

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV.

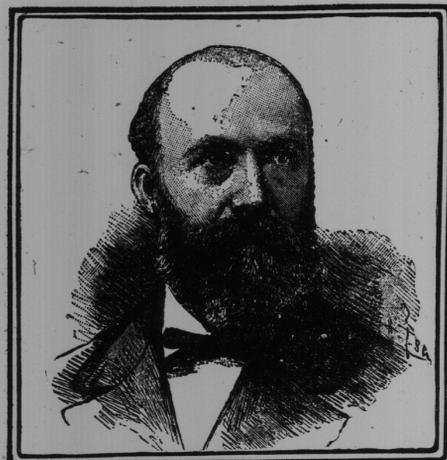
ST JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906.

NO. 65

FRENCH GOVERNMENT INCREASES MAJORITY

The People Endorse Its Policy of Dealing With Church Troubles

Nationalist Party Almost Wiped Out and M. Sarrien Will Be Able to Get Along Without the Aid of the Socialists--Count Boni de Castellane Returned But His Brother Defeated--Delcasse and Other Notables Returned--Some Disorders Among the Rival Parties.



FRENCH PREMIER RETURNED TO POWER

Paris, May 7--The results of the election... The government has thus far pursued particularly on the question of the separation of church and state...

CUSHING SULPHITE CO. APPEAL UP AGAIN

Supreme Court of Canada Listens to a Great Array of Legal Gentlemen For and Against Winding-up Order--The Bisley Team and Only One Man from the Maritime Provinces on It--Will Sail on June 14--The Selected Men and Waiting List.

Ottawa, May 7--(Special)--In the Supreme Court today the arguments were concluded in the case of St. George Pulp and Paper Company vs. Rose and judgment was reserved.

The Bisley Team Chosen. The Canadian Bisley team for 1906 is chosen. Lieut. Col. E. W. Wilson, of Montreal, will command the team...

ROOSEVELT PLAYING POLITICS SAYS MISS IDA M. TARBELL



MISS IDA M. TARBELL

New York, May 7--Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the famous author of "The History of Standard Oil," who is an authority on all matters relating to Rockefeller, smiled when shown a copy of President Roosevelt's message accompanying Commissioner Garfield's report on the Standard Oil Company...

It is easy to see that underlying it all is a clever political scheme on the part of the president to get his rate bill through. You will notice that nothing has been given out for publication (although I am sure some mention was made of it in the report) of the pipe line question...

MONCTON YOUTH LIVED BY THEFT

Robbed Stores and Disposed of His Loot to People Who Gave Him Shelter. WORE A STOLEN COAT

Witness Against Young Dryden Arraigned in Waterproof Garment That Was Taken from Dobson's Shop--Others Likely to Be Arrested--Moncton Exhibition Association Elects Directors

Moncton, N. B., May 7--(Special)--The examination of Harry Dryden, a young lad about sixteen years old, in the police court today, on a charge of stealing ladies' waterproof coats from T. C. Dobson's dry goods store, revealed an extent of thieving and distribution of plunder that quite surprised the police.

Witness Wore Stolen Coat

A merchant who attended the inquiry was somewhat surprised to see one of the witnesses against Dryden wearing a lady's coat that had been missed from his establishment a short time ago. The case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

AYLESWORTH HOT OVER ATTACK

Resents Criticism of His Practising Law While He is a Cabinet Minister

SEES NO WRONG IN IT

R. L. Borden Declares Postmaster-General is the First Man to Carry On Private Practice While a Member of the Government--Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Fitzpatrick Take Different Views from Opposition Leader.

Ottawa, May 7--(Special) In the house of commons today when a bill for the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company came up in committee Mr. Borden made the objection that it was proposed to do something for which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had been incorporated to do.

Would Bar Cabinet Ministers from Law Practice

Mr. Lennox's motion declaring it inexpedient for a member of the government, or the deputy head of a department practicing law was again considered.

MINERS SIGN FOR THREE YEARS

Fought Hard for Only Two, But Operators Were Not Willing

NO CONCESSIONS

Mitchell Struggled in Vain to Better the 1903 Scale--All the Men to Be Taken Back Except Those Guilty of Disorders--Companies Reduce the Price of Coal to Usual Spring Rates.

New York, May 7--After carrying on negotiations for nearly three months the sub-committee representing the anthracite mine workers and operators of eastern Pennsylvania today agreed to continue the award of the strike commission for another three years and the men will return to work as soon as practicable, probably Monday.

Text of Agreement

The text of the agreement reached today is as follows: "Whereas, pursuant to the letter of submission signed by the undersigned in 1902 all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees whether they belong to a union or not, was submitted to the anthracite coal strike commission to decide as to the same and as to the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their own employees..."

RIVAL SHIP-LABORERS ARE AT WAR AGAIN

Police Take a Hand in Trouble on the Pettengill Wharf

Deal Thrown and Strikes New Society Foreman--Fight Between Two Association Men--Latter Say They Will Not Finish Work on Two Steamers Started for Stevedore Gregory Because New Society is Given Furness Boat.

There was trouble among the Longshoremen Monday, and the Pettengill wharf was the scene of a mix-up. Police ultimately were sent to the wharf and not until their arrival did matters assume a normal state.

AN UNEXPECTED TURN

As the men went down aboard there were murmurs among the men standing about the wharf, and it was evident trouble was brewing.

What the Leaders Say

A Telegraph reporter asked Stevedore Gregory for an explanation of the trouble but he declined to make any statement.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SHUFFLE RUMORED

Sir Elzeur Taschereau to Be Made Governor of Quebec in Place of Sir Louis Jette, Who is to Be Chief Justice of Quebec--Lancaster's Railway Crossing Bill Would Cost Companies \$25,000,000 a Year Says C. P. R. Engineer.

