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OH, N. B.

VOL. 11.

LARGE MIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK

Government Aid to Be Sought Strong Resolution Adopted by Board of Trade Men

Englishman Tells Plainly Why His Countrymen Know So Little About This Province - St. John Often Described in England by Ignorant Persons as "Dirty Little Hole" - Technical Education Also Urged.

At a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the board of trade yesterday afternoon a very strong resolution was adopted urging on the provincial government the need of a more comprehensive and aggressive policy in regard to securing immigrants for the province. It was clearly set forth by many of the members that the great need of this province is a larger population, and that the advantages in agricultural lines should be explained to the people engaged in farming in the old country and that inducements should be held out to the better class of farmers in order to get them to settle in New Brunswick.

It was urged that the federal government and the transportation companies use some of their influence in establishing schools in the eastern part of Canada. While so many sections are passing through this part of their history it is shown that they should overlook the advantages that are at hand and pay railway fare to the west where the prospects are not so good as here in the east.

Wolfe Brindle, a resident of the Livestock (Eng.) district, urged those present to use their influence to have the advantages of this province put before the people of that district. He said that the people over there were often told that St. John was a "dirty little hole" and that the province was a wilderness of abandoned farms and broken-down shacks. People passing through here had no chance to see the city, and he was greatly surprised when he came here to find that the city had so many beautiful spots and other advantages.

Mr. Hatherway, M. P. P., and W. S. Fisher told of the hardships that are done by the establishing of night schools and a strong committee will be appointed in order to urge on those in authority the necessity of establishing schools where the men working at trade and other occupations of completing their education and so give to the city high grade mechanics who will be able to use their brains as well as their hands. Cities all around us are establishing these schools. Nova Scotia, for instance, is far ahead of us in this idea.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S SHOW MADE A HIT

Great Exhibits of Poultry and Apoles at Amherst Fair ENTRIES WERE LARGE

Over 1,600 Birds in the Poultry Class - Annual Banquet in the Evening, at Which Many Prominent Men Spoke.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 4 - The eleventh maritime winter fair had a successful opening today. The weather was ideal and every train brought a crowd of visitors to the town. Trade is strongly represented by a host of students from the Agricultural College.

All the departments have their entries well filled. In the beef cattle, swine and sheep classes the entries number about the same as last year but there is a large increase in the dairy cattle class and in all lines of poultry. The poultry entries are over 1,600 and experts from Ottawa declare that the exhibits are the finest ever shown in Canada. The Harland Poultry Company, an enterprising New Brunswick concern, sent over 300 entries to the show.

The province of New Brunswick has also a fine display of fruit in charge of S. L. Peters, which is attracting marked attention. "Regret was expressed that Premier Fleming and Solicitor-General MacLeod, of the government of the province, are not present, sent over 300 entries to the show.

The annual banquet was given by the Amherst Poultry Association, which was attended by about sixty of the representative men from the three provinces and by leading citizens of Amherst and Cumberland. The banquet was given by the Ladies Aid Society in connection with the local hospital under the charge of Mrs. D. C. Allen, president of the organization, and was in all points of detail a splendid success.

Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, of Apohaqui, presided in a very happy manner and addresses were given at the festive board by Hon. A. T. Daniels, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, W. B. DeLoon, M. P. P., for Albert (N. B.); W. W. Hubbard, secretary of agriculture for New Brunswick; J. D. Balfour, M. P. P., and R. S. Carter, M. P. P. for St. John.

AFTER MEN "HIGHER UP" IN DYNAMITE CASES

Many Arrests Expected to Follow Indianapolis Investigation McNamaras' Lawyer Says Labor Leaders Were Called in Conference About the Wisdom of Their Confessing - Burns Starts on the Trail Again - Dynamiters to Be Sentenced Today - Efforts to Get a Full Confession from Them.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4 - An earnest effort will be made by the government to bring to justice every man who was involved in the most damnable conspiracy ever entered into in this country," said United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller today in discussing the federal grand jury's investigation of dynamiting operations in the demand for death penalty for the younger McNamara, believing him the weak link of others, and his actions the natural consequence of the doctrines taught by men who now repudiate him. We believe the punishment both these brothers secondary in importance to the conviction of the men behind them, and we sincerely hope they will take advantage of the opportunity now presented to perform a signal service for society by making a full and frank confession.

"First - No human life has been destroyed by any other explosion traceable to these men, nor do I know of any such explosion which was apparently planned with the purpose of taking life, though in some instances a disregard of such possible consequences was shown. "Second - The National Erectors Association does not join in the demand for death penalty for the younger McNamara, believing him the weak link of others, and his actions the natural consequence of the doctrines taught by men who now repudiate him. We believe the punishment both these brothers secondary in importance to the conviction of the men behind them, and we sincerely hope they will take advantage of the opportunity now presented to perform a signal service for society by making a full and frank confession.

Mr. Drew reiterated that he believed that between twenty and thirty labor leaders would be indicted as the result of the federal investigation now under way in Indianapolis, and that the ramifications of the inquiry would extend from Boston to the Pacific coast. As to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, he would say nothing other than to repeat what he said the day that - so far as he knew Mr. Gompers had no knowledge of the dynamiting here in Boston, and that the McNamaras were a bad gang."

Los Angeles, Dec. 4 - Judge Bonville, who will tomorrow render the decision upon which rests the fate of the McNamara brothers, did not appear in court today. It was reported that he was in seclusion considering his course. It was said this afternoon that the prosecution had learned that nearly every man in the city had been approached with reference to his verdict.

Los Angeles, Dec. 4 - Organized labor was represented at conference of counsel at which it was decided to enter plea of guilty for McNamara. This much was admitted by Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the prosecution. "I sent telegrams to labor leaders to come here for an important conference," he said, "but I did not tell and could not tell."

Los Angeles, Dec. 4 - (Special) - The Allard steamer Pretorian, Captain Henry, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool via St. John's (Nfld.), with loss of propeller blade which snapped off shortly before arriving at St. John's. The dry dock could not be procured there, or Philadelphia so the Pretorian arranged with the Halifax Dry Dock and when the blades came from there, the steamer will dock and have it put in place. On the last voyage of the Pretorian to Glasgow one of the stewards, William E. Proudfoot, twenty-five years of age, committed suicide by jumping overboard. He left a note saying what he intended doing.

PREMIER WHITNEY AND OPPONENT IN LIVERY DEBATE

Liberal Candidate Fires Hot Shot at Sir James, Which Creates a Turmoil.

