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YORK REMAINS CONSERVATIVE

Dr. O. E. Morehouse Elected

Majority Was Not as Great as Election of 1908

Fredericton Gives Hazen Candidate a Lead—Tory Majorities in Many Other Places Largely Cut—All Sorts of "Influences" Used by Government Workers.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, March 30—The electors of York gave both parties a surprise today. While the government candidate was elected by a majority less than McLeod had over Burden in the general election of 1908, yet his plurality was much larger than the government expected and 400 to 500 more than the opposition thought probable.

The great strength shown by Dr. Morehouse in his own parish and those adjoining is a tribute to his personal popularity in those districts. While he made gains there, the government suffered decided reductions in their majorities in such important centres as Stanley, the Nashweek valley, Gibson, Millville, Canterbury and part of Harvey. Their gains were made in the river parishes where the threat to abandon the Valley Railway if Morehouse was not elected, or the government majority reduced, had a wonderful effect.

The result was that the vote was for any kind of railway, so long as it is a railway, and the verdict of the people must certainly have a grave influence upon the future of the transportation problem along the St. John.

The government may see in the vote of today a willingness to assent to any measure that provides railway facilities. The protection of the province and the operation of the road seem to have been questions of secondary consideration.

Many "Influences" Used.

There has not been time for the people in three weeks to fully consider the questions introduced into the campaign and the verdict of today cannot be regarded as well thought out.

While much might be said of other influences that were used to elect Dr. Morehouse and the apparently inexhaustible resources at hand to assist in securing votes, it is the opinion of many tonight in Fredericton that considering the fact that it was a by-election and the government in power, and the county that of York, the wonder is that the majority was not increased instead of decreased.

The Liberals of York have nothing to regret. With the county practically devoid of all parish organization, with the lists padded by partizan revisors and all machinery of the officials opposed to them, they entered upon the contest with such determination and energy that the government was forced to put up such a fight as they have never yet done in a by-election. The existence of the government depended upon their candidate making a good showing, and they have succeeded, but at a tremendous expenditure of pledges and such distribution of money and liquor as York county has never seen.

The contest will have good results from a party standpoint. The friends of Liberalism will make a better fight in future with their backs to the wall and knowledge of who are for them and who against them.

The result in the city of Fredericton is far from as satisfactory to the government party as it might be. Boasts and bets were freely made that the Conservatives would carry the capital with 200 majority. The fact that the majority was less than 100 is very disappointing, and this would not have happened had not certain Liberals felt they had an obligation of a personal character to carry out, which meant not only the loss of their own support to the opposition candidate but the loss of all the votes that their energy and work at the polls could bring to Morehouse.

York will speak again within a year or two. Her people have been promised and persuaded, but those promises imply performance on the part of the Hazen government and, failing that, look out.

Result by Polls.

	Moorehouse.	Burden.
McNutt's Mills	91	37
Gibson	202	187
St. Marys	208	149
Brockway	7	17
Prince William Back	37	23
Bright Back	117	30
Bright Front	120	65
Harvey	140	54
Fredericton (City Hall)	397	339
Fredericton (Court House)	340	306
Maryland	68	19
Meductic	59	26
Queensbury Back	72	49
Prince William Front	76	39
Canterbury Front	50	26
Canterbury Station	196	132
Stanley Village	244	136
Nashwaaksis	139	69
Nashwaak Village	54	30
New Settlement	76	37
Adam	137	50
Temperance Vale	108	59
Burts Corner	120	65
Southampton	74	79
North Lake	75	33
Millville	61	66
Dumfries	62	61
Kingsclear	157	130
Mouth Tay	91	37
Cork	19	19
	3579	2369
Northdale to hear from.		
Majority		1210

In the general provincial election of 1908 there were 7,842 names on the voters' list in York and the number of votes cast was 6,031. The official returns were:

McLeod	3,622
Young	3,572
Robison	3,525
Pinder	3,513
Goodspeed	2,333
Allen	2,322
Burden	2,297
McLellan	2,234

MAY NOT HURRY RECIPROCITY

Democrats Fear Taft Will Prorogue Session if They Do

WOULD REVISE TARIFF

Are Inclined to Put it Ahead of Canadian Trade Agreement Without Assurance from President—Republican Standpatters Will Fight Though in Hopeless Minority.

