

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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CANADA IS STILL HARBORING THAW

His Deportation Is Likely Today

Board of Inquiry Puts White's Slayer On the Grill

His Claim to Be Similarly Treated as Jack Johnson Refused Because He Bought His "Tourist" Ticket in Canada—Examination to Be Continued Today—New York May Get Her Lunatic at Rouse's Point.

Coaticook, Sept. 4.—Harry K. Thaw was not "admitted" across the border by the immigration authorities today, as he had expected. A special board of inquiry sat on his case from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the prisoner will be recalled.

Thaw was on the stand most of the day, and made a good witness. Toward the close of the afternoon session his inquisitors gradually worked into the question of his sanity, and though his counsel violently objected, it was of no avail. At 10 o'clock the board adjourned to take up again tomorrow.

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TARIFF BILL LIKELY TO PASS SENATE THIS WEEK

Democrats Plan to Rush Measure

Change in Income Tax Provision Expected to Make Plain Sailing—Eleven European Nations Have Protested Against Reduction of Duties on Goods Imported in American Bottoms.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Democratic leaders of the senate will begin a supreme effort tomorrow to complete the tariff bill and pass it before adjournment Saturday night. As a part of the programme the senate tonight adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the final session of the Democratic tariff caucus will be held tomorrow morning.

A compromise on the income tax rate, representing a further concession to the "insurgent" advocates of an increase on large incomes, has been drafted by Senators Williams and Simmons, and it is believed it will be adopted without much opposition at tomorrow morning's caucus. It proposes to increase the "additional tax" rate on incomes of \$75,000 to \$100,000 from two to three per cent, and on those ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000 from three to four per cent.

The senate leaders have decided to name seven senators to the joint conferees committee that will settle differences between the two houses after the senate passes the bill. This large representation will be asked for to provide places for Senators Simmons, Williams, Stone and Johnson, who have been in charge of the bill, and for three Republicans. It is expected the house will consent to the plan.

Senator Newland, whose title upon the free sugar program has been made to a matter of some speculation, will return to Washington tomorrow, and Democratic leaders expected him to support the administration bill. It is believed the sugar fight will not take more than an hour when the bill comes to its final stage, and that the promised fight over free wool, cotton, and income tax can be held to close limits. It is expected the sessions on Friday and Saturday will run to long hours, in the effort to get through with the bill.

Eleven European nations have filed formal protests through their diplomatic representatives here against the provision in the bill granting a five per cent reduction of duty on merchandise imported into this country from American vessels. The list includes Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Secretary Bryan, in another letter, said that beyond the filing of the formal protests the nations interested had not pursued their contentions. France, however, announced if the provision were adopted she would adopt a similar one and like action is expected from the others. The provision will not be passed upon until tomorrow.

SPEND ENORMOUS REVENUE AND MORE

TORONTO'S BIG REVENUE FROM STREET RAILWAY

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The city's percentage of street railway earnings from September, 1911, to September, 1912, was \$775,834, from September, 1912, to September, 1913, \$910,189. The increase is \$134,355, or over 17 per cent.

WOULD ARREST C. T. A. VIOLATORS WITHOUT WARRANT

Dominion Alliance Will Seek Legislation to Make Canada "Drier"

Toronto, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Dominion Alliance this morning it was decided to attempt to have a declaration in favor of prohibition brought before the dominion parliament at the next session. Another important decision was the proposal to get legislation to amend the Canada Temperance act so as to allow license inspectors to arrest persons selling liquor in prohibition districts without a warrant.

TO INQUIRE INTO LEMIEUX ACT

Governor Foss Sends Two Investigators to Ottawa—Will Tour Canada for Information.

100 AIRSHIPS TO TAKE PART IN FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES

Montauban, France, Sept. 4.—Small docks of military aeroplanes, which army aviators are now on the wing from every point of France to this centre where they will gather in a great swarm to take part in the autumn army manoeuvres which start on September 9.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL FOR JOHN YERXA

Fredericton, N.B. Sept. 4.—(Special)—John Yerxa, retired conductor of the I. C. R., this afternoon was presented with the long service medal. Superintendent Price, of Campbellton, made the presentation. Mr. Yerxa for upwards of 23 years was conductor on the Canada Eastern Railway, which some years ago was acquired by the E. C. R. He was retired from active service sometime ago on superannuation.

TO THE MAN IN THE STORE

Whether you advertise in the Telegraph and Times, or not, Mr. Merchants, you can take advantage of the advertising done in this newspaper. On your selves and on your customers you have goods that are advertised by manufacturers in the columns of the Telegraph and Times. Bring these goods out into the light—put them in your window and let the people who read about them every day in this newspaper know that you sell them. This strikes us as a pretty reasonable way of doing more business over your counters.

CANADIAN, CHAMPION SHOT OF THE WORLD

Major McHarg Won Individual Palma Match With Score of 220—Two Other Canucks Second and Third With the Same Score—American Competitors Close Up—Palma Trophy Will Be Shot for Monday.

Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 4.—By winning the individual Palma match, with an army rifle, Major W. Hart McHarg, of Canada, becomes the individual champion of the world by having a total of 220 out of possible 225 on the 900, 900 and 1,000 yards ranges. Captain Neal Smith, of Canada, was second, with a score of 220, and Lieut. George Montimer, of Canada, third, also with 220.

TERRIBLE DEATH TOLL OF AVIATORS

Three Hundred and Thirty-three Have Been Killed Since 1908, 112 During the Present Year—American Army Officer Dashed to Death Yesterday When Machine Fell 300 Feet.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 4.—First Lieut. Moss L. Love, signal corps, U. S. A., was fatally injured today when his aeroplane plunged 300 feet to the ground at the army aviation school here. Shortly before the accident he began to descend from an altitude of about 3,000 feet. When 900 feet from the ground watchers say they saw a puff of smoke on the machine and it dropped like a stone.

WOULD PUT BAN ON CIGARETTES

Methodist Young People Societies Favor Legislation Stopping Manufacture and Importation.

250,000 SETTLERS ARRIVE IN CANADA IN FOUR MONTHS

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The total immigration to Canada during the first four months of the current fiscal year, April to July, was 250,995, made up of 95,101 British, 54,040 American and 97,854 from all other countries.

GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS CONFER WITH HON. MR. WHITE

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Chairman Smithers and Vice-President Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, had a conference this morning with the minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, it was termed "just a friendly visit" but it is understood to have been in connection with the financial arrangement between the company and government, chiefly the \$10,000,000 loan of last session and government acquisition of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds.