Winchester Spring, Ont., Dec. 4 - Election of Dundas county were given an unexpected twist this afternoon when they heard a debate in which Sir James Whitney met his opponent, R. S. Muir, the Toronto commercial traveler, who so suddenly came into the field against the premier. The Orange Hall was crowded to the point of discomfort with men who had braved the zero weather and who swamped up in great fur coats, had driven many miles to attend the meeting. Mr. Muir received a fair hearing although at times he was forced to stop owing to words of dissent. One of these times was when Sir James was referred to as "the most reactionary public man in Ontario during the last fifty years."

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CANADIAN STUDENTS WON ALL CONTESTS AT CHICAGO SHOW

Three Colleges Won All They Competed for in Stock-Judging Contests - Macdonald College Boys Did Best.

Chicago, Dec. 4 - According to an announcement by the stock show management, Canadian student stockmen will take home 70 per cent of the Armour scholarship awards for the international stock show. Three Canadian colleges which entered the competition in stock judging against seven schools of the United States, were winners in every class. The five-boy team of Macdonald College, Quebec, was declared the most efficient, and to this school will go 40 per cent of the \$6,000 Armour scholarship awards, together with the international trophy for judging.

STEAMER PRETORIAN AT HALIFAX WITH PROPELLOR BROKEN

Will Repair in Dry Dock There; Steward Jumped Overboard on Last Trip to Glasgow.

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TORIES SHY AT NEW TEMERERE DECREE

Representative Littleton Charged With Being in Steel Trust's Pay

Washington, Dec. 4 - An investigation of the operation of the so-called American Anti-Trust League was demanded by Republican Leader Mann in the house today after a remarkable speech by Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, who charged Henry B. Martin, secretary of the league, with attempting to defame him. It was the climax of the dispute between Mr. Littleton and Chairman Stanley, of the house steel corporation investigating committee, over methods of procedure, since the filing of the government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

Round after round of applause punctuated Mr. Littleton's seventy-minute denunciation of the league's methods and the Republicans assured him of their confidence in him. Meantime, Mr. Martin had handed to Speaker Clark a memorial and petition asking that Mr. Littleton be impeached on the ground that he had "operated and conspired with heads of the trust" to prevent a continuance of the steel inquiry. This memorial, however, was not presented to the house.

Mr. Mann's resolution, which was referred to the rules committee, which expects to take early action on it, follows: "Whereas, Henry B. Martin, a member has on his responsibility as a member charged that as a member of this house, acting on behalf of the house in investigation of the United States Steel Corporation has subjected to a blackmailing attack in a New York newspaper, made on behalf of the so-called anti-trust league; "Resolved, that a committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the said newspaper attack. The relations of the so-called anti-trust league thereto, and activities of the said league, so far as they may be designed to effect the action of the house or any committee thereof, and that the committee have authority to send for persons and papers and take testimony at any time in Washington and other places."

CLERICS WHO TAKE VOWS OF POVERTY HAVE NO VOTES

Montreal Judge Orders Names of Sixteen College Teachers Struck From Electoral Lists.

Montreal, Dec. 4 - Judgment was rendered today by Justice Charbonneau to the effect that members of a religious order having taken vows of perpetual poverty and obedience were disqualified from making use of the electoral franchise and the names of sixteen persons attached to the order of the Sisters of St. Vincent, engaged in teaching at the Rigaud Roman Catholic college, must be struck from the electoral lists of that district.

ITALIANS DEFEAT TURKS TWICE WITH HEAVY LOSS

Tripoli, Dec. 3 - (Delayed in transmission) - Two battles were fought yesterday in the suburbs of Benghazi and Derna respectively, both resulted in victories for the Italians. The Turks showed both courage and daring. Only the Italian artillery prevented the battles ending as best as possible. The total loss of the Italians was 100 killed and wounded in both combats. At Benghazi the Turks and Arabs lost 400 killed, while at Derna there were 800 killed and wounded.

Feared Its Effect in Ontario

Pugsley and Fowler Are Against Manitoba's Extension

Ottawa, Dec. 4 - The government is not anxious to talk of the effect of the New Temere decree in Ontario in the recent election. The government today refused to say how much effect the railways law had in the late election or what the law was on the question. In answer to a question, Hon. Mr. Cochrane stated that the P. E. Island railway would not, by the new government, be provided with the branch which the old government proposed to give it. Mr. Cochrane admitted that there would have to be a new survey of the Hudson Bay railway. The western members protested that this would throw the work back several years. The minister of railways stood firm.

DECLARE MARITIME PROVINCES SHOULD HAVE QUID PRO QUO FOR LANDS THEY HELPED TO BUY FROM HUDSON BAY COMPANY - NO I. C. R. EXTENSION IN P. E. ISLAND.

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER REPLACED BY JOHN D. ARCHBOLD - OTHER MAGNATES ALSO RETIRE.

New York, Dec. 4 - John D. Rockefeller resigned today as president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. John D. Archbold was elected president in Mr. Rockefeller's place. A majority of the officers and directors, who for years have been associated with Mr. Rockefeller in the control of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey also handed in their resignations. These included William Rockefeller, as vice-president and director; C. M. Pratt, as vice-president; Wm. G. Rockefeller, as assistant-treasurer; H. C. Folger, Jr., as secretary, assistant-treasurer and director; H. M. Flagler, director; L. F. Drake, director; E. T. Bedford, director; Mr. Archbold, the new president, also resigned as vice-president. Two new vice-presidents were elected. They are: A. C. Bedford and W. T. Cleave. The other vice-president, J. A. Moffet, remains in office. Wm. Rockefeller and his associates at the head of the Standard Oil Company of New York also resigned. H. C. Folger, Jr., was elected president of this company. All the officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as previously organized, also resigned today from the boards of the various subsidiary companies on which they had been serving. Their successors will be decided upon at the next meetings of these companies.

ADMIRAL BRIDGEMAN NEW FIRST SEA LORD

Important changes in the British Admiralty include the appointment of Admiral Sir Francis Charles Bridgeman, commander in chief of the home fleet, as First Sea Lord. He replaces Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson.

Denmark Wants to Send Paper Duty-Free to Uncle Sam

Washington, Dec. 4 - Denmark through its minister in Washington, has asked under the most favored nation clause in her treaty with the United States, that pulpwood and print paper from Denmark be permitted to enter the United States free of duty in the same manner as has been accorded to Canada, Germany, Norway and Sweden already have requested the same privilege. President Taft is considering what course should be adopted, and has had reports from the state and treasury departments on the matter.

WHITNEY HAS SIXTEEN SEATS BY ACCLAMATION

ONTARIO NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY BROUGHT OUT FIFTEEN LABOR AND SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

DENMARK WANTS TO SEND PAPER DUTY-FREE TO UNCLE SAM

BOA BABY STILL IN FETE FOR KING AND QUEEN

THEIR MAJESTIES RECEIVE THE HONOR OF INDIAN NABOBS, BIG AND LITTLE - GIVE A STATE BANQUET.