Boston, March 30—The Transcript's Washington correspondent wires:

It has been discovered that, under the constitution, the president of the United States has the power, under certain circumstances, to prorogue congress when in special session, and the Democratic leaders are wondering whether to pass the Canadian reciprocity bill promptly or hold it back as a club over the White House until their other tariff revision bills have been put through. The first impulse of the Democratic leaders was to pass the reciprocity bill at once, as a rebuke to the Republicans for standing in the way of a measure tending to reduce the cost of living and as an advertisement to the country that the Democrats were sincere and able to bring results. But the lawyers have been looking up the constitution and have found in section three of article two, relating to the powers of the president, the following clause:

He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper.

Applying this fundamental law to the present situation, the Democratic house, which is sincerely friendly to it, might pass the reciprocity bill and the Republican senate, which is sincerely unfriendly to it, might pass it also and then adopt a resolution to adjourn. Should the house disagree, it would be in the power of the president to prorogue congress until the beginning of the regular session in December, thus leaving the Democrats with their bills to reduce the textile and the iron and steel and foodstuff duties on their hands. No president ever has exercised this power of prorogation and very few members of congress realized that the chief executive possessed it. The language of the constitution is too explicit, however, to leave any doubt on this point, and now the Democrats show signs of hesitating to back up Mr. Taft's reciprocity programme. It already has been given out that the president would like congress to do nothing more than pass the reciprocity bill and adjourn, but the Democrats are practically a unit in desiring to attack at least the textile duties.

No one here cares to predict the fate of Canadian reciprocity at the coming session. The bill will be opposed in this house by standpat Republicans of the Dalzell type, who opposed it in the last house, but their position in the body is now such that they cannot do more than protest if the Democrats shall make the bill a caucus measure, as they probably will.

The president realizes that it is not the Democrats of either the house or the senate that will make trouble for the legislation, but the Republicans in the senate. On the face of things, it appears that the senate will do it, because nobody knows how all the senators will vote. It was asserted frequently during the closing weeks of the last session that if the agreement could be brought to a vote in the senate it would be passed. This is probably true. At any rate, the opponents of the agreement, after making a careful canvass of the senate, were afraid to try to defeat the legislation.

Feared to Have a Vote.

At one time there was a well-organized movement to bring to a vote the bill putting the agreement into effect, and defeat it. After spending several days in ascertaining as best they could how senators would vote, the leaders in this movement reached the decision that it would not do to risk a vote. While they were never quite certain as to how some senators would vote, they had reason to believe that if a vote should be forced the agreement would be approved by a majority of two or three. It is true that President Taft told the senators who were party to this movement that if the legislation should be defeated as the result of a "frame up," he would call an extra session, but it was very well understood at the time that a vote would have been taken had the opponents of the legislation felt certain of a majority against it.

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CANADA READY FOR WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY

Offer Has Been Extended

Hon. Mr. Fielding Says Government is Waiting for Their Move—E. N. Lewis Wants House to Adjourn to Escape Danger of Disease in Ottawa.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa March 30—Canada's preparedness to confer with other British oversea dominions on matters of preferential trade was made plain by Hon. Mr. Fielding in the course of an interesting discussion in the commons this afternoon.

Mr. Foster brought up the matter of trade between Canada and the British West Indies, directing attention to the work of the commission upon which the minister of finance and customs served, having that end in view. Every legislature, he maintained, with the exception of Jamaica, had pronounced in favor of a preferential arrangement with Canada, while the Bahamas had declared for union. He advocated bringing into operation the twenty per cent. preference suggested by the commission. The total imports of the British West Indies were at present $45,000,000 and Canada had good opportunity to capture the entire trade.

