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ORTH SHORE HOUSE BURNED

thur McDiarmid of Napan Lost Most of Contents of Home Also---Loss $1,500; No Insurance.

atham, N. B., Jan. 14—(Special)—Mr. Mrs. Arthur McDiarmid, who live to Ralph Searle, Napan, met with a us loss this morning when fire com-ly consumed their home, together all the furnishings in the upper flat. loss is over $1,500 and there is no rance.

e fire broke out in the attic in some own way and when it was first dis-red the whole upper part of the house ablaze. Neighbors quickly gathered elp but practically nothing could be to fight the flames, and the men ed their attention to saving what they d of the household furniture. About ything in the lower floor of the house taken out but the rest was burned.

RITAIN PLANS ENORMOUS OUTLAY TO INCREASE NAVY

ondon, Jan. 14—According to the ily Mail" the work of framing the Brit-naval programme for the coming year nearly completed. The one point re-ning for decision, namely, whether five six battleships shall be laid down, de-ds upon the Austrian naval programme. the admiralty decides to wait before ing action till the Austrian ships are down, it may be expected to be five tleships this year. The naval pro-mme will then, according to the pres- information involve an expenditure of 0,000,000 and will include five battle-s, six light armored cruisers, twenty troyers, several submarines, and an ad-on of 5,000 men to the personnel, mak-a total of 142,500 officers and men.

he battleships will be of a new type, largest and strongest which science can d or money supply. They will be in-mediate between the present Dread-ght battleship and battle cruiser. They be armed in all probability with eight inch guns, each firing 2,200 pound-ls or, if the 16½ inch gun is not ad-ed, with 15-inch guns firing shells that gh about 1800 pounds.

LBERT COUNTY MAN FATALLY INJURED BY FALLING TREE

opewell Hill, Jan. 15—(Special)—A ng man named Christian Steeves while work in the woods at Midway, Albert nty, yesterday, sustained injuries from lling tree that are likely to prove fatal. young man was standing a short dis-ce from where a large tree was being ed when the tree in falling knocked off top of a tall stub.

fellow workmen of Steeves', seeing latter's danger, shouted to him and the ng man was just in the act of looking when the stub struck him on the side the head inflicting a terrible wound. injured man was taken to the house upied by the lumber crew and Dr. nwath summoned and everything pos-e done for him, but there seems to be le chance for his recovery. This even-a report was received that he was not ly to live but a short time.

he unfortunate man who is about 20 rs of age is a son of the late Johnston eves, of Elgin, and is a brother of el Steeves and Mrs. Charles Wallace, Albert.

BETTER THAN SPANKING
Spanking does not cure children of bed-tting. There is a constitutional cause this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to y mother her successful home treat-ent, with full instructions. Send no oney but write her today if your chil-en trouble you in this way. Don't blame child, the chances are it can't help it. his treatment also cures adults and aged ople troubled with urine difficulties by y or night.

DROPS FOOD TAX AND CLINGS TO OFFICE

Bonar Law Swallows His Dose

Tells Unionist Insurgents He Will Continue to Lead Them

Lansdowne Also Agrees to Recant and Stay at the Helm in the Lords—Outcome Regarded as a Death Blow to Chamberlainism and Protection in Britain.

London, Jan. 14—Andrew Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne decided today to retain the leadership of the Unionist party in the house of commons and the house of lords respectively, and to abandon the stand they have heretofore taken on the subject of food taxation in connection with the scheme of imperial preference. In reply to the memorial addressed to him on Jan. 9, by a representative meeting of Unionists in which the abandonment of the policy of food taxes was advocated, Andrew Bonar Law, who also speaks for Lord Lansdowne, says:

"It would have been more agreeable to ourselves and in our view more for the interest of the Unionist party, that a change of method should have been accompanied by a change of leaders."

Mr. Law goes on to say: "That as in the opinion of the memorial a change of leadership would be fatal to the interests of the party and the country we feel it our duty to comply with the request."

Chamberlainism Dead.

London, Jan. 14—Austen Chamberlain's notable speech at Birmingham last night, in which he said he was unable to take any share of the responsibility for the decision to which Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne might come, and that he was afraid the change might prove a calamity to the Unionist party, reveals the decline of the Birmingham influence to the Unionist party. Henceforth Chamberlainism may be considered as good as dead.