Borden Government Must Borrow

Cannot Pay the Millions Voted to Friendly Interests

Mackenzie & Mann and Others Get Some "On Account"—Finance Minister Will Likely Have to Renew Loan Soon Due at Higher Rate—Next Budget Speech May Not Be So Ropy.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, is finding some difficulty in paying for the successful attacks made on the public treasury at the last session of parliament. The revenue of the dominion continues to grow, but it is not growing nearly as rapidly as the expenditures, provided for by a lavish administration. In consequence the supply of ready money in the treasury is pretty well exhausted and there is not sufficient on hand to pay obligations now falling due.

SCHR. MERSEY A TOTAL WRECK

Drifted on to Beach at Isle of Pines With Cargo of Coconuts.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPURIOUS MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The trade and commerce department has begun a campaign for the enforcement of the gold and silver marking act and eight Montreal firms have been fined for false trade descriptions and for giving guarantees, etc. After denouncing the act, it is stated that is one of the largest and most reputable firms in Canada show ignorance of the act, and that more prosecutions are to follow.

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nd floats, some of which were very artistic. A miniature dredge, beautifully constructed and meant to take a prominent part in the parade, was to have been carried by the dredgers, but the boat, being too large to be taken on the trolley, was taken around by the bridge and was shown at the grounds.

The turnout of saddle horses in the parade yesterday morning created a real deal of favorable comment. J. V. MacNeil and E. Kane, who acted as drivers, awarded the first honors to Robert Short, who drove a horse belonging to Macaulay Bros. & Co. John Bain on second prize, with a horse belonging to MacNeil & Co. Ltd. William Cronin gave third place, with one of the horses of Smith's Fish Market. The wards were in cash, \$10, \$6 and \$4, respectively.

Order of March.

The order of march was: Mounted Police. Teamsters, mounted. Carriages containing City Commissioners and Members of Local Legislatures. City Cornet Band. St. John Trades and Labor Council. Building Trades. Amateurs' International Union, No. 294. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 919. Float. Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local No. 294. United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 481. St. Mary's Band. Broome Workers' Union, No. 14, 193. Nail Workers' Union, No. 14, 193. Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 682. I. C. R. Freight Handlers. International Association of Machinists, Local No. 156. International Moulders' Union, No. 844. Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, Local No. 294. Sons of England Band. International Typographical Union No. 85. Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local No. 36. Carleton Cornet Band. International Longshoremen's Association, Local Union No. 470. S. L. A. Local 825; I. L. A. Local 810. Temple of Honor Band. S. L. A. Local 825; I. L. A. Local 808; I. L. A. Local 378 members. Boat: Robert Reid, full-ripped ship. St. John Brass Band. I. L. A. Local 2 and 8 members. Float: Middle C. B. Steamship Merchants, Teams and Floats.

The Routs.

The route of procession was as follows: Form up on King street east; "entwined," Ladies' side, King square, Charlotte street, King street, Market square, Dock street, Mill street, Main street, Adelaide Road, Victoria street, Durham Street, Main street, Paradise Row, Wall street, city road, Brunel street, Union street, Sydney street, North side King square, Charlotte street, Broad street, Carmarthen street to Barsek Green to garden party and sports grounds and Garden Party.

Fully 6,000 people attended the labor sports yesterday afternoon on the barrens. The programme was a great success. Besides the sporting events, there were numerous other attractions on the field in the form of races, etc. These latter were well patronized, and a large sum was realized. The officials for the sports were as follows: Referee—Chief of Police W. Clark; starters, Alex. McDermond, T. E. Tighe, Geo. P. Hennessy, Mayor Brink; clerks, Edward Sage, Fred Kennedy, Geo. Redmore; announcer, Fred Tighe; timer, Wm. Blackwell.

The women's race was very interesting, and this was to a great extent responsible for the large turnout. Women with their families gathered in groups on the field, and many were able to participate in the sports, so that the entries were always numerous. The City Cornet Band was in attendance in the field. Several sections were rendered before the sports, and at the conclusion several numbers were given.

The events resulted as follows: 100 yards—(Union)—Des. Howard; 1st; Michael O'Keefe, second. 220 yards—(Union)—Frank Garnett, 1st; Moses Stockley, second. 220 yards—(Non-Union)—Robert Garnett, 1st; Gerald Stubbs, second. Smoking race—Moses Stockley, first; Howard, second. Fat man's race—James LeClair, first; Charles London, second. Boys' race—Fred McDonough, first; Fred Killen, second. Women's race—Wm. Williams, first; George McKay, second. Girls' race—Mary Floyd, first; Evelyn Smith, second. Married women's race—Mrs. Williams-Craig, first; Mrs. John O'Brien, second. Ladies' race—Lillian Nugent. Ladies' race—Margaret Lyon. Free-for-all—P. B. Miller, first; J. McCormick, second.

Consolation—J. A. Kane. There was a great deal of cheering and the garden party was much enjoyed. Music was provided by the City Cornet Band. The weather during the evening was warm and dry, and was all that could be desired for the sports.

UNCLE SAM WILL TACKLE JEWELRY COMBINE NEXT

New York, Sept. 4.—United States District Attorney Marshall was directed by Attorney General McReynolds this afternoon to file a suit in the federal court for the dissolution under the Sherman law of the alleged "jewelry combine," composed of the National Association of Manufacturers and Wholesalers and several hundred corporations, firms and individuals.

FARMERS' UNION FIXES PRICE OF RAW COTTON

Convention Agrees Not to Sell Any for Less Than Fifteen Cents a Pound.

Salina, Kan., Sept. 4.—The high cost of living will be higher as a result of the action of the National Farmers' Union here today in fixing the price at which members will sell this year's crop of cotton at fifteen cents a pound. The present price is approximately twelve cents.

FATAL ROCK SLIDE IN SYDNEY MINE

One Man Killed and Six Injured in Dominion No. 1 Colliery

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—David Ratchford, of Low Point, was instantly killed and six others were seriously injured by a fall of rock at Dominion No. 1 colliery this morning.

TWO POWER BOATS SUNK DURING RACE

One Contestant Sacrificed His Chance to Save Crews of Sunken Boats—Fast Time Made.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The opening power boat event of the Perry Centennial regatta by still afternoon, was won handsly by the new speedster Reliance II, owned by J. Stuart Blackton, of New York. The Oregon Kid, owned by Milton Smith, of Rancho, Oregon, and the Kitty Hawk V, owned by H. Timkins, of Canton, Ohio, sank during the race and Harry Grant, of Portland, Oregon, was badly injured about the head. A. G. Miles, owner of the P. D. Q., of New York, sacrificed the race to rescue the crew of the Oregon Kid when she went to the bottom.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

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LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Increasing organization is giving the forces of labor a strengthening grip upon our social fabric. Labor Day has become a great holiday in fact, whereas formerly it was a holiday in name only, observed by scattered associations of men who were with difficulty winning recognition.

