TO TURN HILDREN AWAY

Kindergarten and a Training at the Normal School—The d Other Matters Discussed at

appointed because of their sympathy with educational work. The present city council and county members were in sympathy with the principle of a child's protection act, and if they were shown that the people were willing to pay the taxes they would approve the measure. The sanitarium for tuberculosis patients would cost annually $5,000 to $10,000; the juvenile court act, $4,500 to $6,000; the municipal home and the public hospital would want larger grants. A prison farm must come also and it should pay its way; but these other things meant $20,000 additional taxes. The council must be sure that the people are willing to pay. Personally he had no sympathy with those who criticized needed expenditures for these various institutions.

The Juvenile Work.

Miss Stevens gave a very interesting explanation of the work of a kindergarten class, with illustrations, and Miss Seely stirred the hearts of the audience by telling very simply and impressively one of the stories told to the children of knightly days of old, to impress upon them the importance of being good and true.

R. T. Hayes expressed warm sympathy with the association and said that when a member of the city council its appeal for a grant had first place in his mind. Until the school board took over the work the appeal was justifiable. The present school course does not commend itself to many. There should be more technical instruction and it should begin with the kindergarten. He hoped an additional kindergarten might soon be opened.

Rev. H. A. Cody expressed very hearty sympathy with the work, of which he had knowledge, and he hoped it would soon be possible to open one in the South End. He was sure the vestry of St. James' church would be willing to provide a room. In the story telling he felt that the teachers could teach grand patriotic lessons from Canadian history.

Should Co-operate.

A. M. Belding said that the various organizations should co-ordinate their forces. Many things were needed, including the child's protection act, the prison farm, the sanitarium, the department in the normal school for kindergarten and playground teachers. By organizing a central board and bringing the force of all to bear, public sentiment would prevail upon the authorities to take action. What had been done in Amherst should be done in St. John.

W. F. Burditt agreed with the last speaker on the value of united effort. Many people were realizing as never before the moral responsibilities of citizenship, and the press of the city certainly had high ideals in these matters but there was not the general support which should be given. With regard to taxes, it had been said that the measure of a civilization was its willingness to tax itself for good works. If the kindergarten work were more general there would be less need for child's protection acts and prison farms. The kindergarten was at the very foundation. If we could get hold of all the children and lead them into right channels there would be less need for reclamation plans. He feared there was still a lack of sympathy in the school board and board of education, and if so the kindergarten work would be better in the hands of the association for some time longer.

Louis Green said he had been very much interested in the discussion and felt that the association should be encouraged much more than in the past. The citizens generally should take more interest and there should be a concentration of forces, to improve the work and give the ladies more scope to broaden out their activities.

Mrs. Fiske said there could be no more paying enterprise than to tax the people for this work. The more was paid for it the less would be paid for caring for the criminals.

Miss Stevens said she had been compelled to turn away this fall enough children to fill another kindergarten. Miss Seely and Miss Estey also had to turn some away.

Mrs. Matthews said she had thought they might meet the difficulty by holding one school in the forenoon and another in the afternoon.

Mr. Hatheway said that the leaders of society in St. John should take an interest in this work so that many bright little waifs might have an opportunity to get the fulness of their life. He spoke of the absence of evening schools in the province and contrasted it with Nova Scotia. The kindergarten starts at the base of technical education and it should be encouraged and technical training carried all through the course. Leaders in society should aid in this great work.

These illustrations are taken om the new Bon-Ton Autumn nd Winter 1912-13 Catalogue nd are only a few of the many alues shown in this useful ashion Book.