It is now pretty obvious that the Home Rule Bill will be placed on the statute book in the near future. There was no discussion on the rejection of the bill, moved by Lord Lansdowne, but on being presented a second time some show of a fight may be made to exclude Counties Antrim, Armagh, Down and Derry from the operations of Home Rule, but of course, this mutilation of Ireland will not be permitted.

LIBERALS MAY FORCE ELECTION ON NAVAL BILL

Caucus Next Week to Decide on Course—Tories Have a Huge Corruption Fund Left from Last Campaign.

Ottawa, Jan. 15—The programme of the Liberals respecting the naval bill will be decided at a caucus next week. Members on both sides of the house are coming back slowly. There was but a handful in attendance yesterday and few came today. Neither side could hold a representative caucus until next week.

Most of the Liberal members who have returned seem to be in favor of forcing the government to the country if possible. They are generally confident that they could succeed in a campaign upon the naval question.

The Conservative members say that there will be no election upon the navy and that the government would be returned if there was.

One member is credited with having said that the government now has a campaign fund of a million dollars and that it can get as much more as it requires. About half of this sum was left from the last general election when the Conservatives were supplied with more money than they were able to spend. The remainder has since been collected from various sources.

It is certain that the Liberals have no such fund and in fact they have none, but it is pointed out that a party in their position can go through a campaign and make a good showing with very little campaign funds. It looks today as if the Liberals will try to force an election and that the government will strenuously resist.

Most members are expecting a long debate and a bitter one. There will be nothing but navy unless the government decides to change its house programme, for the naval bill is made the daily order of business for every sitting day until disposed of, to the exclusion of all other business. Even the private members' days have been taken. The present speaker may be counted upon to keep the opposition pretty close to the resolution.

At any rate, now that the parcel post system is thoroughly in operation, it will be difficult for the head of the family, when told by his wife to mail a package 30 inches in length and weighing 11 pounds, to put it in his inside pocket and think nothing more of it for a whole week.—Christian Science Monitor.

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WATCH "TRUST" METHODS BARED

Sell Cheaper in the Balkans Than in the United States

PRESIDENT GRILLED

Admits How High Protection Enables Combine to Milk the Home Buyer—Steel Interests Line Up at Washington for No Change in Tariff—Reciprocity Door Still Open to Canada.

Washington, Jan. 14—The minor workings of the watch "Trust" came in for some sharp examination before the house committee on ways and means this morning, when E. C. Fitch, president of the Waltham Watch Company, took the stand. Mr. Fitch had made a plea for the retention of existing duties on watch movements. If, however, the committee decided that reduction was inevitable, he would suggest that such reduction be in no event more than 25 per cent., and that specific, rather than ad valorem, rates be imposed.

Closely pressed by Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, Mr. Fitch stated that before reorganization in May, 1905, the Waltham Watch Company was capitalized at $5,000,000. It was now capitalized at $12,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was preferred, and $7,000,000 was common. At the time of reorganization the tangible assets of the company were valued at $9,022,000. The dividend now paid on the preferred stock was six per cent., before reorganization it was ten per cent. Before reorganization the dividend on the common stock was as low as one per cent., because, Mr. Fitch stated, the company did not earn it.

Selling Cheaper Abroad Than at Home.

The company formerly had a selling agency, to which it turned over its own products for disposal. Three members of this selling agency were paid $60,000 per annum. Some years they get more.

Mr. Fitch further admitted to a "fatherly supervision" exercised by his company to prevent the reimportation of Waltham watches, fitted with Swiss dials, into the United States, but was emphatic in the statement that Waltham movements were not sold more cheaply abroad than in the United States.

Mr. Hainey sharply queried whether an agreement had not been entered into with the Keystone company to sell the Riverside movement, a movement formerly sold at home for $28.50, and now at $32.50, in the Balkan states for $10.

Mr. Fitch denied that the movement was the same in quality, but under pressure admitted that the company had a suit pending against a retailer to compel him to sell the movement in the United States for $28.50.

Mr. Fitch told an interesting story how special arrangements had been made with an agent in London for the supply of watches to Egypt. Special terms were given, but before the boat sailed the agent went on board, took off the watches, and shipped them back to the United States.