WHAT IS THE CANADIAN IDEAL?

The Telegraph devoted some space a day or two ago to the address of President McClelland to the association of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton, in which he spoke strongly against all proposals tending to draw Canada away from peaceful ideals and protested against the frequent suggestion that this country should devote much effort and vast sums of money toward the purposes of warlike preparation.

the following paragraph from Mr. McClelland's speech: "What is the true ideal of Canadian citizenship? Canada is essentially a civilian and not a military country. The true education of Canadian youth should be for good citizenship and not for good soldiering."

"And," says the Globe, "the danger of it, as well as the pity of it is that so many public men who recognize the evil and its menace are slow or fearful to expose it and challenge its insidious and persistent workings."

NO FEARS REGARDING ANNEXATION.

Says the Boston Globe: "If Mexicans are not pleased with the attitude of President Wilson, at least our neighbors to the north, in Canada, should read the message to Congress and feel satisfied that no expansion programme is favored. Ever since Champ Clark made his unjustified remarks about Canadian annexation, the drift and reciprocity agreement was being debated, the Canadians have been a little suspicious of us."

THE LARGER VIEW.

All of the English-speaking world must be impressed by the address delivered in Montreal by the Right Honorable Viscount Haldane of Clovenstone. A time when the more highly civilized nations to adopt their own descriptions—answering on armaments, millions upon millions of money which they sadly need for other purposes, Viscount Haldane has sounded a high and thoughtful note, and fortunately it comes at a time when the world is still fresh from the horrors of two wars, at least one of which was without reason, and both resulted in a terrific expenditure of blood and treasure.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE EXTRAVAGANCE.

An interesting summary of the extraordinary expenditures of the Borden government is provided by the Vancouver Sun. But the Sun has perhaps overlooked the motives behind this extravagance. Says the Sun: "The net debt of the Dominion at the end of July was \$266,069,978 as compared with \$291,440,978 at the end of June. Expenditure on ordinary accounts for the four months since the end of March totalled \$28,400,978 and on capital account \$18,014,978—the latter an increase of over \$9,000,000 as compared with last year. There is no possibility of doubt that Mr. Borden is the head of the greatest spending government that Canada has ever known."

questions arising from national jealousy and prejudices. The best thing that could happen in the world would be a standpoint of the general good would be a rapid growth of the idea that war is unnecessary and quite avoidable if only the leading men in Europe will frankly adopt universal peace as their goal and work toward that end. The common people, who carry the back-breaking load of war and preparation for war are always willing to fight long and fiercely once they are persuaded that their homes are threatened by a foreign foe, but everybody realizes that the common people in all countries need nothing so much as prolonged peace. Their burdens are already too heavy. The world is growing out of the old drill-sergeant idea that a nation will lose its driving force unless its courage is stiffened from time to time by the bloodletting of military operations.

Lord Haldane's address will be read gladly throughout Canada, coming as it does upon the heels of the striking appeal made the other day in Hamilton by Mr. McClelland who reasoned so well in support of his contention that Canada should abandon the old militarist ideal and cast its vote, gravely but firmly, for better things.

FOOLING THE PUBLIC.

When Barnum said that the public liked to be fooled, he merely borrowed the phrase from those before him. "The people want to be deceived," let them," was the way the Latins had it long ago; and from whom they borrowed the idea, we can only speculate. But that the people quickly embrace many chances to be deceived there can be no doubt. In New York on August 31 more than 100,000 copies of a newspaper "extra" were sold and some sharpers pocketed \$2,000 by a false announcement that Thaw had been shot at Sherbrooke while trying to escape. The false extra bore a headline saying that it was the "Sunday Telegram," and underneath appeared a Philadelphia date line. There is no such newspaper, but there is a New York paper called the Evening Telegram which has a Sunday edition. This New York newspaper called in the police, but they were unable to do anything useful, and it is estimated that 100,000 copies of the "extra" were sold within a few hours. The papers were profitably absorbed by a wild-eyed public at five cents each. The fakirs who brought the supply into town sold them to the newsgaps at the rate of two for five cents. Every town of importance between Philadelphia and New York eagerly bought up a supply, and no one appears to have hesitated after seeing in huge letters across the first page of the four-page sheet the words, "Harry Thaw Shot Trying to Escape."

Hundreds of newspapers daily denounce the spirit which leads the general public to continue to exhibit keen interest in the "going" of the "foolish" young man who recently escaped from an American asylum for the criminally insane, but the more sensational journals continue to publish columns of trivial and exaggerated matter, vividly illustrated, and there was at least judgment of the extent of the public folly on the part of the authors of the fake which sold the bogus "extra" in the greatest American city and the one which prides itself upon being alive and on its guard against the very latest enterprises of crookeddom.

The inrush of dozens of American correspondents at Sherbrooke has resulted in some very unpleasant publicity for Canada, which is likely to produce among the thoughtful an impression that the Canadian public has all the weaknesses charged against "headline readers," as Mr. Taft called them, on the other side of the border. As a matter of fact nine Canadian out of ten have been disgusted utterly with the whole Thaw episode from its inception, and it is only that sort of human feeling which causes one to pity animals which prevents universal expression of regret that Thaw did not round out his useless existence on the occasion of his own "brain storm."

Had the Liberal government remained in power we should have had today none of the doubt and uncertainty about transportation matters which have caused the uneasy Mr. Hatheway to attempt to administer aid to Mr. Hassen. The Liberal government which prepared for the construction of the works at Courtenay Bay had in line every arrangement for bringing the G. T. P. traffic to this port. If it does not come now, if the terminal facilities here are not complete in time for the first traffic, the Transcontinental is not given direct connection with this port.

The responsibility must rest upon Mr. Hassen and his colleagues who went into office in 1908, so far as the province is concerned, and in 1911 in Dominion at large. All Mr. Hatheway has done by his absurd letter to the Standard is to fix public attention upon the failure of the Federal authorities of the day to push forward the completion of the Transcontinental Railway on time, to turn it over to the G. T. P. for operation under the contract, and to make certain that the new line would have a direct entrance to this port in time to accommodate the first through traffic from the West. No doubt Mr. Hassen will be fully grateful to his friend Mr. Hatheway for his volunteer work at this time. It is obvious, as we have said,

that Mr. Hatheway has hopelessly mixed his facts or that he has made dishonest use of them for his own purposes; but, nevertheless, it is pleasing to note that he has been able to turn from the works of pure philanthropy which so engross his attention, and deplete the columns of Mr. Hassen's newspaper with his own testimony at the inquest. Rather than have him keep it up Mr. Hassen may get to work and do something.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard has discovered a German who was making sketches of our defenses at Fort Howe. This is the most serious evidence that "emergency" that any of Mr. Borden's supporters has discovered in a long time.

