Toronto Star.)

Science is continually equipping criminals with better tools and weapons, better facilities for making a "get-away" and better means of reaching little-known countries where they may hide in safety. But science is just as busy equipping their pursuers with better weapons, better facilities for chasing fugitives, and better means of convicting them when they are caught. Exploration is reducing the number of little-known countries to a minimum. In these days of travel, the criminal who thinks he has escaped is actually in momentary danger of meeting some one who will recognize him.

Men invent new ways of detecting guilt faster than the guilty can invent new ways of escaping the consequences of crime. It is not so many years ago that Mark Twain wrote his "Pudding-head Wilson" and introduced the science of finger-print detection to the world. But since then many new means of identifying criminals have been devised. Today a criminal's picture can be sent by telephone and invention which promises to come into general use. His description can be broadcast by radio before he is a mile away. There is even said to be a drug which will make him tell the truth when caught.

Science has recently played a prominent part in a murder trial in New York, where Harry L. Hoffman was found guilty of killing Mrs. Maude A. Bauer. Dr. Frank Whittier, professor of bacteriology at Bowdoin College, for years an experimenter with different kinds of microscopes, testified as an expert. A revolver, identified having been owned by Hoffman, was introduced by the prosecution. Two empty cartridge shells, found in some brush not over three feet from where the body of Mrs. Bauer was discovered, were also introduced. Professor Whittier exhibited microscopic photographs of the heads of the shells and the firing pin of the revolver. He testified that extensive investigation shows that no two firing pins are exactly alike, and that in his opinion the shells found near the body of the woman were exploded by the firing pin of the Hoffman weapon.

Criminals have been convicted before now because no two typewriters turn out copy exactly the same. But the application of this principle to the firing pin of a revolver is new, and promises to be valuable.

Tonight—in The Children's Shop, M. R. A. Ltd., Sale of Children's (Sample) Dresses continued. Great Bargains. Balances will remain on sale Saturday morning.

CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT HUMAN DYNAMO

"Hell an' Maria" Dawes, Selected Yesterday, Has Had Bustling Career.

(United Press.)

Cleveland, June 3.—General Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for the vice-presidency of the U. S., was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1859, son of General Rufus R. Dawes.

Besides running a great metropolitan bank, plotting the nation's national banking system, keeping the U. S. army in France and supplying, putting the government on a business basis with a budget, and settling Europe's financial ills, at various times in his career, Dawes has been called upon to do many other things. He is a man of many talents, and it is probable that his name, inextricably linked with his phrase, will survive where his other accomplishments perish.

Dawes practiced law in Lincoln, Nebraska, for seven years. There he met young Lincolnton B. F. Perkins, who was an instructor at the University of Nebraska, a meeting that was to have an important sequel in years to come. The east drew him back at the end of that period, however, and late in 1884 he abandoned law and went into the business of furnishing gas to the inhabitants of Evanston, Ill. Subsequently, he has, among other things done the same service to citizens of La Crosse, Wis., and Seattle, Wash.

A McKinley Boomer.

In Illinois he got his first firm hold in politics in the preliminaries of the 1896 campaign when he latched himself to the McKinley kilt. He was an executive in the McKinley movement in that state, and after McKinley was nominated he became a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee during the campaign.

It was at this stage of his career that his driving personal force, his dynamic personality and his keen business and financial acumen finally obtained sway over the McKinley movement. From the law, to which he has never returned.

The Republican organization and McKinley were grateful to the 30-year-old dynamo, and when McKinley was installed in the White House in 1897, Dawes went along as chief of the currency, an extremely important post with the national banks expanding and the silver fight still hanging in the air.

For three years, Dawes applied himself to his job, but, in 1899, he quit to go into business again, this time as president of the Central National Bank of Chicago, a post he held for 15 successive years. Thereafter he made his home in Chicago.

When war broke out, Dawes entered the army, and was assigned to the engineering corps with the rank of major.

That error in judgment was sent to France with the rank of lieutenant-colonel with the railway engineers, but three months later he was attached to the general staff of General Pershing, as chairman of the general purchasing board and general purchasing agent of the American Expeditionary Force.

Dawes Cut Red Tape. His talent for organization, his impatience with red tape, his unswerving thrust to the heart of a situation with a ready solution at hand, once again found full play, and he spent the remainder of his war in this position, earning a "buddy" of Pershing, who leaned on him heavily. He passed through the ranks of colonel to brigadier-general. When the war ended, he was appointed to the Liquidation Commission of the Allies and efficiently disposed of the surplus stores of the army to willing purchasers in European countries. When that task was over he resigned from the army and returned to Chicago, bringing with him the Distinguished Service Medal, the Order of Leopold from Belgium, and the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor from France.

At that time the Graham committee in the House was investigating war expenditures and there was a great to-do over extravagance and waste.