Ottawa, May 7--(Special)--An interest-parched residence here is to succeed to the chief justice of the supreme court at the end of the session.

Mr. Guellet, chief engineer of the C. P. R., was examined at the special committee on Mr. Lancaster's bill today. He said that to adopt Mr. Lancaster's safe-guarding section of the Transcontinental railway act would entail an expenditure of more than \$24,000,000 for watchmen and gates, and \$1,000,000 for bells.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY
Tothway, May 2.—Judge Gilbert is critically ill and lying here.
Mr. and Mrs. Close left here on Monday's C. P. R. for Boston to take a Canard steamer for England. They hope to return to New Brunswick in August.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mr. Percy Page has returned home after a pleasant visit in Nova Scotia.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell and family have moved to the Kennedy House, where they have taken rooms for the summer.
Miss Jean Daniel is laid up with an attack of rheumatism.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
The Guild held a very pleasant picnic on Thursday evening last, which in spite of the unpleasant weather was well attended.
In consequence of blood poisoning caused by a corn, Mr. David Kirkpatrick had a toe amputated at St. John city hospital.
Mr. George Gilbert, of Bathurst, is here in consequence of the illness of his father, Judge Gilbert.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mrs. Best, of St. John, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Simon Armstrong.
Mrs. O'Dell, of St. John, was the guest of Mrs. Fred Anseloy on Sunday.
Mrs. Dinook, of St. John, after having spent the winter with friends in St. John, is visiting Captain and Mrs. Callahan, on her way to the summer.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Rev. A. W. Daniel, A. C. Fairweather and J. Simon Armstrong, members of the committee of management for the Elliot Home Farm, spent last Friday at New Brunswick consulting with Mr. and Mrs. Close in regard to the summer work.
Mr. R. T. Leavitt and her daughter, Miss Jean, were the guests of the Misses Thomson on Wednesday.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jones and little son are at the Kennedy House and expect to remain here during the summer.
Letters have been received from Senator, Mrs. and Miss Donville, who arrived safely in England after a very pleasant trip over.
Rothesay residents were given a delightful evening at Netherwood on Saturday, when Mrs. Fiske, of St. John, gave a most interesting lecture on Venice had many fine photographs to show, which together with a large map of the city, made the lecture a very clear and real affair.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Much interest is manifested in the proposed new school at Middle Sackville. The pastor, Rev. E. L. Steeves, is assisted by Mr. Stoddart, of Moncton.
Geo. Campbell is confined to his home with an attack of a gripe.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wells, Point de Bute, are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter, Miss Elsie Foster, of Mt. Allison municipal facility, has resigned her position and will return to her home in England, where the climate here is not congenial to her health.
Miss Mabel Ruzgale, of Massachusetts, who was Miss Foster's predecessor, is now in St. John, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bishop last week.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mr. C. P. Hickey, of Chatham, spent Sunday here.
Dr. H. Sprout, of Newcastle, spent some time in St. John, where he was very ill during the week, is much improved.
Mrs. G. Gilbert is at home again after a few weeks stay in St. John.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mrs. J. W. S. Black is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Borden, Moncton.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, of Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Anderson, Middle Sackville.
Miss Margaret Kerwin, of Mt. Allison Academy staff, spent Sunday with Mrs. Walter Tingley.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mr. Harce Bower and sister, Miss Daisy, of Joliette, were in town at Saturday.
Miss Wm. Fawcett has returned from a pleasant visit at Dover.
Miss Molly Harris, of Moncton, spent Sunday with Mrs. H. A. Powell.
Mrs. Beattie McLeod, of Point de Bute, spent Sunday with the Misses Gode.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mrs. Fred Fawcett and family have returned to Sackville after spending the winter at the Tobique.
Mr. C. G. Steadman has recovered from an attack of a gripe.
Mrs. G. A. Keith spent Sunday at Middle Sackville, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lawson Smith.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mr. Aaron News, of Bradford, England, left on Saturday, spending some time in the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Miller.
Miss Mary Lawson, teacher at Bayfield College, spent Sunday at the Ladies' Club.
Mr. Ed. Goodwin and son of Cambridge (Mass.), were in town on Saturday en route to St. John.
Mr. H. F. S. Paisley, of St. John, spent Sunday with his parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Paisley, York street.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Miss Anita Atkinson has recovered her health sufficiently to resume her duties as stenographer.
Messrs. A. B. Copp, and B. C. Raworth returned Saturday from a trip to Montreal.
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church gave at home in their hall on last Thursday evening in honor of their pastor, Rev. F. G. McIntosh, who is about to leave for Germany to further

ROTHESAY (cont.)
pursue his studies. A very enjoyable evening was spent with music, speeches and social chat, and the close of the evening was a cake and coffee social.

PETITCODIAC.
Petitcodiac, May 3.—Mrs. H. H. Sage and Miss Edna Trites, of Pictou (N. S.), arrived Saturday to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Trites.

PETITCODIAC (cont.)
Mrs. J. B. D. Trites, who recently graduated from Dalhousie University, receiving LL. B. and A. B. degrees, returned from Halifax Saturday.

PETITCODIAC (cont.)
Miss Pattie Robinson, of St. John, is the guest of her uncle, the Rev. W. B. Armstrong, at the rectory.
Mrs. W. B. Armstrong is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Watson, of Huntingdon (Que.), and sister, Mrs. Young, of Albert (N. B.), for a few weeks.

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HAMPTON.
Hampton, Kings county, May 2.—The Rev. R. H. D. Smith, pastor of the Hampton Methodist church, left on Monday afternoon for St. John, N. B., to attend a conference of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces.