MANY ACCIDENTS TO AMHERST CITIZENS

STEAMER PRETORIAN AT HALIFAX WITH PROPELLOR BROKEN

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1911.

PROTECTION AND FISH

Diurnal once declared that "protection was not only dead but damned." While this may be true in England, the Americans who eat fish might as enthusiastically declare in their country it is damned without being dead. In 1895 the government of Newfoundland began retaliating on account of some of the absurd regulations by which the United States sought to protect "Logan's salmon," and since that the catch of cod on the Grand Banks and Western banks by the Gloucester fishermen has been greatly decreased in amount and enormously increased in price.

In 1892 the catch was 474,078 quintals; in the following year it reached nearly 600,000. In 1905 it was 140,000, and it has hovered round these latter figures since. The New England deep-sea fishery is an almost moribund, decaying industry, and every year Gloucester finds it more difficult to get bait and fish. The result has been to make every American pay double prices for his fish. Indeed he has paid more than double; the catch of 1905 was valued at a higher figure than 1885 although it was less than a third in quantity in the latter year.

The fishing industry in Gloucester has brought into the city a large number of hardy foreigners from every nation that loves the sea. About one-third of the population of the city is foreign born. It is an important fishing port, with a population half the size of St. John. To keep it in existence the people of the whole country have decided to tax themselves heavily for this article of food. It would be much more profitable to stop paying taxes to support them and buy fish from others. Adam Smith said a century ago: "Neither the public nor individuals will suffer any more from the occasional disbanding of some particular classes of manufactures than from that of soldiers at the close of a war. Our manufacturers have no doubt great merit with their country, but they cannot have more than that which they defend it with their blood; and deserve to be treated with more delicacy."

EXEMPT IMPROVEMENTS

In Ontario Sir James Whitney is fighting against the desire of 300 municipalities which ask for the power to exempt improvements, wholly or in part from taxation. The Conservative Ottawa Citizen, noticing the Premier's assertion that this taxation policy is only another form of Henry George's dream, gravely lectures the misguided and peevish statesman as follows: "The theory by which Henry George is best known is that of the single tax—that the value given to land by the public belongs of right to the public and should be taken to pay the expense of public services."

This antagonized the land owners of the world. The greatest body of land-owners that ever lived, probably, is that which meets under the presidency of the lord chancellor in the house of lords of Great Britain. They are "aristocratic" men. Their first spokesman against George, the late Duke of Argyll, pined George as a "dreamer," but also denounced him as a would-be robber. Within the last two years we have seen the British public engaged in a continuance of that controversy. On one side was another George, a Welshman, the chancellor of the exchequer, using the very arguments used by his great namesake and using them because they

had been used, during the great meetings in Wales when Henry George appealed with power to the colliers and farmers, and because these people had handed on these arguments to their eloquent champion of this day. On the other side were the lords and their friends, using the worn cliche of privilege. Did the "dreamer" dream true?

But that which today marks Henry George as a "dreamer" for many people who think they are practical, but who are only pessimists and unimaginative, is that he held up to the world the glorious hope that the single tax would distribute equitably the wealth of the world, would abolish both undeserved riches and undeserved poverty, and would bring about a condition of things millennial in its happiness compared with that which existed when he wrote. And thus far the practical people are right.

But is there no hope that this most glorious dream may come true also? Consider the state of public opinion when George wrote. The awful doctrine of Malthus, that starvation was the natural, the inevitable, the never-failing end of those whom fate or folly had placed at the outer margin of society, ruled the philosophy of the time. This doctrine had been made one of the bases upon which was reared the evolutionary philosophy which not merely ruled men's thoughts, but molded their very minds and dictated over their everyday words. But who is there today with any reputation as a thinker who will say that this is such a world as Malthus taught us to believe it to be? Careless people, men who write hurriedly, and therefore must give reasons offhand, sometimes speak of such a case as India, for instance, involving this preposterous so-called "pressure of population upon the means of subsistence." But, though the thinkers have not formally accepted George's conclusion that this is a world of plenty and not a world of scarcity, at least the outworn absurdity of Malthus has been tacitly abandoned. And, on the other hand, everywhere there are signs that new hope springs in the breasts of men everywhere that we may yet work out the sun in simple division which means to so distribute the plenty for all that there shall be plenty for each.

But whether Henry George dreamed true and if so and his dream will be today delayed in practical expression or the reverse has no bearing on the question of municipal taxation now agitating provincial politics. The municipalities of Ontario are demanding the right to decide each for itself whether it shall or shall not exempt improvements wholly or in part from taxation. With this question of home rule Henry George had nothing to say and even Sir James Whitney cannot delay much longer its enactment into law.

COURTENAY BAY

Those who have followed the discussion in Parliament concerning the preparation of Courtenay Bay to handle the traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific will regret to note that Conservative statements concerning this matter are marked from day to day by an indefinite note which cannot fail to promote uneasiness as to the outlook. There is nothing at all in the five-ship theories some are advancing as to whether or not an appropriation for Courtenay Bay expenditure ever was authorized. Further, it does not make the situation any better when Mr. Hazen and Mr. Monk and Mr. Fowler begin to talk about waiting for the completion of the Quebec bridge or the Valley Railway, because while the Quebec bridge and the Valley Railway are both great and necessary projects, and while they are both of Liberal origin and will have Liberal support, the Grand Trunk Pacific will bring much freight to Atlantic tide-water before either of these other projects has been completed. The Canadian Northern has a freight arrangement with the I. C. R., and the Grand Trunk Pacific has access to Montreal over the Transcontinental and can reach St. John over the Intercolonial. The Valley Railway will be utilized in time; but it has to be built first. The Quebec bridge is a big contract, and necessarily so, but freight will either be carried across on a car ferry or will go around by another route while the bridge is being built.

The situation at Ottawa with respect to Courtenay Bay is simple enough. Hon. Mr. Pugsley had carried the plan along to a point where the old government was ready to let the contract for the completion of the whole scheme of development, and that contract, to which Parliament was committed, would have been let, and the work would have been begun, had the Liberal government been sustained. But Courtenay Bay is a national and a commercial matter rather than a political one, and the best transportation authorities told us a year ago that, even if the work were pushed forward as rapidly as possible from this date, the traffic would be here before the port would be ready to handle it. As the work to be done in Courtenay Bay is national in character, delay in carrying it out is neither necessary nor excusable. The preliminary work, at least, could be commenced next week or next month just as well as later on, and it must be commenced soon unless the interests of national transportation are to be neglected. For while St. John will benefit by the development of its eastern harbor, the more important fact is that this is the natural port for the winter term of the Grand Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and that unless this port is ready in time, traffic which should come here will necessarily be diverted to other places, in violation of the natural law, that other things being equal, freight seeks the shortest cheap haul.