"Hell an' Maria" Dawes, as ex-purchasing agent, was called to give his testimony which, some of the more partisan interests thought, might cast some reflections on the democratic conduct of the war. "Hell an' Maria" Dawes, as he passed up and down before the committee, answering some question about obvious waste, "we were fighting Germans over there." Thereafter it was "Hell an' Maria" Dawes.

He did not long remain a private citizen, however, for when President Harding was elected and Congress created the budget system, Dawes was drafted to be director of the budget. The position was difficult for Congress in creating the budget, did not put any teeth in the law with which departments (or Congress itself) might be bitten when they stepped outside the budget's bounds.

But with President Harding at his back, Dawes commanded respect from all executive branches of the government and kept them within their scheduled expenditures. Under his stewardship, the finances grew healthily, the national debt was curtailed regularly and an anticipated deficit turned to a surplus.

Dawes altered the color to the "business meetings" of the government, when all executives of departments were called together for talks about the conduct of their finances. On such occasions, "Hell an' Maria" used to lash them with his fiery language, wave brooms or strands of rope, and use duplicated purchase he was deploring, and thus drive home his point, to the delight of the audience.

A year of it was enough, however. The first budget was on its way and the system seemed to be on a firm basis, and Dawes quit to went back to Chicago. Two years' privacy was permitted him and then the Reparations Commission dragged him out again and made him chairman of the committee of experts to examine into Germany's capacity to pay reparations

and recommend methods of stabilizing Germany's currency. With Owen D. Young, New York industrial chief, and Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker, Dawes sailed into the task with customary energy and impatience with the hampering conventions of red tape and European diplomacy. Three months' work produced the results, and Europe faced a new financial era.

Returning to the United States, Dawes found himself mentioned prominently as a vice-presidential running-mate with President Coolidge. Dawes, though 69 this year, is wiry, youthful and the typical American "human dynamo."

THE PINES.

Hearing your shaggy head aloft, Your long and gray the breezes soft, And gently swaying, fall and rise.

Your tall forms guard the world below, The world of joy, of mirth, of pain Your watch, all wise; years passing slow Bring ancient customs back again.

Though Summer waves your branches green, And Winter changes not their hue, You, changeless in a changing world, Along through countless years and true.

Tall and slender, firm you stand, Firm amid all doubt and strife, Watchful guardians of the land, Tall sentries by the way of life.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Well, Fruit Is Expensive. Ohio wedding report—"Her only ornament was a necklace of small pears, the gift of the groom."

"I thought you were going to have your hair bobbed." "I was, but my husband gave me fifty dollars to change my mind, so I am having my wrinkles taken out instead."

His Experience.

Frayed Phil—"Day say it's unlucky to take an umbrella in de house." Sneaky Sam—"Dat's right. I once got thirty days for liftin' one in a hallway."

An Exacting Palate. "So you let your cook go. Did she demand too high wages?" "No, we could stand her wages, but her tastes in food were entirely out of our reach."

Listening In. A lady calling upon a friend in a boarding house remarked how plainly the conversation in the adjoining room could be heard. "Isn't that a drawback?" she inquired.

"Yes," replied her friend, "I waste such a lot of time."

Only Too Glad to Exchange.

B. R. writes—"A little while ago a Boston school teacher had a birthday and the children of her school brought gifts to her in the shape of flowers, candy, etc. One little fellow, the naughtiest of all her pupils, brought a roasted cake. To him she said: 'It was very sweet of you to remember my birthday, Robert, and I appreciate your gift. But it would be a much better birthday present if you would promise to be a good boy for the rest of the term. Won't you do that?'"

"Yes, miss," he said seriously. "I promise. Shall I take back the cake and eat it myself?"—Boston Transcript.

Was Constipated For Several Years

If you have suffered from constipation for years, tried all kinds of remedies without getting relief, if you've seen subject to all the miseries associated with constipation, wouldn't you consider it a blessing to be able to keep the bowels regular and in good healthy condition and prevent disease getting a foothold on your system?

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are indicated just for this purpose; their regular use relieving the worst cases of constipation.

Mr. M. Heilman, Sudbury, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for several years. I began to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and find them to be the best remedy I have ever used for regulating the bowels and liver. I always keep them now and recommend them highly."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

She who receives an Electric Portable will be happy indeed.

It is a continuous reminder of the giver's thoughtfulness.

See our display.

"Electrically at your service."

The Webb Electric Co.,

M. 2152 91 German St.

FOLEY'S STONE BEAN POTS

THE KIND MOTHER USED

For good rich BAKED BEANS use plenty of clear pork fat and ALWAYS BAKE in the OLD FASHIONED BEAN POT

Made by The FOLEY POTTERY

"His Master's Voice" Victor

WE SUGGEST YOU HEAR THESE ALSO!