The following is a short escription of the articles ustrated:

2—Made of imported Cheviot in black or avy blue. Has wide revers, and sleeves rimmed with velvet silk braid, silk outache and buttons. Lining at back of elf material making coat very serviceable. rice $5.95

3—Made of good quality Chinchilla cloth, he fashionable material this season, in avy blue with lighter blue reverse or ronze with brown reverse and other combinations. Collars and cuffs are made with eversible side of material. Length is 48 nches. Price $12.95

4—Made of heavy diagonal weave ported Cheviot in black, navy blue, or ronze. Lining is of self material over houlders. Large revers and cuffs are rimmed with red silk poplin. 6 to 8 ears . $5.49 10 to 12 years . $8.99

2—Tailored Suit made of English Cheviot rge in black or navy blue. Coat is semitting, 32 inches long. Back of coat, eeves, front and back of skirt display one ided effect. Price $10.95

3—Same as 8142 for Misses or Small omen. Price $10.95

REET, QUEBEC. A-12

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912 NO 14

LULL FOLLOWS THE UNIONIST STORM

Abject Apology to Churchill

Tory Member Who Struck Admiralty Lord Forgiven

Speaker Lowther Suggests a Conference Between Party Leaders to Smooth Out Differences and House Adjourns Till Monday—King Said to Have Intervened.

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 14—A graceful apology from Ronald McNeill, the Unionist member who hurled the book at Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, during the disturbance, helped to cool the atmosphere in the commons today. Mr. McNeill acknowledged that his act was "entirely reprehensible," and he extremely regretted his loss of temper. Winston Churchill accepted the apology.

The speaker of the house of commons in his remarks, suggested that the members take a period for reflection, emphasized the undesirability of parliament departing from its established precedents. He said he could not help thinking that some solution of the difficulty might be found which would be acceptable to all parties and would be more in accordance with the precedents which had governed the house and would not set up a new precedent.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionists, both welcomed the speakers interposition which the Unionists claim as a victory for their contention.

The house adjourned till Monday, acting on a suggestion which is believed to have emanated from King George himself.

The proposal was made by the speaker who intimated that it would be advisable for the house to take further time to consider the points at issue between the two factions in regard to the home rule measure.

Premier Asquith immediately agreed and moved the adjournment of the house.

King Intervenes?

No one in London doubts that the king was responsible for advising this turn of affairs. While the cabinet was in session after the turbulent outbreak yesterday, Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, arrived direct from Buckingham Palace and had a conference with the premier in the speaker's residence, and it is considered obvious that today's procedure was decided upon as the best means of warding off, and perhaps entirely preventing a renewal of the riotous obstruction to which many of the Unionists have pledged themselves.

Bonar Law Glad Riot Occurred.

London, Nov. 14—Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house of commons speaking at a big Unionist demonstration in Albert Hall tonight said that he did not regret last night's disturbance in the house and did not try to stop it.

While he would rejoice if a way out of the difficulty were found, possibly by the speaker's intervention, it would not end the crisis. The government was trying to do what it had no moral right to do and the opposition would continue its endeavors to wreck the home rule bill in the house of commons.

If the bill should became a law the opposition would surely wreck it and it was their intention to press for a reference of the bill to electorate for their judgment and thus prevent the degradation of the house of commons and what was worse, civil war within the united kingdom.

The Unionist demonstration was utilized as an opportunity to express enthusiastic confidence in the tactics of the party leaders in the home rule debate.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the house of lords, and Bonar Law, were the principal speakers. Lord Lansdowne, however, said little about Wednesday's scene in the house of commons and gave no hint as to the future policy with reference to this.

Dealing with the home rule question, he said he believed that the reason support was accorded home rule in the country was that the people were feeling intense weariness over the Irish question. That, he declared, was a feeling of cowardice which was unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike.

YACHT NAVIGATED ST. LAWRENCE WITH NO ONE ABOARD

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Nov. 14—That the St. Lawrence route is not as hazardous as recent accidents to transatlantic liners would seem to show, is indicated by a curious telegram received today at the marine department.

The keeper of the light at Bicquito (Que.), lower St. Lawrence, reports that he has taken in charge a good sized sailing yacht which, with all sails set but nobody on board, was serenely sailing down the river. The department is now looking for the owner of this modern flying Dutchman.

GUNMEN ON STAND DENY MURDER OF ROSENTHAL

Were Merely Spectators of Gambler's Death—Say Strange Man Fired the Fatal Shot.

New York, Nov. 14—In the picturesque language of the Bowery, three of the gunmen on trial as the actual murderers of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, gave on the witness stand today their version of the slaying which they hope will win them acquittal.

