DOMINION SENATE DISCUSSES SITUATION IN N. S. COAL FIELDS

Senators Outspoken in Condemnation of Attitude Pursued by Minister of Labor, and Hold Him Responsible for Position Assumed by McLachlan Who Declares for "Loafing on the Job."

Ottawa, March 29—A discussion of the situation in the Nova Scotia coal fields was precipitated in the Senate tonight by Senator Tanner, who had placed a number of questions on this subject on the order paper. He contended that a very alarming situation existed in Cape Breton, where the British Empire Steel Company and the coal miners were unable to reach an agreement. A Board of Conciliation had been asked and the company had refused to be a party to it. The labor department had appointed two members, and the mine workers one. An award was made in which certain wage reductions were agreed to by the two representatives appointed by the Labor Department. The representative of the mine workers claimed the reduction was too drastic. The three arbitrators did agree that there was too much spread between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer. The miners had contended that where there was such great profit there should not be great reduction in wages. The agreement was submitted to referendum among the miners and was rejected.

Senator Tanner claimed that the company had been very impolitic in dealing with the men and was in a great measure responsible for the crisis. The Minister of Labor could go to a British Columbia by-election but could not find time to go to Nova Scotia to settle a serious labor problem He was too fond of being in the limelight. The Minister of Labor had an old friend in Cape Breton amed James B. MacLachlan, and instead of going to see him he had engaged in a telegraphic duel with him. MacLachlan had issued an order which meant class warfare calling upon the men to loaf on the work, reduce profits and thus force a settlement. It was called sabotage. The conditions were so bad that MacLachlan was receiving support in this extreme measure.

Senator David: "Have the men adopted his advice?"

Senator Tanner: "I cannot say but I understand the proposition is being received with favor by the miners."

Continuing Senator Tanner said that Mr. Murdock appeared to be afraid to face Mr. MacLachlan, and instead of going to Nova Scotia had wired that he was advocating un-British practices. Mr. MacLachlan had replied that a year ago, Mr. Murdock had been guilty of the same practice in calling a strike of the railwaymen and advising them not to handle the products of the British Empire Steel Corporation. It was for this reason that the Minister of Labor would not go to Cape Breton Senator Tanner asserted. The sabotage strike, Mr. Murdock had called over a year ago, in violation of an existing agreement, had never been called off. And if there were extremists among the Nova Scotian miners it was due to the practices of the present Minister of Labor in 1920.

Concluding, Senator Tanner declared that the present Minister of Labor was directly responsible for the situation in Cape Breton. His messages had aggravated the situation.

Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor in the late Government, gave a history of the coal mining labor problems in Cape Breton. During the war coal production was essential to Canada's part in the conflict. The company had claimed that the men were not producing the equivalent of pre-war output. An examination of the figures showed that they were doing better. A satisfactory agreement was reached by negotiation. At the present time there was no agreement in existence and the men were breaking no compact and no law. He strongly advocated a commission under the Inquiries Act to investigate the whole question. It was unfair to call the Cape Breton Scotchmen "cowards." They were not. On the outbreak of the war 2,000 miners came out of the pits and went to Valcartier. The message sent to their representative would be resented by these men. They wouldn't stand such a reflection even from a Minister of the Crown. During the election, the Minister of Labor had stated on the platform that the British Empire Steel Company was incorporated by the Dominion Government, and that the troubles of the men were due to "watered stock." Mr. Murdock knew at the time that the statement was not true. The company was a product of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Senator McCormick, of Cape Breton, said that Mr. MacLachlan's advice had not been acted upon by the miners. His strength lay in the belief among the men that there was $19,000,000 worth of watered stock in the British Empire Steel Company, upon which dividends were expected. In addition to this there were idle steel plants and shipyards which had to be supported from the coal industry. The men felt that they were being used to maintain unprofitable enterprises outside of their own industry, and this made a settlement difficult. Coal costs $8 a ton to produce and was sold at $7 a ton at the point of production. He claimed that there would be no peace until there was a thorough inquiry.

