

PARSON'S
DYNE
MEN
Rheumatism
Guts, Swellings
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for Colds, Sore
Bowel Disorders,
Baby Pains, Re-
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De bottles.
adv. At all dealers.
Boston, Mass.

LAN, IN CITY
LARES ST. JOHN
TO HAVE A DRY DOCK
y Fears Regarding the Matter—
at Courtenay Bay—Expresses
Reciprocity.

ensure that the development here would be very great.
Opposed to Trade Treaty.
"What do you think of the outlook for a trade treaty?"
"You can report me as saying that I am most emphatically opposed to anything that savors of reciprocity in any shape or form. Reciprocal relations would mean a backward step for Canada. We are a young country. Today we stand in Canada just as the United States stood some fifty years ago. An era of prosperity and development is staring us in the face. What we want now, more than ever, is a barrier behind which we can foster our industries and develop our resources. I believe that if we have reciprocity it will be a death blow to the Canadian coal industry. In the United States at present all the big coal mines are virtually under the control of the railway companies. To remove the duty from coal would be just what they desire. In a short time you would see the Canadian market flooded with American coal. To compete with them would be a practical impossibility. To remove the duty from coal would mean a curtailing of their surplus supply and a practical pinning to the wall so far as their industry is concerned.
"As there has been anything given out as a result of the negotiations held at Ottawa," asked Sir Montagu.
"Nothing of a definite nature," replied the speaker, "other than that the ground was cleared for a further conference at Washington, and that the outlook was said to be good for a trade treaty. For instance, it was said that it might be possible to allow a freer access into Canada of watches and clocks."
"That means," said Sir Montagu, "that we will never have a plant established for the manufacturing of clocks in Canada." Just then his car, attached to the C. P. R., was pulled out of the depot.

CAPE BRETON LAWYER
TO AID IN HATTIE
LeBLANC'S DEFENCE

Boston, Nov. 14.—(Special)—Geo. P. Kite M.P., for Richmond county, C. B., will come to Cambridge and assist in the defence in the trial of Hattie LeBlanc, for the murder of Clarence Glover, of Waltham, which will open in two weeks.
Mr. Kite, who is an attorney, is raising a fund to bring witnesses from West Arichat, the girl's home, to show that she lived a good life there. While Melvin M. Johnson, who was selected by the state to defend Hattie LeBlanc, was in Nova Scotia, seeking evidence, he found Mr. Kite was making an investigation on his own account. He got in touch with him, and the two worked together over many phases of the case.
Mr. Johnson was given valuable assistance by the Canadian lawyer, while in West Arichat and other parts of Nova Scotia.

REXTON NEWS
Rexton, N. B., Nov. 14.—The McLaughlin Co. Ltd., at Buctouche, have completed their new roller grist mill and have it in full operation.
A dam on the large brook, this side of Buctouche river, for the purpose of supplying ice for the freezer to be used for his extensive fish and meat business. Small fishermen are getting in readiness for the opening of the season. Smelt are reported to be very plentiful in this river and a large number intend fishing. The season opens December 1.
Mr. and Mrs. George Irving and little daughter, Margaret, will leave tomorrow for Vancouver (B. C.), where they will make their home.
Miss Morrell, of Newcastle, has returned to her home, after visiting Miss Gerlie Hudson at South Branch.
A baby girl has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanway.
Mr. and Mrs. James L. McIntyre, of Kouchibouguac, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.
Miss Margaret McLeod, who has been visiting her home in Kouchibouguac, left last week on her return to Boston.
Mrs. James Jardine left for St. John today.

VOL L

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910

NO. 14

HYDRANTS ARE TO BE TESTED DAILY

Some Explanations from Engineer
When Asked About the Fluctuations in Pressure

Says He Couldn't Fix Screen Because He Was Supposed to Maintain Things as Mr. Barbour Had Left Them—Important Advice from Messrs. Barnaby, Thorne, Clinch and Frink.

