POOR DOCUMENT
MC2035

HANSON, ON STAND, DENIES CHARGES IN GLEANER ARTICLE

(Continued from page 9.)

In-law came to him. He discussed the decree with Dr. Allen. He was convinced the mother could not keep the children on the mere income. He told Dr. Allen he wanted to apply for the appointment of a guardian for the Nevers infants, with power to sell the property. He explained to Dr. Allen the circumstances. She and her brother-in-law had decided that she could not subsist on the farm, and that when the property was sold she was to get $4,800. The whole family arrangement was explained by witness to Dr. Allen. The question of jurisdiction came up in regard to the custody of the children. He brought it up himself. The admeasurement of dower was also discussed with Dr. Allen. Witness did not go on with the case with Dr. Allen. Mrs. Nevers had received $2,800 of the $4,800 from her brother-in-law and had used some of it for her own purposes. Witness went from Dr. Allen to his own office and added to the petition a clause asking for admeasurement of dower. He then went after the bond. He was asking for $250 from the principal for each of the infants, in addition to the income.

When he was before Dr. Allen he knew it was customary to make an allowance if the income was not sufficient, and told Dr. Allen so, and Dr. Allen agreed that this was so. Witness went to St. John and applied to Judge White, giving a full explanation. It was an unusual situation and he had some difficulty in making it clear to Judge White. He also pointed out to Judge White that there was grave danger of the brother-in-law going back on his agreement. Judge White refused to consent to the use of a part of the principal. Witness had prepared a memorandum to submit to Judge White, and now submitted the original draft as well as a typed copy to his counsel. Dr. Baxter read it to the jury. It asked for appointment of Mrs. Nevers as guardian, and that the income from the property and $250 for each infant be taken from the principal.

Witness said he understood Judge White to say he could not take up the admeasurement of dower at the same time, but the judge changed his mind after conferring with Mr. Regan as to Judge Barker's usage. Witness handed the memorandum to Judge White in the afternoon.

Said Decree All Right.

Witness met Dr. Allen later and he said he had heard from St. John. He had then what witness thought was a draft of the decree. Witness was quite sure he carried the document away with him. He believed he made some pencil marks on the decree and afterward erased them. He went on Oct. 24 to see Dr. Allen and told him the decree was all right, but he was not satisfied with the provision as to securities, which made it necessary to go to St. John, when it could as well be attended to by Dr. Allen. The second reason was that arrangements had been made for local securities of whom Dr. Allen had knowledge. He also told Dr. Allen that this woman could not possibly keep the children on the income and would have to go out to work. Dr. Allen said he could not change the decree. Witness asked Dr. Allen to write Judge White but he declined, and witness wrote himself.

The copy of the decree was returned to Dr. Allen's office. He did not do it himself. When he first saw the original decree he was delighted. He had it on his file. On Oct. 30 he went to Montreal. He got Judge White's reply that day but did not believe he had read it carefully. That was the first day he saw the decree in its final shape. Mr. Dougherty brought it to the office. He was greatly rushed with work that day prior to going to Montreal. He accepted Miss Anderson's testimony as to re-typing the bond.

He had told her he did not expect they (Judge White and Dr. Allen) would give what he had asked. Dr. Allen was the man who prepared the decree and made the change by adding the words "and corpus." Witness had no recollection of any telephone conversation with Dr. Allen nor did Dr. Allen talk with him about it. He did not mention to Dr. Allen about getting the letter from Judge White until long afterward. There was no forgery of the decree of the court. Witness did not deliberately misrepresent any facts to Dr. Allen, or attempt to get any forgery by. No forgery was attempted as far as he knew. The new bond followed the decree. He had to dictate it. The first bond had followed the form of a petition. Any alterations made were made before he went to Montreal. Asked why with Judge White's letter refusing a change, and Dr. Allen's decree allowing it, before him, he did not enquire more about it, he said in the rush of the moment he assumed that either Judge White had changed his mind or Dr. Allen had found a way. There was not a cent more in it for him if the change was made. When he wrote to Mr. Regan he was still in ignorance that anything was wrong. In the letter of Nov. 18, the word "not" or "never" had been omitted in the typing. On that day in the law library he met Dr. Allen and the latter spoke about the Nevers decree and said Judge White was much disturbed about it. Witness went to Judge White, who said Dr. Allen told him witness had telephoned saying he was authorized by him (Judge White) to change the decree. Witness told Judge White he never did any such thing, but that the decree was changed when he got it. Witness said to Judge White that if there was any blame he would assume it rather than blame Dr. Allen. Witness also saw Chief Justice Hazen, and had quite a long conversation. Witness told the Chief Justice that Dr. Allen had made the change in the decree without any communication from him.