At this point Senator Tanner, at the request of Senator Dandurand, read the telegrams which had passed between the Minister of Labor and J. B. MacLachlan. Senator Dandurand was confident that all the members were in agreement with the Minister of Labor in his condemnation of "loafing on the job." The Minister's statements had been addressed personally to Mr. MacLachlan. He had nothing to say with regard to Mr. Murdock's actions in 1920.

Senator Tanner: "He has nothing to say for himself."

Senator Dandurand pointed out the great difficulties which existed in the readjustment of conditions, following the abnormal rise in wages and cost of living during the war. Judgment had been rendered in this case, and the miners had refused to accept the verdict. The situation existing in the Nova Scotia coal mines was developing in the United States and Western Canada. The same situation existed on the railways where wages and freight rates were high with a consequent business depression. The readjustment would be difficult but essential.

Senator Dandurand then read the reply to Senator Tanner's questions in which the Department of Labor pointed out that a representative had been in Nova Scotia in close touch with the situation, that repeated attempts had been made to effect a settlement and that these would be continued.

To Stop a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO. 30c. Made in Canada.

FIRE AT PULP MILL OF FRASERS COS.

Its Quick Discovery and Prompt Action by Employees Checked Spread.

Edmundston, March 29—Fire, probably caused by friction, broke out at 5.30 this morning at convergence of the mill waste conveyors going to the boilerhouse of the Fraser Companies Pulp mill here. Quick discovery and prompt action by employees quickly checked any advance of the flames.

DO YOUR BOWELS
Move Regularly, Or Do They
BECOME CONSTIPATED

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and there is no other trouble which flesh is heir to that is more liable to be neglected, because material inconvenience may not be felt, at once, from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of the decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing violent sick and bilious headaches, internal bleeding or protruding piles, heartburn, jaundice, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS will regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, thus making them active and regular, and removing the constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tatamagouche, N. S., writes:—"For over a year I suffered with constipation. I took several different kinds of medicine, but could only get temporary relief. I was told to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I procured two vials of them, but after I had taken one I found that I was relieved of my trouble. I do not hesitate to recommend Laxa-Liver Pills for any kind of constipation."

Price, 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HON. DR. BAXTER MAKES NOVEL SUGGESTION

Let the Human Touch Have Play in Settling Labor Troubles.

Ottawa, March 29—(Canadian Press)—Shortly before adjournment today, the House of Commons took up civil government estimates of the Department of Labor. The total amount to be voted was $185,404. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter (St. John and Albert) asked the Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock, if he did not believe that the proper way of settling labor troubles was to get a number of commonplace men who had never had university training, and send them down into the thick of it to talk common sense to both capital and labor, and bring human character into touch with human troubles.

The Minister agreed with Mr. Baxter that this was the best method in a large number of labor difficulties. He believed something could be done to meet the generally expressed wish of the members for economy.

RICAMOON WRECKED ON MIDDLE RIP SHOAL

Those Aboard Schooner Escaped to Lightship in the Ship's Boat.

Wood's Hole, Mass., March 29.—Word that the 963 ton schooner Ricamoon was wrecked on Middle Shoal, early today, after her crew had refused duty, was received here today after the steamer Penobscot had called at the Great Round shoal lightship to take them to Boston.

According to information reaching here, the captain, with the assistance of the mate and the cook, was attempting to navigate the schooner when she struck the shoal. Those on board later escaped to the lightship in the ship's boat.

The Penobscot will land at Boston early tomorrow.

CZARIST OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

Charged With Attempting to Assassinate Professor Paul M. Milukoff.

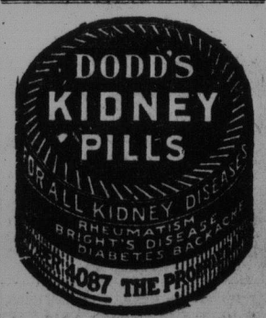
Berlin, March 29—Two Czarist officers have been arrested charged with killing Vladimir Maboukoff and attempting to assassinate Prof. Paul M. Milukoff. The men are Peter Schabetski-Brock and Jaribos Tabowitzki. M. Naboukoff was killed during an attack on M. Milukoff, while the latter was addressing a Russian meeting here last night.

LAWRENCE MILLS NEARLY TIED UP

Eighty Per Cent. of Textile Operatives Normally Employed Are Now Idle.

