

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST WHEN STEAMER SUNK SCHR. FAME

D. A. R. Liner Boston Crashed Into Little Vessel During Dense Fog and Cut Her in Two—Only Two Men Rescued, Rest Dying Like Rats in a Trap

YARMOUTH, N. S., May 27.—The fishing schooner Fame, about 60 tons, commanded by Capt. Thomas Fay, a native of Newfoundland, and carrying a crew of nineteen men, was run down and sunk on Chases Bank at 10 o'clock last evening by the D. A. R. liner Boston, Captain Mackenzie, who arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Boston. Of the entire crew of two men were saved, their names being John Clark, a native of New Brunswick, residing at East Boston, and Edward Pitts, a native of Halifax, residing at 181 Bennington street, East Boston.

The names of the 17 men as far as they can be ascertained, are: Capt. Thomas Fay; Bernard Daley; Thomas Stapleton; Michael Melvin; Thomas Powers; another Thomas Powers; Thomas Murphy, all natives of Newfoundland; one Ray, a native of Salmon River, N. S.; Wm. Bailey and Barney Cashen, of Boston. There was also on board a Frenchman belonging to Yarmouth Co., but his name and those of the balance of the crew are not known to the survivors.

The Boston was proceeding at a slow speed at the time of the accident, while her whistle was kept blowing. The fog was very dense and the schooner could not be seen or heard until she was struck. The Boston went right through her just aft of the main rigging, and the Fame sank within three minutes. The steamer was immediately stopped and the boats were lowered. One boat was lost overboard by a mishap, but two more were in the water immediately. The cook, Pitts, was found with a life buoy around him, while Clark was swimming about. All the rest of the crew had gone down. According to the survivors, who were seen this morning, the Fame left Boston four weeks ago Monday on a shad-fishing voyage. She then had 23 men on board. One of the crew, a black fisher, was landed at Boothbay, and on Monday a diary containing two men, whose names are unknown, strayed from the vessel and was not seen again. It was the captain's intention to have started for home today. He had a fare of 100,000 pounds. At the time of the collision there were only the captain and three men on deck. Nine were lying in the forecastle and the balance were in the cabin. All in the forecastle reached the deck safely, but it is the opinion of Pitts that none of those in the cabin were able to get out. The survivors say that nothing was known until the Boston went right through the vessel.

Pitts says that when he reached the deck he grabbed a life buoy and put it around him. He then climbed up into the fore rigging. The captain was standing nearby and Pitts told him to get a life buoy, but before he could do so the vessel went down. Pitts says that he became entangled in the rigging and was carried a long way down. Finally he extricated himself and when he came to the surface he saw four of his comrades in the water, but they sank almost immediately. He kept himself afloat until picked up by men from the steamer.

Clarke told substantially the same story. He was in the forecastle at the time of the accident, and just as he reached deck, the vessel went down. Being a strong swimmer, he was able to keep himself afloat for half an hour before he was picked up. Both were thoroughly exhausted on the arrival of the steamer. They are being looked after by United States Consul Fleming. The steamer was immediately stopped and the schooner which was quarantined at Shelburne, for smallpox, a short time ago. Subsequently she was taken to Halifax from which place a crew of amateur yachtsmen took her to Boston. She was long overdue on the trip, but finally arrived safely.

Capt. McKenzie, of steamer Boston, says the accident occurred 104 miles east of Boston Light. It was very foggy and dark. The ship was both at moderate speed. They did not see lights until 300 feet from the schooner. She immediately reversed the engines, but it was too late to avoid collision. The steamer stayed in the neighborhood for some time after the accident.

PROPOSED ROAD TO HUDSON BAY

Govt. Now Taking First Move

Survey Party Already Laying Out Townsite of Fort Churchill

OTTAWA, May 27.—The first move in the direction of establishing a new outlet for western exports to the seaboard via the proposed Hudson Bay route is now being made by the government. A survey party, under the direction of Mr. Marrier, is being sent out by the interior department to lay out the townsite of Fort Churchill, the future metropolis of Hudson Bay and the terminus of the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. The future city will be located on the eastern side of the river, opposite the ruins of old Fort Prince Wales, and across the river from the Hudson Bay Company's trading post. Plans and drawings of the harbor are also being prepared under the direction of the department.

The present population of Fort Churchill consists of four half-breed families, a mounted policeman and one settler named William Beech. The latter is the only man whose home is pitched on the future townsite. He settled there with his wife before the area in question was reserved for settlement, and is therefore entitled to claim a free quarter section of 160 acres "of city real estate."

It is expected that the government measure providing for the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay will be brought down in the commons shortly.

SEVERAL BILLS DISPOSED OF

Legislature Rushing Business Along

Government Strongly Criticised for its Wholesale Partisan Dismissals

FREDERICTON, May 27.—A large number of private bills were disposed of by the legislature today and two government bills, that concerning agricultural commission and the Audit Act, passed a second reading.