HAMPTON (cont.)
The night school which was held here last winter has been closed. The establishment of the school was an experiment on the part of the school trustees, but which proved so successful that it will be reopened next fall.

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BORDER TOWNS.
St. Stephen, N. B., May 2.—Lovers of music were given a delightful evening on Thursday last at the residence of Mr. J. W. Williams, of Yarmouth (N. S.), gave one of his grand organ recitals at the Baptist church.

BORDER TOWNS (cont.)
The organ recital was given at the Baptist church, and was highly appreciated by the large number of friends who were present.

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ST. GEORGE.
St. George, May 2.—A union meeting of the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations took place in the Baptist church on Monday evening last.

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The meeting was held in the Baptist church, and was attended by a large number of friends.

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MONCTON.
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CHATHAM.
Chatham, May 3.—Mrs. Warren C. Winslow has returned from a visit of six weeks to friends in Halifax, Toronto and St. John.

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ST. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, May 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Gritter, with their daughter, Miss Lois, left on Monday for St. John, N. B., to spend a few days with their parents.

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Mr. Arthur McLeod, of Port Elgin, is spending this week in town.
Mrs. C. F. Wiggins, of Sackville, is the guest of Mrs. R. W. Simpson, Fleet street.

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ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mrs. F. B. Black and Miss Hester Ward, of Sackville, spent Tuesday of this week here.
Among the Ambert people who attended the choral union in St. George's church on Wednesday were Rev. and Mrs. Stewart Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Craig, Misses Ida Moss, Sadie MacKinnon, Sarah Clark, Elsie Crosswell, Mrs. Harlow and Mrs. Morah.

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ROTHESAY (cont.)
Mrs. A. F. Burt, of Shediac, was in town on Wednesday attending the choral union festival.
Mrs. Constance Chandler, of Dorchester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hewson, Alma street.

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ROTHESAY (cont.)
Baptist church about thirty persons were baptized at this morning's service. In Wesley Memorial church this morning two converts were baptized and nineteen received membership.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
A girl named Arsenau, belonging to Springfield, was sentenced to three months in jail yesterday morning on charge of stealing articles of clothing from T. J. Gallagher's house, where she worked as a servant.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Dr. Darling, a specialist of Boston, has been here the past few days, left town on Thursday morning.

ROTHESAY (cont.)
Main interfered with the opening of the local base ball season yesterday afternoon. The intermediate league was scheduled to open yesterday with a game between the Y. M. C. A. and Ross.

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place, Mrs. McDonald leaves shortly to join her husband in Lexington.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, May 4.—At the weekly meeting of St. Martins Division, No. 161, S. of T., held on Tuesday evening, Rev. C. P. Stebbings, Michael Kelly and Vernon McCumber were elected delegates to the district division which meets in St. John on Friday evening, 11th inst.

McADAM.

McAdam, May 5.—Sydney Brooks has returned from visiting his old home in England and is spending a few days in McAdam previous to his departure for the west, where he will locate.

HARCOURT.

Harcourt, May 5.—John McLeod, of Little Forks, has been employed by the Tennessean Lumber Company to bring out their drive and left on Thursday with a crew from this county.

TRURO.

Truro, May 2.—Many of the friends of Venerable Archdeacon Kaubach and wife gathered in the crypt of St. John's church on Thursday evening to assist in the celebration of their thirtieth wedding anniversary.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, May 4.—Horace Longley, C. E., and his party of Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors, arrived in town yesterday afternoon and will begin work tomorrow.

More New Brunswickers Heard From.

Miss Bessie Stewart, 112 Charlotte St., has received a letter from her brother, Geo. F., who is in Samoa, one of the smaller towns near San Francisco.

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ST. GEORGE MAN FELT EARTHQUAKE

W. S. Johnson, Student at Leland Stanford Jr. University

DAMAGE OF MILLIONS DONE TO BUILDINGS

Writes Home of the Experience Through Which He Went--One Man Killed There, Others Hurt--Describes Conditions in San Francisco.

W. S. Johnson, son of Charles Johnson, of Mill-Croft, Cal., of St. George, is a student at the Leland Stanford Jr. University, San Francisco, and was through the earthquake horrors. He has written home the following interesting letter--

After showing an increased activity for several days during the opening week of April, Vesuvius broke out on Saturday, April 7th, into an eruption of such magnitude as to cause a general panic in the surrounding towns and villages--a panic which to some extent spread to Naples itself.

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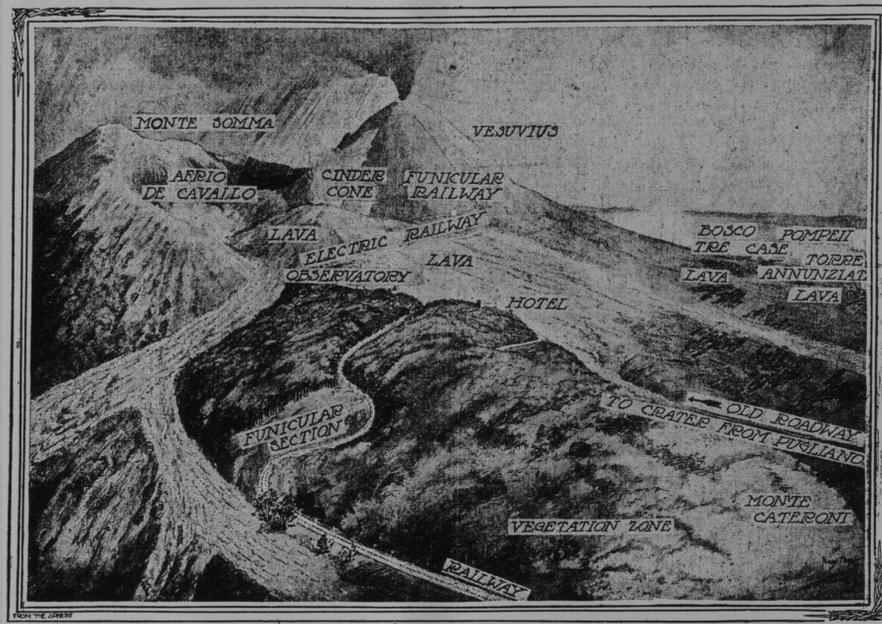
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Bird's-eye View of Vesuvius, Showing Area Affected by the Eruption



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MANY APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE AT ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

A meeting of the directors of the exhibition association was held last night in their rooms in the Canada Life building.