Lack of System.

He told the Chief Justice that Dr. Allen was getting old and was over-worked, and that there was an absolute lack of system in the office. Witness also told the Chief Justice he (witness) was willing to assume the blame if there was anything wrong. On Nov. 13, witness met Dr. Allen in the law library and asked him if he told Judge White that witness had telephoned him, and Dr. Allen replied:

"I won't say it was you personally but I thought it was someone from your office."

Witness said to Dr. Allen it might have been Mr. Dougherty who telephoned, and Dr. Allen said it might. Witness never asked Dr. Allen not to press for an investigation. He said he told Dr. Allen he hoped he would not talk about it, for the Gleaner crowd to get hold of. Asked why he made that remark about the Gleaner Mr. Hanson said:

"I've lived here 23 years and I know the gang. Never since I was Mayor have they missed an opportunity to hit me. In my election campaigns every word printed for me was paid for."

Witness said his relations with the managing director of the Gleaner were shown in a political convention when the latter brought his whole staff to vote against him. He brought the Gleaner out that day at one o'clock in order to do it.

Wires Crossed.

On Nov. 21 witness spoke to Dr. Allen and asked if he had heard anything new about the Nevers case, and said he hoped the Gleaner would not get hold of it. Witness next repeated his conversation in the library with Dr. Allen. That was the conversation concerning which Gregory Bridges testified. Mr. Bridges told him about it afterward. Witness said Dr. Allen was mistaken about it. Witness could see no solution of the matter. The wires were crossed in some way. It was not the custom at his office to say on the telephone "Hanson and Dougherty talking." He used his own name The Nevers decree was later modified to enable the sale of the property for $4,300 instead of $4,800.

No charge had been made against him, nor had action been taken by the Bar Association; nor had he been called before the judges. Dr. Allen had not attempted to take any action against him. Witness had tried to be more courteous than before to Dr. Allen since this trouble arose.

Witness said he met Judge White after he came off the bench, after witness had seen the article in the Gleaner, and he said to the judge:

"The Gleaner gang have got hold of this."

The Judge said:

"That's a great pity."

The judge told witness he thought the whole matter had been settled. No person from the Gleaner had ever asked witness for his version of the matter. They were not of that kind. He was given no chance by the Gleaner to defend his character. He never changed a decree of the court except under the impression that he was acting under instructions from the court. He never called Dr. Allen on the telephone regarding the Nevers decree, and no one in the office had any recollection of such a call.

Article in Gleaner.

Witness was never called before the judges in private session. No action was taken against him except by J. H. Crocket, who tried in the article in question to vilify and ruin him. Neither the Barristers' Society nor anyone else had taken up the matter. Not a man in the county, he said, would make statements like those except Jim Crocket. Nobody connected with the Gleaner had gone on the stand to testify in this case.

Witness said he was frequently present during the session of the Court of Appeals. A few people were there. No special accounts of that session were given out by the press. Witness never heard the reports to which the Gleaner referred in its reference to that session.

Referring to the Merrifield case, witness said the court was adjourned at his request. The judge could not have excluded him from that case. He retired of his own motion.

To Dr. Taylor witness said it cost him $5,000 to find Crocket out. He was let alone as long as he supported Crocket's brother, but as long ago as 1908 Crocket put the harpoon into him. That was when Dr. Taylor's client sold out to the Tweedie Government. For a long time, however, Mr. Crocket left him alone. When he was scouring the country for votes for Crocket's brother he was quite a man. He resented the dirty criticism of the Gleaner at a later period. The reference in 1903 was very belittling. He never forgot it, but he did not try to retaliate at any time. In 1904, he said, they bought the Gleaner back. He paid $250 for shares and never got the money back.