When Hon. Mr. Pugsley was Minister of Public Works his opponents frequently charged him with promising too much and doing too little, and with being too optimistic about the time when Courtenay Bay would be ready. Now the Conservative government has taken over, bodily, the Liberal policy with respect to Courtenay

Bay and the Valley Railway, but while it seeks to enjoy credit for progressive ideas regarding the former its members hesitate to commit themselves to any definite statement as to what will be done or when an actual start will be made. Had the Liberal party been successful at the polls the loss of the tenders among the great British engineering firms which were ready to do the work would already have been busy in Courtenay Bay.

A similar comparison can be made with force in regard to the navy, about which some of our Conservative friends were in such a hurry. Now, thanks to the efforts of their Nationalist allies, they propose to wait awhile and think it all over. In both of the questions there is a great deal of interest in St. John and throughout New Brunswick, and it must still be thought that before the session has grown much older the new government should vary its procedure by taking the public into its confidence.

WHY "TRUST BUSTING" IS NECESSARY

The present activity in investigating trusts and combines in the United States may produce only moderate results, but there is a determination that it will be applied as generally as possible. Now that the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to investigate the business of the express companies with a view to determine whether or not they are obeying the law, an effort is being made to have the commission follow the same course with the telegraph companies of the country. The telegraphic service and the charges therefor are of vital importance to the whole country. It has been asserted that exorbitant rates for unimproved services have been maintained either by actual combination for the restraint of trade or by "gentlemen's agreements," and that the telegraph and telephone service of the country is fast becoming a complete monopoly in the hands of a few.

The determination of the people to own the trusts, instead of having the trusts to own them, is evidently growing everywhere. The people are stronger than the monopolies, and one of the reasons they have not made their strength apparent is the uncertainty as to the standard to apply to large combinations. The standards of private morality and conduct are fixed; the Decalogue is still in existence. But it is a less simple matter to determine the relations of public corporations to stockholders, the public, and to competition. Yet the standard of the future, astrologers can easily read in the stars. Frankness and publicity will be insisted upon; the tyrannous conditions of the past by which the monopolies maintained a law-defying and right-ignoring supremacy will be found impossible in days to come, and the benefits of competition will be restored to the people of the country.

The rule of right is at present striving to supplant the rule of self-interest. The difficulty is that there is at present no very clear conception as to how this is to be brought about. Mr. Taft says that it is by restoring the right of competition to the people of the country. But competition is not to be restored simply by resolving a few large combines into their original elements. Combination is the logic of the present tendency in business. It cannot be prevented without loss, and it cannot go on without fearful abuses which are already being committed. The present industrial philosophy which says that you can do anything with your fellow-man provided you do it "in the market." The mighty revolution in industry which followed the introduction of machinery and superior organization has taken the artisan and toiler away from his cottage loom and his village shop and non-competitive brotherhood and placed him in grand trunk Pacific will bring much freight to Atlantic tide-water before either of these other projects has been completed. The Canadian Northern has a freight arrangement with the I. C. R., and the Grand Trunk Pacific has access to Montreal over the Transcontinental and can reach St. John over the Intercolonial. The Valley Railway will be utilized in time; but it has to be built first. The Quebec bridge is a big contract, and necessarily so, but freight will either be carried across on a car ferry or will go around by another route while the bridge is being built.

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OUR FAILING OYSTER CROP

Canada's oyster crop, which comes mainly from the Maritime Provinces, requires immediate and drastic attention. In 1892 Canada was at the height of its oyster production, and harvested 64,648 barrels. Since 1901 the yield has never risen above 40,000 barrels. In 1907 it fell to 37,299. By 1910 it had risen to 38,535. The greatest decline has been in Prince Edward Island, which fell from 57,042 in 1882 to 9,674 in 1907. New Brunswick, from 1885 to 1890, had an average annual production of 21,000 barrels. This declined to 12,470 in 1906; it has since been increasing slowly.

has been increasing rapidly, and in twenty years prices have increased by 240 per cent. In 1890 the price was \$1.00 per barrel. In 1908 and 1909 prices ranged from \$6.80 to \$7.00 per barrel. Canadians consumed in 1909-10, 380,500 gallons of foreign grown oysters, in spite of a duty of from 17-1/2 per cent to 25 per cent on oysters in the shell, and from one and one-half cents to three cents a pint for those shelled or preserved.

The total value of oysters imported in 1908-10 was \$308,108 and the duty paid on them was \$43,697. Thus Canada is paying to other countries \$350,000 a year for oysters which it could easily produce itself if the industry were carried on under proper conditions and the oyster beds were protected against illegal and improvident methods.

The information given here is issued by the Dominion Commission of Conservation in a pamphlet written by M. J. Patton, M. A., assistant secretary of the commission. The facts are forcibly presented, and should create a strong public sentiment in support of the conservation measures proposed by the commission.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Cigarette smoking in the Dominion during the last fiscal year increased by nearly forty per cent, as compared with the year previous. The cigarettes consumed in the Dominion during the last fiscal year amounted to 49,770 pounds. Ontario leads in the consumption of cigarettes, Quebec comes next, and British Columbia is third in the use of "coffin nails."

Straws show how the wind is blowing. "Mr. David Kerr," says the Montreal Herald, "has been warning manufacturers not to forget to put their cost of production high enough when they submit 'information' for the guidance of the new government in tariff matters. The warning was sadly necessary; it is horrible to think of great national industries being wiped out for existence because they omitted to ask for sufficient protection. And the thing is so common."

It is all very well for Mr. Asquith to say that Britain does not want to be Germany away from her place in the sun, but we must not forget that the sun shines in a world in which the opportunities for the acquisition of German colonies and spheres of influence are extremely few. The British government must do something tangible to show that Mr. Asquith's phrase conveys a real expression of friendship for Germany and a desire to live at peace with her.—Toronto Globe.

Britain proposed gradual disarmament. That was refused. She can scarcely relinquish her margin of security while Germany keeps on preparing for war.