If to be dishonorable was a crime, Mr. Fitch pleaded, then the agent's action was criminal.

"Is it not equally dishonorable," Mr. Rainey pointedly queried, "to sell Waltham watches on the sands of the desert cheaper than you are selling them in the United States?"

But the witness persisted in his denial that foreign consumers reaped no benefit. Watches were sold cheaper to the foreign wholesaler than to the wholesalers in the United States, but the difference went in wholesale profits.

"We were willing to give special terms to get into Egypt," Mr. Fitch said.

"And you thought you were getting into Egypt," Mr. Rainey laughingly rejoined.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the duties on tinsel wire and unwrought metals.

Steel Interests Want No Change.

Washington, Jan. 14—The metal schedule of the tariff law was again under fire before the house committee on ways and means today. Several steel manufacturing interests contending for retention of present duties in the schedule.

P. Ker, of Sharon (Pa.), president of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, advocated changes in the phraseology of the law to avoid importers taking advantage of its terms. Mr. Ker expressed optimism of the future of the steel industry, regardless of what action the Democratic administration might take. He said the steel manufacturing industry was practically limitless in its possibilities and he urged protection against invasion from abroad.

He added that if the industry was disturbed the capital would remain and the companies would reduce wages of labor to the point of meeting the competition.

Mr. Underwood asked as to the reasons for the United States Steel Corporation's proposed increase of wages. Mr. Ker said he thought "that the corporation was taking time by the forelock to hold its labor."

"Silks" for Canadians.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13—Silks and silk manufacture, the ethics of "Dynamited" thread, and the theory and practice of differentials in tariffs were discussed at length before the house committee on ways and means this afternoon.

This discussion calls for little special mention so far as Canadian manufacturers are concerned. During the whole sitting, the only reference to Canada was a passing one by a witness to the manner in which "Dynamited," otherwise chemically weighted silks, are dropped across the border for the benefit of Canadian housewives, who apparently imagine that they are getting silk and not tin salts. The chief plaint of the manufacturers—and they were, of course, there in full force to protest against any downward revision of the duties—was specially directed against China and Japan.

"The manufacture of silk," their brief naively states, "was invented in China over 2,600 years before Christ, and the Chinese people were wearing and manufacturing silks when the Anglo-Saxon was clothed in skins."

The Democratic party stands pledged to downward revision. The Baltimore platform declared it to be a fundamental principle of the party that the federal government "has no right or power to collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." But what form the revision will take is barely indicated in the proceedings before the committee. Discussing the point, O. W. Underwood, of Alabama, the democratic chairman of the committee, stated to me yesterday that he still stood by the tariff for revenue platform.

"I hold absolutely to that policy," he said, but beyond that he was blandly uncommunicative.

"The idea is stated to be current among Democratic representatives that there still is some possibility of coming to a reciprocal arrangement with Canada. Is there any likelihood of the matter being taken up?" the Star representative asked Mr. Underwood, further.

"The matter has not been discussed at all by the party," Mr. Underwood replied. "How far Canada may or may not be affected by the revision I cannot state. I could not discuss that point without entering into the question of rates which, at this point, is obviously impossible. I may, however, state that no decision has been reached in the question of Canadian trade."

Reciprocity Door Still Open.

"The Canadian reciprocity bill is still on our statute book," Mr. Underwood suggestively continued, adding with a smile, "and we should not raise the slightest objection to the ratification of the agreement by Canada."

OPPORTUNITY FOR GUESSES.

A writer in a current magazine states that many northwest towns, cities, rivers, lakes and mountains were named after men who built or operated the railroads in that section. Can any one tell us who the Flathead mountains in Montana were named after?—St. Paul Despatch.

ELOQUENT PLEA FOR A CANADIAN BUILT NAVY

Hugh Guthrie Bids Borden Pause

Declares His Hired-Defence Scheme is Not Approved by the People of Canada—Asks Him to Adopt the Manly Way of Helping in Empire Defence.

Ottawa, Jan. 14—That the Liberals in parliament are prepared to deal with the naval question from a broad national and imperial view-point, and above the plane of mere political expediency, and that the real onus for forcing an election on the issue must rest on the government rather than on the opposition, was made evident by the carefully-weighed declaration of the Liberal policy made to the house this afternoon by the first speaker to resume the debate.

