

CANADIAN CLUB TO ENTERTAIN CHOIR

Committee Appointed to Make Arrangements, Probably for Afternoon Tea, on March 25--New Members Elected.

That the members of the Sheffield choir will be well entertained in St. John when they arrive here is probable by the executive of the Canadian Club at their regular meeting. A committee was appointed to communicate with the members of the Women's Canadian Club to arrange for a joint entertainment for the choir.

The executive was inclined to regard the idea with favor and a committee was appointed to confer with the members of the Women's Canadian Club. The committee consists of Geo. A. Henderson, H. A. Porter, Rev. C. A. Kuhnig, Richard O'Brien, Dr. T. D. Walker.

The choir will arrive here on the Victorian on the morning of March 25th and will give two concerts and leave the afternoon of the 27th. It was felt that in this case the entertainment could best take the form of an afternoon tea which would give the members of the choir an opportunity to meet the members of the Canadian Club and also of the Women's Canadian Club.

The question of speakers for the club luncheons was also discussed and an attractive programme mapped out. The next speaker will be Prof. J. L. Tyron, who will address the club on the peace movement. The date of his lecture is Feb. 27th. About March 7th, A. Knechtel will speak to the club on Forest Scenes in Canada. His lecture will be illustrated. Mr. Knechtel is inspector of the Dominion forest reserves. At a later date Hon. W. J. Hanna, of Ontario, will speak to the club on Prison Reform.

The following new members were elected: Thomas J. O'Rourke, James Jack, James B. Dever, Frank V. Conlon, John W. Simmons, Ralph S. C. Hayes, John McGilbrick, W. L. Patterson, H. G. Bishop, Malcolm McAvity and J. Austin Belyea.

Halifax, Feb. 14.—Stars Florida, New York, Scotchburn, Boston; Royal Edward, Bristol.

Sailed star Ionian, Boston; Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Ard star Manchester Engineer, St. John, N. B.; Fort Natal, Feb. 14.—Ard star Monarch, St. John, N. B.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 14.—Returned sch. Manuel R. Cuna, New York for Rockland, Me.; sch. Rebecca G. Whildin, Perth Amboy, for Calais, Me.

Ladies' Work Aprons Good Generous Size Made of Extra Strong Gingham 25 Cents Each Save Time and Money and Get One of These

E. O. PARSONS, West End The Designer and Standard Fashions for March, just received at E. O. Parsons, West End.

We Are Buyers of Dressed Pork, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, etc. Quality the Best Any Quantity JOHN HOPKINS St. John, N. B. Phone 133

HON. G. E. FOSTER SHOWS DANGER

Reciprocity Agreement With United States Death Knell Of Imperial Preference And Menace To National Life.

Continued from page 1. Invasion of the natural resources of Canada with an accelerated yearly destruction or exhaustion.

Natural Aspect. Touching the national aspect of the situation, the member for North Toronto, observed that no good citizen of a country would satisfy himself by keeping his mind simply to the economic side of the question if he believed there was in it a barrier to his nation. Unless you admit that you deny there is anything like patriotism; you deny the right of the people of a country to keep up and build up their national home and make sacrifices for it.

The history of Canadian relations with the United States revealed an attempt at one time to induce Canada to rebel against the Mother Country, and later by restriction, negotiation and prohibition to coerce her into union with the republic. That Mr. Foster contended, had only served to add to the respect which the United States had for Canada.

As far back as 1888 Mr. Foster showed that change had begun to take place in the mind of United States statesmen. President Schurman of Cornell University, in the United States Senate had spoken against the policy of antagonism that had been adopted. The message of President Taft to Congress on the present occasion carried out the same idea. The phrase "parting of the ways" had reference to the divergence of the lines of communication north to south to those running transversely across the continent, ending in the Mother Country empire, the market of the world.

Mr. Foster then denounced the attitude of Mr. Fielding years ago when speaking in New England he considered the ports of Portland, Boston and New York the metropolis of the Maritime Provinces and to secure these ports he would discriminate against England, and continuing he reviewed the United States press in every direction and the commissioners refused it would be the last chance the republic had for the Canadian market and Imperial Federation would follow.

It is the conquest of Canada today. The dominant spirit in the United States that is today pushing reciprocity is not economical, it is political.

Un-British Policy. The following new members were elected: Thomas J. O'Rourke, James Jack, James B. Dever, Frank V. Conlon, John W. Simmons, Ralph S. C. Hayes, John McGilbrick, W. L. Patterson, H. G. Bishop, Malcolm McAvity and J. Austin Belyea.