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SAY CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT WILL NOT HURT EMIGRATION

Steamship People Think Likely to Reverse Will Happen as Agents Are Likely to Get the Bonus.

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Trolley Kills Ottawa Man

Ottawa, May 4.—(Special)—Charles Emmons, a stone mason, about forty years of age, was run over tonight by an electric car on Bank street, near Cooper, and killed.

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THE TELEGRAPH'S OTTAWA LETTER

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SUGAR SICKLER. No doubt you need a... TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO, CAN.

# POOR DOCUMENT

# 1903

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE by the Telegraph Publishing Company, 25 St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per week.  
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, 25 St. John, St. John, N. B.  
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

**AUTHORIZED AGENT.**  
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
Wm. Somerville

## Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 9, 1906

### BANGOR FOLLOWS HALIFAX

The Telegraph, some days ago, gave some account of the organization in Halifax of a joint stock company whose purpose is to secure new industries for the city and to investigate concerns seeking the aid of local capital and advice. Investors in their business value. Bangor is now taking up a similar work. The Bangor Board of Trade, on Monday next, is to form an association for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing industries to locate there, and to assist the industries already established to extend their scope and increase the capacity of their plants. The movement has been promoted jointly by the mayor and the president of the Board of Trade. The Commercial Union outlines the plan of the proposed association which may be of interest here where similar work has been discussed.

The association, according to the Commercial Union, proposes to encourage new industries and enlarge those now in existence by raising a fund which shall be controlled by a board of directors composed of responsible citizens and industrial enterprises. The plan is intended to work some of the following: The association raises a fund by subscription of citizens, the size of the fund to be limited only by the extent of the subscriptions. A manufacturing plant would like to locate in Bangor and would do so if the city could hold out any inducement in the way of investment. The board of directors of the association advances out of the association's fund enough money to secure the plant. The plant begins business and the board of directors of the association, having a controlling interest in the stock, is able to direct the business and the plant and look after the interests of the members of the association. The members of the association receive five or six per cent. interest on the money they invest.

Some of the few years the association sells its stock to the owners of the plant and the money is put back into the fund to be devoted to a similar purpose when the next manufacturer comes along looking for financial aid.

The Commercial Union holds any addition to the wage-earning population must benefit all classes: "The movement is of vital importance to the merchants. Supporting a new concern into Bangor, Hamilton, and employed 100 new hands. The payroll of that company could hardly be less than \$150 per day and probably be much larger. There would be some married men among those new hands and the necessities of life and a large part of that \$150 would be distributed among the merchants of the city every day. No one real estate owner is going to have all the rents, but the money will be put into circulation and everybody is bound to get some good out of it in some way or other."

Bangor people complain that the city does not grow industrially. In some respects the situation with which the mayor and the Board of Trade are seeking to remedy there is much the same as that existing in St. John, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and near by.

### AN OLD WOUND REOPENED

The long smouldering hostility between the North and the South was thought, after forty-five years, to be about extinct. The Spanish-American war, it has been said frequently, removed the last lingering bitterness. But it did not, as an incident of today clearly demonstrates. The Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, a son of the famous general whose march through Georgia is a source of pride in the North and of indignation in the South, decided the other day to traverse the route followed by his father's army, partly for his own pleasure and partly to secure information for use in a series of sketches of the history of the march. General Duval, commander of the Department of the Gulf, U. S. A., who evidently is a soldier of little tact and poor judgment, detailed two cavalry officers and eight men to accompany Father Sherman and act as escort.

The shout of resentment that went up from the South was so sudden and so loud that Mr. Roosevelt, as commander of the army, has countermanded Duval's orders, and Father Sherman, if he marches through Georgia now, will march alone. The Southerners, it appears, did not object to the proposed excursion of the priest, but did object to the semi-official character which the expedition would take on as a result of the presence of the soldiers. They saw in the uniform and the route an offensive reminder of the time when Sherman passed

through with fire and sword and laid waste the country. Sherman's march, whatever character it bears in the North, and however justifiable it was as a part of a great struggle for supremacy between two enraged sections of the great republic, is remembered in the South, and in Georgia particularly, with the utmost bitterness.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was perfectly innocent in the matter, was not long in finding out how the wind blew. It blew hot. In Savannah, for example, the mayor remarked that "if it were left to me I'd have him (Father Sherman) caught and hanged before he reached Savannah." This, doubtless, is a foolish and lawless expression, but it revealed a condition of public sentiment that was to be reckoned with, and which, if it had been appreciated by General Duval, would have prevented him from giving Father Sherman an escort in the first place. The march "from Atlanta to the sea" is an old story, but they were woefully in error who thought the South had forgotten or forgiven it.