The Highway Act occupied the entire evening session of the house, and is well advanced. Nothing has been said about the Workmen's Compensation Act since the house resumed its session after the holidays, and the Female Suffrage Act seems to have dropped out of sight entirely. Aseveryone is looking forward to prorogation on Saturday, it looks now as if some measures must go through with a rush in the next two days or be held over next session.

In the course of the proceedings this afternoon Mr. Byrne of Gloucester gave notice of inquiry concerning the attitude of the government towards the Gloucester Navigation Company. This company was organized last year for the purpose of operating a steamboat between Miramichi and the mainland. The late government provided a subsidy for this route, which was a great convenience to the people of the island. It has been unofficially stated that the present government will not continue the assistance of this year, and Mr. Byrne's question was for the purpose of obtaining definite information on the subject.

For half an hour this afternoon the proceedings were more than usually interesting. The agricultural commission bill was under discussion and an bill concerning the development of agriculture regarding the scope of the commission and the danger of its being used for political effect rather than for the benefit of agriculture, caused Mr. Hazen to remark with some heat that no Liberal had been placed on the provincial service because he was a Liberal.

Mr. McKown replied to this remark of Mr. Hazen in a most effective manner, which was well received. He pointed out that the political headman who he was selecting was not for his age, invariably chose Liberals and permitted Conservatives to be placed on the provincial service. Mr. McKown had in mind the case of Mr. Morrisey had a word to say in reply.

The greater part of the evening was spent in discussing the provisions of the highway bill. A few amendments were made to the bill. The only serious objection was to the clause which places the control of the roads in the hands of the chief commissioner. The government was asked to explain the necessity for this section and it referred to roads not much travelled or which few people needed, but which were necessary to maintain communication between places of importance. As there are hundreds of miles of such roads in the province, a fact which was pointed out and no limit was placed on the amount that would be expended thereon. Several expressions were made that a very considerable portion of the government grant might be expended on those roads.

The Douglas gold medal and Montgomery-Campbell prize are not awarded this year.

P. H. D. in course—Frank N. Patterson.

M. A. in course—Rev. Franklin W. Barker.

M. A.—F. Merereau, Rev. A. A. Rideout, Ellen M. Stoppord.

E. A. with honors—Cora H. MacFarland, class I, mathematics and mathematical physics; G. Fred Baird, class I, natural science and chemistry; D. W. Harmon, class I, natural science and chemistry; D. B. Sharp, class I, natural science and chemistry; Grover C. Martin, class I, philosophy and economics; Holland R. McGill, class I, philosophy and English; Hazel C. Knight, class I, English and French; Percy R. Hayward, class I, philosophy and English.

Degree of B. A.—1st division, E. Stanley Bridges, Marion Caldwell, Iris A. Fish, Clara C. Hay, Walter McMatthews, W. H. Morrow.

Second division—Abram M. Cronkhead, Alder L. Gorroo.

Third division—Anna A. Hanbery, J. Hugh McLean.

Degree of B. S. C. Civil Engineering Course—First Division, Harry F. Bennett, G. H. Edgcombe, M. J. Rutledge, Harry G. Smith, L. M. Wadlin.

Second division—J. M. Gilchrist, U. K. McKayton, T. D. Ruggie, F. W. C. Wetmore.

Third division—E. R. Loggie.

The following honorary degrees will be conferred:

Honorary M. A., Jas. Vroom, St. Stephen.

Honorary LL. D., Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. G. H. Bulyea, governor of Alberta; Hon. B. L. Wetmore, chief justice of Saskatchewan.

The following higher degrees will be conferred: Ph. D., in course, Frank N. Patterson; M. A. in course, Rev. A. A. Rideout, Ellen M. Stoppord.

The following is a list of those winning graduation honors and class distinctions:

Senior Class, Mathematics and Math-

NO PAY FOR CUSTOMS MEN; MORE OBSTRUCTION

Twenty-Eight Graduates From U. N. B. This Year

Eighteen in Arts and Ten in Science—St. John Students Take High Rank—Honorary LL.D. for Premier Hazen, Lt. Gov. Bulyea of Alberta and Chief Justice Wetmore of Saskatchewan.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 27.—Hon. Geo. Eulis Foster, the leader of factio of the mock-heroic band of no-surrender obstructionists in the Commons, again stood before the waiting civil servants and their salaries today. When the government again attempted to go into supply and pass the item for over-estate salaries to the 2,000 customs officials throughout Canada, Mr. Foster, with the avowed intention of deliberate obstruction as repeatedly announced by the chief Conservative whip and his confederates during the early hours of this morning, brought up a brand new grievance.