Lawrence, Mass., March 29—More than eighty per cent of the number of operatives normally employed in the Lawrence textile mills were idle tonight as a result of the strike which began on Monday. The numbers of strikers gained materially this morning and it was estimated that 17,050 of the 20,600 normally employed were idle tonight.

Paris, March 29—The Government of Premier Poincare received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today 405 votes to 167 on the army service question. By this vote the deputies defeated the Eight Months' Military Service Bill sponsored by Paul Bonecour moderate socialist.



FARMER MEMBER THINKS GOV'T OF NEW BRUNSWICK SPENDING MONEY TOO EXTRAVAGANTLY

Smith, of Carleton, Has But Little Faith in Estimates Brought Down Being Adhered to — Retrenchment Necessary to Save Province from Bad Plight.

Fredericton, March 29—(House of Assembly)—Mr. Smith (Carleton) on the order of the day being called, resumed the debate on the budget. After extending congratulations to the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the address, he said that there were some questions on which he felt he should make himself clear before the House and Country. There had been some criticism in regard to the Farmer's Party in politics, but he felt that that party had already justified its existence. Its advent in Carleton County had demonstrated that elections could be run in accordance with the election act. A few years ago electors in Carleton County had been bought up by the dozens, but the entrance of the farmers in politics had put a stop to that. They had contested an election in the county a few months ago, and the successful farmer candidate had afterwards published a statement showing from whom every dollar had been received and how it had been paid out. His Hon friend, the Minister of Health had cast some reflections on the Hon. Leader of the Farmer's Party because of the pessimistic tone of his address. He (Smith) could say that the half had not been told. He knew of farmers who had to dispose of some of their equipment to keep from going to gaol, and he also knew of able bodied men who were working for $1.15 a day. If the Hon. Minister of Health had to support a family on that amount perhaps he would not look and feel so cheerful. He also knew of business men who paid many accounts on their books not more than ten per cent of which were collectable. He did not blame the Government for the depression that existed, but considered it an aftermath of the great war. Similar conditions had prevailed after the American Civil War, when the dollar across the line went fifty cents below par. In that war not more than half a million men were involved, while in the late European war twenty-eight nations had taken part and seven million five hundred lives were lost. While the Government was not to blame for the war, the people expected it to economize and cut down expenses.

Previous speakers had intimated that the Government was to be congratulated on having reduced the estimates. They had also received congratulations last year, but there had been a deficit of half a million dollars. He could promise the Government that if they could keep within the estimates during the coming year, that he would be the first to extend to them the glad hand. He wanted a Government that would make an estimate and live up to it.

He did not feel like criticizing the Health Act as he considered it a big proposition, but there were some things about it that might be remedied. He considered the act rather expensive. In the good old days when he was a member of the County Council they used to get by with a health expenditure of from $400 to $600, but now it cost five or six times that much. He was not in a position to say that the health of the average individual was any better than it used to be.

With reference to Public Works it was not his intention to indulge in criticism, but it seemed to him that a very large amount was expended for miscellaneous purposes. He noticed that the Government garage and auto service that was maintained had last year cost $30,000. Having had some experience in the auto business he felt that that branch was costing the Province altogether too much, and if all other branches were in proportion to it he did not wonder that the Government had a deficit. The Hon. Minister had asked for the co-operation of Hon. members in keeping down expenditures. If he secured the co-operation of him (Smith) he would have to assume a different attitude towards him. In the County of Carleton the patronage system was still in vogue, and was handled by Mr. R. L. Simms. Mr. Simms had been a candidate in the Government interests at the late election and had secured 822 votes while the highest candidate had polled 3421. While he now handled the patronage it was quite evident that he was not the choice of the people. He (Smith) was in favor of increasing the tax rate for roads to forty or fifty cents, as he felt that if the people wanted roads they should be willing to pay for them. The road tax was now twenty-five cents, and on an average assessment of $1200 it meant that a tax of $3.00 was paid. He knew of men who hauled heavy loads to market and received value for their taxes in a single trip. He was in favor of changing the rule of the road from left to right, and believed that the act already on the statute books should be put in force. As he lived near the American border, he knew from experience that the present rule of the road was a source of danger, and in the interests of safety the change should be made.