In the serious words of a strong statesmanlike imperialism, Hugh Guthrie concluded his telling speech. "More important than all," he declared, "is the knowledge to the world that Britain has the undivided moral support of all her overseas dominions. Canada has a magnificent opportunity. Our dominion has lost it if her action has disrupted her government, caused the resignation of one her most prominent ministers of the crown, and divided her parliament.

Asks Borden to Pause.

"Shall Canada proceed with a policy that has divided her cabinet, divided her parliament and divided her people, the majority of whom I sincerely believe are opposed to the premier's proposals. That would create a world spectacle which would not help Britain and would not help Canada.

"Our action may be fraught with great results and great consequences. There must be something in the nature of give and take, if these most important of considerations are to have sway. Apart from form, in substance we are not so far apart. You want to give money to build dreadnoughts, we want to enlarge the Canadian naval service act and undertake our share of imperial defence. Should not our first purpose be to get together and determine if there is not some modification on both sides which would result in unanimous Canadian action?

"You might modify your proposal to two dreadnoughts and we might modify our policy to have them built in Britain. The construction of the balance of two fleet units might be proceeded with in reasonable time in Canada, this work taking the place of the third dreadnought. Meanwhile we could go on as rapidly as possible with the construction and development of Canadian shipyards. Do not wait for a voice in imperial affairs, let us take the lead with united and hearty action.

People Against the Proposal.

"The Borden bill has not met a hearty reception from the people. I do not speak boastfully nor in a party sense, but I have recently held five meetings in my district. I have studied the public sentiment and I speak what I actually believe, when I say that people in that district, although apart from politics, are not in favor of the government proposals.

"The Liberal policy is the policy from the Canadian point of view, and it is the policy which the British admiralty wants. Let us bridge the chasm, even if it costs some party sacrifice to both sides. If that cannot be done, if the matter cannot be settled in that way, there remains only another appeal to the court of final resort. In a matter of such magnitude of such importance, both to Canada and the motherland, the people have the right to pass upon it.

"There is no emergency, no peril. In an hour of peril there would be no mandate. The policy of all Liberals would be not $35,000,000, but the last man and the last dollar. But in this hour of security, determining a policy freighted with great results and consequences, why not let the people of Canada have something to say?"

Mr. Guthrie spoke to crowded galleries, though the house itself was little over half filled, many of the members not having yet reached the city. Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the British prime minister, occupied a seat in the speaker's gallery and followed the proceedings with close interest. She had also the pleasure of hearing Mr. Guthrie's eloquent eulogy of her distinguished father.

WHAT SHIPYARDS HERE WOULD MEAN IN MEN AND MONEY

The great importance which the extensive building of large warships means to the industry of a country has recently been made the subject of investigation in Germany (says London Engineering.) Accurate calculations give the result that of the cost of a battleship, nearly two millions sterling, **about three-fourths is distributed in wages and salaries, and that some 15,000 employes, with, with their families, find occupation directly during the building of such a ship. Of late years fully 95,000 employes, with their families, have earned a livelihood by the building of German warships, apart from the thousands engaged in meeting the requirements of such employes.** Thus while the growth of the German Navy on the one side demands sacrifices by the Empire and the community at large, on the other side it advances and strengthens German labor and German industry. It is pointed out that this building of warships also stimulates all industries affected by ship-building, and develops their ability to compete against foreign countries and to secure foreign orders, and this side of the question should not be underrated. Hitherto Britain has almost held a monopoly in the building of foreign war vessels, which meant considerable profit to her most important industry. Now German shipbuilding, thanks to its improvement through the enlargement of the German Navy, will assert herself in the world's markets. As an instance, the Greek Government has ordered two destroyers of 700 tons, and with a speed of 27 knots, from a German yard, and a large cruiser.

WHY NOT BUILD THE CANADIAN NAVY IN CANADA AND PROVIDE WORK FOR A VAST NUMBER OF OUR OWN PEOPLE?

HANDS OFF THE INTERCOLONIAL!

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and George W. Fowler, M. P.'s, at Montreal, Agree That Government Must Retain the Road and Extend Its Service to the Pacific Eventually.