Because Sir Frederick Borden had in the public interest used his influence in the establishment of a cold storage warehouse at St. John, in which he personally had no financial interest, the ever-suspicious Mr. Foster charged graft. By exaggerating the intent of one or two sentences in the official correspondence in connection with the matter he based a charge which at the worst simply meant that the Minister of Militia had favored the application of one company for the usual bonus allowed by act of parliament against the application of a rival company. On this pretext another day of obstruction was "gained" to the opposition and the business of parliament was again blocked.

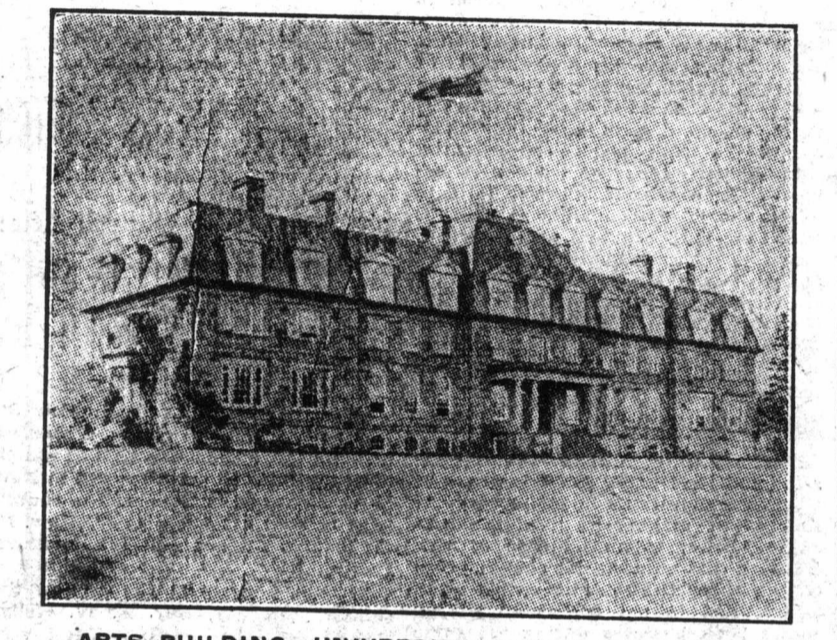
Sir Frederick Borden in an effective reply took occasion to pay a few well deserved compliments to Mr. Foster. The latter, he said, was very prone to suspect wrongdoing in others, and those who threw stones should not live in glass houses. He reminded Mr. Foster of the Nest of Traitors incident and of the revelations of the insurance commission, which showed the chief-opposition exponent of purity in political life had himself been guilty of exploiting a position of trust for the benefit of his own pocket.

The usual six o'clock Wednesday adjournment found the situation unchanged. The opposition declared they are still determined to vote not one dollar of supply unless the government submits to the dictation of the minority and withdraws the contentious clauses of the election bill. The government, on the other hand, is just as resolutely bent on getting supplies. The Liberal members of the opposition of the country and on protecting the Liberals of Manitoba against the voters' lists. There will be a lull in the fight tomorrow, Accession day, there being no session of the house. On Friday the government will again press for supply and the fight will be kept up for some days until the public is thoroughly seized of the present unrelieved situation on Parliament Hill.

Sir Frederick and Cold Storage Was the Excuse Yesterday

Militia Minister Exploded Another of Foster's Scandals and Talked Back

Conservatives Won't Listen to Compromise and Refuse to Vote any Public Money



ARTS BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, May 27.—A large number of visitors are arriving by boat tomorrow, and it is hoped they will be well received.

Chemistry, class I, G. F. Baird, D. Upton Hill, D. R. Sharp, Philosophy and English, class I, H. B. McGill, Philosophy and Economics, class I, C. Martin, English and French, class I, Hazel C. Knight, Philosophy and English, class II, P. R. Hayward, Class I, G. C. Martin, Cora H. MacFarland, Natural Science, class I, E. S. Bridges, J. H. McLellan, class I, Cora H. MacFarland, French, class I, D. U. Hill.

Seniors—Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, class I, C. M. Hoar, English and French, Beatrice W. Weir, Physics and Chemistry, class II, A. T. Cushing, English and Philosophy, A. L. Dyarr, P. L. Orchard, Chemistry, class I, C. M. Hoar, Political Economy, class I, J. S. Mavor.

Henry F. Bennett, class I, Elsie V. Vanwart, Mathematics, class I, E. Alexander, A. A. Colter, G. H. Patterson, Amy L. Sharp, J. C. Spicer, Physics, class I, J. E. Alexander, Margaret M. Bulyea, P. Z. Cavershill, Colter, G. H. Patterson, Amy L. Sharp, Class II, N. E. Cook, W. Y. Young.

Natural Science, class I, G. N. Belyea, Frances L. Fish, class I, J. W. Estey, C. J. Jones, M. R. C. Smith, Economics, class I, J. W. Estey, M. R. C. Smith.

