

WORLDWIDE PHILANTHROPY

This is the Object of the Rockefeller Foundation--The Donor Wants All Humanity to Benefit.

Washington, March 12.—Philanthropy which will be systematic, scientific and world-wide in its scope is the object sought by John D. Rockefeller by means of the Rockefeller Foundation, according to Starr J. Murphy, a member of the General Education Board, who appeared before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia yesterday in support of the bill introduced by Senator Gallinger incorporating the Foundation. Mr. Murphy not only explained the motives which actuated Mr. Rockefeller in proposing to contribute a more elaborate scale than has heretofore been attempted, but discussed the criticisms which have been directed against the bill since its introduction in the Senate. He was unable to enlighten the committee as to the amount of money which Mr. Rockefeller would ultimately place at the disposal of the officials of the Foundation, but expressed the opinion that if precedents counted for anything the funds would be ample to enable the Foundation to carry on its work throughout the world in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Murphy told the committee that the object of the bill was to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation, which bears his name, prepared to cope with the situations as time goes on.

"The charities of the nineteenth century," he said, "will not be the charities of the twentieth century. The dead hand should be removed from charitable bequests, and they should be left in the hands of living men. It is impossible to define the scope of the work proposed by this bill, and it is his desire to avoid limitations."

Mr. Murphy traced the work done by the General Education Board through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, from its modest beginning with its first gift of one million dollars in 1901 up to the present time, when the total contribution amounts to \$53,000,000. The work of that board, he said, had been successful, although with the many millions at its disposal it has been unable to meet the requests from educational institutions from all over the country. He said that the work of the board was carried on in the same systematic manner as that which characterized all of Mr. Rockefeller's charitable works, and that the practice would be followed by the officials of the Foundation.

"There is more danger in giving unwisely," said Mr. Murphy, "than in not giving at all. The Rockefeller Foundation always insists upon the same investigation and care in his works, of philanthropy as he demands when making a business investment from which he expects cash dividends. In this instance he expects that his dividends will not be in cash but in the shape of the welfare of humanity."

Opposes Foundation.
Springfield, Mass., March 12.—Federal incorporation of the proposed Rockefeller foundation will be opposed at Washington by Thomas H. Hagan of West Springfield, the independent party candidate for president in the election of 1902.

Hagan has always been an enemy of the Standard Oil Company and all its officers. Mr. Hagan stated today that he would oppose the incorporation of the Rockefeller foundation by the federal government, and that he was the only person to appear in opposition. He has engaged counsel to assist in the matter. His opposition is based on the allegation that under the charter proposed by the Rockefeller foundation will become a corporation greater than the government which created it. He quoted the famous case of Dartmouth College, in which the case made Daniel Webster known to fame, in which the supreme court decided that a corporation holding an unlimited charter could not have its charter changed without its own consent.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

Rumored Wave of Anti-British Feeling in United States Not Treated Seriously in England.

London, Mar. 12.—Despatches to the London papers from their American correspondents portray a wave of anti-British feeling sweeping over the United States, because of the action taken by the British Government in the matter of the Chinese railroads and in far eastern matters generally.

The London papers apart from the article in the Morning Post to which they refer, appear not to take the matter seriously for they practically ignore it. None of the weekly reviews which make a specialty of politics and diplomacy, mentions the subject.

So far as the Hankow-Szechuan railway complications are concerned, they are not due to the British Government, but to English financiers.

Lillis and Cudahy Dropped By Exclusive Kansas City Club

Banker and Man Who Attacked Him Submit Resignations--One Already Acted Upon.

Lillis Tel's of Slashing at Cudahy's Hands--Was Struck from Behind He Says.

Kansas City, March 12.—Jere F. Lillis, the banker, and J. P. Cudahy have resigned from the exclusive country club of Kansas City as a result of the affair at the Cudahy home here early Sunday morning last, when Mr. Cudahy and his chauffeur tied the banker with a rope and cut and pummeled him. Mr. Lillis, it is stated, will go abroad.

Cudahy's resignation which was voluntary has been accepted. Lillis, it developed today, resigned only after he was summoned to appear before the directors and show cause why he should not be expelled. Lillis' resignation has not been accepted and the club officers decline to state what further action will be taken against him. The two men are also members of several other local organizations. These have not officially recognized the affair as far as known.

Mr. Lillis intends to leave the city for a long rest and a friend was quoted today as saying that he probably would spend a year in Europe. It was denied that he intended to resign the presidency of the Washington Exchange Club.

For the first time since he was slashed by John P. Cudahy, in the packer's home, last Sunday morning, Mr. Lillis has been seen in public.

Mr. Murphy explained to the committee that it was the intention of Mr. Rockefeller to have the Foundation which bears his name prepared to cope with the situations as time goes on.