He believed that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture was doing the best he could under the conditions that prevailed. What the Farmers of the Province needed was better markets, and if they had them they could deliver the goods. He would urge the Government to do all in its power to extend the markets, particularly with the West Indies.

He considered that the Department of Lands and Mines had been grossly mismanaged in the past, and at the present time its administration was costing too much. He felt that a mistake had been made in lowering the rate of stumpage. It was his opinion that the rate should be $6 during the present depression and when that was over it should be increased to $7. He felt that the time would come when the Province would be able to fix its own price on spruce lumber. Already there were signs of a building boom, and it would not be long before conditions got back to normal. He had been doing some figuring and found that it cost at the present time $18 per thousand to cut and manufacture lumber and load the same upon the cars. When the lumber was placed on the cars it was worth $30 a thousand and that gave the lumbermen a profit of four dollars a thousand. On an operation of ten million feet that would mean $40,000. He did not think the should make millionaires out of the people of the country, but they should have neither poverty nor riches. All wanted to have contented people, but they did not wish to have a class so rich that they forgot God and another class so poor that they were compelled to steal. The lumbermen should be kept in the same class with the farmers and fishermen. He believed there was $5 in the lumbering business for every dollar that could be made out of farming, and as he had been engaged in both he was in a position to speak with some authority.

Some Hon. Ministers who had spoken had expressed themselves as favorable to the Government's controlling the sale of liquor. He (Smith) did not favor such a policy in any shape or form. He was a believer in the present Act and wanted to see it properly enforced. There was much less drunkenness in evidence now than had been the case under the old order of things. There had been close to 22,000 at the Woodstock Exhibition on a single day last year, and not a single case of drunkenness had been noticed. He did not believe the Government would be justified in engaging in the liquor business. King Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived, and had tried everything out on a large scale. He had given himself over to wine and had afterwards declared that there was nothing in it. His advice was not to look upon the wine when it was red, as it biteth like a serpent and stingest like an adder. He was confident that if the Government passed a law to collect the revenue from intoxicating liquor, sooner or later it would come to grief.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, on the House resuming at eight o'clock, moved the adjournment of the debate which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at three p. m.

Mr. Smith (Carleton), rose to a question of privilege. He said that in the course of his remarks in the afternoon he had mentioned the name of Hon. Dr. Roberts in connection with a smallpox case, where it was the District Medical Officer, Dr. Wade, whom he had intended to refer to.

The House then went into committee with Mr. McManus in the chair and agreed to bills to amend the Motor Vehicle Law; relating to the commissioners of the St. John Municipal Home, and to incorporate the president and directors of Home for Aged Men in the City of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Foster, on the bill to amend the Villages' Incorporation Act, explained that the object of the measure was to permit the Governor-in-Council to grant incorporation to villages of less than the prescribed area in cases where the population was fairly thick and the people wished to supply them with water and sewerage.

Hon. Mr. Veniot asked that progress be reported on the bill. He said that roads constructed under the Federal Aid Act had to be kept up under the terms of an agreement entered into between the Department of Public Works and the Dominion Government. He noticed that several villages intercepted by such roads had applied for or been granted incorporation. Port Elgin and Rothesay were among the number. Under the incorporation Act villages were to look after their own roads, as the Government was not allowed to expend the money within incorporated limits. In the case of the village of Rothesay there was nothing to compel the inhabitants to pay for the upkeep of the expensive highway which ran through that village. However, he was in communication with the Commissioners and hoped to arrive at an arrangement which would be satisfactory to all concerned. His object in bringing the matter up was to make sure that provisions would be made for the future upkeep of Federal aided highways within the limits of villages which had become or might hereafter become incorporated.

Hon. Mr. Magee said he had heard of the proposition, but he had doubts as to whether it could be made to apply to villages already incorporated. So far as the council of Port Elgin was concerned he could assure the Hon. Minister that they would be glad to look after the upkeep of the splendid highway which ran through the village, although they might object to contributing towards the support of the road outside the incorporated area.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that village Councils were liable to change each year. What he wanted was an amendment to give the Governor-in-Council power to compel the village authorities to look after the upkeep of the highways within their limits.