19299 What'll I Do?—Waltz

19299 Lazy—Fox Trot Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

19304 From One Till Two—Fox Trot

19304 Song Melancholy—Fox Trot

Whitey Kaufman's Original Pennsylvania Serenaders

at "His Master's Voice" Dealers - 75c.

Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada Limited

"His Master's Voice" Victor

WE SUGGEST YOU HEAR THESE ALSO!

19299 What'll I Do?—Waltz

19299 Lazy—Fox Trot Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

19304 From One Till Two—Fox Trot

19304 Song Melancholy—Fox Trot

Whitey Kaufman's Original Pennsylvania Serenaders

at "His Master's Voice" Dealers - 75c.

Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada Limited

"His Master's Voice" Victor

WE SUGGEST YOU HEAR THESE ALSO!

19299 What'll I Do?—Waltz

19299 Lazy—Fox Trot Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

19304 From One Till Two—Fox Trot

19304 Song Melancholy—Fox Trot

Whitey Kaufman's Original Pennsylvania Serenaders

at "His Master's Voice" Dealers - 75c.

Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada Limited

PRICES OF SOME QUEBEC LIQUOR CUT

Wines, Gins, Brandies and Liqueurs and Some Scotch Cost Less Now.

Quebec, June 12.—A readjustment in prices of wines, gins and brandies is announced by the Quebec Liquor Commission, resulting in a general, though small, decrease in price, except in a few instances, where there is a rise of five cents to ten cents.

Several brands of champagne benefit from reductions, varying between 25 to 50 cents, while Sauternes port wines are reduced from \$3.20 to \$2.80. Some other popular varieties of wines are also decreased.

A general reduction in the prices of fine liqueurs is announced. In the case of Benedictine, for instance, from \$3.25, the price is reduced to \$4.60; green Chartreuse, from \$3.50 to \$3.35; Kummel, from \$3.50 to \$3.15.

There is an increase of five cents to ten cents in the price of some rye whiskeys and a decrease of ten cents in some quantities of Scotch. For instance, Old Malt is reduced from \$4.20 to \$4.00.

It is also learned that the preliminary report of the commission, containing only a summary of the financial statement, will be available by July 15, and that the surplus of the commission will reach about \$4,000,000, which has been the average of the first two years of operation. A detailed report will be given out late next fall.

Worry is a great thing. Many people would be idle half the time if they had nothing to worry about.

VESELS LEAVE PORT.

The steamer Intombl, with a cargo of deals for Liverpool, sailed last evening, while the schooner Maid of France with a general cargo left port yesterday afternoon for Barbados.

REPORTS CAR DRIVERS.

Provincial Constable Robert Crawford last night reported a man driving a car on the Golden Grove road. He said he would prefer charges against this man of being under the influence of liquor while driving and of having liquor in his car. The constable reported two others on a charge of reckless driving in the Rothery road. These cases will appear in court shortly.

HORSES RUN AWAY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses, owned by A. E. McInerney, took fright on the exhibition grounds and ran away. They were brought to a stop only when the wagon collided with a telephone pole in Wentworth street. The horses escaped injury but the wagon was quite badly damaged.

VESELS LEAVE PORT.

The steamer Intombl, with a cargo of deals for Liverpool, sailed last evening, while the schooner Maid of France with a general cargo left port yesterday afternoon for Barbados.

REPORTS CAR DRIVERS.

Provincial Constable Robert Crawford last night reported a man driving a car on the Golden Grove road. He said he would prefer charges against this man of being under the influence of liquor while driving and of having liquor in his car. The constable reported two others on a charge of reckless driving in the Rothery road. These cases will appear in court shortly.

HORSES RUN AWAY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses, owned by A. E. McInerney, took fright on the exhibition grounds and ran away. They were brought to a stop only when the wagon collided with a telephone pole in Wentworth street. The horses escaped injury but the wagon was quite badly damaged.

VESELS LEAVE PORT.

The steamer Intombl, with a cargo of deals for Liverpool, sailed last evening, while the schooner Maid of France with a general cargo left port yesterday afternoon for Barbados.

REPORTS CAR DRIVERS.

Provincial Constable Robert Crawford last night reported a man driving a car on the Golden Grove road. He said he would prefer charges against this man of being under the influence of liquor while driving and of having liquor in his car. The constable reported two others on a charge of reckless driving in the Rothery road. These cases will appear in court shortly.

HORSES RUN AWAY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses, owned by A. E. McInerney, took fright on the exhibition grounds and ran away. They were brought to a stop only when the wagon collided with a telephone pole in Wentworth street. The horses escaped injury but the wagon was quite badly damaged.

VESELS LEAVE PORT.

The steamer Intombl, with a cargo of deals for Liverpool, sailed last evening, while the schooner Maid of France with a general cargo left port yesterday afternoon for Barbados.

REPORTS CAR DRIVERS.

Provincial Constable Robert Crawford last night reported a man driving a car on the Golden Grove road. He said he would prefer charges against this man of