"Then you may still be a shareholder," said Dr. Taylor. (Laughter).

"They got my money," said the witness.

Witness said that on examination for discovery in the Nevers case he had made two statements which he could not then verify and they should be revised. The examination he thought was on a Monday. He was sure he was not here on Friday. He had come in from Ottawa, where he was extremely busy on an important committee. He could not say exactly when he arrived. He instructed Mr. Hughes to issue a writ against the Gleaner as soon as he read the article. It was issued late in February he thought. He did not know about the St. John Globe article till long afterward, and after talking with Mr. Baxter, he asked Mr. Hughes to serve notice on that paper. He left Fredericton he thought on the Saturday before Parliament opened. He had no reason to conceal the date in which the Globe article appeared. He supposed it was after February 14. He had nothing to hide regarding the Globe. He had not himself read the Globe article. Notice of action would probably be given if at all by Mr. Hughes after witness went to Ottawa.

Dr. Baxter contended the Globe matter had nothing to do with this case.

Witness said he thought the intention was to give notice to the Globe and wait, and if they won the Gleaner case to go after the Globe. He was in Fredericton between Feb. 14 and about the 24th or 25th and then went to Ottawa where he heard about the Globe. Notice was served on the Gleaner. Mr. Hughes prepared the statement of claim.

As to the examination for discovery witness did not think he saw the order of directions. The examiner, he thought, was Mr. McKay. He gave evidence. He said then he did not make a formal application to the registrar in the Nevers case, because he did not so understand it. The petition was re-drafted. He thought Miss Anderson re-typed it. The original either went into the waste basket or was used in some way. He knew about Miss Anderson's note book since May and what was in it. Adjourned.

MORE SCOTTISH BRIDES FOR CANADA

The number of brides sailing to Canada this year on the Canadian Pacific liners, has been rather striking. Here is a group on the Marburn with Captain Freer reading a message, conveying good-will from Sir George McLaren Brown, European General Manager.

The ladies from left to right are as follows:—Miss Adam, Dunfermline; Miss I. Connell, Port-Glasgow; Miss J. A. N. Doig, Forfarshire; Captain Freer, R.H.R., Commander S.S. Marburn; Miss C. Wallace, Paisley; Miss J. Shedden, Lugar, Cummock; Miss J. Dickson, Forfarshire.

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Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the further use of trusses, appliances or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TEST TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help to restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

Thousands of persons who formerly suffered the tortures of old fashioned steel and spring trusses are now rejoicing in their freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 51B. Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The test is free.

Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

SALTS FINE FOR AGHING KIDNEYS

When Back Hurts Flush Your Kidneys as You Clean Your Bowels.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, sometimes get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region begin drinking lots of water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is intended to flush clogged kidneys and help stimulate them to activity. It also helps neutralize the acids in the urine so they no longer irritate, thus helping to relieve bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in trying to correct kidney trouble while it is only trouble. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

DREAD POSSIBLE COLLAPSE OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON

London, Sept. 18—(Associated Press by mail)—Despite heroic efforts being made to strengthen its fabric, evidence accumulates that St. Paul's cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, is threatened with disintegration. This evidence has been obtained from a variety of sources, during the last 25 years.

The latest warning comes from the recently constituted Fine Arts Commission, which argues against the erection of a new bridge over the Thames opposite St. Paul's on the ground that the great cathedral already is threatened by heavy motor traffic, which is constantly increasing, and that any further shaking may lead to a catastrophe.

The defenders of the cathedral argue two ways. Either the new bridge would carry little traffic and so would be unnecessary, or it would carry a great deal in which case the constant vibration would endanger Wren's masterpiece, everywhere recognized as one of the finest buildings in the world.

Fears for the safety of St. Paul's first were entertained when the subways were run through the earth in close proximity to the foundations. The vibration was recognized as a menace. This menace has been steadily augmented by the constant increase in surface motor traffic which rolls past the church, and in very close proximity to it.

Finally the arguments of the Fine Arts Commission against a new bridge and increased traffic are supplemented by a warning from Mervyn Macartney, surveyor of the cathedral. He argues that underground work for the structures of the proposed bridge would threaten the foundation of St. Paul's by tending to drain off the water under the "pot earth" on which the cathedral stands.

