

HOT SHOT FOR FREDERICTON

Tennyson Smith Scores
G. Y. Dibblee and Marsh

Demands Dismissal of Assistant Assem-
bly Clerk—Resolutions Passed for
Better Scott Act Enforcement

FREDERICTON, Jan. 20.—Tennyson Smith's campaign reached a climax today. A mass meeting for men only was held this afternoon and the Opera House was packed. An appeal was made by Dr. McLeod for a special fund to fight for enforcement of the Scott Act and in a short time \$250 was promised, this being after the usual offering had been taken up.

In the evening the Opera House was practically filled before the church services were dismissed and an immense number of people were again disappointed being unable to gain admission. The meeting was of a very solemn character and a large number of persons signed the pledge. Dr. McLeod made another appeal for funds, and the amount promised was made up to over four hundred dollars, and at the close the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union stated that the society had decided to offer to the fund any amount necessary to bring it up to the five hundred dollars asked for.

At Saturday's meeting the following resolutions were carried:

1. Resolved, That the method of administering the Canada Temperance Act in this city, which makes it practically a license system, is a gross violation of the purposes of the law and deserves and receives the condemnation of the citizens here assembled.
2. That it is the duty of the police department to faithfully enforce the law against all offenders and of the police magistrate to impose all the penalties provided in the law for the punishment of violators.
3. That the diversion of fines from violators of the law to the general funds of the city and their appropriation to miscellaneous purposes is a violation of the law which provides that they shall be used exclusively for the prosecution of offenders against the law and this meeting calls upon the city council to require that such fines be used only for the purpose specified by the law.
4. That it is desirable to raise a guarantee fund which may be drawn upon in cases of emergency to assist in the strict enforcement of the law.
5. That we pledge ourselves to more earnest endeavors in every way to overthrow the illicit liquor traffic in this city and support and further every movement for the annihilation of the liquor traffic here and throughout the whole land.

Perhaps what has caused the greatest comment was the lecturer's reference to George Y. Dibblee. With burning invective and sarcasm he spoke of the inactivity of Mr. Dibblee, who has been repeatedly fined for breaking the law in the sale of liquor, holding the position of assistant clerk in the assembly and said he was amazed at the unblinking effrontery of a law breaker holding an official position among the law makers of the land and added that he hoped the New Brunswick Temperance Federation would agitate to have him removed from the position.

He has also severely criticized the manner in which Magistrate Marsh deals with Scott Act offenders and referred to a remark attributed to the Magistrate, that public opinion did not demand more than he gave. Mr. Smith said the magistrate who walked for the strongest denunciations of the law and the men engaged in it or the officials, who in his judgment fall in their duty have called forth the warmest applause from the audience, and it is evident that a powerful sentiment against the traffic has been evoked and extended. The campaign concluded tonight with the Trial of Alcohol.

\$40,000 PRIZE FOR AERO- NAUTICAL RACE BETWEEN OSTEND AND PARIS

OSTEND, Jan. 19.—M. Marquet, the leaseholder of the Ostend Kurss, has decided to offer a \$40,000 prize for an aeronautical race between Ostend and Paris. Both aeroplanes and dirigible balloons will be eligible for the contest, which has been set down for the second Sunday in August, 1908, or the following Sunday in the same month, and for the Sundays in every August until the prize is won.