Hon. Mr. Magee, on the bill relating to cemetery companies, said that the authorities of Fredericton had requested that an amendment be inserted to enable them to enlarge certain cemeteries within the city limits. He would ask that progress be reported pending the preparation of an amendment.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 29.—James and Grace Dibley, aged 19 months and five years respectively, were burned to death and their mother, Mrs. Victor Dibley, was probably fatally burned, when their home on Dogfish Island, near here, was destroyed by fire this morning.

BUILDING BIGGER FOR 1922

In face of the fact that 1921 has been an "Off" year in business generally, and in spite of the fact that we know few, if any, manufacturers who are thinking of enlarging their plants, we are forced to have increased facilities to properly take care of our business.

Our business has been growing and expanding steadily. It has shown a strong, steady and substantial growth.

We need increased storage and freezing room and we are going to begin remodelling and enlarging now.

We believe the tide in business has turned.

We believe 1922 is going to be far better than 1921.

We believe in St. John, absolutely, and particularly that St. John will see a big revival in business during the coming year.

In consequence, we are going ahead and preparing for the increased business we see ahead of us. We are going to spend a goodly sum of money in the belief that our increased demand this year will warrant the expenditure.

And our sentiment is, that we wish and hope that everyone in St. John feels the same way about business for 1922 that we do.

PURITY ICE CREAM CO., LTD.
"Carbonated Ice Cream."
'Phone Main 4234-4235. 92-98 Stanley Street

Died

CHAMBERLAIN—At her late residence, 145 King street east, on March 27, 1922, Mrs. Marnon M., widow of the late John Chamberlain, leaving to mourn two sons, three daughters, two brothers and one sister; also eleven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.
Funeral Thursday afternoon from her late residence, 145 King Street East. Service at 2.30.

MACLEAN—At Erlangen, Germany, March 28th, 1922, Charles Murray MacLean, M. D., formerly of Cambridge, N. B., leaving a wife, two brothers and one sister to mourn their sad loss.

SEELY—At the General Public Hospital on March 28, Daniel James Seely, in the 96th year of his age. Funeral from Trinity church at 2.30 p.m., Thursday. (Montreal and Chicago papers please copy

FLOOD—At Ottawa on March 29, Ella E., wife of George Herbert Flood, formerly of St. John, leaving beside her husband, an only son, Carson H. Flood, of Montreal.
Funeral from Trinity church at 2.30 p. m., on Friday, March 31.

Mrs. Ella E. Flood

Word has been received by relatives in this city of the death of Mrs. Geo. Herbert Flood, at Ottawa. Mrs. Flood was well known in St. John, where a large family circle and many friends will mourn her sad loss. She was Ella E. McAvity, youngest daughter of the late Thomas McAvity of T. McAvity and Sons. She is survived by her husband, formerly of the firm of C. Flood and Sons of this city but now connected with the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa; an only son, Carson H., of Montreal; three sisters, Mrs. William O. Stewart, Mrs. E. N. S. Stewart and Mrs. Fred W. Blizzard; and four brothers, Thomas, John A., George and Stephen McAvity.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at 2.30 from Trinity church.

RED PEPPER HEAT STOPS BACKACHE

The heat of red peppers takes the "ouch" from a sore, lame back. It can not hurt you, and it certainly ends the torture at once.

When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try Red Pepper Rub, and you will have the quickest relief known. Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers.

Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you will feel the tingling heat. In three minutes it warms the sore spot through and through. Pain and soreness are gone.

Ask any druggist for a jar of Rowles Red Pepper Rub. Be sure to get the genuine, with the name Rowles on each package.