The three were "Gyp the Blood," deliberate of speech, swarthy and pasty of complexion; "Whitey Lewis," blonde-haired and dramtic in manner; and "Lefty Louie,' even darker than "Gyp," sullen and stolid. All were nattily dressed.

In stories which fitted together perfectly and in some parts proved almost literal repetition, the three gunmen accused "Bridgie" Webber, Harry Vallon and a mysterious "strang man" of firing the shots that killed the gambler. Themselves they pictured as innocent bystanders, lured there by "Bald" Jack Rose.

"Dago Frank," the fourth gunman, they all testified, was not on the scene at all. Frank will be given a chance to tell his story tomorrow.

"Bald" Jack Rose, graft collector for Lieut. Charles Becker, since convicted of procuring the murder, the gunmen described today as a man who feared the vengeance of the leader of their gang, "Big Jack" Zelig, recently shot to death. Rose was anxious to prove to them that he had nothing to do with having Zelig "framed up" on the charge of carrying concealed weapons by two of Becker's men, they declared. That was Rose's sole purpose in seeking them out, they said, and never a word did Rose say to them about having Herman Rosenthal "croaked." It was to furnish them proof of his own innocence in the Zelig matter that Rose got them to come to "Bridgie" Webber's poker rooms on the night of the murder, and it was in response to a message from Rose delivered by the mysterious stranger that they left the poker rooms and went to the Hotel Metropole, where Rosenthal met his fate. Whether Rose lured them there to throw suspicion upon them they did not know, but the message was that "some cops" would be there who would prove that Jack Rose had nothing to do with "framing" Jack Zeelig.

Who the mysterious stranger was they did not know. They all agreed that he was about five feet nine inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds, had a black moustache and wore a slouch hat. It was the stranger who led them on foot, not in a gray automobile, to the Metropole, they said. There, on the street, they saw Jack Rose, Sam Schepps, "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Vallon. The gray automobile which has been called the "Murder car" was there too. The "Strange man" joined Webber and Vallon, and as "Whitey" Lewis described the shooting: "All of a sudden there was a flash. The stranger shot first, then we seen more flashes Harry Vallon and "Bridgie" Webber was shooting, and we beat it for the subway."

They didn't know that it was Rosenthal who had been shot until the next day, they said.

All three denied every incriminating statement made by Jack Rose involving them in the murder, "Lefty Louie" swearing that Rose had never paid him $1,000 to divide with other gunmen to enable them to get out of town.

CANADIAN BANKERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

D. R. Wilkie Elected President—Revision of Bank Act Discussed at Private Session.

Toronto, Nov. 14—The Canadian Bankers' Association elected the following officers today: Mr. Wilkie succeeds Sir Edward Clouston as president.

Honorary presidents: George Hague, Montreal; Sir Edward Clouston, Bart.; Sir Edmund Walker, president; D. R. Wilkie, president of the Imperial Bank, Toronto; vice-presidents, George Burn, Bank of Ottawa; Alex. Laird, Bank of Commerce; E. L. Pease, Royal Bank; H. V. Meredith, Bank of Montreal; secretary-treasurer, John Knight; council, E. F. Hebden, Merchants Bank; R. B. Stevenson, Quebec Bank; T. F. How, Bank of Toronto; Jas. Elliott, Molsons Bank; G. P. Schofield, Standard Bank; W. Lavoie, La Banque Nationale; C. A. Bogert, Dominion Bank; G. H. Balfour, Union Bank; W. D. Ross, Metropolitan Bank; H. A. Richardson, Bank of Nova Scotia; H. P. MacKenzie, Bank of British North America; James Turnbull, Bank of Hamilton; Tancred Bienvenu, La Banque Provincials; Colonel James Mason, Home Bank.

The afternoon's meeting was devoted to a discussion of the pending revision of the Bank Act. This evening a banquet was held at the York Club. All the sessions of the association were private.