"The charities of the nineteenth century," he said, "will not be the charities of the twentieth century. The dead hand should be removed from charitable bequests, and they should be left in the hands of living men. It is impossible to define the scope of the work proposed by this bill, and it is his desire to avoid limitations."

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ALL FRANCE IS SHOCKED

Duez Disclosures Likely to Develop Into Another Dreyfus Affair--More Evidences of Political Corruption.

Paris, March 12.—The scandal in connection with the liquidation of the property of religious orders has aroused political passions in France and to a pitch only comparable with the Dreyfus and Boulenger affairs. The entire country is shocked, but as is customary in France the moral is overshadowed by the political side. The government opposition is prepared to exploit the affair in the coming election and strangely enough with the backing of the adherents of the President. Comes who are in no hurry to return to power.

The premier personally has come out of the fray with flying colors, for he did everything in his power to bring Duez to book two years ago, and he has pledged the government to probe the scandal to the bottom regardless of consequences. It is believed, however, that the liquidation of the church properties was taken advantage of by political spoliators in preceding administrations. The developments in the affair are amusing.

The authorities have not yet been able to confirm the statement made by Duez that he lost millions in stock gambling, but they had discovered enterprises in which he was engaged. Much money apparently was squandered by Duez in riotous living. A woman from whom Duez confessed to stealing money, failed to identify him. Sensational disclosures have followed the examination of the personal papers of Duez, which showed that he subsisted about 150 persons, evidently belonging to the political, journalistic and social world.

Although in each case he exacted the receipt, his signature was always in cipher. One receipt for \$2,000 on the name of a newspaper. Duez refused to identify the recipients of his favors or to surrender his cipher code, saying coolly:—

"That is my protection; you can not have it."



MRS. JOHN P. CUDAHY, WHOSE HUSBAND SLASHED BANKER JOHN LILLIS WITH A KNIFE WHEN HE FOUND HIM IN HIS HOUSE.

"It's just been brought to my attention recently what everybody is saying about the way I've been carried. Isn't it funny what ridiculous stories are going around about a thing of this sort? People never stop to investigate or search for reliable sources for their information. They just hear a story, believe it, and that's all there is to it."

"Did you ever have two men sneak upon you and take you unaware?" he asked. "Well, if you never had that experience, you don't know how to appreciate the beating I got. They came upon me from behind. Evidently they were in their stocking feet. Mrs. Cudahy and I were sitting on the divan chatting about some commonplace subject, when all of a sudden I heard an oath and the next thing I knew the searchlight lantern got me just over the nose."

"Did the chauffeur seem to take a prominent part in the attack on you?" "Yes, he was right in the thick of the fray all the time. I may be mistaken, but I believe he was drunk. No man could have acted in such a fiendish way if he had not been intoxicated."

Considers Himself Lucky.
"I guess I am lucky. That's the only way I can account for it. Those two infuriated men sprang upon me and I was down on the floor and tied before I could do a thing to defend myself."

"I have a hazy recollection of the butcher knife in Cudahy's hands and of the insane look in his eyes as he slashed at me. He evidently intended to mark me for life, because none of the knife wounds were very deep. When Dr. Ayres was summoned to the Cudahy home on that Saturday night he found what he believed to be a dead man. Mr. Lillis was huddled up in a corner of the room, unconscious and covered from head to foot with blood."

"I wish to forget it," said the banker as he lay back on his bed and gazed out of the windows at the soft spring sunshine. "A great injustice has been done a pure woman. I am not saying that."

"Owing to the rapid depletion in the United States of such resources and the importance of conserving them it seems to me that the United States would be making no sacrifice in granting these concessions to the colonies without demanding any return concessions from the United States. Such a programme would of course greatly increase trade between the United States and Canada, and the greatest commercial gain to the United States would be in your having a preference in the large markets of Great Britain."

"I believe Canada and the mother country would consider a commercial union or preference of the character I have indicated to be in the interests of all the countries concerned. If the tariff reform programme as already outlined were adopted, that is, preference for preference with the empire, the United States will not be doing a thing to hold her present trade with Great Britain and her colonies as she is today. But on the other hand her position would be improved if such reciprocal preference as I have indicated should come about between Great Britain, the United States and Canada."

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"Why, then, is it not to your interest to insure a free outlet for your manufactured goods by this free inlet for the raw material that is, the natural resources of Canada? This would be a step toward the consolidation of the English speaking race, which would mean the balance of power and the future peace of the world."