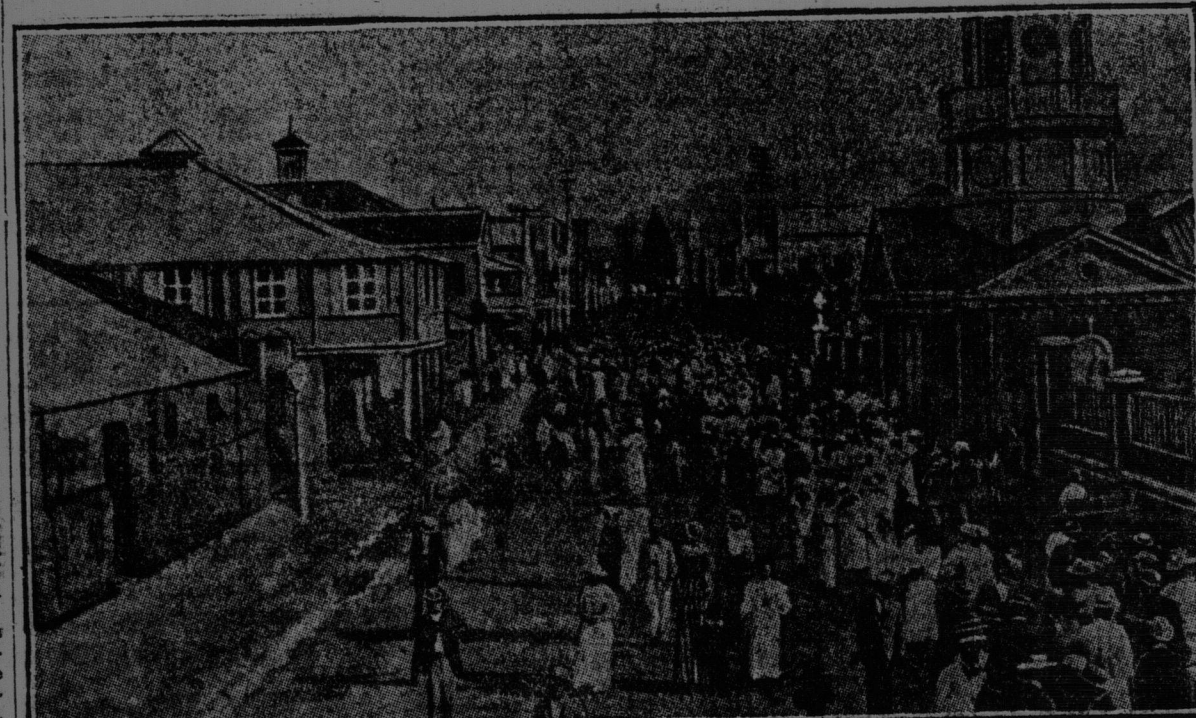
The sole conditions are that the distances be covered within twenty-four hours and by no means means than propulsion from a car. It is intended to invite the members of the Aero Club of New York. Dr. Thomas of that city and the Wright Brothers and Roy Knabenshue of Ohio to participate in the contest.

WONDERFUL CURES OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A minute account of the wonderful cures of sleeping sickness which are being performed by Dr. Koch on the shores of Victoria Nyanza is given in the Imperial Board of Health's report.

The atoxyl which is administered by the doctor is stated to exterminate the germs of the dread disease within six hours of injection in any part of the body. Although this was first observed about six months ago Dr. Koch continued to watch the effects of the atoxyl for four months, and even during the past two months he has continued to experiment with the idea of making certain that he

JAMAICA'S GOVERNOR ORDERS U.S. SAILORS FROM KINGSTON; NO MORE AMERICAN AID



Sunday morning in Kingston

Gov. Swettenham Churlishly Refuses U. S. Naval Assistance and Orders American Admiral to Remove His Men Who Were Assisting to Maintain Order and Clear the Debris—British Opinion Strongly Condemns Him—American Relief Supplies Stopped—Suffering Increasing.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 19.—The steamer Otter, the second refugee ship from Jamaica, arrived here at daylight. She left Kingston at 11 o'clock Friday morning and brings 132 passengers. Among those on board are George H. Hazen of the Century Magazine and his party and H. M. Fickinger of the Cuba Eastern railway. The refugees report that the list of dead from the earthquake and fire is over one thousand. Confined light earth shocks were felt up to Thursday. A large portion of the persons killed were women. The first supply of food, clothing and medicine for relief was brought in by a vessel sent by the International Brotherhood League. It is reported that there are hundreds of persons in hospitals who lack antiseptic dressings and medical supplies. The Otter is to, to Kingston at once with a consignment of food and clothing furnished by the citizens of Santiago. A number of doctors from here also go on board the Otter.

A. M. Nathan and Charles Shepley, who lost their lives in the disaster, were both wealthy Englishmen. They had been but three days in Jamaica, inspecting their business. Three employees of the firm of Nathan, Shepley & Co. also lost their lives. Governor Swettenham feels that he now has the situation well in hand.

The steamer Prinz Waldemar, of the Hamburg-American line, which is ashore near the Princess Louise wharf, proved a total loss. The light-house in the mouth of the harbor is being temporarily repaired. No brick houses in Kingston remain standing. The yacht Candia left here Friday morning for Kingston, carrying medical supplies and provisions, but she was forced to return here on account of the heavy weather.

To the Associated Press Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States. The friction between the Governor and the Admiral began with the arrival of the American war vessels when the Governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor on the grounds that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid—that his government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded and succor the homeless.

Rear Admiral Davis, however, landed parties of bluejackets, who patrolled the streets, cleared the debris, raised the wounded and the wounded and won the highest praise from citizens and military officers for excellent work.

Rear Admiral Davis' Generous Offer

On the afternoon of the salute incident Rear Admiral Davis wrote Governor Swettenham as follows: "My Dear Governor—I beg you to accept my apology for the mistake of the salute this afternoon. My order was misunderstood and the disregard of your wishes was due to a mistake in the transmission of my order. I trust the apparent disregard of your wishes will be overlooked."