TURKEY'S APPEAL FOR PEACE BEFORE ALLIES

Report That Besieged Towns Must Surrender Before Request Will Be Granted

Desperate Fighting Reported in Many Districts—Bulgarians Said to Be Capturing Constantinople's Defences—King Nicholas Refuses Austrian Demand That Montenegrins Limit Their Zone of Hostilities.

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 14—Turkey has now formally appealed to Bulgaria for peace, thus forestalling the tardy action of the European concert towards mediation. No armistice has yet been concluded; difficulties have arisen about the terms. It is said that Bulgaria demands the evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari and Monastir as a condition of agreeing to an armistice. Negotiations, however, continue.

The censorship is again exceedingly severe, and it is difficult to arrive at any correct idea of the military position. The fall of Adrianople is rumored from both Servian and Turkish sources, but this is still unconfirmed. Another report says that the Bulgarians have occupied Pademkeui, twenty-one miles from Constantinople. If this is true it is a very important capture as that town is Nazim Pasha's staff headquarters.

While the Vienna Reichspost correspondent with the Bulgarian army reports what he describes as "Murderous fighting" along the Tchatalja lines, Tuprkish official reports deny that there has been any serious fighting there for several days.

Battle Imminent at Monastir.

With regard to the other points, an improvment in the weather has permitted of the resumption of the Montenegrins' attacks against the Turkish positions around Scutari, with some success. A battle is imminent at Monastir, where the garrison has endeavored to make terms for its surrender, but imposed conditions which the Servian Crown Prince was unable to grant.

Should an attack on Monastir be made the Turks are not expected to offer serious resistance to the combined Servian and Greek armies, and the fate of Monastir is likely to follow that of Saloniki.

The Greeks continue their advance towards Janina. They have now captured Metsovo, a few miles to the northeast.

Bulgarian Losses Enormous.

A report, through Bucharest, places the Bulgarian loses in the war at a far greater figure than has yet been estimated. According to this report the killed and wounded number between 60,000 and 80,000, out of a total of 320,000 men, and it is pointed out, after allowance is made for holding the line of communications, only 160,000 effective men are left for fighting.

One reason which is considered likely to induce the Bulgarian to consent to an armistice and to peace settlement is fear of cholera. Official reports issued at Constantinople represent that comparatively few cases are occurring daily, but other reports say that the epidemic is serious, with a high mortality.

There is no new development in the diplomatic situation, but an official denial has been issued at St. Petersburg to the reports that the Russian government has pronounced itself definitely in favor of Servia's claim for an Adriatic port or has sent instructions to the Russian ambassador at Vienna to that effect.

Turks Great Long-distance Marksmen.

Constantinople, Nov. 14—The Turkish naval gunners are doing great execution among the Bulgarian troops attacking the Tachatalja fortifications, according to a report from the commander of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh. The squadron, lying off Bogados on the coast of the Sea of Marmora, he says, found the range at from 8,000 to 8,500 yards and poured such a withering hail of shells into the Bulgarian ranks that the besiegers were forced to retire from their positions at Deirmontepe, Tchiftikdere and Dragokeui to the northward from Bogados, and withdraw behind the heights. They suffered heavy losses.

Turks' Humble Appeal.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 14—The Turkish request for mediation was presented to the Bulgarian premier this afternoon by the ministers of the great powers. Premier Guechoff promised to submit it at headquarters immediately and also to confer on the matter with the cabinets of the allied Balkan nations. The text of the note follows:

"The Ottoman government, having approached the great powers of Europe to ask their mediation, we are charged to inquire of your excellency if Bulgaria is disposed to accept this mediation, and if so, to what conditions her acceptance will be subject."

Fierce Attack on Scutari.

Rieka, Montenegro, Nov. 14—The Montenegrin forces have renewed their attack on the Turkish positions around Scutari, which was suspended a few days ago because of the terrible weather. Heavy guns have arrived and the bambardment began early this morning. The fire was concentrated on the Turkish batteries and did great damage. A few projectiles passed over the town, throwing the inhabitants into a panic.