The Westminster Gazette, London, of November 19, has the following: "Mr. Bonar Law may fairly be regarded as the first native of New Brunswick to reach a conspicuous position in imperial politics, and the maritime world takes pardonable pride in his elevation. But it has long been noted, not only in Canada but in the States, for the large number of able men, lawyers and bankers, that it has produced. A well-known native of New Brunswick in the City is Mr. F. W. Taylor, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, 100, King Street. Not a little of this success may be ascribed probably to the fact that since the earliest days the New Brunswickers have always been, particularly well educated people. Their forefathers, the loyalists, who retired from the United States to this province at the conclusion of the War of Independence, included many of the most cultivated people in the American Continent. So much was this the case that it is said that immediately after 1783 there were more graduates of Harvard in New Brunswick and in Canada generally than there were in the United States."

WILL DECIDE ABOUT CHATHAM PULP MILL VERY SOON

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 3.—W. B. Snow has received a telegram from Mr. Harding of Montreal, who is negotiating the sale of Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company's property here, stating that the report of Carl Riddon and Charles Reed, who examined the plant for Sir John Millar, has been received, and that the banks of England, and in Canada on the other side and is now being carefully examined by people interested in the property. The matter is being given earnest consideration. Their decision will be reached within a few days and will be made known by cablegram.

Whether the question is one of buying the mill alone or of also entering into negotiations for the purchase of Big Snowball plant as well and running two industries as one is not known. The first would require about \$400,000 to buy out and place in first class running order, while the latter proposition would require a capital of probably \$1,200,000 to swing, but it would give a plant for milling and pulp making purposes that could not be equalled in the three provinces.

ABE MARTIN

MAINTAIN YOUR SHOP EARLY IN THE WEEK

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REPORT OF BOARD OF TRADE OF EASTERN PROVINCES

Good Work Done During the Year for City and Province

NEED OF MORE

Urgent Question of Immigration to Eastern Provinces—All Boards of Trade Should Unite in Agitation for Publicity Campaign—Interesting Statements.

The efforts of the Board of Trade to advance the interests of the city of St. John are set forth in an interesting manner in the annual report of the council of the board which will be submitted to the annual meeting on Monday. The report has been concisely prepared and makes a concise history of what is being done to stimulate the growth, development and prosperity of the city.

One of the most important matters dealt with is the problem of increasing the flow of immigration to Eastern Canada. Concerning this the report says: "The council has given some attention to the question of increasing the immigration to the Eastern provinces by the press and the Board of Trade of these provinces, in the hope that such an agitation might lead to the establishment of a definite policy of cooperation between the governments of the province and the federal government. Through the efforts of the president, the Canadian Courier and some of the leading papers in Montreal and Toronto have devoted considerable space to the question.

"The vigorous immigration policy of the federal government and big railway companies has focused the attention of the emigrant on Western Canada; the future of that part of the country in this respect is practically assured, and the present government will not be likely to expect to pursue a similar policy in the interest of Eastern Canada. With the splendid inducements these provinces offer in fertile lands, capable of producing all kinds of farm produce, small fruits, apple culture, etc., with good markets within a few miles of the farm and direct railway transportation from the farm to these markets, with education, religious, and social conditions very similar to that of the better class of emigrant has been accustomed to at home, it ought not to be a difficult problem to get European immigration to settle in these provinces, where in addition to the many other advantages they offer over the western country, they would be some three thousand miles nearer their old homes."

A Big Question

"The question is too big for any single board to handle independently, and we would strongly recommend board soliciting the co-operation of the board of trade of the Eastern provinces in a definite policy of cooperation with the federal government for some recognition in its immigration policy."

The last year has been an unusually quiet one on account of the interest in the work which has been shown by the citizens. Concerning this the council says: "It is most gratifying to your council that the members of the board of trade, both in activity and membership. Committee meetings, council and general board meetings are held much more frequently, the scope of the board's activities has been broadened, and the members coming up for consideration are dealt with with thoroughness and dispatch which alone makes the action of the board a body of real value to the community."

"Probably the best indications of the board's increasing usefulness and popularity in the community is shown by its growth in membership. In active business and professional men are not apt to be associated with any non-profit organization. It is only six or seven years ago that the board had only 100 members on our roll did not exceed one hundred and forty-five, some of whom were so far in arrears with their dues that they could not really be considered members. We have today a membership of three hundred and eighty in good standing, as a careful system of keeping our books has been kept up from year to year."

"The following matters dealt with by your council during the year are here referred to briefly for the purpose of record, as they have already been reported in full at the general monthly meeting of the board."

Other Important Matters

"Among the other matters dealt with in the report is the proposed sale of the West Side wharves to the federal government for which negotiations were carried on by the board. It is a certain fact that the wharves will be altered to allow the steamship companies to land the mails at St. John; the West Side service, concerning the wharves, has been emphatically protested and the widening of Mill street.

In reporting on the bill affecting St. John which have been or are before the legislature, the council presents the report of the special committee which suggested that the council of the board of trade, in any charter granted to, or legislation enacted for, any electric, water, or other power companies, which are obtaining franchises of the streets, highways, roads or water powers of the province; that such franchises should never be perpetual; and further, that they should be subject to a revision of rates and regulations within a reasonable time; and that such charters or legislation should also provide for the service furnished in a yearly charge, such as will afford only a reasonable remuneration on the capital actually invested.

SIFTING THE AIR

"They tell me the pure food inspectors are going a little too far." "How is that?" "Why, they say the bakers are obliged to pass a label on the dough in the dough-passes through it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ST. JOHN'S STOCK COMMERCE'S HOUSE OF COMMONS

Former Minister of Public Works Tells Why New Brunswick Needs Wider Markets for Its Products—A Ringing Exposure of Conservative Deceptions—The Borden-Monk-Bourassa Alliance and the Navy—What People Supposed They Were Voting For, and What They Have in the New Government.

The Telegraph published on Nov. 22 a brief summary of Hon. William Pugsley's speech on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, but the telegraphic report gave little idea of the vigor and effectiveness of the speech of St. John's representative, and its importance from the standpoint of New Brunswick and the whole country. Some portions of it are here reproduced from Hansard. After referring to some other matters Dr. Pugsley said:

"Now I wish, before proceeding with my remarks upon the address, to add my congratulations to those already offered to the mover and seconder of the address for the very eloquent speeches they made. More especially do I desire to congratulate my old friend from Calgary (Mr. Bennett) upon the able manner in which he presented his views to the house. The hon. gentleman comes from the province from which I come, a province that has given many able men to other provinces of Canada, and to other portions of the world. New Brunswick has the honor to be glad to send into one of the newest provinces of Canada, where he rapidly took the highest position in his profession, until he has now arrived at the position of a member of parliament. New Brunswick gave to the same province its governor. It has given to imperial politics the leader of the Unionist party; and it has given to North Toronto a very able gentleman in the person of the minister of trade and commerce (Mr. Foster). But when my hon. friend from Calgary goes back to New Brunswick, as he goes every year, or nearly every year, to visit his old home, and contrast the progress and great prosperity which he sees in other provinces of Canada, and especially in its western portion, with the want of progress and development which appears in the district in which he was born, he must regret that, instead of sending his sons and daughters abroad New Brunswick would not send more of its sons and daughters to the west, and that the province of New Brunswick at large sent a majority of members, eight members out of thirteen, to this house who were in favor of reciprocity."