### CONSULAR GRAFT

A sensation has been caused in the United States by the publication of a report on the consulates of that country in China. Enquiry has revealed the fact that some of the American consuls in the Orient have not only acted in a disgraceful manner, but have made their office a means of enriching themselves instead of upholding the reputation and dignity of their own country. The worst feature of the case appears to be that there have been frequent complaints against consuls, but apparently little attention paid to them by the state department at Washington. Where changes have been made the offenders have not been brought to justice, nor, it is alleged, has there been a careful enquiry as to the fitness of new appointees. We quote from a Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce:

"If the allegations made are anything like correct—and in many instances they are backed up by what appears to be documentary evidence—our whole Oriental consular service must have been rotten from stem to stern with inefficiency, graft and general corruption. The two worst cases taken cognizance of are those of the consulates at Canton and Shanghai. Of the situation at Canton, Mr. Peirce writes:

"The gravest of the charges against Robert M. McWade, late consul-general of the United States at Canton, and those most clearly substantiated are as follows: 'First, Gross drunkenness upon a public occasion.

Second, Employment in a position of grave trust and responsibility in the consulate of a convicted felon who had served a term in prison at Hong Kong for the larceny of a large sum of money.

Third, Issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates for the admission into the United States of Chinese coolie laborers under the guise of merchants and receiving illegal fees therefor, and conspiring to do the same for the importation of coolies into the Philippines.

Fourth, Extending the protection of this consulate to Chinese subjects on the ground that they were American citizens.

Fifth, Persecution of an American citizen for the purpose of revenge.

Sixth, Corruption in office."

Mr. Peirce submits correspondence and documents aggregating about 225 pages of fine print in support of these charges. "The charges against John Goodnow amount in number to 82, of varying degrees of seriousness, and come with but slight substantiation. 'I propose to submit to you the more serious and better substantiated charges, and these give evidence upon the more serious and better substantiated charges, and these give evidence of corruption in office, which, if Mr. Goodnow is unable either to refute or explain, appear to disqualify him for holding the responsible position of Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai. Mr. Goodnow is a man of strong character and marked ability, and it must be admitted that in many respects he has performed the duties of his office creditably well. I found many ugly rumors reflecting gravely upon Consul-General Goodnow's moral standing in the community, but as these were matters of gossip and hearsay, unsupported by any tangible evidence, I have not thought it proper to include them in the charges. But it is unfortunate that an official occupying so conspicuous a position as does our Consul-General at Shanghai should be the subject of such scandalous reports."

Mr. Peirce then submits documents and letters aggregating nearly 165 pages in support of specific charges. These charges consist of allegations of irregularity in fees demanded and in methods pursued in transacting official business.

### CHEERING AN ASSASSIN

Next Thursday Russia's new parliament is to meet. Yesterday members of this parliament were in caucus when news was received of the attempted assassination of Dubassoff, governor-general of Moscow. It was thought at first he had been killed. He was wounded. One of his aides, a young man, and the assassin himself were torn to pieces by the bomb. Believing that Dubassoff had been murdered the parliamentarians who have assembled to save their country, took a recess and cheered for the man who threw the bomb. It was Dubassoff who successfully put down with bullet and bayonet the Moscow riots. No doubt his methods were savage and unchristian; but he faced a situation in which no other methods would have served. He may have been serving a rotten government, but he represented law and order, and he rode down disorder and lawlessness like a soldier. He is a reactionary and devoted to the bureaucracy, and from the standpoint of the progressives his record is black. But murder is none the less a black and unjustifiable method of reform, and when they took recess to cheer the black-throated members of the deliberative body to whom Russia must look for light and liberty were cheering murder and stamping with their approval the bloody tactics of the terrorists. The bomb and the cheering augur ill for the success of the parliament in its efforts to secure liberty for Russia without recourse to civil war and all the horrors that would come in its train.

Witte is out, and his successor is a reactionary who is remembered chiefly as the man who, when he was minister of the interior ten years ago, expended most of

his force and ingenuity in hiding all unpleasant news from the Czar. Witte practically dismissed him for pursuing that policy, only to be himself driven from office by de Plehve and the bureaucrats whose folly brought upon Russia the disasters of Manchuria and the subsequent uprising at home. The new premier is the foe of Witte and of all his policies. So far as the world can judge the ascendancy of Goremkin means a return to the policy of repression no matter what the cost. When thousands were dying daily from starvation in Russia Goremkin used to tell the Czar there was no famine. From such a man under present conditions little good can be expected. Rather, indeed, his elevation suggests that things in Russia must be worse before they are better. Incidents like the Moscow tragedy of yesterday tend to make the outlook darker. Witte failed to restore tranquility in Russia. He pleased neither the liberals nor the reactionaries. His successor may please the reactionaries, but if he does there will be more turmoil in Russia. Then, unless the army can still be depended upon, an order may be followed by anarchy and a prolonged reign of terror."

### IN 1909

Three years from now, according to the author of "The Cost of Competition," a book of 200,000 words just published, the people of the United States will vote to abolish the competition and so introduce an economic millennium. After 1909, as we read this latest economic prophecy, one-third of the work done at present by the average citizen will suffice to support him. If he cares to work as hard then as he does now he will have three times his present income in money, goods or comfort. All labor, physical and mental, will be duly appraised and sold at cost. Each man will be paid for just what he produces, and for no more. The first impression one gets of the book is that three years is all too short a time to bring about the utter overturn of the existing order of things in the United States, to abolish "vested interests," remove competition, do away with the vast army of middlemen who stand between producer and consumer, and turn all the present machinery of trade over to a national "central office." This first impression is doubtless well founded. Another impression formed from a first glance at the book would be that the author is qualified for early admission to a retreat for the insane. There is evidence to the contrary, however, for starting as are the contents of the author, his process of reasoning is by no means that of a lunatic, and as a matter of fact he is a man of recognized scientific position, being professor of steam engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Professor Reeve's book suggests George's "Looking Backward," "Social Progress and Poverty," and the "Socialist Manifesto." It is already the subject of serious reviews, and, appropriate as its conclusions appear, it is bound to attract much attention. It is in the manner of its reception that it does in some measure to the fact that it is a plea for that large and increasing portion of the American population which is ever in want or next door to it, and in some measure to the fact that it is in the fashion at present so dissect social and political conditions unsparringly, a fashion which many follow, President Roosevelt heading the list.