Mr. Foster claimed that in the case of Jamaica the difficulty was that the people of the island were anxious to retain the United States market for their fruit and feared they would lose it if they made a preferential arrangement with Canada. He asked why the question was not settled during the reciprocity negotiations with the United States. He criticized the reciprocity arrangement with the United States in that it "cut squarely" reciprocity with the West Indies.

Willing for Preference.

Mr. Fielding, in reply, pointed out that Mr. Foster had attached undue importance to the effect upon a preferential arrangement with the West Indies of Canada's arrangement with the United States. There were only a few items in the agreement in which the West Indies were interested. Oranges and grape fruit and limes were already on the free list. The question of putting them on the dutiable list and giving the West Indies a preference had been discussed, but it should not be considered seriously by the West Indies.

"We were asked by the imperial authorities," continued Mr. Fielding, "if we would be willing to meet the West Indian colonies in conference in reference to the report of the commission. We replied that as soon as several colonies were ready to meet us, we would meet them at any place and time consistent with attendance on our parliamentary duties. So far only one colony, British Guiana, has offered to meet us. It may mean merely that they desire further consideration of so important a problem. We stand ready to meet them whenever several colonies are ready to do so."

Mr. Foster reiterated that British Guiana was important.

"Yes, the most important," observed Mr. Fielding. "But the others are important also. If British Guiana, Tobago and Trinidad would declare their willingness to meet us in conference we would be very glad to meet them. I entirely agree with my honorable friend on the importance of going into these negotiations as soon as possible."

May Improve Steamship Service.

Mr. Fielding also made a statement in regard to the steamship service. In view of the obligations of the West Indies, he said, the British government had withdrawn from the proposal to establish a fast mail service from Great Britain to the islands via Canada. The Canadian government would, therefore, have to consider what steps they could take to improve the present service. They would also approach the British West Indian governments as to whether they would grant subsidies. He hoped to see some improvement on the present service.

Mr. Borden joined in urging the importance of reciprocity with the British West Indies. There was hardly a province in Canada which did not produce articles which were required in those islands. The opposition leader also expressed the hope that the government would be able to secure a better steamship service between Canada and the West Indies.

Fears for Health of Legislators.

E. N. Lewis, the irrepressible and up-to-date legislator, varied his bill-producing industry by an unusual amendment to the government motion to resume the passing of supply in the commons this afternoon. The attendance was again large, the visit of the Sheffield choir, which were due to sing in the chamber following the 6 o'clock adjournment, and the air of uncertainty which still hangs over the question of the Conservative leadership being responsible for well filled galleries.

Mr. Borden, who withdrew from the chamber immediately after the opening of the sitting yesterday and did not return throughout the whole proceedings, which lasted till midnight, was, however, again in his place but, beyond a question to the prime minister, took little part in the deliberations.

Immediate prorogation, following the voting of necessary supply, was the proposal of Mr. Lewis. The action should be accompanied by formal notice to the city of Ottawa to forthwith bestir itself, grapple with the drinking water, sanitary and other problems and put itself in good standing as regards health. If this were done, Mr. Lewis' proposition advocated the calling of another session in the early autumn to dispose of the unfinished balance of public business. The Huron man handled Ottawa without gloves.

"Ottawa's civic administration is what one might expect from two overgrown villages with authority divided," said Mr.

(Continued on page 8, seventh column.)

LAND PRICES JUMP IN CANADIAN WEST

Hudson's Bay Company Boost Their Holdings from $5 to $10 an Acre—Demand for Holdings Grows With the Enhanced Values.

Canadian Press.

Winnipeg, March 30—Western Canada lands are certainly increasing in value, and it is quite evident that there will soon be no more $15 an acre land in the west. Whether it is through reciprocity talk, railroad construction or the natural law of supply and demand, reasonably priced land, as measured by former standards, is certainly vanishing at a wonderful rate.

It was learned today that the Hudson's Bay Company have put into effect a remarkable increase in price of their lands, ranging from $5 to $10 per acre additional. Lands along located lines which three weeks ago were generally quoted at $14 and $15 per acre, cannot now be purchased from that company at less than $20 and $25 per acre.

