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New of a Day

Journalist Knighted.

London, Feb. 1.—Evan Kylin Thom, a newspaper proprietor of Adelaide, South Australia, and one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, has been knighted.

Remarkable Month.

Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—The month just closed was the most remarkable January in the records of the Red River Valley. There were no snowfalls at all in Manitoba during the month and no storm to impede the traffic. The month also was one of the mildest on record. Halley's comet is accused.

Breaks Record.

Mourmelon, Feb. 1.—Mr. Orville Wright's record of an aeroplane flight with passengers, 1 hr. 57 min., was beaten by the aviators Eftioff, who remained in the air 1 hr. 56 min., and Vanborn, 1 hr. 42 min. Both carried passengers and made the flight in Farman Biplanes.

Arrested in Virginia.

Morantown, V. Va., Feb. 1.—August Gillis, 25 years old, who says his home is in Toronto, was lodged in jail here last night amid threats of lynching by a crowd of 200 persons. Gillis was arrested here on two warrants, preferred by E. H. Johnson, charging attempt to kill and assault and battery. Johnson's infant child being the victim.

Died at Sussex.

Sussex, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. C. D. Davis, of the firm of W. B. McKay and Company, died at 11:30 today at her residence, after a lingering illness. She leaves a husband, son, Roy, and a daughter, Ethel at home. She was one of the best known residents of Sussex, highly esteemed by all, active in church circles and will be greatly missed, as she was a society favorite. Sisters are Mrs. John Case and Mrs. Blair, St. John, and Mrs. Freeze, and Mrs. White, Boston.

Jamaica Wary.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 1.—The Imperial West Indies Trade Commission has started taking evidence here concerning trade relations between Jamaica and the Dominion of Canada. All witnesses heard yesterday, including Government representatives, were of the opinion that it would be unwise to take any action that would imperil trade with the United States, which now supplies the greatest market for the West Indies.

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Rubbers, all reduced
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uary and February.

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VAUGHAN,
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Fire at Andover.

Perth, N. B., Feb. 1.—Fire broke out in the factory and foundry owned by A. E. Kipkey at Andover, about 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the building. The office, two dynamos and the greater part of the blacksmith shop were saved. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and it was only after a struggle that it was brought under control. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at about \$3000; insurance, \$1200.

The Last Deal.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The latest deal in the legal game, the stake of which is the liberty of Col. Duncan and Robin J. Cooper, began in the supreme court of Tennessee today. It was the hearing of the motion for a new trial asked by the Coopers, who had been convicted of the murder of former United States Senator Edward Ward Carmack, and each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. The killing which took place in one of the prominent streets of Nashville a year ago last November, was the culmination of a long and bitter political feud.

Fatal Train Wreck.

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 1.—A fatal train wreck occurred at Theopon, ten miles southwest of Lethbridge, on the abandoned Crow's Nest line yesterday afternoon. A work train with gang, tearing down an old bridge, dived by a ridge, was standing on the bridge. The men had a few joints loose when the whole structure collapsed, taking with it the engine, tender and several cars while the remainder of the train went down with the other part of the bridge. One man was jammed between two cars and killed instantly. Engineer Moore, whose engine turned over completely with him, is badly injured. About 20 are injured altogether, nearly all being foreigners.

LOCAL

In The Police Court.

In the police court yesterday George Hector, colored, charged with stealing a suit of clothes, an overcoat, and a fountain pen from No. 1 Union Alley, the property of Alward Harrison, pleaded guilty, and elected to be tried before the magistrate. He was remanded for sentence.

Burial At St. Stephen.

Mr. Corey Green, conductor of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, went to McAdam yesterday to meet the body of his brother, Mr. Murray Green, who was killed in the west some months ago, and whose remains have since been in a vault. The body will be taken to St. Stephen where the funeral will be held today.

Deanery Meeting.

At a meeting of the Deanery of St. John yesterday morning after a celebration of Communion by Rev. G. F. Scovill and Rev. L. B. McKel St. Jude's Church, the members, fifteen in number, went to the home of Rev. G. F. Scovill, where the 14th chapter of St. John was read in the original Greek, followed by a discussion. Venerable Archdeacon Raymond introduced two new members, Rev. H. A. Cody, the new rector of St. James, and Rev. Mr. Caspov, port chaplain. At noon the Deanery was entertained at luncheon by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scovill.