English, class I, G. N. Belyea, Margaret M. Bulyea, Frances L. Fish, Leora M. Herman, C. J. Jones, Hazel L. French, class I, Margaret M. Bulyea, Hazel L. Stone, class 2, Leora M. Herman.

Freshmen—Latin, class I, Isabel Thomas, Mathematics, class I, J. B. McNair, Natural Science, class I, B. W. Harmon, Marianne G. Oty.

English, class I, B. W. Harmon, H. D. MacAuley, Marianne G. Oty, French, class 2, H. D. MacAuley.

The Encepsa dance held this evening by the University students in the new science building was a most enjoyable affair, between two and three hundred being present. The guests included many from St. John and other sections of the province.

DRIVES COMING ALONG WELL

FREDERICTON, May 27.—Roy Morrison, who has been managing the drives here, reports that the drives are coming along well. He reports that the corporation reached the 25th of this month. Mr. Morrison says that the season has been most favorable for the lumbermen, and reports from all sections are to the effect that the operators are to be met with the best of success.

GENERAL LEE VERY ILL

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 27.—General Stephen D. Lee, commander in chief of the Confederate veterans, is critically ill here and his physician reported last tonight that little hope is held out for his recovery.

General Lee was taken ill May 21st, after a hard day's task in making and welcoming the Iowa and Wisconsin reunion veterans of the National Park here.

SWEDISH PROSPECTORS DROWNED

COBALT, May 26.—Two Swedish prospectors were drowned when out fishing in a canoe on Bay Lake. They were Erick Helenius, aged twenty-eight, and Otto Pyykkie, aged thirty-one. They were not long out when a squall suddenly arose and capsized the canoe. Both bodies were recovered.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED NEAR CANSO YESTERDAY

CANSO, N. S., May 27.—David Richardson and Freeman Felmate, two young fishermen, were drowned today by the capsizing of their boat. They left their homes today to tend lobster traps and some hours later their boat, battered, was found on the beach, but of the men there was not a trace. Felmate leaves a widow and young child, but Richardson was unmarried.

COLONIES RIGHT IN THEIR DEMAND FOR PREFERENCE

LONDON, May 27.—Premier Balfour of New Zealand, speaking at Eitham today, referred to the idea of a white New Zealand. He said New Zealand did not intend to interfere in British politics, but thought the colonies were within their rights in their demands for preference. The colonies, he said, should not be called upon to compete against Denmark, America and Argentina, which had built high protective walls. He was sorry to notice that Canada had concluded a commercial treaty with France. When other colonies made such arrangements, with other countries it would be the beginning of the overthrow of the commercial supremacy of the Empire.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF

MONTREAL, May 8.—R. Renhardt, an insurance broker, shot himself accidentally while handling a revolver. He was removed to the hospital and is expected to recover.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peters Celebrating Nuptial Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. William Peters, Waterloo street, are receiving congratulations on the attainment of the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. Though well along in years they are both enjoying excellent health and will no doubt live to celebrate many more anniversaries.

The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Peters now living number thirty-five, including four daughters, two sons, twenty-three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

The daughters are: Mrs. Hanington, of Victoria (B.C.); Mrs. William Peters, Jr., King street east; Mrs. Charles Baker, Union street; and Mrs. J. Ernest DeMille, of Waterloo street. The sons are: Fred Peters, of Davenport (Iowa), and Geo. B. Peters, of Worcester (Mass.). Five sons and daughters have passed away. These were Mrs. Albert Peters, Miss Ella Peters, Wm. Peters, Willie Peters and Lenie Peters.

The grandchildren are: George A. Peters of Sackville; Mrs. D. Goodhue, Providence (R.I.); Mrs. George Cooper, Queen street; Walter Peters, Spring street; Dr. LeBaron Peters, New York; Dr. Maurice Peters, Boston; Miss Hilda Peters, Carle Peters, Walter Peters, and Ernest Baker of this city; Edith, Pearl, Vera, Ruth, Elsie, Ernest, Ronald and Gerald Peters, Davenport (Iowa); Willie and Charlie Peters, Worcester (Mass.); Dr. Jack Hanington, in England; Darel Hanington, studying at McGill; and Miss Eleanor Hanington, Victoria (B.C.).

The great-grandchildren are three children of George Peters in Sackville; Mrs. Goodhue's son, Mrs. Cooper's son, and Walter Peters' two children.

FRIGHTENED BY BELL THEY MISSED \$16,000

A daring attempt was made Tuesday morning to rob the safe in the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Greenville Junction. The burglars were frightened by the ringing of an electric bell connected with the station at Brownville. The bell is used by the operator at Brownville to call the attention of the employees to the station in case he wishes to give them instructions.

The burglars had blown open the outer door of the safe when they were alarmed by this bell. Thinking it was a patent burglar alarm, they decamped.