This will no doubt be a signal for a general increase on the part of all companies in the price of their lands in the west. Notwithstanding the increased prices, buying is extremely active and sales are daily reported at from $20 to $30 per acre.

There is every indication that, in the matter of farm land values, the west has entered on a new era and that 1911 will usher in the establishment of a considerably higher standard of prices.

BRITAIN LAUNCHES ANOTHER GREAT BATTLESHIP

The Monarch Sent Up Tyne Waters Yesterday—Has Powerful Armament and Great Power.

London, March 30—The super-Dreadnought Monarch was successfully launched at Elswick today.

Thousands cheered as the fifth of this type of British battleships took the waters. Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the colonial secretary, christened it.

The Monarch is the largest battleship ever built on the Tyne and inaugurated a departure in ship construction, being launched with her boilers, funnels, bridges and other equipment already installed. She is of same type and armament as the Thunderer, is 22,500 tons and is equipped with turbines of a total of 27,000 horse power which are expected to make a possible speed of 21 knots an hour. The vessel is 584 feet in length and she is armed with ten 13.5 inch guns and twenty-four 4-inch guns.

ACADIA DEFEATED U. N. B. IN DEBATE

Nova Scotia Collegians Gained Their Victory by Superior Delivery.

Special to The Telegraph.

Wolfville, N. S., March 30—Acadia's record of successive victories in debate remains unbroken, for before an immense audience this evening her trio defeated the representatives of the University of New Brunswick on the question of the ownership and operation of the Intercolonial railway by a private company.

The debate was close and exciting, the judges rendering the verdict that the U. N. B. had a slight advantage in argument, while Acadia had a substantial lead in delivery. Acadia, supporting private ownership, was represented by A. Dew Foster, of Hampton (N. S.); J. S. Illsley, of Berwick, and T. S. Hoy, of Newcastle.

The U. N. B. speakers, who argued for the continuance of the present system, were J. R. McNair, Clark and J. T. Hebert. The judges were Justice McLeod and Judge McKeown, of St. John, and Rev. G. R. Martell, of Windsor.

In the intermission which followed, college songs were sung by the home students. The judges, after a prolonged absence, returned and through their chairman, Rev. Mr. Martell, rendered the decision in favor of Acadia by a margin of eleven points.

NEW YORK GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING POLICE AFFAIRS

New York, March 30—The grand jury began an investigation today in the charges brought by Magistrate Corrigan that vice and crime are rampant in the city.

Commissioner Cropsey, head of the police department, was the first witness called. He was examined with reference to the physical condition of the force, its state of discipline, his methods of administration and the difficulties that surround his task.

Before the investigation runs its course, it is probable that all the deputy commissioners and many inspectors and captains will also be called to testify.

FEAR DANISH SEARCH PARTY HAS PERISHED

Two Explorers, Rescued in Greenland, Return to Wilds Again in Search of Ericksen, Lost in 1907.

Copenhagen, March 30—Grave fears are entertained for Captain Elmar Mikkelsen and Engineer Iversen, who after having been rescued on the coast of East Greenland last year, left their party to search for traces of the lost explorer Erichsen. An expedition will be sent to Shannon Island, where provisions were deposited in the hope of finding them there.

Five members of the Mikkelsen expedition which was wrecked in the winter of 1909 on the coast of East Greenland were brought back to Norway last August. This expedition left Copenhagen on the Danish Arctic ship Alabama to search for the bodies of the members of Mylius Erichsen's Greenland expedition who perished in November, 1907, while trying to return from the north coast of Greenland by way of the inland ice. After the rescue of the Mikkelsen party, Captain Mikkelsen and his engineer decided to renew the search for the bodies of Erichsen and his companions.

ANOTHER ALBANIAN REVOLT IN TURKEY

Scutari Surrounded by Rebels, Who Are in Great Numbers and Well Armed.

Constantinople, March 30.—It is rumored that the Albanian insurgents have captured Scutari, capital of the Vilayet of Scutari in Albania, forty miles southeast of Dalmatia. There have been earlier reports of the dissatisfaction in Scutari.