As a result of an interesting discussion yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the water and sewerage board over the recent pressure test at the fire hydrants, it was decided to recommend to the council that a daily inspection of the hydrants in the city be made in the future. The council will also be requisitioned to have the placing and maintenance of these hydrants taken from the safety board and placed in the water and sewerage board. In answer to questions, the engineer said he thought the fluctuations in pressure observable at the hydrants were due to large drafts being made in the neighborhood. Those present besides the chairman of the board, Ald. Likely, were: Ald. White, Sully, Smith, Wigmore, Sproul and Hayes, Peter Clinch and R. W. W. Frink appeared as a delegation from the board of fire underwriters. W. H. Thorne and W. H. Barnaby, the nominees of the council of the board of trade, were also present. Engineer Murdoch was there to answer questions. Mr. Barnaby acted as clerk of the meeting.
The chairman said the meeting had been called at the request of the council of the board of trade to meet the representatives of the board and the fire underwriters. He asked for an expression of opinion as to whether the presence of the representatives of the press would retard the free discussion of the subject to come under their notice, the recent test made at the city hydrants.
Mr. Barnaby said that as far as he was concerned he thought the business was public business and the public ought to have the fullest information possible.
Mr. Clinch declared he could see no reason why the press should not be present. They were there to seek information from all sources, and the public ought to be put in possession of the facts.
Ald. Wigmore finally introduced a motion that the press remain, which was carried and the chairman announced that the engineer would answer all questions put to him. The water and sewerage board had nothing to conceal, but courted the widest publicity.
Mr. Barnaby.
Mr. Barnaby then asked what was the reason of the constant fluctuations in the pressure. He referred to the grave danger in which the city had been placed last Friday when the Loch Lomond service had been cut off, if a fire had occurred. He had had a conversation with the chairman since and had been assured that it was owing to a mistake having been made, that the pressure was so poor then. In his opinion there ought to be a remedy for such a condition. He remembered that the day before the Hamilton fire the water was all right. There was very little pressure when the fire actually occurred, and the day following it was excellent. There had been a meeting then at which the engineer had been asked to explain the circumstances and could not. The thing ought to be capable of explanation, however. It was, he thought, a case of simple hydraulics. There was a body of water and the problem was to get it to the city with as little friction as possible.
Mr. Clinch.
Mr. Clinch referred to the contrast between the test made two years ago when the increase in the insurance rate was taken off and that made a week ago. Two years ago the hydrant at the corner of Water and Market square showed 75 pounds—last week 45 pounds. This, he submitted, was very hard to explain.
The chairman, in calling upon the engineer to answer the questions, remarked that that official had a very difficult position. He had to contend with a leaky condition which had been put in against his will, besides which the distribution system in the city was also leaking in many places.
Mr. Barnaby was quite willing to admit there were leaks in the pipes. Even admitting that, however, he could not see how that could account for the fluctuations.
Another matter, he said, was that the engineer had frequently complained of fish getting into the mains and interfering with the water supply. He wished to know if there was not some sort of a screen over the intake and if there was why it could not be fixed in such a way that fish could not get in.
Blames Mr. Barbour.
In reply the engineer said that there was such a screen. It had been designed by Engineer Barbour and owing to a defect in it fish got round it. As a matter of fact, he added, he was under pledge to maintain things as Mr. Barbour left them.
Chief Kerr here remarked that there was a resolution of the common council pointing out that Mr. Murdoch maintain things as he found them.

LYNN BANITS TELL SAME STORY

Deny That Murder and Robbery Was by Pre-arrangement

GOT "THIRD DEGREE"

Swear Police Officers Held Revolvers at Their Heads Till They Confessed to the Crime—Victims Had Eleven Bullets in Their Bodies—Accused Say They Fired at the Ground.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 17.—Testifying through interpreters, Waszli Ivankowski and Andrei Ipen, on trial in the superior court here for the murder of Thomas A. Landreagan, a shoe manufacturer, and Policeman James H. Carroll on June 26 last, today concluded by giving evidence in their own behalf. They agreed in nearly every statement, saying the shooting and robbery was not the result of prearrangement.
The case was not given to the jury today, as was expected, as District-Attorney W. Scott Peters had not finished his closing argument when adjournment was taken at 6:45 tonight. The jury will receive the case tomorrow forenoon.
Ivankowski, in his testimony this afternoon, declared that in his examination following the shooting police officers had threatened "to strangle him up" or shoot him. He said one officer held a revolver before his face. Because of the alleged threats he testified that he said "yes" to everything, even to the question whether he had fired the shot which killed Landreagan.