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Reviewing the history of reciprocity Mr. Foster declared that if Canada had abandoned it 25 years before she did, the country would be 25 years ahead of where it was today.

Mr. Neely, Liberal, Humboldt, and Martin Burrill, Yale-Cariboo, followed Hon. Mr. Foster.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

New York, Feb. 14.—Today's market showed fair activity on the average and a considerable degree of underlying strength, notwithstanding that such advances in prices as occurred were confined to special stocks and appeared to have a more or less speculative origin.

Such was still heard of the possibility of early decisions in the corporation cases now before the Supreme Court and this doubtless had the effect of further suppressing outside interest and further bullish initiative on the part of people who have been behind the rise in prices.

General news excepting the rumors and the prevailing disposition was to do little either way until there were evidences of fresh initiative from important sources.

LADLAW & CO. CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Direct Private Wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

Range of Prices.

Wheat, High, Low, Close. May, 92 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2. July, 91 1/2, 90 3/4, 91. Sept., 90 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/4.

Corn, May, 49 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2. July, 50 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2. Sept., 51 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/4.

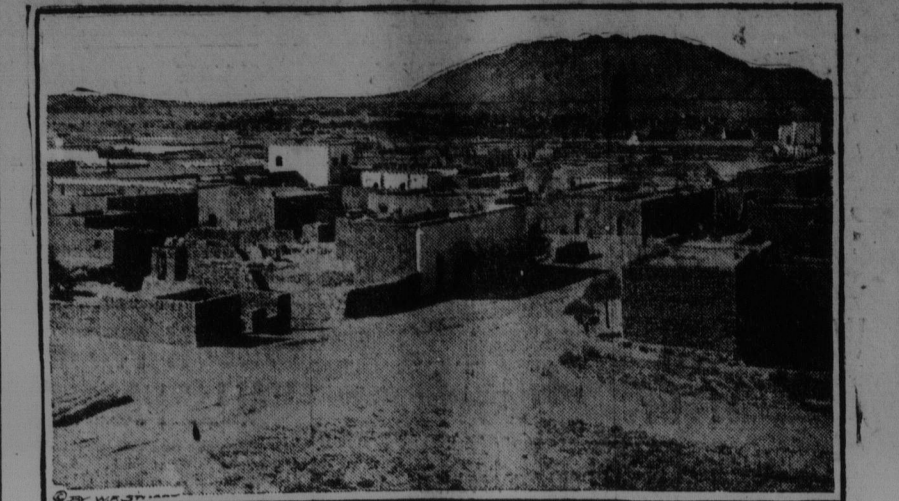
Oats, May, 31 1/2, 31 1/4, 31 1/2. July, 31 1/2, 31, 31 1/4. Sept., 31 1/2, 31, 31 1/4.

Pork, May, 17.62, 17.37, 17.62. July, 16.97, 16.80, 16.97. Cash—Corn—45 1/8.

Wife, Phone or Write JOHN HOPKINS St. John, N. B. Phone 133

Shiloh's Cure Quilts coughs, cures colds, heats throat and lungs. 25 cents

General Navarro Rides Into Juarez Relieving Rebel Siege



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JUAREZ. In the distance on the other side of the water tower can be seen the city of El Paso and the mountains of southwestern Texas.

HOW POLITICAL GAME IS WORKED IN EL PASO

Continued from page 1.

On looking into the financial situation they discovered that already bonds had been issued to practically the full value of the city's assets. They could control no more, and the only way by which money could be raised was by draining more from the people.

It would never do to increase the tax rate. What they did was this. They doubled the valuation of all real and personal property and dropped the tax rate to \$1.90 per \$100. Apparently there was a reduction in the tax, but in reality there was an increase of 95 per cent. In the assessment, and we property owners, who formerly paid \$50 taxes now paid \$95 on the same property.

Pay For All Improvements. "In addition to this all property owners were obliged to pay for all improvements done in the vicinity of their property. For instance," said Mr. Dolan, "I own a piece of property with sixty feet frontage, a pavement was put on the street in front of this property and was forced to pay the city \$24 additional assessment on account of this pavement."

"Besides this we have a poll tax. We have no income tax, but certainly that we are forced to pay on real and personal property is more than enough. Though the pavements have gone ahead our city has improved in every direction and the commissioners have been spending money freely."

Very Active Before Elections. "Oddly enough though, we have not, and all the other people of El Paso have noticed that the greater part of the improvements are made just preceding the elections. Immediately following the elections there is a suspension of all civic activity."