Rome, March 30.—A special despatch from Constantinople to the Tribuna says that the insurgents now occupy all positions dominating Scutari, which is practically in the hands of the rebels. The latter are in great force, are well armed, well directed and determined to risk all. The town is defended by five battalions of redifs, the first reserves of the Turkish forces, whose condition is desperate unless reinforcements arrive soon.

DIGBY MAY HAVE A CHILD MURDER CASE

Babe Found in Metaghan River Said to Have Been Living When Thrown in Water.

Digby, N. S., March 30—(Special)—Some new developments occurred today in the Meteghan river suspected murder case. A telephone message says the child was at least two days old and that it was probably living when thrown into the river. Two strangers, apparently considerable interested in the matter, were seen near the scene of the tragedy today. A buggy containing a strange man and woman, the latter with a baby on her lap, was seen going in the direction of the mill on a recent stormy night. Sensational evidence is expected during the investigation.

Miners Tired of Strike.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 30—It is reported here that the miners' strike, affecting 10,000 men in this district and throughout eastern Ohio, is collapsing, and the men are holding meetings to decide whether they will return to work under the old scale.

SAYS DISARMAMENT IS USELESS TALK

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK

Crew and Passengers of Train Witnessed the Terrible Deed

SHOUTED IN VAIN

Well Dressed Man Shot Young Woman Twice and Then Ended His Own Life in Fashionable Street—Female Unknown, and Has Little Chance of Recovery.

Canadian Press.

New York, March 30.—Passengers arriving early this evening by a New York Central train had a horrifying introduction to a crime when sudden application of the of the emergency brakes brought the train almost squarely opposite a double tragedy which was being enacted in Park avenue. A well dressed man was seen to whip a revolver from his pocket, shoot down a strikingly pretty blonde woman and turn the weapon upon himself.

The engineer, who was the first to see the couple, threw on his brakes and shouted to the unknown man on the street: "Hold on, don't shoot her, don't shoot."

The assassin paid no head to the unexpected witness or his deed and took deliberate aim at the woman as she started to run from him. One shot entered her mouth and another lodged in her breast. After a momentary contemplation of the crime he placed the weapon at his own temple, fired and sank to the street by the woman's side.

Passengers, who had looked on, powerless to interfere, were horrified, and as soon as the engineer saw that his warning was not heeded, he pulled his train into the station.

The man was dead when the police arrived and the woman has little chance of recovery, it was said at the hospital tonight. A card issued by the carpenters' union was found in the man's pocket bearing the name of Jacob Shontz. There was no clue tonight to the woman's identity. She is about 26 years old and was dressed in a blue suit with white waist.

COULDN'T DODGE HIS $50,000 INCOME TAX

London Banker's Claim of Being an American Citizen No Excuse for Not Paying.

London, March 30—M. Bayard Brown, partner in the banking house of Brown, Shipley & Company, who lives in retirement on his yacht at Brightlingsea, was today ordered by the courts to pay a $50,000 income tax. Brown claimed exemption from the operation of the law, on the ground that his income came from the United States, but the court held that, although he was an American citizen, he was a resident of the United Kingdom.

TRAGIC DEATH OF ANTIGONISH MAN

James Kenna Perished Through Explosion of Lamp It is Thought--Found Dying and Terribly Burned.

Antigonish, N. S., March 29—(Special)—The death occurred here under distressing conditions this morning of James Kenna, one of the most widely known citizens of the town. Kenna was visiting a friend's house last evening and in some way, while handling a lamp, it exploded, and it is supposed that he was blinded and suffocated.

It was some time before the accident was discovered, and then only when the building was discovered to be on fire Mr. Kenna was found lying on the floor, with his head and neck and hands terribly burned. He was at once taken to the hospital, where he died a few hours later.

It was afterwards noticed in the room where the fire took place evidences of a great struggle, where the unfortunate man had tried to find his way out. Several panes of glass were broken, and many things proclaimed a hard fight for life.

German Chancellor Ridicules It

Declares Nations Unable to Keep Up Pace Must Drop Out

Believes the Principle All Right, But as Long as "Men Are Men" the Discussion is Idle—Willing to Exchange Naval Programmes With Britain.