The Montenegrin commander in chief ordered the infantry to advance in the afternoon against the Turkish fortifications on the heights of Bardanjolt. In spite of a hail of Turkish shells the Montenegrins advanced across the Kiri river, and before evening drove the Turks from the trenches and forced them to retire on the town.

Greeks Capture Another Town.

Athens, Nov. 14—The minister of war announced today that the Greeks had captured Metsovo, near the Greek frontier, after an engagement lasting forty-eight hours. Forty Turks were killed and eighty-one made prisoners.

Bulgarians Nearing Constantinople

Sofia, Nov. 14—According to private despatches, the Bulgarians have penetrated the centre of the Tchatalja lines and occupied the town of Hademkeui, twenty-one miles from Constantinople.

King Nicholas Snubs Austria.

Rieka, Montenegro, Nov. 14—King Nicholas, of Montenegro, gave a quite curt and pointed reply to the Austro-Hungarian minister when he made representations with reference to Montenegro's action against Alessio and the report of San Giovanni Di Medua. His majesty admitting that he had not authority from his allies to give a definite answer on the subject continued:

"For my part I at once emphatically reject even the suggestion that the two Serb kingdoms will not be allowed to occupy San Giovanni Di Medua and Alessio all the more so as at present neither Turkey nor autonomous Albania exist. I consequently consider the communication of the Austro-Hugarian minister null and non-existent."

King Nicholas refused to receive a written note repeating the communication.

To the Italian minister who made identical representations to those of his Austro-Hungarian colleague, King Nicholas said:

"The Italian government would be acting contrary to its usual perspicacity and solicitude for its most valuable national interests if it persisted in demanding that Montenegro should eliminate from its military operations the port of San Giovanni Di Medua and the city of Alessio."

He added: "According to the understanding reached by the whole of Europe the territorial status quo has ceased to exist and consequently Italian engagements toward Austria in regard to the political status quo of Albania have lapsed."

FREE SEEDS FOR FARMERS

By instructions of the honorable minister of agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), Barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be seperate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the superintendent of the nearest branch experimental farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS RUSH

V. G. R. Vickers, General Superintendent of Canadian Express Company, in the City.

V. G. R. Vickers, general superintendent of the Canadian Express Company, is in the city, at the Royal. Mr. Vickers is making his quarterly tour of inspection in the maritime provinces. He said last night that the business of the company in St. John was showing a heavy increase, and the same might be said of the business all over Canada. While in St. John, Mr. Vickers will make the usual arrangements in anticipation of the rush of business during Christmas time.

BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR

Carried a Cargo of Coal from New York to Greece and Delivered It, Says Owner.

London, Nov. 14—A Lloyd's despatch from Athens says that the British steamer Anneta from Philadelphia, Oct. 22, and New York, Oct. 25, has been captured. The steamer is said to have a cargo of war stores for Albania.

Carried Cargo of Coal.

New York, Nov. 14—The steamer Annetta which is reported in a message from Athens to have been seized for carrying contraband cargo, is the property of the Donald Steamship Company. John A. Donald, of that company said tonight that the Annetta carried a cargo of coal consigned to the Greek government when she left here, and was scheduled to return with a cargo of currants for the Thanksgiving trade.

Mr. Donald received a telegram from Captain Durie, reporting the steamer's arrival at Piraeus, the port of Athens, in which it was stated that the cargo of coal had been discharged. Mr. Donald could not understand how or why the vessel had been seized.

SCHOONER LOST IN HALIFAX HARBOR

The New Home, from P. E. Island, Goes on Thrune Cap Shoals—New Rudder for Niobe Arrives.

Special to The Telegraph.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 14—The fore and aft schooner New Home, of Barrington (N. S.), bound from P. E. Island to Halifax with a cargo of farm produce went ashore early this morning on Thrum Cap Shoals at the entrance of the harbor and is a total loss. The New Home had a crew of five or six all of whom were safely landed after the vessel went ashore.

The New Home is a vessel of 31 tons, built at Church Point in 1896. She belongs to Raymond Wilson, of Doctor's Cove, Shelbourne County.