The Sequel.
But the sequel shows the leader of the opposition in a decidedly unfavorable position. Mr. Dickson, after stating the circumstances leading up to the investigation into the Rogers affair, and showing that because of his connection with it, Mr. Robinson had intimate and accurate information quoted from the report of the commissioner to show that every charge made against Mr. Rogers was substantiated by the evidence that he did actively canvass against Mr. Dickson and Mr. Prescott, that he left his office all day election day and canvassed for Osman and Ryan; that his house was the headquarters of the party all through the campaign, and that he circulated and distributed "Free Speech" containing scandalous attacks upon one of the present representatives of the country.

The occupants of the opposition seats were plainly distressed and discomfited as Mr. Dickson pressed home the charge that Mr. Robinson had distorted the truth and had so palpably (and withal senselessly) misrepresented the facts. Heretofore the leader of the opposition has been giving the impression that he was a man of high character and high ability.

Mr. Robinson stood up in his place in the legislature and stated so that it would go broadcast all over the country that Mr. Rogers was spotlessly pure, that there was no evidence of partisanship against him and that he was dismissed from office without cause.

But about Mr. Robinson. It will be remembered that in the course of his harangue upon the budget the other day the ex-provincial secretary-premier took occasion to make a nasty attack upon the government and upon the representatives for Albert for the dismissal of certain partisan public officials. He mentioned particularly the case of Alexander Rogers of Hopewell Cape, a former registrar of deeds. It was charged that Mr. Rogers had been specially active on behalf of Messrs. Osman and Ryan at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Dickson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet, "Free Speech."

The government granted an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson was familiar with all the evidence against his client and with the verdict and report of the commissioner who held the investigation, yet notwithstanding his knowledge of the facts Mr. Robinson stood

CANADA, THE U.S. AND ENGLAND

H. J. Crowe, in New York, Suggests That England Grant Washington a Preference in Return for Concessions.

New York, March 12.—Harry J. Crowe, the largest lumber operator in Newfoundland, now residing in Toronto, who sold Lord Northcliffe that patch of Newfoundland measuring 3,500 square miles, was in New York yesterday on his way to London and talked with a reporter about the commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Crowe has been making a specialty of this subject lately and he admitted yesterday that he had ventured some suggestions about it to some of those in authority at Washington.

"Canada believes that Great Britain is headed toward tariff reform, which translated into American, means protective tariff, with, however, a provision in the programme which is to give tariff preference to British colonies. This he points out would be to the disadvantage, commercially, of the United States, but, and this is the great essential of his point, if in the event of the success of the British tariff reform programme the United States will give tariff preferences to the products of Canada's natural resources, England will then include its programme compensating tariff preferences for manufactures of the United States."

"Canada would be the colony most affected by the United States receiving an equal preference with the colonies in Great Britain, but owing to Canada's geographical position and the fact that she possesses an abundance of the natural resources, I have indicated, she would naturally receive the greatest benefit by the free admission of such natural products into the United States."

"Owing to the rapid depletion in the United States of such resources and the importance of conserving them it seems to me that the United States would be making no sacrifice in granting these concessions to the colonies without demanding any return concessions from the United States. Such a programme would of course greatly increase trade between the United States and Canada, and the greatest commercial gain to the United States would be in your having a preference in the large markets of Great Britain."

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NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passing of an act to incorporate the Sterling Land Limited, with power to purchase, lease, sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise encumber or dispose of land, buildings, structures, and hereditaments, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion thereof, and all buildings or structures that now are or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take mortgages or other securities for unpaid balances of money, on the whole or any portion thereof, to prepare building sites, to construct, reconstruct, alter, furnish, maintain, and improve all kinds of buildings and structures, and to consolidate, connect or subdivide properties, and to buy and sell stocks and bonds of Joint Stock Companies or Corporations, and with power also subject to the assent, supervision and control of council, or Road Commissioners, or other legally constituted authorities, in any City, Town, County, or Parish, in the Province of New Brunswick, to enter from time to time upon any public streets, roads, squares, open plots of ground, or high-ways, and to locate, up and open the same for the purpose of erecting and maintaining conduits, poles, posts, and wires, making roads or streets, and to do such other things and for such other purposes as may be necessary and incident to the business of the Company.

Dated at New Brunswick, A. D. 1910, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1910.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN, Solicitor.

c.d.24/4Mch-14.

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To Let—Desirable residence, 106 King st. east, not water heating, modern plumbing, double parlour, library, dining room, kitchen, wash room, cellar, six bedrooms and bath room. Seen 3 to 5, Apply T. McAvoy & Sons, Ltd., 101 King street. 34-35-41-5

To Let—Two self-contained houses corner City Road and Dorchester St. modern improvements. Seen Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 11 to 12. Apply J. Myles, Wright & Sons, Phone Main 311. 33-27-41-6

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Milliners Wanted—Three first-class milliners wanted for good positions in provincial town—Apply Brock & Patterson, Limited.

Wanted—A young man in general office position, with good understanding of shorthand and typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting to A. J. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-