Canadian Press

Berlin, March 30—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag today discussed disarmament and international arbitration, but without departing one iota from the well known standpoint of the German government often declared on former occasions.

The imperial chancellor saw the chief difficulty in a disarmament agreement in the impossibility of supervision of individual states. "Control over these," he said, "I regard as absolutely impracticable. The mere attempt to control would have no other result than continual mutual distrust and universal turmoil. General disarmament is an insoluble problem so long as men are men.

"It will remain true," continued the chancellor, "that the weak will be the prey of the strong. If any nation feels that it is unable longer to spend certain sums for defensive purposes it will inevitably drop to the second rank. There will always be a stronger one ready to take its place. We Germans in our exposed situation cannot shut our eyes to this dire reality only so far as we can maintain peace.

Says Disarmament Talk is Useless.

"The nations, including Germany," said the chancellor, "have been talking disarmament since the first Hague conference, but neither in Germany or elsewhere has a practical plan been proposed. Great Britain wishes the limitation of armaments but simultaneously wants a superior or equal fleet. Any conference on this subject is bound to be fruitless. No standard for a limitation can be found and any conceivable proposal would be shattered by the question of control.'"

Von Bethmann-Hollweg instanced Napoleon's limitation of the Prussian army when Prussia, adhering to the letter of her treaty, trained a four-fold army by shortening the period of training. Germany was willing, he said, to accept the English proposal for an exchange of information regarding navy building programmes.

Principal All Right.

He accepted the idea of arbitration in principle but universal arbitration was as impossible of accomplishment as universal disarmament. By this principle two nations like the United States and Great Britain could seal the de facto status but if new questions arose arbitration might prove inadequate.

The chancellor's speech, which was along the line of his other utterances, was made in the discussion of resolutions offered by Socialists and Radicals asking for an extension of international arbitration and the limitation of armaments. These resolutions came before the house at the opening of the customary debate on foreign affairs in connection with the chancellor's budget.

The chancellor deferred his remarks until the representatives of the leading parties had been heard.

Count Von Kanitz, Conservative, devoted the greater part of his speech to American affairs, contrasting the speech of Commander William S. Sims, of the American navy at the Guild Hall, London, which called forth a reprimand from President Taft, with the utterances of Congressman Champ Clark concerning the annexation of Canada, saying: "While an American naval officer is assuring England of the friendship of the United States a future president of that nation is talking of the absorption of Canada." Canadian reciprocity, he said, raised the point of what compensatory favors were to be had by Germany. Of the proposed Anglo-American complete arbitration treaty, the speaker said that the plan promised little if questions like that of the Monroe Doctrine were excluded.

Dr. Spahn, vice-president and leader of the Centre party, said that he favored more arbitration treaties and his party sympathized with the movement for disarmament.

Ernest Bassermann, National Liberal, in common with the other speakers, welcomed the principle of arbitration and disarmament, but doubted its practicability.

Dr. Wismer, the Progressive leader, referred to the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada as the first step in the departure from high protection and expressed the hope that it will have a reflex influence in Germany.

Big Majority for Church Union.

Toronto, March 30—The Presbyterian announces today that of 66 Presbyteries throughout the country 52 voted for church union on the proposed basis, while fourteen were opposed. Nine hundred and sixteen votes were cast in favor of it and 440 adverse.

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looking over the large audience before him that the people were terribly in earnest. It had been argued that a royal commission was needed now because one had been appointed at the time of the union, but the commission had not done anything for Carleton on that occasion except to increase their taxes. He paid his respects to the Standard and said the headlines they used in connection with their articles on commission were very far fetched. He spoke of the recent letter in which reference was made to irregularities of one of the commissioners and said he had not noticed that the commissioner had been accused of taking any stone. (Laughter.)

He had asked several of the aldermen who was responsible for introducing the resolution asking for a royal commission, but none of them seemed to know. "I would like to know," he said, "whose is the head that wears the helmet, whose the hand that wields the sword?" (Laughter and applause.)