He landed working parties from both ships today to aid in clearing the various streets and buildings and purpose landing parties tomorrow for the same purpose unless you expressly do not desire it. I think a great deal may be done in the way of assistance to private individuals without interfering with the forces of yourself and the government officials. As the only object of my being here is to render such assistance as I can, I trust you will

justify me in this matter for the cause of common humanity. "I had a patrol of six men ashore to-day to guard and secure the archives of the U. S. consulate, together with a party of ten clearing away this wreckage. This party after finishing its work at the consulate assisted a working party to catch thieves, recovering from them a safe taken from a jewelry store, valued at \$5,000. From this I judge that the police surveillance of the city is inadequate for the protection of private property."

Actuated by the same motive, namely common humanity, I shall direct the medical officers of my squadron to make all efforts to aid cases of distress wherever they come under the observation of your medical officers. "I shall have pleasure in meeting you at the hour appointed, 10 a. m., at headquarters, though I am not sure I trust you approve of my action in this matter."

"Your obedient servant," "C. R. DAVIS," "Rear Admiral."

Governor Swettenham's Churlish Reply

Governor Swettenham responded Friday as follows. "Dear Admiral—Thanks very much for your letter, you kind and all the assistance given or offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offer of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-embark which your kindness prompted you to land."

In consideration of the American vice consul's astute attentions to his family at his country house the American consulate pending the departure of the American warships from Kingston.

"Being Sunday and the news arriving late tonight, the fact became known to a comparatively small section of the public and the official world, but everywhere the greatest astonishment was expressed. Up to a late hour tonight neither the admiralty nor the foreign office had any news of the incident except that derived from the press despatches and the inclination on all sides was to withhold an expression of opinion until the receipt of the official version from Governor Swettenham."

The important question as to whether the British authorities in Kingston were in a position to maintain order of the incident.

What seems to be less debatable is that Governor Swettenham acted entirely on his own initiative. The last despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Elgin, to Governor Swettenham which was dated Jan. 18th, gave the Governor full liberty of action. It was as follows:

"You will know that I fully appreciate the courage and firmness with which you and your Government are facing this great disaster, and that I do not wish to trouble you with any telegraphic instructions or to fetter your discretion."

It is not believed the Government sent any subsequent instructions modifying this attitude.

As a possible explanation of Governor Swettenham's action it is suggested that he may have acted under the strain of nervous excitement through being over-taken by his recent painful experience.

Refugees Contend With Famine and Disease Last night the streets of the burned district still reeked with the stench of decaying bodies. The burned ruins were illuminated only by the baleful glow of the corpse fires, lining the roadways.

Today many bodies were recovered through the aid of vultures which perched in flocks on the ruins beneath their prey is buried. As fast as they were uncovered the bodies are thrown on the funeral pyres and slowly consumed.

The total number of known dead is about 400, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for.

Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is feared.

The filthy condition of the camps and parade grounds and racecourses, where thousands of persons are huddled under improvised tents roofed over and sheathed with palm leaves, causes grave apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid fever.

At present there is a most urgent need for tents for several thousand persons, but the government is not supplied with these and is not making endeavors to obtain them. Rain is threatening and if it should come it will involve untold suffering on the homeless thousands.

London Deeply Regrets Governor's Indiscretion

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There is a feeling of deepest regret here over the unfortunate incident that led to the hurried departure of the American warships from Kingston.

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THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—Cold weather has been a gale of wind increased the suffering of those thousands who had been made homeless by the flood in Ohio. A number of buildings that had become weakened by the water, went down before the wind last night and today.

The area of flooded section increased considerably during the day, each inch of rise spreading over wide territory. The rise of last night and today cut off approach to the foot bridges across the Ohio, isolating most of the people of the Kentucky side of the river.

expected, be discontinued tomorrow for the time being at least, in view of the refusal on the part of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica to accept aid from American war vessels.

The supplies now on the way to Kingston on the steamers Allegheny and Prince Joachim will never reach that port. Both steamers have been ordered to call off Port Antonio and there await further instructions. A special meeting of the relief committee will be held tomorrow, when the situation will be thoroughly gone over and definite action taken.

Several days ago the relief committee called Governor Swettenham asking him the nature of acceptable relief and where supplies could be sent safely and to advantage. To these inquiries, subsequently repeated, no reply was received. The committee did not hear from the governor's office in London, through which one of these cablegrams was sent to Governor Swettenham, and the tone of the message was such as to lead the committee to believe that the governor had not personally replied was believed to be due to the confusion of affairs in Kingston.