Interpreter Contradicted.
His statements at this examination were repeated on the stand today by Miss Helena V. Twardowskian, the interpreter, through whom they were taken in the jail following Ivankowski's arrest. The latter testified that he fired the first shot and that if they had been successful in securing the money they were going back to Europe.
Regarding Ipen's confession the interpreter testified that he answered the question "who fired the first shot" with: "I did, the boy (probably Joe) did. We all did."
After both sides had rested, counsel for the defense and District-Attorney Peters made their closing arguments.
The former claimed that their clients had not premeditated the crime, and for that reason neither could be adjudged guilty of first degree murder. They asked the jury to set aside consideration of the confessions, which they alleged had been obtained under excitement and mental stress.
District-Attorney Peters called the attention of the jurors to the fact that although both defendants testified they had fired their revolvers at the ground, and that "Joe's" revolver contained only seven shots, eleven bullets were found in the bodies of Landreagan and Carroll. In arguing for a verdict of murder in the first degree, he said that murder came first, then the robbery.
Court will meet again at 9 a. m. tomorrow when District-Attorney Peters will finish his argument and the case will be given to the jury.

POISONED PIE THAT MADE PEOPLE ILL KILLED CHICKENS

Rat Poison, Used by Cook Instead of Baking Powder, Puts Seven Lives in Danger.

Washington, Pa., Nov. 17.—Seven persons were made ill by eating poisoned pie in a south Main street restaurant here last night. They are reported in serious condition, but will recover. The pie later was thrown from the window of the restaurant and was eaten by chickens, thirty-seven of which have died.
John Fremont, a negro cook, in making the pie got hold of a can of rat poison instead of baking powder. He is one of the victims of his mistake.
Tobo Freed on Theft Charge.
Digby, N. S., Nov. 17.—(Special)—John Tobo, Jr., held on suspicion of taking money from Edward McGreggor, now missing, was discharged this morning.

Would Reform Lords Also

Opposition Leader Against Irish Home Rule—Praises Canada's Efforts to Extend Trade—Rosebery's Scheme in Regard to Peers Agreed To—Asquith to State Government's Course Today.

Canadian Associated Press.
London, Nov. 17.—The fresh features in the political situation are the passing of Lord Rosebery's reform resolution in the house of lords, and the apparently authoritative announcement that Premier Asquith intends passing the budget before disolu-

Hon. A. J. Balfour.
tion and a fighting speech by A. J. Balfour at Nottingham.
During the debate on Rosebery's resolution, Lord Lansdowne intimated that he would accept a smaller upper chamber with only half the number of hereditary peers, the other half to be nominated by the government of the day.
Earl Crew watched the passing of the Rosebery resolution with indifference. He said he thought it possible if Lansdowne decided to go on with the bill for the removal of the lords' veto, he might be prepared for an ultimate peaceable surrender to the budget, if proceeded with, he might be passed rapidly. Opinion, pending Premier Asquith's announcement tomorrow, is still far for an election before Christmas.

Tariff Reform Panacea.
Mr. Balfour, at Nottingham, made a rousing call to arms to the party. He outlined the Unionist programme, declaring that tariff reform is the great constructive policy of the party. He pledged himself it would not increase the cost of living to the working classes, but if there was such an increase he pledged his party to reduce the indirect taxation on tea, sugar, etc., proportionately.
A two shilling duty on foreign wheat, alone, he pointed out, must expand those great fields of wheat, the supply of which was unlimited, and largely situated within the empire, from which the wheat will come in free. It will come freer and cheaper after the extension of the agriculture of those vast wheat-producing fields is encouraged.
"I'll turn to the self-governing portions of the empire," he said, "are there no lessons to be learned as to the imminent pressing necessity of fiscal reform?"
"I say you are trying the self-governing sister states of the empire too high when you defer indefinitely the making of any response to the preference which they so generously and gladly gave the mother country."