The only way to deal with the matter, he thought, was to send a large delegation to Fredericton, as the legislature could not refuse the application of the people. They were terribly in earnest. "They had put their hand to the plow and they would not turn back." (Applause.)

Resolution Unanimous.

At the conclusion of Mr. Donovan's remarks, E. L. Rising arose and said he thought it was fitting at this time to move a resolution to test the feeling of the meeting. He then introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Timothy Donovan:

"Resolved, That this meeting of citizens condemns in the most vigorous terms the action of the aldermen who voted for a resolution asking the legislature to appoint a royal commission to frame a new city charter, a bill which may be of the greatest importance to every citizen of the city, and the framing of which no outside influence should be permitted to control.

"If by the vote at the coming civic election a new charter is required it will be the right and duty of the aldermen then elected to prepare such a charter and submit it to the legislature for final approval, we naturally expecting that the common council will, in the framing of this very important bill, seek the aid and advice of the best talent representing the various interests of the city.

"We submit it was a gross breach of trust for those aldermen, with only a few weeks of office remaining, to attempt to vote away such an important right of the people who elected them, and to deprive their successors in office a few weeks hence of the right and privilege of carrying out the will and voice of the people.

"Further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Hon. Robert Maxwell, and J. E. Wilson and W. F. Hatheway, urging that they use all their influence with the government and legislature to prevent the passing of this bill."

Rights of the People Interfered With.

Before resuming his seat, Mr. Rising said he did not often take an interest in affairs of this kind, but he was interested in this matter and he felt that the rights of the people had been interfered with.

Rev. Dr. Campbell.

In response to an invitation from some one in the audience, Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell arose and made an eloquent address, in the course of which he said that he believed that the resolution just read was the proper method to pursue as it fastened the responsibility and would have a tendency to bring the men who supported the royal commission idea out in the open with their views. He believed that when the time came for the people to elect a commission, good men would be found. The heaven had been working for some time. He was there surrounded by men of the highest intelligence and he felt that these were the type of men who would be elected and there were men in the board of trade and active in the life of the city—men all around him, who were perfectly capable to draw up a charter when the time came.

He thought the men in the legislature could read the signs of the times, and he felt that the men in the government would allow the city to work out its own constitution and adopt the whole responsibility for it. He was in favor of the resolution and was ready to give all his support to a movement that would make St. John a better city and a more beautiful city. (Applause).

The motion was then put and carried unanimously by a standing vote, several aldermen who were in the audience voting with the rest.

The chairman at this point announced that there would be a public meeting in the Socialists' hall, Mill street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to which all were invited, and especially the voters in Dufferin ward.

Labor Men for Commission.

Walter W. Allingham, president of the Trades & Labor Council, was the next speaker, and he was given a splendid reception. He said he wished to register his protest against the action of the aldermen in asking for the appointment of a royal commission. Speaking of the elective commission plan of civic government, he said it must be a good scheme or it would not have been adopted by more than 140 cities in the United States and Canada.

He criticized the action of the aldermen for their delay in dealing with the transfer of the west side lots to the C. P. R. and said the matter had been going along for years, and added: "God knows how long it will go on under present conditions." The laboring men, he said, were sitting up and taking notice now, and there was no doubt that they would vote, to a man, for commission, as under that plan they would have only five men to watch instead of seventeen. The present system was wrong, radically wrong, he said, and if commission had been a benefit in other places why should it not be a benefit in St. John. In closing, he said he hoped all would vote for commission.

By this time the large assembly room was filled to overflowing, and a large number stood in the corridor while as many as possible were seated in the reception room to the right, being able to hear the speakers from this position. The enthusiasm was very evident and the proceedings took on a more lively tone as the meeting progressed.

Seed Potatoes

That are making New Brunswick famous. We are offering f. o. b. cars or boats at St. John at the following prices:

Delawares, ... $2.25 per bbl.
Irish Cobblers, $2.50 per bbl.
Early Rose, .. $2.00 per bbl.

Also eating potatoes in car lots or less than car lots at the regular market prices in barrels, bags or bulk.

Clements Co., Ltd.
St. John, N. B.