Montreal, Jan. 14—Hon. H. R. Emmerson, ex-minister of railways and canals, and G. W. Fowler, M. P., both from New Brunswick, and both strong political opponents, met here today and while discussing the position of the Intercolonial in a very friendly manner, stated that they could not agree with Matthew Lodge, of Moncton (N. B.); E. M. MacDonald, M. P., and H. J. Logan, ex-M. P., that the government railway should be handed over to a company.

Mr. Fowler went so far as to say that the I. C. R. should not only be extended to the Great Lakes but to the Pacific ocean, and that the people could not get a square deal till this policy was brought about.

"I have always thought that Mr. Blair was right when he advocated a government-owned road from the Atlantic to the Pacific," chimed in the ex-minister, the member for Westmorland.

SOCIETY IN LONDON AT MURDER HEARING

Appeal of Williams, Who Killed Policeman, Refused by Court.

London, Jan. 13—The appeal of John Williams from a sentence of death was rejected today. Williams killed a policeman at Eastbourne, and his case subsequently attracted great interest owing to his plea to marry his mistress in order to legitimize their child, since born. The plea was denied by the secretary for home affairs.

Since the murder's plea to marry his sweetheart was denied the case has attracted increased interest throughout England, and when the appeal came up today the court was densely crowded with spectators. Many who attempted to enter were unable to do so.

The audience included a number of fashionable women. Williams's paramour, Florence Seymour, who was present, exchanged occasional smiling glances with him, but she mainly watched the judge, following every word with tense anxiety. When the appeal was repected she collapsed amid a paroxysm of sobs.

The case was also taken up in the house of commons this afternoon when Waldort Astor, Unionist M. P. for Plymouth, urged Home Secretary Reginald McKenna to explain why he refused to permit Williams to marry his sweetheart so that their child could have a legitimate birth. In reply Mr. McKenna justified himself on the ground of precedent and the fact that the marriage would probably have been prevented by Mr. Seymour, who was the chief witness for the prosecution and who was being called to testify at the hearing of the appeal. Moorover the marriage would have introduced into the case an element likely to excite strong expressions of sentiment not hearing on the prisoner's culpability, and therefore it was not to the public interest to allow the marriage.

Sir William P. Byles, a member of the house, thereupon interjected "a brutal decision," but the matter was not carried and further.

PARENTS OF 70,000 AMERICAN CHILDREN DIVORCED LAST YEAR

New York, Jan. 15—More than 70,000 children, mostly under the age of ten years, were deprived of one or both parents by divorce in this country during the last year, according to figures with which Rev. Francis M. Moody stirred members of the New York state marriage and divorce commission at a meeting yesterday.

AMHERST BURGLARS GET OFF EASY

Four Sentenced to Short Terms in Jail--550 Arrests During 1912, of Which 215 Were Drunks.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 14—Judge Patterson, of New Glasgow, arrived in Amherst last Saturday and held a special sitting of the county court Monday afternoon and Tuesday afternoon. Several criminal cases were tried before him, and five young men who were arrested on a charge of burglary the last of December, were arraigned. One was discharged, while among the others one was sentenced to four months in the county jail, and the rest three months.

Another person, a fine, manly fellow, bearing the name of Arthur Noiles, was before the bench on the charge of beating his wife. In this instance he was allowed out on suspended sentence, after furnishing bonds to keep the peace for a year. He was re-arrested Monday evening, but the case was settled out of court. Amherst will probably adopt the lash for cases like this.

In the case of the King vs. Schlesinger, a charge of perjury, an adjournment was made until this morning, when Judge Wallace, of Halifax, will try the case. Judge Patterson declined to try the case, as he and J. H. Gillespie, of Springhill, who is more or less involved in the suit, was an old friend and school mate of his.

The police report for the town of Amherst for the past year was submitted to the town council yesterday, and found satisfactory. Five hundred and fifty cases were tried before the court, an increase of 100 over 1911, due to the growth in population and industrial conditions.

There was a decrease in arrests for drunks, and also of juveniles. The number of drunks totalled 216. It was suggested that Amherst's police force be increased, as there are only four men at present on the day and night shift to 10,000 people.