"Now it may be that there is no great pleasure in holding requests upon dead issues. But hon. gentlemen have discussed reciprocity a great many times, and have even at the risk of wearing the house, perhaps you will allow me to present the matter briefly from the New Brunswick standpoint. I have already said that the people of New Brunswick were very strongly in favor of reciprocity. What I think was a reasonable business arrangement between two countries which would result in the benefit of both, and which must inevitably result to the benefit of Canada, and more especially to the benefit of the maritime provinces, and particularly of the province of New Brunswick. What are the facts? In addition to farm produce, an important industry in New Brunswick is lumbering. Today our lumber is sold to the United States market for their shingles, which are a very important by-product of the mills, no market for their lumber, no market for their shingles, and we are obliged to sell our products to the United States in the face of a very heavy duty. Of the class of lumber, our lumber is sold to the United States market for their shingles, which are a very important by-product of the mills, no market for their lumber, no market for their shingles, and we are obliged to sell our products to the United States in the face of a very heavy duty. Of the class of lumber, our lumber is sold to the United States market for their shingles, which are a very important by-product of the mills, no market for their lumber, no market for their shingles, and we are obliged to sell our products to the United States in the face of a very heavy duty. 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COGNAC

Works Tells Why New Markets for Its Products of Conservative Debonk-Bourassa Alliance People Supposed They Have in the

...and that they would take back as much freight the manufacturers and products of the Debonk-Bourassa Alliance. To the United States as well, he said, yes, to the western states as well.

Strong Point.

It is reasonable to suppose that, if under reciprocity, it would be true that the Canadian railways would draw eastward reciprocity. It is reasonable to suppose that the Canadian railways would draw eastward reciprocity. It is reasonable to suppose that the Canadian railways would draw eastward reciprocity.

It may be that there is no great gain in holding the western market. But hon. gentlemen have discussed reciprocity to a certain extent, and there is even the fact of wearing the same hat in the United States as in the province of New Brunswick. It is a striking similarity.

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INTEREST

HORTICULTURE MARKET GARDENING

What the Ottawa Experimental Farm Has Done to Assist Vegetable Growers.

During the past twenty-three years in which experiments with vegetables have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, very few suggestions have come from vegetable growers as to what kind of work they would like to have done, hence those in charge of the work have been left to their own devices.

The experimental farm system was established primarily to help the farmer and while all Canadians have a right to ask for assistance, and should get it, the farmer, we think, has first claim; hence during the past twenty-three years it has been necessary in planning our work to keep in mind the needs of the great majority of people who grow vegetables.

The question of varieties is one which both farmers and market gardeners are interested in, for the farmer and amateur should have the varieties which are most suitable for table use, while the market gardener should have high yield, earliness, uniformity, and attractiveness, as well.

It is the aim of the Central Farm to develop extra early strains of all the important vegetables, as the earliest varieties are in most cases the most profitable to the grower.

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Malakoff corn, an exceptionally early variety which was introduced some years ago from Russia by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station. This variety is earlier than Early Cerise, is much earlier, and is very productive. The ears of the type are, however, rather small. We are selecting for longer ears and increased earliness, and have now some very promising strains.

There are no fillers of the soil who better to grow potatoes than the market gardeners. With his face close to the soil in the hot summer weather, weeding and thinning his crops, none but the most enthusiastic and energetic men of great endurance can stand the heat and also cope with the many insects and fungous enemies which afflict their crops, and which are not to be overcome without the use of a strong belief in their own calling.

Potatoes a little immature are better for seed than those which are well matured. It is a paper which is suggested that seed from northern Ontario would give as good results as seed from the maritime provinces, and we are glad to learn that this association is now advocating obtaining seed potatoes from the Maritime.

Other experiments which might be mentioned are the testing of the relative immunity of late varieties of cabbage from rot; the Houser having been found to be the variety freest from disease for several seasons.

This year a small area of glass became available and we were able to grow a number of varieties of tomatoes under glass. The test is not complete, but so far Dobbie's Champion is the most promising, and the variety next best.

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NEW BRUNSWICK FRUIT

At the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition held at Toronto in November, the province of New Brunswick had fifty boxes of apples on display that were pronounced as good as any at the show. There were shown about 3,000 boxes from the leading fruit districts of Ontario, but none excelled in appearance the exhibit from this province.

The New Brunswick display had a commanding position in the hall and attracted much attention. The fifty boxes consisted of McIntosh, Fameuse, King, Bedford, Red and Yellow, and River. All the apples were very highly colored and of fine quality, and the packing was uniformly good.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held at Toronto in November, Mr. G. Turvey delivered a short address on "Fruit Growing Progress and Prospects in New Brunswick." He pointed out that this province is yet only in its infancy as a producer of fruit.

Other experiments which might be mentioned are the testing of the relative immunity of late varieties of cabbage from rot; the Houser having been found to be the variety freest from disease for several seasons.

This year a small area of glass became available and we were able to grow a number of varieties of tomatoes under glass. The test is not complete, but so far Dobbie's Champion is the most promising, and the variety next best.

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POULTRY

POULTRY FARMING

Man Who Left Ministry Found in It Health and Profit

After being compelled to leave the work of the ministry on account of a nervous breakdown, it was somewhat of a proposition to know what to do. With a family one must do something, unless there is plenty of money in the coffers, which, unfortunately, most ministers do not have.

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DAIRY

DAIRY POINTERS

Some Practical Suggestions for the Milkman and Feeder.

Two parties determine whether or not the cow works to her limit, the milkman and the feeder. Both alike must give their work a wonderful thing in the way of arousing the interest of the milkmaid in the dairy milk sheet, as it must also be a guide to the observant feeder.

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BETTER PRODUCTS

Means Better Prices to the Producer in Dairying.

There is no line of work on the average farm that demands as much consideration as the care of cows and their milk. It is often remarked that there is more milk and less butter in a cow than in any other occupation.

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MILK FORMATION

Milk is formed in the milk glands of the udder, from the breaking down of the milk cells. Thus, in the milk, there is found lime and phosphate derived from this tissue, and since milk is a direct product of the cells, it becomes the highest form of food in the nourishment of the young.