GUARDING TREASURE.

In the vaults of her banks and safe-deposits London guards the securities, deeds and jewels of her own people and of others from every country of the world. In the Chancery Land Safe Deposits, for instance, 15,000 safes and strong-rooms lie underground within walls of steel and concrete. From 6 o'clock at night till 9 in the morning, they are watched over by an armed patrol. Every evening comes the "diamond queue" from Hatton Garden, whose merchants place their stock of gems in the vaults rather than trust it to a safe in their own offices. Millionaires deposit treasures of art; women store their jewels, and come week by week to handle and glance over the precious things. There is a tale of a man who rented a small safe at $16 a year for 30 years for the sole purpose of keeping his "lucky penny." When he first came he was in very humble circumstances, but he died worth more than $500,000—and his heirs took away the penny.

MILLIONS OUT OF WORK IN THE U. S.

Russell Sage Foundation Report Deals With Employment Agencies.

New York, Oct. 2. — Averaging good and bad years, 10 to 12 per cent. of all the workers in the United States (several millions of men and women) are out of work all the time;

Widespread unemployment is now a constant phenomenon with far-reaching economic, social, psychological and moral bearings;

In seeking work through certain types of commercial or fee-charging employment bureaus — particularly those dealing with unskilled and casual labor—thousands of men and women are being exploited.

Public employment bureaus or exchanges can make a material contribution toward the solution of this and other phases of the ever-recurring problem of unemployment.

These are some of the facts brought out in the introduction to the report of a five year study of employment methods, needs, and agencies made public here today by the Russell Sage Foundation. It is made clear in the report that the figures on unemployment, while representing the average of the country's experience during the last two decades, are not necessarily indicative of present conditions or of the last year.

The investigation, which extended into more than 70 cities in 31 states and Canada, has just been completed. The full report, covering more than 600 printed pages, will be issued soon. The survey was conducted by a staff of trained field investigators, all of whom had previously been engaged in employment work, under the direction of Shelby M. Harrison, director of the foundation's department of surveys and exhibits.

Practically every known means for bringing work and the worker together was studied. The "want ad" pages of newspapers, the fee-charging labor agencies, the free public employment office, the labor union's method of securing work for its members, the fraternal order's activities in this field, the practice of applying for work at the factory gate or the office door, all were investigated. The report will point out the advantages and disadvantages to employer and employe in each of these means and its effect on the general employment situation.

After citing the fact that each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time, the introduction to the foundation's forthcoming report says:

"There is something which we are just beginning to recognize—a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment but the fear of unemployment—the knowledge that any job is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change—which is responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

This situation, the report will show, has been aggravated by the fact that the unskilled worker who has sought employment through certain types of labor agencies has been subjected to such abuses as: Paying a fee and then failing to get a job; being sent to distant points were no work or where unsatisfactory work exists, but whence he could not return because of the expense involved; being employed through collusion between the agent and employer and after a few days' work being discharged to make way for a new workman while the agent and employer divided the fee.

The report says:—

"One conclusion drawn from such findings has been that we must have public bureaus to take the place of the private fee-charging agencies. That is, in so far as people are informed on the question and have expressed their sentiments, most of them appeared convinced that we should have public employment bureaus because of the abuses of some fee-charging agencies quite regardless of other considerations. In addition, however, the feeling has been growing that this service in the nature of the case should be free, and that the very fact of fee-charging carries with it a dangerous temptation to abuse and fraud.

"It is obvious, of course, that if the public exchanges could by legislation or court action secure exclusive sway in the whole field, the fee-charging agencies with the abuses attributed to them would be bound to disappear. And such a plan, aimed to abolish these agencies, particularly those dealing with unskilled, semi-skilled, casual and other non-professional workers, is what some advocates of the public exchanges would adopt. There is, however, serious question whether action of that kind, if it were possible, would be wise. The mere abolition of a thing does not always help the situation. That is only negative. It is more important to build up a good constructive competing organization. The abolition alone of the private fee-charging agencies would not necessarily bring about a system of public employment bureaus nor an efficient system. With all their abuses the private agencies are performing a function needed in the absence of an adequate public system; they should not be abolished until something is provided to take their place.