The Hon. J. D. Hassen has been speaking of Sir Wilfrid Laurier out on the Pacific coast as "a rascal gamster." There was a woman whose bathing costume he was mobbed by some hundreds of reformers whose beach clothing was a degree or two more modest. The assailants appeared to find some excuse for their attack in the fact that the woman carried a toy dog, expansively cooing. She escaped with a severe contusion. Evidently during enterprise in the matter of female dress is not to be without its perils hereafter.

A BAD CASE.

The Hon. W. Franklin Hatheway has been asking himself certain questions and giving himself the answers, as though for the purpose of enlightening the public. Unfortunately Mr. Hatheway either does not understand his subject and therefore is unable to give himself intelligent answers to his own questions, or he is dishonestly framing and intending to publish correspondingly dishonest replies. Before considering the subject matter of a letter addressed to the Standard by Mr. Hatheway we would record our regret that while he was asking himself questions Mr. Hatheway did not put to himself the query propounded by Eliphas the Termanite: "Should a wise man utter vain knowledge, and fill his belly with the east wind? Should he reason with unprofitable talk or with speeches wherewith he can do good?"

Mr. Hatheway begins by asserting that the Standard has endeavored to place the responsibility of the Grand Trunk Pacific's entry or non-entry into St. John "on the shoulders of Mr. Hassen and the Borden Club." Had Mr. Hatheway been contented himself with stating that the Standard had published certain questions which the Borden Club referred to Mr. Hassen and to which as yet it has not returned satisfactory replies, thus it would appear that the Borden Club had discharged its responsibility. The ease of Mr. Hassen is an odd matter.

In attempting to rescue Mr. Hassen from his unfortunate position Mr. Hatheway goes back some years and charges the Laurier government, the provincial Tweedle-Fugle government, and the Daily Telegraph with preventing the Grand Trunk Pacific or its connection with St. John. Folly could scarcely go farther than this. When the Liberal government went out of office an arrangement had been made with the late Mr. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, whereby facilities at this port necessary for the G. T. P. were to be constructed in time to accommodate the new traffic, and a line was to be built from Napadogan to Transcontinental at Fredericton, to provide a short line to St. John if that were found better than a connection between the Transcontinental and the Valley Railway at Grand Falls.

There is talk of nominating William Randolph Hearst, owner of many yellow newspapers, for mayor of New York, in opposition to candidates put forward by the Fusion Committee and by Tammany Hall. There is no good reason in the world why Mr. Hearst should become mayor of New York, and there are many strong reasons why he should not; nevertheless it is not to be forgotten that once many years ago he came within an ace of success when he sought this very post. He is the sort of timber that sometimes floats high on a wave of public unrest.

The Canadian Northern will open its new line from Toronto to Ottawa on October 15, and it will then have a straight connection from Northern Ontario to Montreal and Quebec. Just how the Canadian Northern is to reach St. John is not yet certain, but it may be remembered that the Gould electric road, which now extends to Carleton Place, would only require an extension of about 100 miles to reach the Quebec bridge. This with the Valley Railway would provide a direct line into St. John, and this is the natural port for Canada's third transcontinental.

A young mother, carrying a ten-day-old baby, walked from her home in East Boston to the Boston Floating Hospital at North End Park and placed the infant today under treatment. The woman had no breakfast and, with hardly anything to eat since the baby was born, died of starvation and the infant rapidly failed.—Boston Transcript.

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SOME LEADING POINTS IN LORD HALDANE'S ADDRESS

The United Kingdom, United States and Canada, with common traditions, language, and ideals, form a unique group in which there are relations possible that would not be possible with any other group.

Lawyers are urged to encourage nations of this group to develop and recognize a stable character in the obligations they assume toward each other. A foundation for international faith of a new kind in the history of the world might be developed as a result of the better relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

Lawyers should help to relieve the conventional atmosphere of public life by always thinking rightly and helping to create a more hopeful and resolute kind of public opinion.

His Majesty King George sent a message, through Lord Haldane, hoping that this convention would increase the esteem and good will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other.

Lord Haldane quoted President Wilson as saying: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the old spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment. It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in its courts, in its legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself."

The Lord Chancellor distinguished between law and the other rules of conduct in life enforced by society. Without this sort of unwritten law there could be no tolerable social life. It is the source of liberty and ease. This instinctive sense of obligation was the foundation of society.

The principle of this unwritten law or code of ethical rules, having been found in the general will of a society, should be extended so as to develop a full international ethical habit among nations. This could be begun better with nations having some special relation.

The way in which the Powers worked together recently to preserve the peace of Europe as if forming one community showed the ethical possibilities of the group system.

The century of peace between Great Britain and Canada and the United States had brought the peoples of these countries to a greater possession of the common ends and ideals natural to the Anglo-Saxon group. A large number of citizens in each of the nations would not today count it decent to violate obligations to the other members of the group.

Differences between the three countries should be settled in the same spirit and manner as differences between citizens.

Lawyers play a large part in public affairs and have therefore a special responsibility for the future relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada. If they "fitly received," as President Lincoln used to say, to work for the general recognition by society of the binding character of international duties and rights, as they arise within the Anglo-Saxon group, they would not resolve in vain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plain and written in a legible hand. Our correspondents are requested to send their manuscripts to the Editor of The Telegraph.)

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—The report believed to be well founded, published by the Woodstock Press, and republished by The Daily Telegraph, that three possible vacancies on the bench are to be filled by the appointment of Messrs. Oswald S. Crockett, W. Hassen Gimmer and Ferdinand J. Robidoux, adds further interest to the judicial condition. The Conservative politicians are apparently determined to have their day. The one thing now required, it seems, to round the situation, is the authorized report that Messrs. Robidoux, Crockett and Gimmer be to constitute the Appeal Division of the court, while Judges McLeod, White, Barry and McKeown compose the trial division, under the amended judicature act.

The profession, having nothing to say about it, would of course be compelled to bow to the Ottawa selection.