To Take Up Pastoral Work.

Rev. J. B. Ganong, field secretary of the N. B. Sunday School Association, has resigned from office to take up pastoral work. He has not determined where he will be stationed. Mr. Ganong has been very active in the work of the S. S. Association and has seen its scope considerably broadened, and much good work done during his term of office. He feels that the work takes him too much away from his home and that is his reason for resigning. The association will probably not deal with the resignation until April.

MAINE MAN KILLED

BY FREIGHT TRAIN.

Wintthrop, Me., Jan. 30.—John House of Monmouth, aged 50 years, was instantly killed this afternoon by a freight train, eastbound, a quarter of a mile below the Annabessacook station, while walking on the track. The man's skull was fractured and one thigh broken.

GARDEN OF EDEN

REDISCOVERED

In India North of Bagdad According to Sir William Wilcocks of Egypt—Biblical Conditions Fulfilled.

WHAT CAIN AND ABEL QUARRELED OVER

London, Feb. 1.—With Captain Bertam Dickson, formerly British Military Consul at Van, having located just where the ark struck real land after the deluge, and having demonstrated additionally that Noah was much given to the juice of the grape, even though the vineyard, therefore, had been the very existence of Paradise, on "Sir William Wilcocks, the British adviser to the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, now has come along with a statement as to the geographical location of the Garden of Eden. According to his measurements the homestead of Adam and Eve was situated in a marshy district, just about 250 kilometres north of Bagdad.

This spot, so it is explained, is an oasis, situated in the centre of a vast desolate plain, which is traversed by four arms of the Euphrates, which represent the four rivers that are mentioned in Biblical stories of the Garden of Eden. Of the four rivers referred to the Euphrates apparently is the same river which still is known by that name, and the Hiddekel has been almost universally identified with the Tigris.

The object of commentators who have sought to put a literal construction on the passage, therefore, has been to identify the Pison and the Gihon, by finding two rivers, which, together with the Euphrates and the Tigris, fulfil the conditions stated in Genesis:—"And a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it parted and became into four heads." As there is no river which forms a common source for the Euphrates, the Tigris and two others, recourse has been had to a strained construction of one kind or other.

Cain and Abel. The quarrel between Cain and Abel so Sir William holds, arose, according to local tradition, over the water supply. Cain and his followers were agriculturists, who cultivated the banks of the river, while Abel was a shepherd, and it was necessary for his flocks that the pasture on the plain should be irrigated. That is to say, if the river flowed in its natural bed the hills of the soil would prosper, but if the waters were spread over the plains the shepherds would prosper. As the result of the row victory rested with Cain.

As to the deluge, Sir William suggests that the dams or dykes built by the pastoral dwellers to conserve the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris burst and the plain between the rivers was submerged, the greater part of the population being drowned. Noah, having advance information as to the condition of the dams and foreseeing their collapse, built the ark and thus escaped the big flood when it did come. Hence his voyage may not have been as long in point of distance traversed as often has been credited in his maritime record.

TO ABOLISH SLAVE

TRADE IN FRANCE

Pekin, Feb. 1.—An imperial edict issued today approves the plans of the constitutional bureau for abolishing the traffic in human beings. An imperial edict issued today denies the petition recently submitted by the representatives of the province of Szechuan for the early establishment of a Parliament. The throne adheres to the original plan of an imperial assembly now and the establishment of a Parliament at the end of nine years, according to the constitutional scheme.

WHY THE SEINE

OVERFLOWED

Enormous Rainfall Aided by Denuded Forests Contributed to Greatest Catastrophe of Kind in History of Europe

CONSERVATION POLICY GETS NEEDED IMPETUS

It is reasonable to expect that the disastrous floods in France will give a tremendous impetus to the conservation policy which is at the present moment commanding so much attention in Canada and the United States. Of the three causes that have combined to produce the floods, which threaten the very existence of Paris, that on which most attention will be fixed is the denuding of the Morvan mountains of the forests in which trees not only have been felled in this region, which embraces the head waters of the Seine, it is very unlikely that the floods would have occurred at all, and if they had occurred, it is certain that they would have done little or no damage.