If there be any solid basis for Professor Reeve's work or any explicit basis for his theories, it is to be found in the fact that our civilization does not give to every man the fair return for his labor. While nine men out of ten, or more, turn away from Socialism as at once foolish and hopeless, there are many who feel that every man who works honestly for many years at any lawful occupation should be guaranteed a period of rest and recreation before extreme age has rendered him helpless—should come to a time after which he might wish to play according to his whim, or when he need not worry about the necessities of the standpoint of his physical needs. To state some such weakness of the civilization of today is, unfortunately, not to find a remedy. When it comes to the remedy most of the prophets and reformers are discovered, on analysis, to be suggesting that every man lift himself by his own boot straps.

Professor Reeve is not free from this weakness. If he is right the Americans will be busy with their boot straps in 1909, which year, by the way, is the one after the next presidential election. He proposes a federal law forbidding profit on production; to eliminate barter and to substitute "a natural exchange" to be effected through a great national central office; to extinguish competition; to divide among all producers and consumers the seventy per cent. which he asserts is now eaten up by barter in transferring necessities and luxuries from producer to consumer. He estimates that one-third of the productive effort now required to sustain life will be sufficient to do so under the new order of things, and that the remainder of the normal working time can be devoted by the worker to laying up a competency by pursuing knowledge or amusement as he may desire. His central exchange office is to be a centre of employment as well, the nation owning all the means of production, capital included, and paying to citizens the full value of their labor whatever its nature and extent, less a trifling fee to pay for operating the central office. The barterers, he says, now constitute fourteen per cent. of the population. They will be forced to become producers. Graft will be abolished. There will be no strikes and no complaints, though exactly why there will not is not satisfactorily demonstrated and will not be unless in the extremely improbable event of the professor's plan being given a trial. Men, he believes, will labor from

love of labor. The rich will not grow richer and the poor poorer as now, but differently, for each will grow exactly as rich as his own efforts merit—mechanics, professional and business men all being paid according to the value of their services "on an equitable scale based on the cost of production." Mr. Reeve believes, or says he does, that his scheme will be backed by enough votes to put it in force in 1909. Those who object to it, we must suppose, will be driven to the wall by the competition of co-operation unless they consent to join the majority after discovering that they are beaten. In a word he argues that the expenditure for barter and waste, that is the loss to the producer and the consumer through the cost of the present scheme of business and society, is rapidly growing larger, and, by 1909 he says it will have reached a degree which will be so generally recognized as excessive that a majority of Americans will adopt the remedy he outlines.

What is the first step? A gigantic one, truly. In order that each man shall receive the value of that which he produces, Professor Reeve explains that "the laws of the land, backed by public opinion, shall prohibit any man from attempting to take from either laborer or consumer any portion of the value which the latter has produced. The efforts of each man must be exerted against nature, not against man. This is to be accomplished by the enforcement of the following statutes:

"1. That each man's product, be it what it may, must be sold at cost to the community as a whole, represented by its own government, and to the community only; in other words, that the legal ownership of all value produced within the community shall be vested so completely in the government, that the community may exercise every faculty. The community must guarantee to each producer the full value of his efforts and to itself the most perfect freedom of exchange. These are the sole duties of civilized exchange. The only known method of meeting them is that of the public central office, fixing prices at cost, and publicly varied, and not subject to private, individual manipulation. They are to be fixed, naturally.

"(a) By public officials, acting publicly upon current public records, such as census bulletins; all ledger accounts, bank accounts, check books, etc., being considered at all times public.

"(b) By the community, which equals the cost; that is, so that the commodity in question shows as little deficit or surplus of cash from year to year, as possible.

"So far as the volume of supply shall be similarly adjusted to meet the volume of demand, so that the commodity in question shows as little deficit or surplus plus of goods as possible shall occur."

It is a simple matter to talk about abolishing competition, and, incidentally, the constitution of the United States and human selfishness along with it; but we may judge from the volume of supply which is being juggled along much as at present, with the difference perhaps that the general topic will be, not the disappearance of competition, but how the Democrats or the Republicans, as the case may be, carried the country. For all that Professor Reeve's seriously written and bulky volume is a great way from being uninteresting.

### LOOKING AHEAD

If conservative Britain is already considerably disturbed by the election of fifty active labor men to Parliament, what will happen when the wage earning classes of the United States send fifty, one hundred or two hundred out and labor men to Congress? That this time is coming rapidly in the republic is the conviction of many reviewers, and not a few of them are now seeking to forecast some of the political developments which will follow the introduction of a working force of impulsive and revolutionary law makers to the national House of Representatives. The New York Journal of Commerce, a conservative commercial publication, has printed a series of thoughtful articles on this subject, and the last of these contains language that might be regarded as alarmist or sensational if it came from any one of a score of other widely circulated American journals. The Journal of Commerce is convinced that the working classes are soon to take hold of and control the law making machinery of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy and lesser countries, and it foresees danger in the change, not so much because danger to the conservative countries are not to be trusted in the end, as because it fears they are sufficiently empowered before they are sufficiently educated in political affairs to use that power wisely. Something in support of this view is to be seen in the nature of some of the demands already made by the British labor members. The Journal of Commerce says of the situation in the United States:

"So long as educational results are confined to really utilitarian ends, the outcome must be unqualifyingly beneficent. But, like other good things, education is liable to abuse. A newly-educated populace especially aspires to political ambitions, but with virtually no preparatory qualifications. The bestowment of the elective franchise, which usually goes coincidentally with the grant of education, is inexorably attended with much political disturbance. Political legislation requires a degree of educated intelligence beyond what goes with the earlier stages of popular education. And yet it is that form of legislation to which this newly educated class devotes its most unqualified attention. Political education is scarcely commensurate with the scientific not party sense, and hence it is quickly responsive to impulsive class agitation, not to say to violent or even revolutionary measures."