BABE EXPECTED AT RUSSIAN ROYAL PALACE

New York, Jan. 15—A cable from Paris says:

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Temps, the stork is expected to visit the Russian imperial family in the spring.

This is said to account for the absence of the Czarina from the annual Christmas tree festivities of the Czar's Cossack Guard, a ceremony which she usually attends. The court chamberlain has been ordered to omit the name of the Czarina from all great functions until further notice.

The average man is willing to spend money for any old thing—with the exception of taxes.

A $50 GOLD WATCH
CAN YOU WORK THIS PUZZLE?

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Will be given according to conditions of Contest to somebody who succeeds in arranging the letters of the above three lines so that they will spell
THE NAMES OF THREE STATES IN THE UNITED STATES
ALSO A PRIZE OF $10 FOR NEATEST SOLUTION
TRY IT AT ONCE. IT MAY BE YOU.
Write the names of the States on a postcard or a letter, giving your Name and Address plainly.
IMPERIAL WATCH CO., Prize Dept. [30], MONTREAL, CANADA
OR $50 IN GOLD

F. B. CUTLER ON LUMBER OUTLOOK

Points to Great Increase in Cost of Production — Removal of Duty the Only Relief for Consumers.

The following from the Bangor Commercial will be read with interest here:—

In a statement of the prospects for 1913 Frederick B. Cutler of Boston, formerly of Bangor, of Stetson & Cutler, says:—"Prices of lumber of all kinds advanced during 1912 to a fair level, not to a high level, as many retailers think. It is quite interesting to read the following quotations given a large retail yard in Boston some years since:

Frames, 12 inch	$14.50
Frames, 10 inch	13.50
Frames, under 10 inch	13.00
69 M 2x4 Random	11.50
Furring	11.00
2 M Hemlock, P 1 S	12.50
10 inch spruce boards, P 1 S & M	13.50
Stock hemlock boards	12.00
Clear shingles	2.35
No. 2 barn boards	18.00

"All the above prices were for the lumber delivered Boston rate of freight. The retailer on comparing them with those ruling today will at once think that the manufacturers' profits have increased enormously, but this is not the case. The reasons for the difference are the higher labor scale, increased freight rates and the heavier cost of food supplies. When we first went into woods operations we were paying $16 to $18 per month for our best men who were first class workmen, i. e., men who could and did give a large amount of work each day. We are now paying $32 to $35 and get about as wretched a crowd of men as it is possible to imagine. Please note that we are now paying nearly double in wages and get for a day's labor about half as much work as formerly. The difference in the price of food products is also very marked. Today we supply better food and greater variety than formerly, all of which means, of course, much heavier expense. Formerly we had a scale that gave 20 to 30 per cent. overrun in sawn lumber, now our scale runs 10 to 20 per cent. fall short.

"This means an enormous increase in cost. The stumpage has nearly trebled in cost. Where $2 per M was a fair price, it is now $6 to $8. The freight rates, especially by vessel, are much enhanced. The rates by water the past season were higher than I ever remember to have seen them. All I have said applies to spruce and as spruce, because of the enormous increase in the consumption by pulp mills, is growing scarcer very rapidly, I look for enhanced values in the future. It is becoming harder and harder to stock saw mills, with the result that they are gradually dropping out of business, which means, of course, that the product is decreasing whiles the consumption is increasing. I am looking for higher prices in 1913 than prevailed in 1912.

"The only way in which consumers can get relief is by removal of the duties on lumber, laths, shingles, etc. Owing to the very firm conditions in the foreign markets today this removal would not help very much just at present. There is a much mistaken idea that the manufacturers of lumber in the provinces pay less for their labor than we do in the United States. This is absolutely not so. I am interested in some large mills in Maine, also in some in various parts of the provinces. I have compared the pay rolls often and find that I actually pay more wages at our provincial mills than at our American mills. The year 1913 looks like a banner year for consumption, the only black cloud being politics, but the country is so wealthy because of the splendid crops that even that bugbear can't hurt much."

WORK FOR ALL HERE, SAYS IMMIGRATION AGENT GILCHRIST

(The Evening Times).