Not in a hundred years has Northern France experienced such floods, and it is a significant fact that it is in the past hundred years that the forests have been cut out. It is probable that Paris never before had such an experience; for even when the country nearer the source of the Seine has been threatened with floods in the past, the force of the waters spent itself before reaching the capital, and discomfort rather than danger has been the penalty inflicted on the city. In the past there have been a great deal of theorizing as to the influence of forest on the precipitation of rain, and while the French cannot be said to have been in the habit of checking the forests, it is certain that the evidence on this point, it proves beyond a doubt that once the rain has fallen the presence or absence of forests makes a difference in the difference between mere high waters and raging, destructive floods.

The immediate cause of the floods in France is of the usual kind—rainfall. When the slopes of Meudon were forest-clothed, the rain as it fell and meandered toward the level, to enter the Seine and the Morvan, was checked by the trees and vegetation and absorbed to a considerable extent by the soil. A considerable percentage of the rain that fell on the Morvan was absorbed by the soil, and the general run-off was more prolonged and equitable. Gradually the forests disappeared, but until there came this year the extraordinary rainfall no one was conscious of any danger. All the circumstances were propitious for a dangerous flood when it finally came. There were the Morvan Mountains bare to their granite bones, down which the rain rushed in torrents to reach the upper course of the Seine. The heavy rainfall and the mountains which acted like cavertroughs would not in themselves have provided all the elements of a calamity were the banks of the Seine not extremely low. The fact is that the average annual rainfall of the Seine watershed is only about 24.8 inches, whereas an American river of about the same general character, namely, the Susquehanna, carries off a rainfall of from 32 to 43 inches. The heavier rainfall in the French river's territory has had the effect of cutting a deeper channel for the stream. That is to say, if the French rainfall had occurred in connection with the natural drains would have carried it off with small inconvenience and danger. In other words, the rainfall had occurred in connection with the task not being in itself formidable.

The situation can be expressed by saying that the task of carrying off the rainfall was once shared by the Morvan Mountains and the Seine River. The former have retired from the partnership, and the river being unable to carry on the business has gone into temporary liquidation. Another contributing cause of the

MORE POWER IS

GIVEN BISHOPS

Pope Indorses Decision of Roman Congregation Awaiting Administrative Action—Appointments Invalid.

FAR REACHING DECISION RENDERED

Rome, Feb. 1.—The Congregation of the Council has just passed a sentence, which has been confirmed by the Pope, in a most important case affecting all Catholic bishops and clergy in the United States.

It arose in this way:—When Mgr. Stang, Bishop of Fall River, died in 1907, Mgr. Hugh Smyth was appointed administrator of the diocese during the vacancy. He held this office until the end of July, when a new Bishop of Fall River, Mgr. Feehan, was appointed. During the five months of his administration Mgr. Smyth appointed eight new pastors to vacant missions. Father Brady was appointed to St. James, Father Looby to St. Peter and Paul, Father Sheedy to St. Kilian, Father McGee to North Easton and Father Doran to Hyannis. Father Sullivan was appointed to North Eastern after the refusal of Father McGee to accept this post. Father Doran was then appointed to Hyannis and Father Harold to Sandwich.

Some of these nominations were made after the appointment of Bishop Feehan and only a few days before he took formal possession of the diocese. They were the subject of some comment in the local press.

One of the first acts of the new bishop was to cancel the appointments made by the administrator and send the priests who had accepted back to their original positions under the late bishop.

Mgr. Smyth and five priests considered that the bishop had gone beyond his powers and appealed to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington to have the appointments declared valid. The Delegate sent the case to the Propaganda for decision. The Propaganda was considering it when new changes in the Roman curia intervened.

Then before the Congregation of the Council learned canonists were engaged on both sides. Two questions were put before the Congregation, the first asking whether administrators have power in America of making such appointments; the second, whether the Bishop's action should be upheld and whether the priests should be reinstated.

To the first no formal answer has been given. To the second the Congregation replied in favor of the Bishop. The whole question was submitted to the Pope by Cardinal Genard, Prefect of the Congregation of the Council, and the Pope indorses the decision justifying the action of Bishop Feehan.

ADVISES FARMERS

TO GROW APPLES

Expert Tells Members of The Massachusetts Horticultural Society How Apple Culture is Profitably Conducted—Future of Industry Limitless—Suggestions for the Individual Grower.

More Inviting.