Large floating population made up largely of Mexicans. The commissioners control absolutely all civic contracts, and when they feel that it is well for them to make their positions even more secure than they are at ordinary times, they arrange for the construction of new pavements, streets, and give employment to the large floating population. Then it is up to the Mexican and the rest to support the existing administration. If they do not do so they lose their jobs and a job is worth more than a vote to a Mexican or any other laborer in El Paso.

A Great Scheme. "It might be mentioned in connection with this that in addition to the doubling of the valuation of the city real estate, the city extended its bounds under the charter they had the right to do, and included within the city limits a very large section of the county which previously paid a low rate of taxation. This not only increased the revenue to the city, but afforded opportunity for the Democratic machine, represented by the commissioners, to control a much larger vote than formerly and to make promises as to whether this was much of a bull argument. There were sympathetic advances in other local issues, notably in Denver Common, but the logic of such strength in the premises was a questionable. The standard list, as a whole, was dull and fairly strong."

Under Influence. "When you remember that our judges are elected by the same Democratic machine that elects the commissioners, you will fully realize that the commissioners themselves appreciate the intent of the legislature sufficiently well to inform the judges what that intent has been, and as a consequence the decisions of the supreme court are almost invariably in favor of the view adopted by the administration."

Why Introduced. "In El Paso no such conditions prevailed, but the commission for Government we have no hesitation in saying was introduced simply and solely to make more permanent the absolute domination of the controlling political machine. It has done so."

Should the bill now before the Legislature pass—and no doubt it will—the effect will be first to increase the salaries of the commissioners, a move which they much desire, and secondly to place in their hands entire absolute power which, as a joker, they are proposing to give to the people.

When this political organization controls everything, it is no disadvantage to it to pretend to give the people the right of recall, for the commissioners themselves control the re-

Federal General at Head of 1,000 Troops Makes 200 Miles from Chihuahua Without Incident.

Continued from page 1.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 14.—Amid the wildest cheering and cries of Viva Diaz, Viva Navarro, General Navarro at the head of 1,000 federal troops from Chihuahua, entered Juarez this evening. The entire trip, consuming 12 days, was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting of the revolutionists.

Navarro, during the trip was compelled to repair 25 bridges and cut several miles of telegraph wire. The arrival marks the end of the Juarez campaign. Orozco and other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here. An hour after his arrival, General Navarro was escorted to the customs, where the Taft and Diaz meeting occurred. Here he received members of Colonel Rabago's staff, and citizens generally, among them a number of women.

General Navarro appeared rugged and hearty. Since the beginning of the campaign he has raised a full white beard. His first official act was to write a telegram to President Diaz reporting his entrance into Juarez.

Col. Villar, aide de camp to President Diaz, and member of General Navarro's staff, said that the 200 mile trip from Chihuahua was made without incident. He declined to talk further, saying: "It is against orders for officers to give out information. The press has used us very badly."

Two hundred insurgents today were at Guadalupe, the new provincial capital. Orozco was at Samalayuca this afternoon but he had departed before Navarro had arrived. The insurgents are down hearted tonight.

Orozco has accomplished nothing since the insurrection began three months ago, save to depress business. The Juarez campaign has been a miserable fiasco. Even the leaders of the El Paso junta admit this. Had Orozco proceeded to Samalayuca, he would have been defeated a week ago, the moral effect would have been marked.

Many Mexicans working in the United States awaited the taking of Juarez as a signal to join actively in the movement. The capital at Guadalupe is far from permanent, it is on wheels and will be moved at the approach of a federal force.

It is now believed that Orozco must retreat to Casas Grandes. It is said that he cannot even threaten the city of Chihuahua, for there is a garrison of 1,000 troops defending the place.

call and will only exercise it or permit it to be exercised at their own sweet will.

Meetings Private. "We are unable to say whether the members of the Commission are inclined to adopt the gentle form of graft of which some persons in their position may be accused. Their meetings are private. Nobody but themselves knows what goes on in their conferences, but the public, as a rule, know that these commissioners seek together closely and that they are playing into one another's hands as members of a perfect political organization should play."

"We are now kicking against Commission rule. It is costing us considerably more than the old form of government cost, but on the other hand we are getting greater benefits and perhaps, after all, the benefits derived by the city are not costing more than they are worth. When you consider, too, that in the pre-commission days the city was absolutely dominated by a political machine, you will realize that it is in no worse shape now when the adoption of the Commission plan has made this political domination even more permanent."

"In so far as politics is concerned, as conditions are now, the Democrats rule just as they always did, and the Commission merely give them a stronger hold on the Civic Government."

II. V. MACKINNON.

Products of Forests. Representative Mann, of Illinois, said that paper manufacturers were guaranteed by the reciprocity agreement a continuing supply of spruce pulp wood from Canada.