"We can find work for more men than we can secure," said James Gilchrist, provincial immigration agent today, when asked about a published report that work is scarce. Continuing, Mr. Gilchrist said that as an example of this work has already been provided for a large party of men who arrived yesterday on the steamer Grampian, some of them being employed before they could cross from Carleton to the city. There are several concerns around the city which will take all the good men they can send them.

The reports of the scarcity of work, Mr. Gilchrist says, emanate from the men who will not work under any conditions. He secured work for a man a couple of weeks ago but the man did not turn up to take the job. He met the same man a week later and asked if he was still loafing. "Yes, I am," said the man, "work is so scarce!"

Of course Mr. Gilchrist does not guarantee that every man can find just the kind of work he wants during the winter, but any man who is able to work can secure employment of some kind that will keep him going until the spring when there is a wider range of openings from which to pick and choose.

In addition to the demand for unskilled labor, there is a strong demand from all parts of the province for men to work at various trades and many industries throughout the province are working at less than capacity and in some cases are not able to keep up with their orders because they are unable to secure workmen.

WHY MR. MONK RESIGNED OFFICE

Correspondence Between Him and Premier Submitted to Parliament

A MAN OF HONOR

Declares He Cannot Break Pledge to Constituents and Vote for $35,000,000 Naval Gift Without the Approval of the Canadian People—"Emergency" Contribution Decided on Two Months After Borden Heard of Empire's "Peril."

Ottawa, Jan. 14—The correspondence between Premier Borden and Hon. F. D. Monk, relating to the latters resignation from the government was tabled in the commons this afternoon. It was but a brief and formal exchange of notes and so far as the documentary evidence goes sheds no new light on the real causes of the withdrawal of the ex-minister of public works.

Mr. Monk's letter of resignation, under date of October 18, indicates that the decision to give an emergency naval contribution of $35,000,000 was only reached by the cabinet on the preceding day or considerably over two months after the premier's return from England where he found out about the "emergency."

Mr. Monk declares that he cannot concur in that decision without giving the Canadian people an opportunity, of expressing their approval of this important step before it is taken.

"Such a concurrence would be at variance with my pledges and the act, as proposed, is of sufficient gravity to justify my insistence. It goes beyond the scope of the constitutional act of 1867."

Premier Borden's reply, under date of October 21, was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Monk: I received, this morning, with very great regret the letter by which you place in my hands your resignation as a member of the government. The information which has been placed before us by his majesty's government discloses so grave a situation that in my judgment the granting of immediate and effective aid is necessary in the interest of this dominion as a part of the British Empire. Such a step is entirely of a temporary character, and is absolutely distinct from a permanent policy of co-operation in imperial defence, which, when formulated, ought to be placed before the people for their consideration and approval.

"Your resignation is a matter of special regret to me as I most fully recognize and appreciate your very earnest devotion to the duties of the onerous and important office which you have filled since the 10th October, 1911, and the very great assistance and kindly consideration which I have always received at your hands.

"Yours faithfully,

"R. L. BORDEN."

SAYS COL. HUGHES IS SLATED FOR COCHRANE'S JOB

Ottawa Hears That Minister of Militia Finds His Present Department in Too Good Shape for an Active Man.

Montreal, Jan. 14—An Ottawa despatch to the Herald today says:

"Colonel Sam Hughes probably will be the next minister of railways. It is understood that on the appointment of Hon. Mr. Cochrane next autumn as lieutenant governor of Ontario, Premier Borden will select Colonel Hughes for the railway portfolio.

"Colonel Hughes has the strongest sort of backing for the post. It is said that he would be quite willing to make the change. For one thing, he found that Sir Frederick Borden left the department of militia in such good shape and carried militia organization to such an advanced point, that there is very little left to be done and certainly not enough to enable even such a stirring man as Colonel Hughes to make a name for himself. He thinks that with the big development going on in railways, both government and corporate, there is a better chance for his talents in the administration of the railway and canal portfolio. He would not object to having the construction of the Georgian Bay canal commenced during his term at the head of the railway department.

"In the event of Colonel Hughes going to the railways, it is not unlikely that Major John Currie, of North Simcoe, will be made minister of militia."

Alcoholic drinks most certainly do not improve digestion in a healthy stomach, because they harden foods, and so make them more difficult to digest. Water moistens food better than any other liquid.—Dr. John Round.