PILES
Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required.
Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Genuine
BAYER

ASPIRIN
WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.
Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?
Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

What to Take for
SICK HEADACHE
Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They restore the organs to their proper functions and Headache and the causes of it pass away.
THEY REGULATE THE BOWELS and PREVENT CONSTIPATION
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Genuine bear signature— Brent Good
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

THE MARITIME AM
WRESTLING

Two Exhibition Boxing Bou
plers Went to Joe Landry

THE MARITIM

158 lbs.	Joe Landry, St. Halifax.
145 lbs.	Cyril Bedford, S (Last year's cha
135 lbs.	Maynard McLea (Last year's cha
125 lbs.	Kenneth Connor
115 lbs.	Peter Murray, Y. (Last year's 108
108 lbs.	Wilbur Furze, G

Some five hundred wrestling fans witnessed the deciding of the 1922 Maritime Amateur Wrestling Championship titles in a series of clever bouts staged under the auspices of St. George's Athletic Club in the former Carleton City Hall, West St. John, last evening.

The crowd was a most orderly one and the officials handled the meet in a thoroughly efficient manner, so that everything went off like clock-work. A number of clever grapplers demonstrated their ability at the science of the mat, and were warmly applauded. In addition to the wrestling two exhibition boxing matches were watched with interest and pleasure.

The honors of the evening went to the only outside entry, that of Joe Landry, in the 158-lbs. class, who represented St. Mary's Rowing Club of Halifax. In addition to winning the the title in his class, Landry was awarded the silver cup donated by Edward Sears, for the best all-round exhibition of the evening.

The Finals

Landry won his final bout from C. A. Earle of the Garrison Athletic Club. Earle secured the first hold and the pair went to the mat with Earle on top. After working over his opponent for about two minutes, Landry suddenly wiggled out, and seizing his opportunity pinned Earle's shoulders to the mat as quick as a flash.

C. Bedford, St. George's and E. Spinney, Y. M. C. A. met in the final of the 145-lbs. weight. Spinney secured his hold and the two went to the mat with Spinney on top. After five minutes Bedford managed to work the scissors and punished Spinney severely. It looked like his finish but he worked clear and at the gong was on the aggressive.

One judge declared a draw, the other for Spinney, and the referee ordered two more minutes. Bedford secured a half Nelson and was the upper man throughout, though neither went to the mat. The judges awarded the decision to Bedford, but this did not meet with the approval of either the referee or the fans and a further two minutes was ordered. Bedford again maintained the upper position though neither were able to secure a fall, and the referee gave Bedford the victor's slap.

The 135-lbs. final was one of the keenest events of the evening. Price of the G. A. C., after some few minutes feinting sent McLean, Y. M. C. A. to the mat in a clever attack, but failed to make it a fall. The two went to their feet again, and grappled and fell with McLean on top. Price worked the full Nelson, and victory seemed his, when McLean broke the hold, and in some quick work, pinned Price's blades to the canvas, winning in 9 minutes, after a hard struggle.

The 125 final between Kenneth Connor of St. Jude's and Worden Gray, Y. M. C. A. was closely followed. The first few minutes of the bout passed with both men circling round each other hunting for an opening. They closed and went to the floor together. Connor worked to the upper position and placed a headlock on his opponent, he was unable to follow up, and after 9 minutes both were on their feet again. The gong rang with the judges disagreed, and the pair were told to continue Connor being awarded the decision. Then it was that West St. John came into its own, and the rafters rang with the cheers that greeted the West Side champion.

The final of the 115 weight was short and sweet, P. Murray, Y. M. C. A. winning in a straight fall from Craig, in a minute and a half.

The first of the two boxing bouts of the evening, was between L. Donovan, city champion in the 116 lbs. class and Frank Jarvis, of St. Georges A. C. The boys were obliged to box on the wrestling mat and were therefore at a disadvantage. Donovan was much the more aggressive of the two, but the number of wild swings he made detracted from his exhibition. Jarvis though new in the ring showed game ness throughout.

The second boxing bout of the evening was that between the Provincial Champion, Alfonso Hogan, of St. George's, and Cyril Bedford. Hogan's exhibition was much admired, as he seemed able to hit his opponent three of four times and get away without return, whenever he wished. He confined almost all of his hitting to the left, but showed himself both fast and shifty. Dr. McCarthy refereed the bout.

At the conclusion of the evening's bouts, Commissioner Jones on behalf of the mayor presented medals to the champions and runners-up in each weight, as follows:

158 lbs class—1st, J. Landry; 2nd C. A. Earle.
145 lbs class—1st, C. Bedford; 2nd E. Spinney.
135 lbs class—1st, M. McLean; 2nd