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Mr. Gardner closed the argument on behalf of the measure. Mr. Broussard was the only Democrat to speak against it.

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U. S. MAJORITY FOR RECIPROCITY, 129

Continued from page 1.

Dalzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon. He proposed that meat and meat products, flour, prepared cereals, lumber and several other articles be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost 114 to 191.

The closure rule had been agreed to previously by a vote of 198 to 107. It has been apparent for several days that the reciprocity measure would have an overwhelming majority in the House. This seemed to make its opponents all the more bitter. Local men thought, were for various reasons inclined to take effective measures.

Col. Maltby concurred with these views, and said that the only way to wipe out the disease was by vaccinating those who did not have the disease, taking prompt and vigorous measures in the case of those who took it and quarantining those who were exposed to it.

He favored the appointment of a general health officer, and thought smallpox patients should be held 12 or 14 days in quarantine instead of 10 or 11 days.

Premier Hazen who was present asked if the present laws were sufficient if properly enforced.

In The Police Court. Col. Maltby thought they were. Sometimes the Boards of Health were slow about placing premises where there were smallpox cases. He added that if doctors in his district did not report cases, they would be likely to find themselves in the police court.

Dr. Curren said compulsory vaccination was the only effective means of fighting smallpox, and that the prevention of the epidemic was more important than the treatment of cases as they appeared.

After further discussion the resolution calling for the appointment of a general health officer and the enforcement of compulsory vaccination was adopted.

T. M. Burns, secretary of the St. John Board of Health, appeared before the board and brought up the matter of effecting a number of changes in the health regulations with a view to making them more uniform and eliminating overlapping of jurisdiction and effort. The board promised to take his recommendations into consideration.

General Conference. There was a general conference of representatives of the boards of health on the North Shore, the St. John River Counties, members of the provincial board and members of the government health department.

The subject was to talk over the smallpox situation with the view of getting full information on the situation and strengthening the hands of the provincial board and the local boards for future action.

It was the general consensus of opinion that vaccination should be made compulsory as far as possible and that there should be a provincial medical health inspector, whose duty it would be to be always on duty, inspecting local boards and keeping all in close touch with the work as a whole. He would act under the orders of the provincial board.

Those present at the conference were: Dr. E. A. Steeves, Junction chairman; Dr. A. J. Murray, Fredericton Junction; Chancellor C. C. Jones, of the U. N. B.; W. W. Hubbard, Fredericton; Dr. H. H. Sprague, Woodstock; Dr. L. M. Curran, and D. Mullin, K. C. St. John; and Dr. E. B. Fisher, of Fredericton, secretary of the provincial board of health; R. L. Maltby and E. J. Desmond, of Newcastle; W. F. Foley, of Caraquet; Dr. G. B. Peat, Andover; Dr. Wetmore, Hampton; Dr. J. D. Lawson, St. Stephen; Dr. Butler, McAdam Junction; Premier Hazen and Hon. Robert Maxwell; Col. Armstrong and T. M. Burns, of St. John.

CLOSING COTTON LETTER. By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

New York, Feb. 14.—What appeared to be a further wholesale abandonment of the bull position occurred in the cotton market today. The decline was severest that has been witnessed during the current reactionary movement and the final rally extending from ten to twelve points from the low level appeared to be largely the result of short covering. The last prop of bull position seemed to have been knocked down when the comparatively heavy movement of the crop continued over the holidays, thus resulting in predictions of a perpendicular drop in receipts over that period. Liverpool was very weak on heavy selling from this side and at no time during the day did our market appear to consider the more bullish aspects of the situation at

HEALTH OFFICER DROVE POSTMAN GIRL

Provincial Board Pass Resolution Following Appointment and Enforcement of Compulsory Vaccination Law

The provincial board of health held a long session yesterday afternoon, at which a resolution was adopted calling upon the local government to appoint a general health officer for the province with duties corresponding to those of Dr. Melvin, medical health officer for St. John. Another resolution was adopted asking for powers to make the old law regarding compulsory vaccination effective throughout the province.

In calling the meeting to order, Dr. Steeves, the chairman, said the members had been called together mainly for the purpose of talking over the smallpox situation which was causing a considerable drain upon the resources of the province. He thought the board might take some measures to check the spread of this disease and reduce the cost of dealing with it.