As a distinct business proposition for the investment of capital under able, honest and efficient management, I cannot think of anything more inviting than an apple-growing company under corporate management. A company organized for this purpose and successfully conducted could not fail of assisting very materially in establishing the apple industry of our section on a far higher plane and firmer base. First, to furnish sufficient mentioning a few of the many points of advantage in a corporate form of management of orchard properties: First, the ability to purchase the best available locations for such orchards. Second, to conduct all operations from the start on a basis of reducing expenses to a minimum. Third, to introduce modern methods of management which look to the ultimate end of fruit production of the best quality in the largest quantity, and to dispense with much of the usual crop producing that is found necessary in the average orchard. Fourth, to plant orchards and care for them until the bearing period, and then sell them to individuals who may desire them in small tracts for homestead purposes. Fifth, to furnish sufficient storage capacity to handle fruit with the greatest economy, and to hold same many times until the usual full price in the market is over. Sixth, the ability to convert the by-products of the orchards into profits instead of losses. Seventh, to attract by judicious advertising dealers who are interested in the buying and handling of the best class of fruit.

The outlook for the still further development of the apple industry was never more promising and bright than it is at present. Our large towns are increasing tremendously in population. Our chemical cold-storage houses were never more perfectly equipped for better management than at present. These houses in my opinion are one of the most important ad-

ditions of the apple industry. Without them it would be simply impossible to extend the season of green apple supply over such a long period of time.

A Few Suggestions.

A few suggestions to the individual apple grower may be appropriate and helpful. Where trees in your old orchard are too closely planted cut out every other one. Remove all undesirable varieties. Begin pruning at once, but extend this operation over several years rather than try to do it all in one year. Seal all wounds with lead and oil. Wherever possible plough and cultivate the orchard; when this is not possible pasture orchard to hogs or hens. Accurate data show that best results are attained where tillage is the rule. Apply each year a reasonable dressing of stable or chemical fertilizers. Spray your trees and fruit each year. It will add fifty cents per barrel to the value of your crop. Graft and care for your native apple trees. By care and attention they may be made a source of great profit. In planting new orchards choose a few of the best varieties. Plant on the best land that is suited to apple growing that you have. Buy stock of a good nursery firm and get the best two-year-old trees obtainable. Prepare land carefully, as for any hood crop, space trees a good distance apart. Prune back severely, plant carefully and then enjoy seeing them grow. Head back trees each year as long as the top can be reached. Spray each season when dormant with "sealer" oil to control all scale insects and to cleanse and invigorate the trees. When old enough to bear, spray for fungus and chewing insects. Pick your apples in the proper season according to varieties. Have at hand a supply of packages, either barrels, boxes or baskets, in which to put your apples. Handle apples carefully so to injure the finest specimens, remembering that the Western box apples are the standards by which we shall be judged. Have neat and attractive packages. Grade and pack apples fairly and honestly. Have sorting table to work at, as it greatly lessens labor. Pack barrels thoroughly. On face and stencil plainly grade and variety; sell according to your market, location and inclination; early selling for the average apple grower is usually the best policy. To anyone who will give careful and earnest consideration to the economic advantages which New England possesses and apply these principles in the growing and handling of the fruit, I think their point of view will soon coincide with mine that apple growing is one of the most profitable lines of agricultural effort in New England, and that an acre of mature, well cared for bearing trees is the most valuable acre of land devoted to agricultural purposes in New England.

First of all, in my opinion, apple growing in New England is not a rich-quick proposition, neither is it the easy way of acquiring a competency that some might and do picture it to be. However, in my opinion, one of the surest, safest, most interesting and profitable lines of agricultural effort that can possibly be associated with our section of the country. All natural economic conditions favor the development and extension of the apple industry with us. Our climate, which means the proper amount and relation of heat and moisture, as related to the growing and developing the crop. Our soil, which means a soil which is richly supplied with latent fertility, and our elevations, which afford us most excellent surface and drainage, all make for conditions that are unequalled if even equalled in any other one section of our country.

TELEPHONE MANNERS IN

DENMARK IMPROVED

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.—Exasperated telephone users who have been indulging in harsh language to the telephone girls have been brought to book by the telephone administration. At first the identification of the offenders was difficult. Then a gramophone apparatus was installed in the central exchange, on which all unseemly language was recorded. Some of the worst offenders were then summoned to the directors' office. When they denied the charge they were convicted by an exact reproduction in their own voices of their hasty remarks.

Telephone manners and language in Copenhagen are now greatly improved.

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