Canada Doing Right.
"Canada is naturally and necessarily rightly making its own arrangements utterly irrespective of our foreign office or board of trade with this or that foreign country. How could she do otherwise if we refuse to have anything to do in the way of reciprocity with her? Naturally, while she maintains steadily her desire for an imperial preference, she must consider her own interests. She is bound, therefore, to make treaties which may hamper future fiscal union among the different parts of the empire."
Dealing vigorously with the question of the house of lords, he agreed that the house of commons should be the dominant element, but the reform should be grafted upon the upper chamber, which had been handed down from time immemorial.
He denied the Unionist policy was the setting up of a permanent obstacle to every treaty which might be made in the future behind the government's veto bill was the leader of the Irish party. Mr. Balfour said the Liberal government was going to destroy the constitution in obedience to the will of American subscribers.
Irish Dictation Slogan.
The Duke of Portland said the situation was most serious and momentous and the safety of the empire hung in the balance. They must fight with their backs to the wall; more than that, they must enter the enemy's territory.

DARING AVIATOR DASHED TO DEATH

Ralph Johnstone, in Attempting His Sensational Glide, Broke His Machine and He Fell 500 Feet—Morbid Crowd Fought Over Body for Souvenirs of Ghastly Tragedy.



RALPH JOHNSTONE

Associated Press.
Denver, Colo., Nov. 17.—With one wing tip of his machine crumpled up like a piece of paper, Ralph Johnstone, the brilliant young aviator, holder of the world's altitude record, dropped today like a plummet from a height of 800 feet into the enclosure at Overland Park aviation field, and was instantly killed.
When the spectators crowded about the enclosure reached him his body lay beneath the engine of the biplane, with the white plane that had failed him in his time of need wrapped about it like a shroud. Nearly every bone in his body was broken. He had gambled with death once too often, but he played the game to the end, fighting coolly and grimly to the last second to regain control of his broken machine.
Fresh from his triumphs at Belmont Park, where he had broken the world's record for altitude with a flight of 9,714 feet, Johnstone attempted to give the thousands of spectators an extra thrill with his most daring feat, the spiral glide which has made the Wright aviator famous. The spectators got their thrill, but it cost Johnstone his life.
The fatal flight was the second Johnstone made this afternoon. In the first flight when he was in the air with Brookline and Brookline, he went through his usual programme of dips and glides, with the machine apparently under perfect control. Then he rose again and after a few circuits of the course to gain height, he glided toward the foothills. Still ascending, he swept back in a big circle and as he reached the north end of the enclosure he started his spiral glide. He was then at an altitude of about 800 feet. With his planes tilted at an angle of almost ninety degrees he swooped down in a narrow circle, the aeroplane seeming to turn almost in its own length. As he started the second circle, the middle spur which braces the left side of the lower plane gave way, and the wing tips of both upper and lower planes doubled up as though they had been hinged. For a second Johnstone attempted to fight the plane by warping the other wing tips. Then the horrified spectators saw the plane sever and plunge straight toward the earth.
Johnstone was thrown from his seat as the nose of the plane swung downward. He caught one of the wire stays between the planes and grasped one of the wood braces of the upper plane with both hands. Then, working with hands and feet, he tried by main strength to warp the planes in such a way that they might catch the air and check his descent. For a second it seemed he might succeed, for the football helmet he wore blew off and fell much more rapidly than the plane.
The hope was momentary, however, for when about 300 feet from the ground, the machine turned completely over and the spectators fled wildly as the broken plane, with the aviator still struggling bravely in its mesh of wires and stays, plunged among them with a crash.
Scarcely had Johnstone hit the ground before morbid men and women, swarmed over the wreckage, fighting with each other for souvenirs. One of the broken wooden stays had gone almost through Johnstone's body. Before doctors or police could reach the scene, one map tore this splinter from the body and ran away, carrying his trophy with the aviator's blood still dripping from its end.
The crowd tore away the canvas from over the body and even fought for the gloves that had protected Johnstone's hands from the cold.
The machine fell on the opposite side of the field from the grand stand, and there were but a few hundred near the spot, but

STANDARD OIL ESCAPES FINE OF \$30,000,000
United States Government Beaten in Case Lasting Four Years.
Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 17.—In a ruling which required just twenty minutes to read, Judge John F. McCall, in the United States circuit court today wrote fits to the efforts of the government to have assessed against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, penalties aggregating in excess of \$30,000,000.
The ruling of the court instructing that a verdict of not guilty be returned, took place on the conclusion of the chief case of the prosecution and in substance holds that after four years the United States failed to build its structure of evidence other than on hand.