Compulsory Vaccination. Dr. Fisher stated that the provincial board had long favored compulsory vaccination. If the old law in the regard was enforced, the main thing they would have to contend against was cases coming in from outside the province. From this source the danger would be small. Continuing he pointed out that under the old law making the vaccination of school children compulsory, the teachers in the public schools had been charged with the duty of seeing that the law was obeyed. The teachers had objected to this responsibility being imposed upon them, and on the recommendation of the superintendent of education, this law had been repealed. In some districts the law was still enforced, and he thought its enforcement should be made general.

Continuing Dr. Fisher advocated the appointment of a medical health officer to have charge of the general enforcement of the health regulations throughout the province. Local men thought, were for various reasons inclined to take effective measures.

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Hub's Style Show Makes An Annual Merriment-Suffragists, Laborites and Socialists Will Storm Citadel Conservatism.

Boston, Feb. 10.—The Hubbit reporters have been having their annual jubilation over the style show at Horticultural Hall. Early editions blazoned forth the beauties of the new pantalon gown, the combination beach and bathing gown known as the Eau Claire—which is so arranged that as one promenade the beach one's gown reaches below the ankles, while by pulling a string on entering the surf the gown is raised to the knees—and many other novelties of feminine fashion designed to titillate the minds. Mayor Fitzgerald lent his benignant presence to the opening of the convention of ladies' tailors and dressmakers of America, which has lately the business of instilling patriotic Americans with the idea that their clothes should be American instead of foreign was begun. "Practical, adaptive, symbolic, visualizing" methods of correct gowning are being taught at a school where lectures on the history and survival of costume, color harmonies and design are an important part of the training. Perhaps, after all, the time may come when the men who make the fashions to fit the manufacturing requirements will allow women comfortable and at the same time artistic wearing apparel. About half the spectators it was noticed were women—many them visiting tailors from other cities. These gentry of the shears and basting thread pawed over the exhibited suits, cloaks and shirtwaists with keenest interest, and often made cubical notes, just as they later will fit their patronesses in Sandusky, Skaneateles or St. Joe. The costume of the future the suffragist gown, which attracted as much attention as the nearly suffrage booth, was grey with golden brown piping. Some would call the cut mannish; others would just say that it was a little severe. It contained some sharp angles in which the practised eye read a V and a W—votes for women.

The lure of the antique will draw divers and sundry folk interested in the arts from every shire's end of New England to Boston during the last three weeks of March when the Copley Society's retrospective exhibition of the decorative arts will be on at Copley Hall. The society, whose loan exhibitions are of a high order, famous, has been quiet since the popular Sorolla exhibition of 1910; its forthcoming exhibition will resume very interesting activities. The wealth of artistic objects in Boston houses is well known; the exhibition committee has secured many of the best things—works which from the nature of their ownership comparatively few people can see unless there are specially loaned for public exhibition. The exhibits at Copley Hall, covering the widest range of modern Western art, will include the most beautiful and interesting examples which can be obtained of tapestries, embroideries and textiles, furniture, bronzes and bric-a-brac, vases and pottery, old books and bindings, silver and other metal work. A special section of the exhibition will be devoted to the New England Colonial period. The exhibition will be opened to the public on Wednesday, March 8, 1911, and will continue for about three weeks. In past years many New England people who spent a winter in Boston have timed their visit so that it may take place while the Copley Society's exhibition is in progress and at other galleries the art season is at its height.

On Beacon Hill is the suffrage slogan. The day following the anniversary of G. Washington's inauguration combined suffragist-laborite-socialist aggregation will move on the solons and demand votes for women. Interested listeners who cannot be accommodated at the Statehouse will have a second chance, for there will be a great overflow meeting at Ford Hall, just across Statehouse Park, as well as all the addresses which the convention will be repeated. The active operation of organized labor is expected this year to have influence with the legislature. An emphatic equal suffrage plank is included among the 15 labor measures introduced in the present great and general court by the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor. The pamphlet of this organization gives these reasons for its interest in women's rights:

"There are over 500,000 wage-earning women in Massachusetts. Not only the labor man's sense of fair play, but his own interest, demands that this class in the worker's ranks should no longer be unprotected, the ballot, which he himself has found indispensable to the maintenance of his rights. A man is only as strong as his weakest link; labor leaders and thinkers have long recognized the disfranchised class of workers as the weakest link in the chain of organized labor. It is their business to strengthen this link and therefore they favor, not only from reasons of sentiment, but also of self-protection, the recognition of the right of women to vote. Organized labor has long favored the recognition of the right of women to vote. This year the State Convention gave its legislative committee explicit instructions to give full support to legislation to secure equal suffrage, regardless of sex."

The demonstrations at the Statehouse and Ford Hall will, as usual, bring up to Boston large delegations of New England suffragists.

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