At the last meeting of the Bar Association of Ontario, a resolution was adopted naming a committee to consider a proposition that the provincial bar should be reorganized into a single body before the appointment of new members to the bench. If such a rule were in force in this province, it is just possible that other names might be suggested to fill possible vacancies on our bench than those suggested by the Woodstock Press.

THE BLOND ESQUIMAUX.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—The reporter's story from Edmonton re blond Esquimaux may be correct, but his locality is a long way out.

The Coppermine River (Main) does not flow in or out of the Great Bear Lake. It empties into the Arctic Sea; its head water is in a series of lakes many miles from Great Bear Lake. The waters from these lakes flow into the Coppermine River and into the Dease River which empties into the Great Bear Lake. This territory is within the Barren Grounds and not visited by the Esquimaux. "Dog Rib" or Cree, being a neutral ground.

READER.

Two Rivers, Cumberland Co. (N. S.), Sept. 1. A PRESENTATION. Mr. Martin, N. B., Sept. 1—A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert White on Saturday, Aug. 30, when a large number of friends, which taxed the utmost capacity of their spacious house, gave them a very pleasant surprise party, it being

SOME LEADING POINTS IN LORD HALDANE'S ADDRESS

The United Kingdom, United States and Canada, with common traditions, language, and ideals, form a unique group in which there are relations possible that would not be possible with any other group. Lawyers are urged to encourage nations of this group to develop and recognize a stable character in the obligations they assume toward each other.

Lord Haldane quoted President Wilson as saying: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the old spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment. It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in its courts, in its legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself."

The Lord Chancellor distinguished between law and the other rules of conduct in life enforced by society. Without this sort of unwritten law there could be no tolerable social life. It is the source of liberty and ease. This instinctive sense of obligation was the foundation of society.

The principle of this unwritten law or code of ethical rules, having been found in the general will of a society, should be extended so as to develop a full international ethical habit among nations. This could be begun better with nations having some special relation.

The way in which the Powers worked together recently to preserve the peace of Europe as if forming one community showed the ethical possibilities of the group system.

The century of peace between Great Britain and Canada and the United States had brought the peoples of these countries to a greater possession of the common ends and ideals natural to the Anglo-Saxon group. A large number of citizens in each of the nations would not today count it decent to violate obligations to the other members of the group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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AGRICULTURE The Downy Mildew Recognize the dew Has Not

Every consumer knows that cucumbers are common in the produce market. Picking many cases have been done by the growers. Pickers could not be obtained for the cucumber market. The writer a short time ago had a large quantity of cucumbers growing in the field, produce them under a

The cause of the trouble was the dew. In many cases the cucumbers appear to be the result of the dew. The trouble is well known in science by the name of downy mildew. It is a disease of the cucumber plant, and is caused by a fungus which grows on the leaves and fruit of the plant.

There are many diseases which attack the cucumber plant. Some of these are caused by insects, some by fungi, and some by bacteria. The most common of these is downy mildew, which is caused by a fungus which grows on the leaves and fruit of the plant.

RABBITPROOFING

One of Them Two Long, Extending Trails. The method of the method state government in the onward march of erection of so-called "trails" has been not in the last resort rabbit-invariably bears on the other side of the fence. It is usual to erect a fence of posts and rails, and to fill the space between the posts with a material of the yellow spots brittle and of a light color. This material is usually made of straw or of a similar material, and is laid in a layer about six inches thick. The fence is then covered with a layer of brush or of a similar material, and is secured by a wire or by a similar material.

Both of these fences are inspected by the State Game Warden, and are found to be in good condition. The fences are found to be in good condition, and are found to be in good condition.

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ABSORB

Don't Cut O A SHOE BOIL, CAP, HOOK OR BURN FOR ABSORB will remove them any puff or blister, or remove the worst. \$2 a bottle de ABSORBINE, Jr. de

Who can remember when a daughter was her mother's greatest asset? We still have the thrill of it. We still have the thrill of it. We still have the thrill of it.

AGRICULTURE

The Downy Mildew of Cucumbers—How Growers May Recognize the Various Cucumber Diseases—Downy Mildew Has Not Been in the Country Very Long.

Every consumer knows that the price of cucumbers is constantly going up. The producer notes it, too, but he is not making any money at the business of growing them. Pickle manufacturers in many cases have been forced out of business for the reason that the cucumbers could not be obtained. One of the largest market gardeners in the east told the writer a short time ago that he had tried to grow cucumbers in the past but he could not produce them under glass.

The cause of the failure is apparent enough to those who study field conditions, for in many sections the cucumbers are being scorched with fire. This is not the result of drought or insect but of the downy mildew of the cucumber, a disease known in science by the name of *plasmopora cubensis*—a close relative of the mildew of the grape, the mildew of the onion and the late blight of the potato.

The downy mildew of the cucumber has not been in the country for very long. It is not a new disease, but it is new to this country. It is not a new disease, but it is new to this country. It is not a new disease, but it is new to this country. It is not a new disease, but it is new to this country.

There are many diseases of the cucumber, some of which are confounded with the mildew, but the grower may learn to recognize them without trouble. The "wilt" of cucumbers is widespread, but is seldom destructive to the whole plant. The plant usually withers without apparent cause. This is usually a bacterial in origin and is not easily controlled. The striped and spotted cucumber beetles and other insects bring about complications sometimes mistaken for mildew. The true mildew is the most destructive of them all, and may be known as follows:

The leaves show yellow spots which have no definite outline. If the weather is warm and favorable for the disease these spots enlarge rapidly and run together so that the leaves become yellow and soon die and shrivel like a leaf killed by frost. If the weather is cool the yellow spots spread less rapidly. The latter disease is distinguished from the yellow spots because the latter and of a light brown color. The disease invariably begins with the oldest leaves and proceeds toward the tips of the vines. Hence the disease appears to spread from the center of the vine outward. In a field recently attacked, the center of every hill will be closely marked by a cluster of yellow leaves, so that the rows may be plainly seen clear across the field, even though the plants are large and cover the ground. Affected plants continue to grow at the tips and put out new leaves, and it is interesting to note how the disease follows at a distance of about four or five leaves behind the growing tips. After a few days a thoroughly established, very few cucumbers are produced, although the plants may continue to flower profusely. The few cucumbers which are formed are few and become misshapen so that they are unsalable.

The disease has a brief history. It was originally discovered on a wild plant in Cuba and the fungus causing it was first described in 1889. For the next twenty years nothing was heard of it, but in 1908 it suddenly appeared in Japan and in New Jersey. Following this, the fungus was reported from various parts of the country. It began to do serious injury to muskmelons and watermelons, and has become so injurious to cucumbers and melons that it must be placed in the front rank of destructive diseases. It has not yet been found in Europe.