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Molassine-Fed Stock Command Highest Prices

As a builder up of your stock—hens, cows, pigs, horses or lambs—Molassine has no equal.

A little fed to your stock builds them up, keeps them in the pink of condition, and thus secures for you the highest prices when you want to sell.

Equally as good for hens and chicks as it is for a horse or cow.

Get some from your dealer today—give it a trial and note the effect.

MADE IN ENGLAND

Agents and Distributors:
L. C. PRIME CO., Ltd.
St. John, N. B.

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MONEY AVAILABLE FOR COURTNEY BAY

\$300,000 at Hand to Start Work

Dr. Pugsley Shows That There is No Excuse for Delay

Parliament to Take Recess from Dec. 7 to Jan. 10—Railway Spur from Hampton Station to Village, as Well as Other I. C. R. Contracts May Be Held Up Indefinitely.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Hon. Dr. Pugsley called the attention of parliament this afternoon to the fact that there is a more substantial amount available than the government appears to suppose with which to make a beginning with the Courtney Bay works.

He made it clear that there is over \$300,000 now available for the work, and also demonstrated that if the money was not spent for work on Courtney Bay before the end of March the vote would lapse and cease to be available.

"The supply estimates passed last session," said Dr. Pugsley, "were an item of \$300,000, of which \$12 was voted. That would make \$288,000. When the Liberal government went out of office that amount, as I understand, remained intact. I might have used it to pay for the dredging upon the western side of the St. John harbor, but, as I had said to my colleagues that that amount was intended for the improvements at Courtney Bay it remained intact until the late government went out of office, and I presume that it is intact today.

There is no reply from the government.

A Long Recess.

Parliament is going to take a long rest for the Christmas holidays. The house will adjourn on Thursday, Dec. 7, until Jan. 10.

Today the voting of supply for the current year was completed. The bill will be passed by the senate Tuesday and money will be available for the public services.

Mr. Macdonald, introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. The measure requires the money deposit and acquiesces in lieu thereof a requisition signed by a majority of electors. It also lengthens the hours of polling by one hour in the morning and one hour at night and adopts the clauses from the Ontario act giving every elector the right to absent himself from his employment for two hours without loss.

Mr. Macdonald directed attention to the fact that in France elections were held on Sunday and suggested that Saturday be adopted by statute for that purpose in Canada, the last day of the week being now a general half-holiday.

Old Grievances Aired.

On Mr. White's motion to go into supply, W. F. MacLean launched one of the discussions concerning what he termed excessive express charges, the establishment of a parcel-post system, the advocacy of government-owned cable and telegraph lines and the regulation of capitalization of companies.

Mr. MacLean referred to the political insurgency which existed in the United States, and informed the house that if the Canadian government did not do something there would be insurgents in the Canadian parliament in both parties.

Premier-Borden asked the member for South York to remember that the government had been in office only a short time and that its time had been fully devoted to receiving deputations and preparing legislation for parliament. If there were any complaints concerning freight rates or other matters he would communicate them to the railway commission. Mr. MacLean had urged state competition as a means of relief. Mr. Borden said that there was a difference of opinion as to whether the state should control by monopoly or by competition.

As for the regulation of the capitalization of companies, the premier promised that so soon as the report of the tribunal investigating the matter in the United States was available it would secure the careful attention of the government.

I. C. R. Work Held Up.

Maritime province railway and steamship matters were touched upon while supply was under discussion. The construction of the Intercolonial branch from Dartmouth was urged by A. K. MacLean.

Mr. Sinclair urged that the contract for branch line construction awarded to the late government to the Nova Scotia Construction Company be carried out. Mr. MacLean, of Cape Breton, recalled the public promise given by Mr. Borden on Dec. 12, last, that the work should go on.

Mr. Cochrane said that he had not had the time to look into the matter. He had been told that the route which had been selected was not the most satisfactory one available. It was urged that the line should start from Windsor Junction. As he wanted more information he had held the work up. Before long he hoped to be able to reach a decision and call for new tenders or give the contract upon those now in.

Dr. Pugsley—Will you proceed with the spur line from Hampton station to Hampton Village?

Mr. Cochrane—I will require a good deal more information before coming to a decision.

E. M. MacDonald urged that there be something done toward the construction of the proposed line from Sunny Bay to Pictou.

Mr. MacKenzie, of Cape Breton, urged an improved steamship service between Sydney and Newfoundland.

Mr. Sinclair, Guyboro, thought that companies which were paid subsidies should be compelled to submit their balance sheets to the government, so that profits could be determined.

Mr. Foster said that he sympathized with the demand for the improved service and would be glad to concur. He now had a number of proposals respecting that service before him.

Mr. Armstrong, Carlton, has given notice of a resolution in the commons providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the various systems of national telegraphs and telephones, wireless telegraphs and cables, also parcel post systems, with a view to submitting such information to the post office department as would help to improve existing conditions in the service in Canada.

Plenty of Money on Hand.

"There is in the estimates which we voted last night, there is also for St. John harbor a sum of \$334,100. That makes a total amount now available for St. John of \$782,600. I am satisfied that, after paying the amount due for dredging when that amount, as I understand, remained intact, the late government retained from office and making all provisions for dredging upon the west side, assuming that it is carried on with ordinary speed up to the end of the present fiscal year, the \$334,100, next, there would still be available some \$300,000 with which the work at Courtney Bay can be started and which would pay for all that could possibly be done before the 31st of May."

"If the work at Courtney Bay is not now started I believe that about \$300,000 of the vote will lapse on March 31."

There was no reply from the government.

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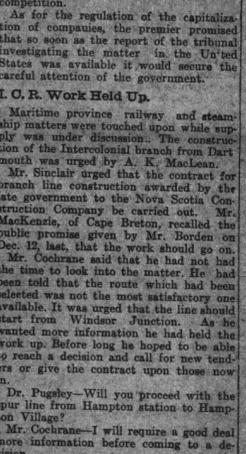
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Sensation in Los Angeles Court When James B. Admits Blowing Up Times Building, Killing Twenty-one People, and the Other Brother to Destroying Another Plant--One Likely to Get Life Sentence and the Other Fourteen Years--Feared Hanging if Case Went to Trial.



J. B. McNAMARA

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.—James B. McNamara pleaded guilty this afternoon to murder in the first degree in connection with the death of Charles J. Haggarty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times explosion and fire.

His brother, John J. McNamara, jointly indicted with him, pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

"They will be sentenced next Tuesday, Dec. 5."

James B. McNamara probably will get life imprisonment. John J. McNamara, it was rumored, will get fourteen years. Each pleaded guilty on the charge on which he was extradited from Indianapolis.