H. M. C. S. Niobe's rudder has arrived. At midnight the Furness liner Almeriana arrived from Liverpool via St. John's with a general cargo of 800 tons, including the naval vessel's steering gear. The rudder was landed at the dockyard. It is expected that the work of instalment will be fully completed within a week.

W. E. STAVERT TO RUN A RAILWAY

Former St. John Banker Elected President and Manager of the Alaska Northern.

Seattle, Nov. 14—W. E. Stavert, of Montreal, was elected president and general manager of the Alaska Northern railway, to succeed O. G. Labore, resigned, at the annual meeting of the company, held yesterday. Other officers were re-elected.

QUEBEC DELEGATION URGES GOVERNMENT TO BUILD DRY DOCK

Ottawa, Nov. 14—A strong Quebec delegation saw the minister of public works today and urged the necessity of a drydock at Quebec, citing the recent St. Lawrence accident as an additional argument for it. The government is urged to go on with the work as early as possible, either at Quebec or Levis. The latter site will probably be selected. The deputation included D. O. Lesperance, M. P.; Sir Rodolphe Forget, Chas. Donahue and Lorne Webster.

Premier Whitney Off to England.

will leave this afternoon for New York, from where he will sail on Saturday for Liverpool. The prime minister expects to be absent a month. For one reason or another, Sir James was not able to take a holiday during the last summer, and will take a brief rest before the work of the legislature commences. Hon. Mr. Reaume, minister of education, will accompany Sir James.

STARTLING STORY OF McMANIGAL

CREW OF VESSEL BOUND HERE UNDER ARREST

Captain of Schr. Ann Lockwood Charges Four With Mutiny on Arrival at New London.

New London, Conn., Nov. 14—Four members of the crew of the schooner Ann Lockwood, bound from New York to St. John (N. B.), were placed under arrest tonight by United States authorities, charged with mutiny.

According to the story told by Captain Tillotson, the men refused to work shortly after the schooner left New York on Tuesday, and he had them locked up until the schooner reached here tonight. The men will be given a hearing tomorrow before United States Commissioner Butler.

BRITISH RESERVES AT KINGSTON, ONT., SUMMONED HOME?

Toronto News Prints a Report That Looks Very Fishy—Says Men Have Already Sailed.

Toronto, Nov. 14—A special to the News from Kingston says: "Several Kingston Englishmen who belong to the reserve forces of Great Britain have been summoned to return to England immediately and report to the war department.

"The members of the reserve forces are at liberty to come to this country, although they are obliged to report through the local divisional headquarters every few months. The men who have been called back to the motherland could give no explantion for the sudden call. They only know that their duty is to return, and they have already sailed."

WOODSTOCK FAIR GROUNDS SOLD

Valley Railway Secures the Property for $10,000—A Carleton County Fox Farm.

Woodstock, Nov. 14—Promoters of the fox farm to be established at Oxbow, met in the Carlisle hotel Wednesday. It is wholly Carleton county capital that is invested in the enterprise.

A meeting of the directors of the Cobbler-Sexton Mining Co. was held last night at which a proposition to sell the property was considered. It was decided to offer the property at $30,000 or an option for $500 to run one year. J. S. Leighton, jr., is acting for prospective purchasers.

The sale of the trotting park and exhibition buildings to the St. John & Quebec railway has been completed. It is expected that the transfer will take place tomorrow and the Agricultural Society will receive $10,000 for the property. The society will meet on the 30th inst., whe nthe question of securing new grounds will be taken up.

FIVE MEN LOST IN MISHAP TO SYDNEY TUG

Canadian Press.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 14—Fears in connection with the mishap to the Dominion Coal Company tug Douglas H. Thomas have been realized. Four of the stevedores on board the Douglas H. Thomas, and one of her crew were drowned. All five were natives of Newfoundland.

Early this morning many boats were on the harbor grappling for the bodies, and in the afternoon the bodies of Fred Sams and John Grover were recovered. Sams was 26 years old and Grover about the same age.

Saskatchewan Tory Nomination.