They apparently had learned that there was a large sum of money in the safe and had they succeeded in their plans they would have made a good haul, for there was about \$16,000 in the safe.

The crackers are being traced by means of peculiar calked boot tracks. They also stole a revolver from the office of the American Express Co. and two revolvers, several hats and some fruit from the store of Arthur A. Crafts Company.

REFRIGERATORS!

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We have Just Opened up a First Class Lot which we offer at Reasonable Prices

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The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 29, 1908.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

The progress of the movement for woman's suffrage is strikingly evidenced by the statement, in a recent article by Miss Bertha Damaris Knobe, that thirteen nations are preparing to send delegates to the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, which meets at New York in May, 1908. The list includes Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, with Switzerland, Belgium and France as promising possibilities. In all of these countries the legislation is being vigorously pressed and in many the rights long worked for have been substantially conceded. Miss Knobe reminds those interested that it is only fifteen years since New Zealand took the lead in this reform and bestowed the full suffrage upon women, and already three countries have followed suit—Australia, Finland, and Norway—and in the American States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho, women are fully enfranchised. The Danish parliament is now considering the extension of the municipal franchise to women. In Kansas they vote in municipal elections, and in twenty-four other states of the American Union they have either the tax-paying or school suffrage. In France they vote for members of commercial tribunals and other minor offices. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the women's campaign is gaining recognition rapidly in Great Britain. Mr. Asquith's recent pledge to the Radical deputation on woman's suffrage is a decided victory for the suffragettes. Although the British premier declined to commit himself definitely to the inclusion of the franchise in the Electoral Reform Bill to be introduced during the present session of Imperial parliament, he said if an amendment were introduced in principle favoring the extension of the suffrage on democratic lines to women, the government would not oppose it. This is a great concession, and the suffragettes expected at the present time, and its effect is to bring the question of woman's suffrage within the sphere of practical politics in Great Britain. Although the parliamentary franchise has so long been withheld from women in the United Kingdom, women have for years been conceded the right to vote in British municipal elections. The testimony is almost universal that the influence of women in municipal elections has been a distinct gain, and there is no sound reason to doubt that their enfranchisement in national affairs would not also redound to the public good.

A BROKEN PLANK

The fourth plank in Mr. Hazen's platform which was made public at the banquet given by the Conservative supporters last December and which was afterwards proclaimed before a thousand audience in every section of the province during the campaign which followed was as follows: "The putting up of all public works to tender, and the giving of the contract to the lowest bidder." The fact and indeed the only public work in this section of the country that has been undertaken by Mr. Hazen's government came into the province in the rebuilding of the suspension bridge, and this work is being done by the State. According to the statement made in the House of Assembly by the Commissioner Morrissey, in reply to the question of Mr. Lowell, this work was so urgent that it had to be undertaken without delay—so urgent that there was no time to ask for tenders. To this Mr. Morrissey added the further information that the bridge, like all other bridges in the province, had been allowed by the old government to get into such a bad state as to be dangerous to the public. Repairs to the bridge were being made by the contractor, whose opinion is valueless, and the other Mr. R. L. Borden, whose speech was perceptive and studiously inoffensive in support of this motion, and that Conservative member who is best qualified to speak as an expert—Col. Sam Hughes, a practical soldier from his youth, with a distinguished record in active service; the man who has been generally stated as Minister of Militia in the next Conservative cabinet—spoke as strongly in defense of the bridge and the action of the government in not allowing it to be repaired until it was in such a state as to be dangerous to the public. He pointed out that the bridge was repaired in one year and the centre a year later. It recommended that a portion of the work be done immediately, and suggested a further examination of the bridge.

What a farce! A recommendation to make the repairs that were already under way and to examine into the necessity of making the repairs. Mr. Morrissey apparently hoped to deceive the public into the belief that the work had been recommended by the engineer, but when he was asked for the date of the report, he was obliged to say that it was undated. The old government always called tenders for important bridge repairs, although not publicly pledged to do so. The new government was pledged to do so by contract, accepting the lowest tender, and at the first opportunity broke its promise.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND PROMISES

During the recent provincial campaign much was made by the opposition of the comparison between the prices of school books readers in Ontario and in this province, and at the same time, backed by authoritative

evidence, that these prices were abnormal, were practically the result of a bargain sale to clear of dead stock, and were certain to be increased largely when the new series of readers, now under preparation, was adopted, was emphatically denied by Mr. Hazen and his supporters, and the effort was made, to some degree successfully, to convince the people of this province that by defeating the old government they would reduce the price of the series from \$2.15 to 49 cents, permanently.