The Journal does not question the bene-

May 9, 1906

## Hundreds More Men Buy Clothign Here Each Year

To make our men's clothing merely good enough to "hold our own" wouldn't do. We make it so good that men who buy it feel called upon to tell other men. Thus we clothe hundreds more men each season than the season before. Our business has increased yearly until now the largest clothing business in the maritime provinces centres here. The April just ended was by far the greatest spring month in our history. These facts may suggest to your mind that the kind of clothing which is bought by so many hundreds of well-dressed men is the kind that you should buy.

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| New Spring Suits, - - - | \$5.00 to 25.00 |
| New Top Coats, - - -    | 8.50 to 15.00   |
| New Rain Coats, - - -   | 8.50 to 18.00   |

### Dress Your Boy Well

He'll Be All the Better for Good Clothes

Make your boy take a pride in his clothes, but put clothes on him that he can be proud to wear. Oak Hall clothes are the right clothes for all boys—the right clothes for their parents too. They're good in every way and their cost less than equally good clothes can be bought for anywhere else.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Buster Brown Suits, sizes 2-12 to 7 years, . . .             | \$3.50 to \$8.00 |
| Russian Suits, sizes 2-12 to 6 years, . . .                  | 4.25 to 7.00     |
| Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 10 years, . . .                     | .90 to 7.50      |
| Single and Double-Breasted Suits, sizes 9 to 17 years, . . . | 3.00 to 9.00     |
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file arising from the general diffusion of education. This is a natural outcome of the progress of civilization, as humane as inevitable." But it feels that with the general bestowal of the electoral franchise there comes a crucial step in the process of social development, and this crisis has now arrived. "In the United States, in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy and in minor governments, the franchise is being given upon the potential of the masses. As a means of controlling this situation and in order to stave off a crisis and its possible culminations, every form of controlling expedient may be expected. That is a stage in which something may be temporarily won through the process of a higher order of militant statesmanship. But so long as the world's political majority rests in the hands of the proletariat, there must be a fixed grid towards arbitration between the popular majority and the plutocratic minority."

Whether the truce will last so long may be doubted. The miners, though they have been outwitted and forced to abandon all of their principal demands, will not abandon the hope of ultimately bringing the operators to recognize the union. In fact the success of unionism will be most, they are, and they will be, to some extent, at the mercy of the operators and the miners. With its experience during the last great strike in mind the public can now see clearly what it has escaped by the miners' decision to sign another agreement for three years.

The budget speech has been postponed until next week. Mr. Fielding is not expected to propose anything very novel or exciting this year, but we may hope he will put forward something definite in relation to the nationalization of the ports.

The Ontario government is to vote \$500, for Sherring, the Marathon hero, and he has already received several offers of marriage. Hamilton may send him to parliament. A good pair of legs will carry a man far.

There is considerable point in Miss Ida Tarbell's comment on Mr. Roosevelt's Standard Oil delirium. The president recently denounced "The man with the muck rake." His latest message, says the fair historian of Standard Oil, shows how necessary the muck rake is in America. If Mr. Roosevelt spoken with reason her point is well taken.

The coal operators were too willing to have a strike. The miners decided that they were bound to lose if they remained out. The coal pile was too big, for one thing, and the outlook for strict enforcement of the law in Pennsylvania was discouraging. The strike will be postponed now until the eve of the next presidential election. It is bound to come.

Referring to the long series of shocking accidents which have marred the record of the United States navy, the Bangor News asks:

"What's the matter with our navy? Is there something the matter with the powder or the men that we cannot stop these explosions? We have now had six of them within two years, and other navies have been entirely free from accidents of this particular character; why this difference? If our navy can practice without backing, what would happen in an engagement? There are rumors that the Rear-Admiral was badly constructed, anyhow; if so, let us know. What's the use of adding continually to an arm that cannot be made useful? What's the use of keeping for war a weapon that destroys itself in time of peace? Three instances make a precedent; we have had six."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Having no navy and no powerful and active allies the Sultan, sometimes called Abdul the Damned, should now be getting ready to apologize.

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THE WEIGHT OF THE CROWN BY F. M. WHITE

Author of "Tregarth's Wife," "The Robe of Lucifer," "The Crimson Blind," Etc.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued)

"That so, my lord. Under that treaty Russia gets the Southern passes. Once that is a fact, the fate of Asturia is sealed. You can see that, of course."

"Yes, I can see that. It is a question of absorbing Asturia. I would give a great deal for a few words now with the king of Asturia."

"I dare say," the young man murmured. "So would I for that matter. But nobody knows where he is. He has a knack of mysteriously disappearing when on one of his orgies."

"I suppose I shall have to put up with it," she said. "You know where to ask the girl if she comes. That will do. Where were we talking about, Captain Hope?"

"It was all admirably done, as Ronald would say. He did not hesitate to say so. He wanted to know what it all meant. And he spoke as one who had every right to know."

"I can hardly tell you," Jessie said unsteadily. "Events are moving so fast tonight that they are getting on my nerves. Meanwhile, you seem to be so anxious to obtain a post in the Asturian service. That means, of course, that you know something of the history of the country. The character of the king, for instance."

"Bad," Hope said tersely, "very bad indeed. A drunkard, a rone, and a traitor. It is for the queen's sake that I turn to Asturia."

"I can quite understand that. Queen Margaret of Asturia seems very fond of her friends. Of course, that will do you in your pocket, and take the first opportunity of destroying it."