Like other plant diseases the mildew of the cucumber is a plant, just as truly as the cucumber upon which it lives. As it has the power of taking plant food from the soil and air as the higher plants, it attaches itself to the cucumber and feeds upon the elaborated plant food of the cucumber.

Many farmers who have learned to spray for the blight of potatoes have not learned that this similar disease of the cucumbers may be controlled in the same manner. For this purpose, a Bordeaux mixture, viz., Bordeaux mixture, should be used. This mixture may be applied early in the season and the leaves kept clean through the growing period, remembering all the while that Bordeaux mixture is a preventive and not a cure. The vine foliage is slightly more susceptible to injury from spraying than potatoes are, therefore a slightly weaker spray mixture is recommended for cucumbers, viz., formula 4-4-30.

RABBITPROOF FENCES. One of Them Twelve Hundred Miles Long, Extending Nearly Across Australia.

One of the methods adopted by every state government in Australia to check the onward march of the rabbit is the erection of so-called rabbitproof fences. The fences, though eminently useful, are not so hearty on your success as they appear. They are not so hearty on your success as they appear. They are not so hearty on your success as they appear.

The fence is usually stoutly built of posts and rails, and is then fitted with rabbitproof netting, three feet high, and let into the ground for several inches. Sometimes the section is made of concrete blocks and is turned toward the rabbit and the section is then filled with broken stone, such as is used on a metal road. The first fence erected was along the border between Victoria and South Australia, a distance of about 500 miles. The second was erected on the Queensland-South Wales border.

Both these fences were attended to by inspectors stationed at regular intervals, whose duty it was to see that the fence was kept in perfect repair. For the first time, the State set to work to keep back the rabbit plague, which with extraordinary persistency came sweeping steadily over from the east.

A fence was erected which is perhaps a world's record for continuity in the line. It practically crosses a continent, and it is without a break except for gates. The distance travelled is about 1,200 miles. The fence starts in a corn and pasture and dairy farms and finishes among the pastures and the big sheep stations of Western Australia. It begins in the tropics and sometimes for nearly 100 miles at a stretch it never passes a human habitation.

To keep this fence in effective condition is a large order. It is divided into sections, each of which is under the control of a responsible inspector. These inspectors have fence patrol or boundary riders, whose duty it is to constantly hide up and down their section of the barrier. Here and there in the fence are box traps into which stray rabbits wander only to be killed by the boundary rider.

One great drawback to the use of these fences is the destruction they work among the native fauna, especially in the dry belts. If they were explained, insufficiently high to check both emus and kangaroos. The kangaroo easily jumps over it, but unless chased he rarely will show his jumping powers, so when he reaches the fence he is liable to be shot.

A clergyman went to pay a visit to an old Yorkshire yeoman, who was lying on his deathbed. After a few preliminary words, the worthy minister said that, if the veteran had anything on his mind, he hoped he would say his conscience and commit it to his pastoral care, so that he might die in peace. "Well, sir," answered the old sportsman, "if I only had to live my life over again, I'd live more with my bat and less with my fiddle."

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOLL, CAPPED NICK OR BURSTIS FOR ABSORBINE

Who can remember when a daughter was her mother's greatest asset? We have the thrill of the first kiss, but we have the thrill of the first pair of boots for ever.

SHOULD BE SENT TO MARKET

Necessary to Ship Poultry in Good Shape in Order to Get High Prices

BEST TO MAKE CONTRACT

Reliable Commission House Has Market Always for Goods of Real Quality—How to Pluck and Dress Fowl

(By Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal.)

To secure best prices for dressed poultry it is necessary to send the product to market in its most attractive form.

Quality, rather than weight, determines the price of dressed poultry. Once reputation for quality is established the producer will find little difficulty in securing top prices.

So the first important step in marketing poultry is to secure the product in the best possible condition. This can be done by proper plucking and dressing.

This, however, is a job which is not to be taken lightly. It is a job which is not to be taken lightly. It is a job which is not to be taken lightly.

The word "fancy" is so often noticed in market quotations refers to the attractiveness of carcasses as much as it does to quality. Tempting-looking goods that are not of the best quality will not sell for as high a price as will those that are of the best quality.

For an open market the goods should be packed in such a way as to keep them in the best possible condition. The "fancy" stock in market are carcasses that are well developed so that the breastbone does not stick out and show yellow meat.

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WHERE HINDUISM IS VERY MUCH ALIVE

Wonderful Things Are Seen at Benares, on Banks of the Sacred River Ganges

UNCHANGING CUSTOMS

Devotion of Natives Astonishing to Those Who Think of Their Religion as Idolatry

At Benares you realize that Hinduism is a living thing, and it presents itself with a beauty and power which are astonishing to the visitor who has thought of it only as antiquated idolatry, writes the Rev. Robert A. Horton in the London Chronicle.

Just now the Ganges is low, and the long flights of steps, the ghats, are bare almost to the water's edge. The ruined colonnades and embankments and a temple actually slid into the water the power and ravages of the river in flood are seen.

The banks are steep and rise to the height of 200 feet. On the river bank the houses and the narrow streets are crowded with the people of the city, then down the stream to the mosque, with its tall minarets which Aurangzeb erected to gloat the Hindus and rebuke their idolatry. But neither Warren Hastings nor Aungzeb, neither Moslem nor Christian, neither East nor West, has made any appreciable change in the customs of the Hindus, and the Hindus have not made any appreciable change in their customs.

The bulk of the poultry arriving in market in a bad condition can be traced to the work of the shippers. This can be done by proper plucking and dressing.

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Nothing Will Take Its Place

MOLASSINE MEAL

ALL HORSE MEN SHOULD READ THIS

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get it at your Dealer or write us direct.

Molassine Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Can. A testimonial of the value of "MOLASSINE MEAL" as livestock feed. Try it yourself and profit accordingly.

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Western Wheat Crop IS NEARLY ALL CUT

Canadian Northern Officials Back From Tour of Provinces Make Glowing Report of Conditions—Great Strides in Mixed Farming in Manitoba and Alberta.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2—George H. Shaw, general traffic manager; R. Creelman, general passenger agent; and George Stephens, general freight agent, Canadian Northern Railway, returned today from a personal tour of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to obtain at first hand information as to conditions in the wheat fields.

"I have seen thirty harvests in this country, and never have I seen one so good as any of them," said Mr. Shaw this morning. "At the present time I am of the opinion that fully eighty per cent of its wheat of the two provinces is in stock, the average for the two provinces will be twenty bushels to the acre, and that by the middle of this month, weather permitting, there will be no wheat left standing and new grain will be pouring into the elevators as fast as it can be handled. There has been no frost, and the wheat will be the easiest possible to handle.