The new government has now been in power for about three months and is only by halting been accomplished in the way of this reform, but the government is obviously endeavoring to hedge on its rash promises. The reason for this is simply that the Sun's statement of the case was absolutely correct and that the government has already found this out—if its members did not know before. They have learned that it is not only impossible to obtain the obsolete Ontario readers at anything like the price they are now sold in that province, but that if they adopt the new Ontario series they cannot keep their reduction promises. Hence their hesitancy and their evasive replies to the question of the price the people have forgotten the campaign speeches. The present situation in Ontario, as described by the Toronto Globe, is exactly as outlined in this column three months ago. Mr. Whitney boasts that the cost of the set of readers has been reduced from \$2.15 to 49 cents. Our fire-escapes are defective and either absent or death traps remain a menace, because it is cheaper to burn men than boards.

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT

The mad rush to another world has ceased off considerably during the past few months, although the newspapers continue to tell, not infrequently, of the departure, via the pistol or poison route, of some more or less prominent figure. This is not because of any fear that Wainwright's anti-theism may become overworked, but rather through the fact that once having passed the crisis men know that it is braver to die than to live. Quakes during the past year have led to many suicides, but more than that will through the developed character which the people of this province are showing in the social standard of the American nation. When one considers the large number of wealthy men who have been brought to poverty, either by their own thoughtless extravagance or by the crimes of others, the property which comes to leave the present generation, and the unknown, appears very small indeed. The majority are living, are facing misfortune or retribution as the case may be, and are working their way upward to success which will be found on the honesty of dealing which experience teaches. There are no doubt hundreds, probably thousands, of men in the States today who only a few months ago were living in affluence, yet who now must encounter the cost of even the most common necessities. They show their courage by living, for though no man may say the suicide is a coward, yet all must acknowledge that it takes more courage to fight what looks like a losing game.

THE LOWLY POLITICIAN

That an increasing number of clergy-men should be induced to enter the political life is not a matter to occasion any great surprise. Men of right ideals everywhere recognize the obligations of citizenship, and admitting their personal responsibility for the proper conduct of public affairs. It would thus be strange if any one class escaped this sense of citizenship. It, however, remains for an Ontario clergyman to make a contribution to the view of the matter which can be both unique and which must be pertinent. As reported by his own denomination at weekly meetings, the nomination with thanks and stated that he believed it was not morally wrong for a minister to serve the state in the position of member of parliament, but he would step down from a higher calling to a lower. The unfortunate who stand upon the lowest and卑躬屈膝 humility in the presence of this exalted member of a priestly caste. They will recognize the substantial advance in the matter of clean politics throughout Canada. There are enactments in the province of parliament, while the bill as a whole is certainly in the interest of clean politics throughout Canada. There are enactments in the province of parliament, while the bill as a whole is certainly in the interest of clean politics throughout Canada.

COL. HUGHES AND THE ROSS RIFLE.

If there is one man in the Conservative party in parliament who is qualified to speak on matters of military it is Col. Sam Hughes. From his youth up he has been a soldier, and that not of the carpet kind, Fenian raid and the other kind of fighting in the latter campaign high distinction. He knows the business of war and its tools as few men in Canada know them, and not even Sir Frederick Borden is a more ardent defender of the Canadian made Ross rifle as an efficient and serviceable arm for Canada's militia than Colonel Hughes.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE

The burning of the leading hotel in the town of Tillsonburg has added another to the already appalling list of horrors, caused recently by fire. The fact that the serious danger from fire is not the destruction of property but the destruction of human lives. A comparatively cheap building which can easily be replaced and which was doubtless amply protected by insurance, but a small item in the loss of last week. The problem of the civilized world is not the protection of property, but the protection of property. It goes without saying that it will be a difficult problem. No individual property owner falls to secure what protection he can from loss by fire. He insists upon the purchase and use of proper fire fighting appliances. He becomes a keen critic of the methods of the fire department, and if he shares his responsibilities with the insurance companies he but doubles the

have been remedied, a good rifle and well worth the cost. A few weeks ago, convinced of these things, he spoke from his knowledge like the honest and plucky man that he is, and in so doing not only exposed the political defects of the Conservative party, but willing to strike at the heart of their country's defense if by so doing they can but injure the government.

WAGES FIXED BY THE STATE

They have put an end in Australia to disputes between employers and workmen over wage schedules and hours of work by establishing official boards to regulate this vexing question of wages, before them. These "Special Boards," as they are called in Victoria, the first province to use the system, consist of from four to ten members elected in equal numbers, to represent employers and employees, with an outsider as chairman. The members are all appointed by the Court of Industrial Arbitration and are paid a salary. Their function is to determine the minimum wage and the maximum number of hours for which the minimum rate of wages is to be paid. The minimum rate of wages is determined by the average wage paid by respectable employers to workmen of average ability. If the board considers the average wage as ascertained is not fair, it may make the minimum higher, but generally speaking, the board does not exceed the average wage paid by employers of good repute. The "Special Boards" also concern themselves with the employment of lodgers as workers under factory conditions, also with wages paid to apprentices and improvers, and the amount of wages paid to aged and infirm, or slow workers.