A Store That
Lives Up To Its Promises
A Store That
Keeps Faith With The People

THAT'S "OAK HALL"

To distribute the best Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys at the lowest possible prices has been this store's constant aim. To give the people the most dependable goods, to give them to them when they want them, at savings only possible through an enormous outlet, and through the small margin of profit plan adopted by this store in its inception, has been its leading thought.

That we've succeeded, our tremendous success amply demonstrates.

For the past few days, we have been holding a Great Stock Reduction Sale. We expected to be busy—on account of the exceptional values offered you—but the way you responded was beyond what we anticipated. It has proved to be the Greatest January Sale of Clothing ever held in St. John and for this we thank you.

In our opening announcement of this sale we said: "No goods on approval. Everything goes out with the distinct understanding that if in any way it is not perfectly satisfactory, you can bring it back with your sales check and get your money." We have not yet had to refund one cent on this account, which speaks volumes for the values we have given.

We Are Going To Do Still Bigger and Better Things Than Ever, This Year

GREATER OAK HALL,
KING STREET
SCOVIL BROS., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

TERRIFIC GALE AND FLOODS DEVASTATE U. S. CITIES

\$1,500,000 Damages Done At Buffalo -- Thousands Made Homeless by Floods in Ohio and Indiana--Great Suffering—Property Destruction Will Mount Up to Millions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A terrific gale, which blew ninety miles an hour at times, has swept this city for 18 hours and has done \$1,500,000 damage to shipping.

Five large liners wintering just inside the breakwater were torn loose from their moorings and driven away. The gale still rages and no ground. The gale still rages and no ground. The gale still rages and no ground.

The vessels aground are the Hurkett, J. Q. Middle, Monroe C. Smith and A. J. Brewer. Most of them are owned in Cleveland. They have cargoes of lumber, coal and other goods and are being used to store.

For hours the gale swept the water away from the shore and carried wharves, piers, docks and bridges away. Craft broken from their moorings smashed against bridges with serious damage. Smokestacks and chimneys were blown down like paper boxes, but so far no casualties have been discovered.

The water in Lake Erie rose three feet in as many minutes. Railroad tracks having tracks along the water front were carried down with strings of freight cars. The city has had telegraph and telephone communication with the principal cities most of the day, and much of the trouble is remedied. The brunt of the storm seems to be west of Buffalo. Railroad service is badly disrupted. The gale brought with it blinding snow storms.

Old lake men say this is the severest continued storm that has swept the lakes during the last twenty years.

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SCHOLARLY SERMON BY REV. DR. FALCONER

Large Congregations Heard Him at St. Stephen's and St. Andrew's Churches Yesterday

Rev. R. A. Falconer, D. D., LL. D., principal of Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, spoke yesterday in three city churches. Principal Falconer is known as one of the most scholarly as well as one of the most eloquent preachers in the Canadian Presbyterian church today, and his sermons were closely followed on both occasions by large congregations. In the morning at St. Stephen's church he spoke on the perpetual conflict in the individual between spiritual thoughts and worldly impulses. In the evening at St. Andrew's he preached on the Christian idea of the hereafter.

At the evening service Rev. Dr. Falconer took as his text Hebrews 11:14. The hope of immortality, he said, has dwelt among certain classes of men and women of earnest thought have been compelled to repudiate their idea of a future life, to set aside their childhood's hopes of a happy land far away, as the beauties of the early noon fade away before the full light of the noonday sun. Such a sentiment has tinged whole cities with gloom and death, and a sombre hue. Men and women even under such conditions, however, have achieved great things in life and left the world much better than when they found it. Towards such, the Christian turns with sorrow and wistful longing.

He would now speak of another class whom the doctors at dying beds say are quite common. Those who have no belief in the future and do not want to believe in any. Woe, woe, woe, they want to have done with it all and to sleep now that it is over. They have no wish for a continuance at all.

The speaker then went on to show what an attitude like this meant. "What about all the good things in life? What is the condition of a man's mind who has no desire to believe in his children? What a past his life has been? Such a one surrenders life as the reeler tires when the candle burns low, the table is disordered and the glasses broken."

The Christian idea of the future is not that of the Jews, a resurrection of the flesh, but rather of the spirit, nor is it "immortality of the soul," the soul vaguely preserved, as ideas remain with us, in some future life. It is that future life disclosed in the Bible. It is not vague, speculation, but historic fact. The greatest individual proof was the life and death of Jesus Christ. There is no fact of history, of which there is more evidence than that Jesus died and that He was resurrected. He followed by objective facts that He lived after death. "I can't tell you how He came back, but the fact stands out clear that they believe absolutely that Jesus did come back after He had died."

Mr. Grouch Has a Mean Disposition