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH USUAL POMP

WILL IMITATE SCOTLAND YARD

New York Detective Force to Be Reorganized on British Lines

A BIG "SHAKE UP"

Over 600 Sleuths Will Hereafter Be Responsible to One Head—Precinct "Plain Clothes" Men Will Be Abolished—A Vice Squad Created.

Associated Press.
New York, Nov. 17.—The big shake-up in the police department that has been predicted ever since Mayor Gaynor took office occurred today, and the new order will go into effect next Saturday morning. Commissioners and their deputies come and go, inspectors and captains are transferred or reduced, but the changes made today go to the foundations of the police department and place the entire detective force on a new footing.
Beginning Saturday morning, there will be no more branch detective bureaus in any of the boroughs except Brooklyn, which by geographical necessity, has always been something of a law unto itself. Detectives will no longer report to captains of precincts or inspectors of districts but to a lieutenant captain of detectives, who will be directly responsible to the inspector at headquarters in charge of the entire bureau, who in turn is under the second deputy commissioner, William Flynn, who recently resigned his command as chief of the eastern division of the United States secret service to accept service at the solicitation of Mayor Gaynor under his new commissioner, James S. Crosby.
In short, the plain-clothes men, the handy man of captains and inspectors, the ready errand runner for "the system," has come to the end of his rope. Detectives will be no part of the precinct command, and will work independently of the uniformed police. This is the policy of the English detective force, which works under Scotland Yard, a centralized control, and it is also in line with the policy of the secret service in this country.

Over 600 Detectives Affected.
When a crime is reported, the complaint will be turned over to the lieutenant captain in charge of detectives for the precinct and will be also transmitted over the department wires to headquarters. Sixty men will be kept there for emergency assignments and special work. The clerical force, numbering 100 men, will take their turn on the street and all the precinct men will be kept at patrol work. More than 600 detectives in all will have to adjust themselves to the new order. They will have nothing to do with gambling, disreputable houses and keeping the streets clean of soliciting, which will be looked after by a special vice squad. Their business will be to run down criminals, and nothing else. They will even refrain from making arrests wherever possible, leaving that to the uniformed officer, whose face can become known to the criminal world without impairing his usefulness.
Three of the first grade detectives prominent in Commissioner Baker's administration were reduced today, others were put on the street in uniform, and their places will be filled by young policemen whom Flynn has picked.

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After the return from the commons, the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was acclaimed by his followers with vociferous cheering. He presented a bill relating to the administration of the oaths of office. Like the senate bill this is a formal measure which merely asserts the right to the Canadian parliament to deal with the business of the people before that of the king.
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Sir Wilfrid offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to select standing committee for the session. The name of George Taylor was on it, and the veteran whip of the opposition suggested that as he has given up his post the name of his successor, Geo. Parley, should be substituted.
Sir Wilfrid said that he would agree to this but regretted that Mr. Taylor had ceased to occupy the position of chief Conservative whip, as he had held that place with acceptance to both sides for twenty-five years. He had been a good and fair fighter.
Mr. Taylor thanked Sir Wilfrid for his kind words, and jocularly suggested that in view of the Liberal promise of senate reform there should be a start made by appointing members of the commons who had served for twenty-five years to the senate. A beginning could be made with the minister of customs.
Sir Wilfrid said that the proposal was worthy of consideration as the government had recently appointed to the upper house Mr. Laverge, a veteran member of the Liberals. If Mr. Taylor was appointed to the senate the Liberals might be able to gain his riding.
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FOUND FILTHY WORK IN NEW YORK CANNERY

Inspectors Report Floor Sweepings and Decayed Fruit Being Put Up and Sold.

New York, Nov. 17.—Raymond B. Fossdick, commissioner of accounts, who has undertaken an investigation of the unsanitary food conditions in the city, received assurance of federal aid and co-operation today from Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemicals of the United States department of Agriculture. The commissioner replied that the assistance would be welcomed. Mr. Fossdick's inspectors in going over the ground have uncovered something wrong every day. The latest discovery was relative to the canning of fruit which was to be carried on, in at least one large factory in the city, under abominable conditions. In this place, it is said, floor sweepings were canned with badly decomposed fruit.
When the investigation is concluded, the evidence undoubtedly will be sent to the grand jury for such action as the district attorney may recommend.

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