"And Jessie handed the mysterious note to Ronald, who read it again with a puzzled air."

"That came from Vera Galloway," the girl explained. "She is close by, but she does not seem to have finished her task yet. Why I am here playing her part I cannot say. But there it is. This letter alludes to General Maxregor, who is up to the eyes in the rooms of the king's chamberlain. He is a man of no account, but he is suffering from one of his alcoholic attacks. Do you think that it is possible for anybody to see into the king's study?"

"Certainly," Ronald replied. "For instance, there are terraces at the end of the garden made to hide the mews at the back from overlooking the grounds. With a good glass, you may discover a good deal. Vera Galloway knows that, or she would not have sent you that note. You had better see to it at once."

"Jessie hurried away, having first asked Hope to destroy the note. The door of the room containing the king's chamberlain and Jessie had to open it more than once before it was opened. A voice inside demanded her business."

"I come with a message from the queen," she whispered. "She is in a hurry, and there was always the chance of the servants coming along. Please let me in."

"Very cautiously the door was opened. General Maxregor stood there with a bottle in his hand. His face was deadly pale, and his hand shook as he held the glass. He was waiting for the queen's messenger. He had no business to come here at all. He was only there to see that the queen's messenger was not tampered with. He had no business to be there at all. He was only there to see that the queen's messenger was not tampered with."

the queen as I said, because the queen has already departed. I had an urgent message from some unknown friend who desires me to say that you have left the blind up."

"How long since the note came?" Maxregor exclaimed. "And it is quite possible for any one to see into this room from the terrace at the end of the garden. I used to play here as a boy. There are many spies about tonight. I am glad you reminded me."

"Maxregor crossed over to the window and laid his hand on the blind. As he stood there with the light behind him, his figure was picked out clear and sharp. The blind came down with a rustle, there was a little clatter, and the general sat straight back with his hand to his shoulder. A moan of pain escaped him as he collapsed into a chair."

"I have been hit in the shoulder," he said. "I have no doubt that it is little more than a bruise, but it is bleeding, and I feel faint. I once lay on the battlefield all night with such a wound. So that I can put up with it. Please leave me alone for a few minutes. I will be all right in half an hour. I will be all right in half an hour. I will be all right in half an hour."

"I have done my task," Jessie said. "What next? Shall I call Lord Meredith?"

"Not for worlds," Maxregor whispered fiercely. "He must not know. We must wait till the house is quiet. There is no one about now. I will be all right in half an hour. I will be all right in half an hour. I will be all right in half an hour."

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STRANGE MALADY KILLING HORSES

Ten or Twelve Died or Had to Be Killed in the Past Few Days.

Within the last few days there has appeared among horses in the city a peculiar sickness which has killed several animals. The disease is the result of an orbiculus or erysipelas and shows itself by a swelling about the coronet or in patches below the fetlock. After a few days or so suppuration sets in and there is a discharge of pus from one or more openings which appear above the hoof.

In aggravated cases, the muscles and tendons are destroyed, some time elapsing before the hoof will separate from the foot. The condition causes much pain and several animals have had to be destroyed.

It is understood that within the past few days no less than ten or twelve have had to be killed as a result of the disease. Should the patches break out at the fetlock or throughout the coronet, the chances for recovery are not good. It is a very open one and it is feared, however, that the disease is merely from a primarily the cause. If taken early the chances are much better, but most horse owners are inclined to the belief that any disease is merely from the cause. It is said to be forty years since the disease has been seen here.

CALL MINISTER FROM OTTAWA HERE

Rev. W. W. McMasters Invited to Be Pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church.

Rev. W. W. McMasters of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, Ottawa was Friday night unanimously decided upon as the congregation's choice as pastor of the Germain Street Baptist church. The decision was reached at a business meeting of the church last night.

The meeting was called to receive the report of the pulpit committee for consideration. Mr. McMasters' name was the only one reported upon and his selection was made unanimously. Mr. McMasters is a young man, being thirty-nine years of age. He is an energetic worker, having built up his present church from a mission seven years ago. He graduated from McMaster University, Toronto. He married the Misses Mary and John Dryden, former minister of agriculture in the Ross cabinet, Ontario.

The church clerk will extend the call and it is believed he will accept.

SAY HE WAS A NEW BRUNSWICK MAN

David Kennedy, Drowned in Oregon, Said to Belong to Queens County.

The Telegraph Friday received from the Leader Publishing Company, Cottage Grove (Ore.), the following clipping:—"The body of David Kennedy, the logger who was drowned in the mill pond here for burial. The body will arrive here by tomorrow morning in a special train. The body was found by services at the church. Kennedy was last night extending the call and it is believed he will accept."

GIVES Y. M. C. A. \$50

Ald. Vanwart Contributes Part of His Salary to Building Fund.

Ald. J. W. Vanwart Friday handed to the president of the Y. M. C. A. \$50 in gold as a contribution toward the Y. M. C. A. building fund. The amount is part of what Ald. Vanwart receives for his duties as alderman.

Bustin vs. Thorne

In the case of Bustin vs. Thorne, an appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, word was received from Ottawa Friday that the court held that the jury had answered sufficient questions to enable the judge to enter a verdict for the plaintiff and that the verdict was warranted by the evidence, but a new trial was ordered on the ground of misdirection by the trial judge.

A Fast Trip

Shoener (J. M. Chelone, Capt. B. Tower, master, is at Colborne Landing for the Shales Lumber Company. She has just returned from Boston, having made the trip from Two Rivers to Boston, discharged 250 M. lumber and returned to Shales eleven days. The vessel is owned principally by Sackville interests.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued)

"Uneasy Lies the Head."

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued)

The Very Man.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued)

"Pongo."