"We were particularly struck with the fact that in northern Manitoba and Alberta great strides are being made in mixed farming."

Only a stray structure here and there in Benares and the ruins of Sarnak remind the visitor that Buddha ever existed. Islam invaded and conquered and ruled India for hundreds of years, leaving exquisite monuments of its architecture and a community of sixty million followers of the prophet. But Hinduism and Benares remain the same. Mother Ganges is divine; to wash in her waters and to drink of them are better than the teaching of the prophet.

Another religion is now appealing to Hindustan. In this city are Christian colleges and schools. Perhaps the most respected man in the city is A. C. Miller, the town clerk and honorary pastor of a Christian church.

The Oak's Age (New York Sun).

We have only here in Connecticut that are probably as much as 600 years old and still vigorous. There is one in South Glastonbury opposite J. H. Hale's home which is described in deeds of about 1690 as "the great oak." How old do you guess that is?—Hartford Courant.

With the key this furnished the answer is easy. The "great oak" opposite J. H. Hale's home in South Glastonbury sprouted at least as long ago as 1418.

Tobacco Habit Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A respectable, medicinal, and only remedy touching the tongue with its occasional Liqueur Habit.

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections; no prohibition as loss of time from business; and a cure guaranteed. Address Toronto Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

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Concrete is the best building material

A BROAD statement—Yet literally true. The aim of man from the beginning has been to make his building material as nearly like nature as possible. The great laborer required to quarry stone led him to seek various manufactured substitutes. The only reason he ever used wood was that it was easiest to get and most convenient to use. Wood is no longer easy to get. Like most building material, its cost is increasing at an alarming rate.

The cost of concrete is decreasing. So, from the standpoint of either security or economy, concrete is the best building material. Canada's farmers are using more concrete in proportion to their numbers than the farmers of any other country. Why? Because they are being supplied with

a cement of the highest possible quality, which insures the success of their concrete work. The secret of concrete's popularity in Canada lies in the fact that while we have been advertising the use of concrete, we have also been producing by scientific methods, a cement so uniformly high in quality that the concrete made with it gives the complete satisfaction our advertisements promised.

Concrete would not have been in such universal use today, had an inferior grade of cement been supplied. Insist upon getting Canada Cement. It is your best protection against shoddy contractors. In fact, they are the worst enemies of your concrete work. There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

Without this label it is not "Canada" Cement. Write for our Free 100-page book "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—No farmer can afford to be without a copy.

Canada Cement Company Limited Montreal

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HALDANE SCORE WITH AUTHORITY

Montreal Address Britain's Policy Str Edward Grey Made Him Government's Mouthpiece Lord High Chancellor Told Philadelphia Lawyer That His Plea for Unity of Nations Will Be Published in Many Foreign Languages in Order to Further the Cause of World's Peace.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The address before the American Bar Association at Montreal of Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor of England, was an official announcement to the world of the declared policy of the British government, according to an authorized statement made here tonight by Francis Rawle, one of the leading lawyers of the committee.

Mr. Rawle was chairman of the committee that received the lord high chancellor upon his arrival at New York from England last week. It was while returning from Montreal to New York, from where Viscount Haldane sailed Tuesday night for England, that the distinguished British statesman, Mr. Rawle to make the announcement.

The address, in a large measure, concerned itself with the unity of nations, particularly those Anglo-Saxon blood, these working together for the good of the world, its peace and betterment.

According to Mr. Rawle's statement, the lord chancellor said: "It is official, and it is intended to be so. It is the declared policy of the British government announced through my address to the world. It will be published immediately in French, German, Russian and Chinese."

Mr. Rawle said that the lord chancellor, speaking of the United States, declared: "In fifty years you will undoubtedly be leading nations in a new era, and I see no reason to doubt that you will be the leading nation in an intellectual sense."

SHORT SESSION OF KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Hampton, N. B., Sept. 2.—(Special)—The September term of the circuit court of Kings county opened at the court house today at 11 o'clock. Mr. Justice McKown presiding. The only barristers in attendance were R. S. J. Freese and A. E. Pearson, the latter, clerk of the court.

MANY SALMON TAKEN FROM ST. JOHN RIVER. Salmon to the value of more than \$8,000 were taken from the St. John river in what are termed the waters of Westfield this year.

At the trial, Mr. Mason pleaded the "unwritten law" in defending himself against the charge of killing a Chinese employee who, in the absence of his wife, had committed a criminal assault on his twenty-year-old daughter. When Mason returned home and learned of the occurrence he killed the Chinaman. The suspension of the sentence is regarded here as equivalent to an acquittal.

BURIED AT ST. GEORGE. The funeral of the late, Arnold J. Brown took place Tuesday afternoon from his father's residence, St. George. The members of Court Martineau, of which the deceased was a member, attended in full regalia.

Conservative Leading in Peace River. Edmonton, Sept. 3.—Alphons Patterson, Conservative, has been elected in the Peace River constituency by 74 over the Liberal candidate, W. A. Rae, and 380 over the independent candidate, W. F. Bredin. Four polls are to be held from

CASE OF SUICIDE SAYS COYLE JURY

Hospital Doctor Says Man Told Him He Shot Himself

THE EVIDENCE

Several Witnesses Examined at Inquest Last Night, and All Connected With the Household Are Vindicated—Victim's Father on the Stand.

Wednesday, Sept. 3. The shooting of Hartley Coyle, which at first appeared to be mysterious, was last night officially declared to be a case of suicide. Coroner Berryman conducted an inquest into the affair and after several witnesses had testified the jury returned a verdict that Coyle had come to his death by a bullet from a rifle, and that death was caused by his own hand.

The wounded man was found in an alley about ten minutes after she had left. Further proof of this statement was furnished by Mrs. Alice Carr. She had returned to her home in Brindley street about 9 o'clock, she said, just in time to see Mrs. Snow and a little girl leave Coyle's house.

At the trial, Mr. Mason pleaded the "unwritten law" in defending himself against the charge of killing a Chinese employee who, in the absence of his wife, had committed a criminal assault on his twenty-year-old daughter. When Mason returned home and learned of the occurrence he killed the Chinaman. The suspension of the sentence is regarded here as equivalent to an acquittal.

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Re-Arrested Three Minutes Later

Dominion Immigration Agents Take Him to Coaticook, From Where He Is Likely to Be Deported Today—Escaped Maniac Stunned By Judge's Decision and His Lawyers Discouraged.