"It would seem far more practical to set to work on a positive programme of improving the public bureaus, for if we get a good public service, the fee-charging agencies and their abuses will then become a minor question. The private agency will be eliminated because it will be useless; or we shall learn how to improve it through experience gained in the public bureaus."

Folly to Suffer With Piles

Step into any drug store, get a 60-cent pkg. of Pyramid Pile Suppositories and stop the soreness, pain, itching and bleeding. Thousands declare it a wonder, many saved from operations. Entire families rely upon Pyramid and recommend them to their friends.

MRS. B. H. HART SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cornwall, Ont. — "I am now giving your medicine a fair trial and it surely is doing me good and I am going to keep on taking it. I used to feel so tired in the morning that I didn't want to get up, but that feeling is leaving me now. I also sleep better and feel more like working. For seven or eight years I have had headaches, tired feelings, pains in my back and across my body. I read letters in the newspapers saying what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done others. My husband says I quit too soon, but I am not going to stop taking the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine until I am better and haven't an ache or a pain. Isn't that the right way? I have great faith in your medicines. They must be good when those who take them speak so highly of them. I am recommending them to my friends and I will gladly answer letters from women asking about them."—Mrs. B. H. HART, Box 1081, Cornwall, Ont.

Mrs. Hart is willing to answer letters from sick women asking about the Vegetable Compound.

THEY'RE TRYING TO BEAT THE BUDGET

Great Annual Game Now is Under Way in Washington.

(United Press.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—The great annual game of "trying to beat the Budget Bureau" is under way full blast here with Uncle Sam's dollars as the stake.

Every government department is trying to make its estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year beginning to July 1 next "stand up." The Budget Bureau, an aggregation of cold blooded monsters to whom a nickel looks like $20, are showing them it can't be done.

Estimates were submitted by the departments to the Bureau soon after July 1 last. President Coolidge had told the department and bureau heads in a speech on June 30 that he didn't want their combined expenditures next year to run over $1,800,000,000, exclusive of public debt retirement charges.

Canny Department Heads.

Did the combined estimates total less than that figure? They did not. They ran several hundred millions beyond it. For years and years before the budget bureau was created (both Democrats and Republicans claim credit for the idea) the canny department heads figured their requests to Congress for appropriations would be cut in half anyway, so they doubled them in advance to make sure they got what they wanted. The idea persists in some quarters, but the budget bureau is doing its best to stamp it out.

With this mass of bloated estimates in hand, General Lord, director of the budget, and his gang of hawk-eyed assistants, got busy. They took the President's figure, subtrated $800,000,000 from it for good measure and apportioned the remaining $1,700,000,000 among the several government services.

Asked to Make Cuts.

On August 12, all government departments got their preliminary estimates back from the bureau with a letter telling them that so much had been allotted to each, and please to get busy and pare the original estimates down to within the allotted figures.

History does not record what was said at the time, but the moans are still audiable in all quarters.

The Budget Bureau pays no attention to them and has gone ahead and fixed dates for the various department financial officers to come around and talk it over. One by one the departments are being called into conference with Lord and the mangled and bleeding estimates are gone over and perhaps pruned some more. Lord's mind is all headed one way, toward less expenditures. Occasionally, however, a strong play by a department can get some delted items put back in. The President is the final arbiter in all cases, and it is not unusual for a department to carry its fight to him.

Small Chance for Appeals.

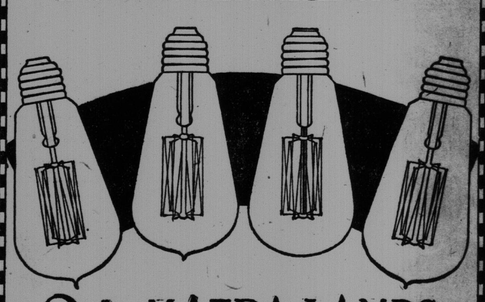
Both President Harding and President Coolidge have made such appeals a long chance, however, by usually standing behind the Budget Bureau's views of things.