A FAIR SUGGESTION

It is intimated now that the party dispute over the election reform bill may be settled by an agreement on Premier Roblin's part to amend the bill so as to give the voters a choice in Manitoba, so as to remove the existing unfairness to Liberal candidates and electors and place both parties on an equal footing. This was the suggestion made by the writer at the outset of the quarrel as a satisfactory basis of compromise, regarding which the Manitoba Free Press recently declared that it would undertake to say that if the Roblin government will, at the next session of the legislature, repeal its Election Act and adopt the Ontario system, the Manitoba Liberal party will unambiguously show them that the premium rate, which was fixed by sharp competition is altogether inadequate. What the insurance companies chiefly object to under this bill is not the fact that those features of the law which have encouraged fraud and the uncertainty involved in cases of permanent disablement. Malingering is a rapidly growing evil, and neither the British law nor the proposed New Brunswick legislation provides protection for the employer in this regard. The companies do not point out that future claims under this act will undoubtedly increase in large proportion. Experience of earlier legislation of similar semi-socialistic tendency has never failed to show this. The beneficiary class is not yet fully aware of all the advantages it is capable of them to gain under the new law, and with larger knowledge will inevitably come greater claims. As sign of the law came into effect the insurance companies have formed an association, the chief object of which is to provide against the acceptance of unscrupulous business. They are carefully studying the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates. Next year they will study the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates. Next year they will study the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates.

CHATHAM'S CHALLENGE

The management of the Chatham exhibition deserve commendation for the job they have done in securing their effort to demonstrate, by reference to expert judges, the superiority of their fair, from an agricultural standpoint, that which is to be held simultaneously in St. John. Competition of that sort is always welcome and ought to be beneficial to both localities. The job of the Chatham exhibition is to demonstrate, by reference to expert judges, the superiority of their fair, from an agricultural standpoint, that which is to be held simultaneously in St. John. Competition of that sort is always welcome and ought to be beneficial to both localities. The job of the Chatham exhibition is to demonstrate, by reference to expert judges, the superiority of their fair, from an agricultural standpoint, that which is to be held simultaneously in St. John. Competition of that sort is always welcome and ought to be beneficial to both localities.

PREMIER HAZEN AND FEDERAL POLITICS

It is announced from Halifax that next month Mr. R. L. Hazen will hold there the first of a series of meetings throughout the Maritime Provinces, by himself and the Conservative provincial premiers, Hon. Messrs. Richard McBride of British Columbia, R. P. O'Brien of Manitoba, J. P. Whitney of Ontario and J. D. Hazen of New Brunswick. In his capacity as a private citizen Mr. Hazen has unquestionably the right to use for partisan upon his visit and his personal influence if he so desires; but he has not the right to direct to the advantage of that party in federal politics. He is a premier of a private citizen and influence as premier of a coalition government; he has not the right to use for partisan upon his visit and his personal influence if he so desires; but he has not the right to direct to the advantage of that party in federal politics. He is a premier of a private citizen and influence as premier of a coalition government; he has not the right to use for partisan upon his visit and his personal influence if he so desires; but he has not the right to direct to the advantage of that party in federal politics.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY INSURANCE

An interesting comment upon the easy assurances of Mr. W. F. Hatheway that the proposed amendments of the Workmen's Compensation Act will not materially affect the rates charged by the companies which insure employers against claims arising from injured workmen, is afforded by an article in the New York Sun written by a London correspondent who has been studying the effects in England of the legislation upon which the bill now before the legislature is modeled. The writer declares that the insurance companies which deal with this class of business are already arranging for a substantial advance in rates. They say that less than a year's experience has shown them that the premium rate, which was fixed by sharp competition is altogether inadequate. What the insurance companies chiefly object to under this bill is not the fact that those features of the law which have encouraged fraud and the uncertainty involved in cases of permanent disablement. Malingering is a rapidly growing evil, and neither the British law nor the proposed New Brunswick legislation provides protection for the employer in this regard. The companies do not point out that future claims under this act will undoubtedly increase in large proportion. Experience of earlier legislation of similar semi-socialistic tendency has never failed to show this. The beneficiary class is not yet fully aware of all the advantages it is capable of them to gain under the new law, and with larger knowledge will inevitably come greater claims. As sign of the law came into effect the insurance companies have formed an association, the chief object of which is to provide against the acceptance of unscrupulous business. They are carefully studying the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates. Next year they will study the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates.

NATURE'S MOODS.