Coaticook, Sept. 3.—Harry Kendall Thaw, tried out of the Sherbrooke jail on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by a coup of William Travers Jerome, escaped three minutes of liberty this afternoon and was then seized by the dominion immigration authorities and hustled by automobile to this little town, where tonight he paced the floor in the immigration detention rooms over the Grand Trunk Railway station.

The beginning of the end of Thaw's refuge in Canada came with dramatic swiftness. A writ of habeas corpus, issued on Saturday at the direction of Justice Jerome, was the work of the chief of police of this village, as petitioner, was sustained at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon by Matthew Hutchinson, superior judge of the district of St. Francis, sitting in chambers at Sherbrooke.

Stolid, pallid, numb, Thaw sat not five feet from the judge as he read. When in the very last paragraph the court declared him a free man, whether he decried his liberty or no, Thaw seemed to crumple up in the lounge where he sat. A cigar stump fell from his left hand and scattered ashes on the floor; his right hand fluttered two gay ribbons a child had given him.

Immigration officers in the room, headed by E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent, moved near him, and the police officers in the street outside, at the threshold Mr. Robertson said simply: "Seized by Immigration Officers."

He was taken to the immigration detention rooms over the Grand Trunk Railway station. The beginning of the end of Thaw's refuge in Canada came with dramatic swiftness. A writ of habeas corpus, issued on Saturday at the direction of Justice Jerome, was the work of the chief of police of this village, as petitioner, was sustained at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon by Matthew Hutchinson, superior judge of the district of St. Francis, sitting in chambers at Sherbrooke.

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JUDGE'S DECISION LIBERATING THAW

Coaticook, Sept. 3.—In sustaining a writ of habeas corpus had acted without authority, without the consent and even without the knowledge of the person or persons imprisoned. This, he contended, then reviewed the position of Boudreau. Here he cited precedents at length, then reviewed the position of Boudreau, as expressed at the hearing yesterday by the attorney-general's representative, Aime Geoffroy.

The attorney-general of this province, he continued, "by his representative specially authorized to appear in the present case, has stated that it is the desire of the attorney-general that this case shall be disposed of as speedily as possible, and that if the prisoner is legally imprisoned, he be returned to await his trial, but if he is undergoing unlawful restraint he should be liberated at once and the desire of the prisoner to remain in the jail to avoid proceedings that may be taken against him under a federal statute by the dominion government must not be considered, and that the jail of this district is not to be used as a house of refuge for such purposes."

There is no doubt that a considerable difficulty has been met with in determining the rights of parties in this case, but in doubtful cases the court always inclines in favor of liberty. In numerous cases it has been held that it is the duty of a judge hearing an application for discharge under a writ of habeas corpus, as a prisoner is restrained of his liberty, under a statute to discharge him unless satisfied by uncontroverted words in the statute that the imprisonment is warranted by statute.

The court, doth, therefore, grant the said petition, maintain the said writ of habeas corpus, and declare the same absolute and doth further declare that the jailer has no authority to detain the said Harry K. Thaw in the said common jail of this district, and whether the said Harry K. Thaw wishes to exercise and enjoy his personal liberty or not, he is entitled to his full liberty, and he is hereby liberated and discharged from his present detention in the said jail, and he is hereby restored to the liberty he enjoyed previous to his said arrest and detention.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE "OPEN SHOP"

Refuses Request of Labor Officials Not to Employ Non-Union Men—Keir Hardie Sees a Setback to Trades Unionism in Arrest of Irish Agitator in Dublin Strike.

London, Sept. 3.—Earl Beauchamp, first commissioner of public works, today refused to accede to the demand of the building industries federation that non-unionist workmen shall not be employed on government jobs.

The demand was made in connection with the recent strike of painters and electricians employed by the various government departments who, by quitting their jobs, caused enormous inconvenience to the public service.

Mr. Hardie went on to declare that apart from the nests or dens of the agitator, the action of the authorities was so alarming that it must be checked at all costs.

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LOWER INSURANCE RATES TO ST. JOHN

Sudden Death of T. HETHERINGTON. Prominent Queens County Man Passed Away Wednesday. Widely Known. Member of Legislature for Several Years, and Later Dominion Immigration Agent at Boston—Died on Day His Daughter Was Buried.

Thursday, Sept. 4. A prominent Liberal passed away yesterday when the death occurred at the residence of the late Mr. Hetherington, of the extensive works undertaken by the Canadian government for the improvement and safer navigation of the river, in connection with the river, is conferring with Lloyd's and to allowing vessels to trade to Halifax and St. John without an additional premium being charged, and are also considering the extension of the period of one voyage to trade to Halifax, and to the St. Lawrence until the end of October.

The number rates will likely remain unchanged. It is further suggested that a smaller additional premium than at present should be charged ships making one voyage to these waters, for the cancellation of the British North American warranties.

The Maritime Oilfields Company who are boring for gas just outside the town limits are down to a depth of 380 feet and the indications for gas are most promising. This evening in the presence of a number of spectators a match was touched by the entrance of the shaft and a flame of fire seven or eight feet shot upwards.

SUSSEX SCOTT ACT JUDGMENTS POSTPONED A WEEK

Gas Struck Near Sussex at a Depth of 350 Feet by Oilfields Company.

Sussex, Sept. 3.—The Scott act cases, which were before Magistrate Folskin last week in which several doctors of the town were charged with violation of the Canada Temperance Act and which judgment was reserved until today by Mr. Justice Douglas, was postponed until Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Mr. Hetherington was parish court commissioner at Coyle's for many years, and was senior deacon of the Baptist church at Thornton. He was a member of the Masonic body.

Those surviving besides the widow are: Four sons, Mr. Gilbert Hetherington, Dr. J. Gordon E. Hetherington, P. B. Hetherington, of Saskatchewan, and C. A. Hetherington, of Calgary, and Mrs. Underwood of Atlantic Landing.

Two brothers also survive, Isaac Hetherington and Joseph Hetherington, of Coyle's, and two sisters, Mrs. Chamberlain, of Kings county, and Mrs. Small, of Highfield, Queens county.

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MAIDS AND HOUSEWIVES

Wanted—At the School, Sept. 6. Cook, dining room girl, references required. Apply Hampton, Kings Co., N. B.

Wanted—Girl for work; references required. Mrs. A. C. St. John, N. B. avenue.

Wanted—For School, Rethays, Kings to the housekeeper.

Nurses W. Wanted—Young girl to take the housework. Good wages. References required. Glen, Superintendent, Washington St., Hart.

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