A cute trick which was popular among the departments for a while until discovered was to prune absolutely essential expenditures far below what could possibly serve them, and allot the money so skimped to some luxury or other. They figured that when their appropriation bill came up in Congress, it would be apparent that not enough money was being provided for essential matters and that the deficiency would be made up there, far beyond the reach of the Budget Bureau. They trusted that their "luxury" items would slip through. The scheme worked for a while until the Bureau got wise and put a magnifying glass on every item, looked at it front and back and through it.

KING ALBERT, 'BUS RIDER.

The democratic king and queen of the Belgians, who arrived in London unheralded last week, have been interesting the British by doing an unconventional thing or two each day. The first day of their visit, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth dropped into an ordinary West End teashop, which was occupied by the usual teatime assortment of native commoners, and participated in the national afternoon rite of the British as though they were "just folks." Afterwards they ascended to the hurricane deck of an omnibus and Albert gave the conductor twopence for two tickets good for a ride the entire length of Bond street. Next day Queen Elizabeth took a stroll along the West End pavements in the shopping district and Albert went for a walk in Hyde Park during the afternoon, notwithstanding the sloppy weather. At night, all unannounced and unexpected, Albert and Elizabeth visited the London station of a British broadcasting company.

ELECTRIC "BULBS" MAY LOOK ALIKE BUT—



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"I WANT SOME BULBS." How often this request is made; yet to purchase electric lamps without specifying the make is like buying the proverbial pig in a poke.

For instance, two lamps may look exactly alike, yet one may have a fine film of moisture on the inside, while the other is perfectly dry. The first lamp will have a much shorter life than the dry lamp.

Two gas-filled lamps may look identical, yet one may contain a rare and costly gas known as argon, while the other will be filled with the cheaper, and much less efficient, nitrogen.

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RAILROAD MAP HAS UNDERGONE CHANGE

N. E. Companies Drop Some Branches—Electrification is Gaining.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The railroad map of New England is changing almost from day to day. Branch lines which have proved unprofitable under the competition of automobile traffic or from other causes are being dropped or converted to gasoline car operation. Stations which have ceased to pay for their upkeep are being closed on various lines. Here and there the dream of railroad men of an era of electrification for New England railroads has had a small measure of fulfilment. Schedules on many branch lines, especially in northern New England, have been cut severely for the fall and winter traffic seasons beginning today.

In all, 12 branch lines aggregating 134 miles have been abandoned or condemned by New England railroads. Legislation to exempt non-paying short lines from taxation will be sought in New Hampshire and possibly in other New England states next year. The valuation of steam railroads in New Hampshire was decreased $1,100,000 by the state tax commission this year.

A brighter side to the changing picture of the railroad situation is the increase in electrification, which within a few years is expected to assume considerable proportions. The New Haven road recently announced its intention to electrify the 23-mile line from Danbury to South Norwalk, Conn. Use of steam locomotives on the main line between New York and New Haven will be completely eliminated. The New Haven has agreed also to turn over to the Boston Elevated Railway for electrification the Shawmut branch of 4.2 miles, serving Boston commuters.

The Boston & Maine, which electrified its Hoosac tunnel line years ago, now has under consideration proposals that the Saugus branch and the Lexington branch, commuting lines out of Boston, be electrified either by that road or by street car companies which would third-rail them and use them as high speed lines. The Boston and Albany already has an electrified suburban service between Riverside and Newton Lower Falls.

ART O'CONNOR SEEKS OLD COUNTRY POSITION

Dublin, Oct. 2.—Art O'Connor, who was agricultural minister in the De Valera government and who was imprisoned as a result of the conflict between the Free State and the Republicans, has applied for reinstatement as assistant county surveyor for Kildare. He held that position before the split between the two factions.

O'Connor's application, filed upon his release from prison, has been granted by the Kildare county authorities, but to be made effective will have to be approved by the Free State government.

Aches
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Pains

Don't Count Your Dinner Before It Is DIGESTED

Food is certain to cause distress until you improve digestive action and sweeten the stomach. You can do this quickly and surely by taking Beecham's Pills. Their natural action stimulates the flow of gastric juice, increases activity of liver and bowels and improves digestion. Take Beecham's Pills with confidence, for 80 years' experience prove they are *good for the stomach.*

Beecham's Pills not only prevent bad results, but enable you to get full benefits from the "best food" you ever ate.

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