Indian Head, Sask., Nov. 14—The Liberal Conservatives of South Qu'Appelle today nominated Jos. Glenn to contest the riding in the by-election on Dec. 4, caused by the resignation of F. W. G. Haultain. Reve Johnson, of Qu'Appelle rural municipality, and Mayor Davidson, of Indian Head, were nominated, but withdrew, Glenn's nomination being unanimous.

Relates McNamara's Confession

How Los Angeles Times Explosion Was Accomplished

Dynamiter Had No Compunctions About Blowing Up Innocent People to "Get" Proprietor—Says John J. McNamara Got Him to Pull Off An Eastern "Echo" to Divert Suspicion From Brother.

Canadian Press

Indianapolis, Nov 14—For the first time since the twenty-one persons were killed in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910, James B. McNamara's detailed confession to having caused the explosion, with his motives for doing it, and his comments on the fact that so many people were killed, was related on the witness stand in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today.

Ortie E. McManigal testified the confession was given to him while he was hiding McNamara in the woods five miles from Conver (Wis.), both of them having gone to the Wisconsin woods on the pretext of hunting.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene L. Clancy, San Francisco labor leaders, McManigal testified, were named by McNamara as having made arrangements for the Los Angeles explosion and as having furnished the two men, F. A. Schmitt and David Caplan to assist in buying the high power nitro-glycerine, because Schmitt and Caplan had been regularly employed on the coast by the building trades council in California. Tveitmoe and Clancy are among the forty-five defendants now on trial.

Said Tveitmoe Run 'Frisco.

"Leading up to the Los Angeles explosion J. B. said he found you could get all the money you wanted on the coast. He said Tveitmoe was the big paymaster and there never was anything to fear for Tveitmoe was a friend of Mayor McCarthy, and in fact Tveitmoe was the mayor of San Francisco. He said when his stuff was ready to take to Los Angeles he had a talk with Tveitmoe, telling him either he or Schmitt would have to do the job alone, not both of them. For Schmitt was too much of a talker and had a woman friend in Los Angeles, that he (McNamara) didn't want to get mixed up in the job.

"Then he told me how he had set the bomb in what is known as Ink Alley, in the Times' plant among some ink bottles and old paper. Going in he was stopped by the night watchman who asked him what he wanted there. He replied that he was going to the composing room, the watchman let him pass. He was again stopped by a boy, but he also told the boy he was going to the composing room. The boy directed him to a door or a stairway. I think he said. He reached the basement and while passing through it tore off a gas jet. I asked: 'Why did you break off the gas jet?' He replied: 'Because I wanted the whole building to go to hell.' I said I was surprised he would do it knowing there were so many people in the building. He answered: 'What's the difference. I was going to make a good cleaning out and I did it.' Then he thought for a while and added: 'But I'm sorry there were so many people. I wanted to get General Otis.'

"He told me he put the infernal machines at the residences of General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Times and of Felix J. Zeehandlaar, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, all to go off at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Conscience Troubled McNamara.

"He said on the way back east he was frightened by the people talking of the explosion. He said he couldn't bear to look anybody in the face and he thought everyone on the train was looking at him. At Salt Lake City he said he couldn't stand it any longer, so he stepped off the train and got in touch with J. E. Munsey, who hid him in his house for two weeks."

Telling of other explosions, McManigal testified that in September, 1910, he was sent to Chicago where he talked with William Shupe and James Coughlin, Iron Workers' Union officials, about a job to be done up between Gary and Pine (Ind.), but which he did not blow up because the job was not properly located.

Wanted an Eastern "Echo."

He said after news of the Los Angeles explosion was published J. J. McNamara, secretary of the Iron Workers' headquarters in Indianapolis, he sent him to Worcester (Mass.), to cause an "echo" of the Pacific coast explosion in the east.

"I want an echo of that Los Angeles affair in the east, so if they catch J. B. they will think they have the wrong man." McManigal said was the way J. J. instructed him.

McManigal said he went to Worcester and caused two explosions there on October 9. On the return he testified he called at the home of Frank C. Webb, in New York, and left a message if any more work was to be done in the east word should be sent to J. J. McNamara in Indianapolis. He said he also looked over the possibility of blowing up "jobs" in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.