I like the showers that make the grass so fresh, And birds' notes fresher too; and like the mist that softens the dew, Who makes thin shadows of those heavy hills That carried in the light a hundred fields. A score of woods, and many a house of stone. Or see the jealous Sun appear, and make That mist, Moria's phantom lover, go; And drive him to the farthest hill in sight. On which he'll make his last and dying stand; A lover, he? Ah no, a vampire, who Comes out of Night's black grave and sucks Morrie's blood. I like to see the Sun appear at last, To meet the Clouds—Clouds armed with arrow rain— And see him lift his rainbow banner high, Or see upon a misty night, how stars Half open their eyes and close, as if in doubt. To keep awake or not, how sometimes they Do seem so far and faint I almost think My eyes play false, and they are Fancy's stars. I welcome Nature in her every mood; To see a hundred crows too wild to count, Blowing in Heaven's face like balls of snow. As they make their delirious cries, sure signs Of coming storm—'not half a one, I hope. —William H. Davies, in London Nation.

BRITONS BEYOND THE SEAS

It is to be hoped that this challenge from Chatham will have this stimulating effect upon the management of the St. John exhibition and direct their attention somewhat from the problem of providing attractions for the crowd to the problem of providing benefit for the province. The Chatham challenge quite properly emphasizes the importance of the agricultural and allied features. And it is evident that if these exhibitions are to have any educational value and are to result in the stimulation of industry that competition in agricultural products must occupy a supreme place in the programme. The circus idea and the fair idea must be held subservient to the idea of a competitive and educational exhibition. To secure this end more is needed than a generous prize list. The management of the exhibition must be possessed with an idea of the importance of the farming interests. They must either possess an expert knowledge of agricultural problems and conditions or have that common-sense which will lead them to employ the services of good experts. Not many farmers have the exhibition habit. The simple announcement of a prize list will rarely tempt those who have not previously exhibited. To overcome the natural reluctance in view of the necessary work and hardship and chance of loss, it requires the personal attention of a man who knows our farmers and our farms. Moreover, while it is not desirable to exclude the best products of the export farmers, yet it is obvious that some attention must be paid to the degree of excellence possible for the average farmer. If the effort to serve the interests is to be successful, a keen competitor is worth a dozen idle speculators. There is no easy way of solving the problem, but there is no better way of creating an interest in the agriculture and development of the province than by securing a very general competition on the part of the farmer. A man with something of the insight and experience of Prof. Robertson, who could devote his whole time to the work would very speedily secure public interest in the profitable and legitimate feature of the exhibition.

ASTORIA

The kind you have always bought. Signature of C. H. Peterson.

EMPIRE DAY IN HAMPTON SCHOOL

22.—The teachers and pupils of the Hampton Consolidated school, celebrated Empire Day very appropriately by saluting the flag, singing patriotic songs, hearing something fresh about the flag and what it stands for—the Empire—its growth, the duties and obligations of its citizens. The usual morning opening was accompanied with special songs and exercises in commemoration of the day. Principal Perry gave a short address on the extent of the Empire and our duty to it, and on the observance and history of the day, after which the classes marched to the lawn and, ranked in order, sang, "Up with the Union Jack," and saluted the flag as its folds were given to the breeze, from the flag staff on the roof. The work of the morning in the classroom was largely devoted to appropriate lessons on the Empire. A pleasing feature of the day was a picnic on the school grounds. This was in charge of the larger pupils, supervised by Miss Turner, of the domestic science department. It was a great success, the beauty of the lay adding much to the charm of the first school picnic of the Hampton Consolidated school. In the afternoon regular school work was resumed for half an hour, when the classes assembled once more in the exhibition hall, for songs and exercises. The school match appreciated the address of John March, on the Empire, its growth, what it stands for, and our duty to it, as its chief feature. The school match appreciated the address of John March, on the Empire, its growth, what it stands for, and our duty to it, as its chief feature. The school match appreciated the address of John March, on the Empire, its growth, what it stands for, and our duty to it, as its chief feature.

BLACK WATCH

The Name of Black Watch. On a Tag on a Plug of Black Cheating Tobacco. Stands for Quality.

OPPOSITION

Opposition crum Deadlock in C Fowl Rega

OTTAWA, M

Between the meeting bill is election of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Foster's statement in the Western House of Commons in lists and today considered a trial of objections which to Mr. Foster's decision that the government were to be broken. Mr. Foster's statement in the Western House of Commons in lists and today considered a trial of objections which to Mr. Foster's decision that the government were to be broken. Mr. Foster's statement in the Western House of Commons in lists and today considered a trial of objections which to Mr. Foster's decision that the government were to be broken.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ASKS FOR DETAILS

The Canadian Pacific Railway has asked the city to furnish the details of the plan of harbor improvements which will necessitate the dredging of the Beaton Bay. The letter from the railway company's general manager, David McNeill, which his worship the Mayor received, mentioned the fact that Sir Thomas Duggan was in Europe at present. This communication will be considered by the harbor facilities committee, which will meet again late this week. An answer from the department of public works with regard to the recommendations of the harbor facilities committee is still awaited. It is considered possible that the Minister may be in the city at an early date and may give the matter his personal consideration.

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