Within fifteen minutes after court opened this afternoon one of the greatest criminal trials of modern times had ended with a verdict that many officials, supposedly in the heart of the matter, did not know it was going to happen.

The prisoners were taken back to jail, Judge Walter Borah presiding over the chambers and opposing counsel went to their rooms.

"The McNamaras have pleaded guilty because they are guilty," was District Attorney John D. Frederick's crisp comment.

No Other Course Left.

"If I had seen any way out of it, we would not have done it," said Attorney Clarence S. Darrow after court.

"We have had it under consideration since a week ago Monday."

So far as has been learned less than a dozen men knew when court opened what was going to happen. Judge Borah did not betray his information, but chatted with reporters about the possibility of a retrial.

Malcolm McLaren, representative of the defense, brought his wife to court, representative of the detective agency which brought about the arrests, was denying a report that McLaren had refused to confess. Frederick brought his wife to court and Grey Horton, W. Joseph Ford and S. L. Vermylia, his deputies, knew what was coming, so did counsel for the defense and the two prisoners, Samuel L. Brown, chief of the investigation for the state, and Larry M. Sullivan, an investigator for the defense. The jury was discharged at 3 p.



JAMES (BRICE) McNAMARA

overwhelming. Every loophole was gathered in by the state. As far as I am concerned, I felt that some time, sooner or later, it had to come. Things were happening in which big people were interested. The movement was impelling. They wanted the matter cleared up and feared further bloodshed unless we obliterated the incident from Los Angeles at once."

"Of course I feel I have helped the McNamaras by getting them to plead insofar as they probably will not be sentenced to death."

"Life imprisonment will be meted out to James B. and John J. will get off with a light sentence."

District Attorney Frederick intimated that he would recommend life imprisonment for James B. and that John J. probably would have to serve a short term.

The matter was practically arranged early by agreement between counsel.

"Do you think union labor will suffer?" asked a reporter.

"Didn't Mean to Kill Anyone."

"Oh, no; it's just an incident in the evolution of things, because one does wrong does not mean all the others are wrong. As a matter of fact, Jim, McNamara did not mean to kill anybody. They told me the whole story and it was substantially as it has been told in the press except I refer to that there was really no criminal intent. It was meant as a scare to the Times and I doubt whether there was enough explosive to really do the damage. They were backed out of their agreement, they were at stake and I think we saved them."

"It was the evidence gathered by the state, California that brought about this plea," Darrow said, when asked what means he believed to have been most effective. "That was evidence," he added, emphasizing the "was."

Murderer Stubborn.

Attorney Joseph Scott, of the defense, told of the long argumentative sessions with James B. McNamara in which counsel urged him to plead guilty.

"I'll plead guilty all right," he finally agreed. "If you will leave Joe (J. J. McNamara) out of it."

"Do you wish now to plead against the indictment charging you with murder?"

"Yes."

Pleaded Guilty.

"Guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

"Does the court now take up the other case against John J.?"

"Yes," replied the court.

The date for John J. McNamara's trial was placed at Dec. 5 and District Attorney Frederick asked John J. to plead.

He did not plead with reference to the indictment against him in connection with the Los Angeles Times explosion, but pleaded guilty to the indictment charging the explosion of the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Attorney Darrow stood around the room after court adjourned and newspaper men crowded around him.

"I am glad it's over," said Darrow with a sigh. "We have been working on this for two weeks, and it has been the greatest strain of my life."

The Times building was blown up by James B. McNamara with nitro-glycerine, but the bomb touched off the gas, and gas really did it," said Mr. Darrow.

"Did you have to wrestle hard with the McNamara brothers to get that admission?" he was asked.

"Somewhat, but the facts have been

FIFTY-ONE CASES OF DYNAMITING SINCE JAN. 1, 1908, ARE CHARGED UP AGAINST GANG

The National Erectors' Association charges that within three weeks after the open shop was declared in 1908 there began an organized plot of dynamiting factories or jobs of members. A partial list follows:

Single avenue bridge, Cleveland, dynamited Jan. 17, 1908.

Drawbridge at Perth Amboy (N. J.) dynamited March 1908.

Bridge at Bradshaw (Md.) dynamited the same night.

Hoisting crane on the Chelsea piers dynamited April 6, 1908.

Bridge at Fall River (Mass.) dynamited April 26, 1908.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton bridge over the Miami river at Dayton (O.) dynamited May 3, 1908.

Attempt to dynamite drawbridge over the Bronx river, May 21, 1908.

New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad bridge at Baychester (N. Y.) dynamited May 22, 1908.

Building in Cleveland dynamited June 1, 1908.

Material for New York, New Haven & Hartford bridge at Somerset (Mass.) dynamited June 15, 1908.

Harrison Central bridge in Chicago dynamited Aug. 6, 1908.

Attempt to dynamite bridge at Holyoke (Mass.) Oct. 15, 1908.

Bridge at Cleveland dynamited Nov. 30, 1908.

Building at Kansas City (Mo.) dynamited Dec. 24, 1908.

Opera House at Boston dynamited March 27, 1909.

Hoboken viaduct dynamited March 29, 1909.

Cincinnati Southern bridge at Cincinnati dynamited May, 1909.

Second attempt on Cincinnati Southern bridge May 24, 1909.

New York Central bridge in Buffalo dynamited June 7, 1909.

Main street viaduct, Kansas City (Mo.) dynamited June 26, 1909.

Third attempt on Cincinnati Southern bridge, Aug. 15, 1909.

Second attempt on Buffalo bridge, Oct. 6, 1909.

Four buildings in Indianapolis dynamited Oct. 24, 1909.

Factory at Newcast (Ind.) dynamited April 5, 1910.

Office building in Seattle (Wash.) dynamited September, 1910.

Factory in Chicago dynamited Sept. 15, 1910.

Los Angeles Times building dynamited Oct. 1, 1910, with loss of 21 lives.

Church at Clinton (Ind.) dynamited March 24, 1911.

Court house at Omaha dynamited March 24, 1911.

Hotel at Columbus (Ind.) dynamited March 24, 1911.

Hotel at French Lick Springs dynamited March 20, 1911.

Springfield (Mass.) municipal clock tower dynamited April 4, 1911.

TWO MEN BADLY HURT NEAR PERTH

William Esty and Benjamin DeMerchant, Victims of Dynamite Explosion on C. P. R. Work.

Perth, N. B., Dec. 3.—Two men were seriously injured and sixteen others had narrow escapes from an explosion of a dynamite charge on the C. P. R. line near Pekiok Hiquis, Saturday afternoon.

A crew of men under William Esty were engaged in removing a large amount of rock which had slid onto the right of way. Three holes had been drilled in a large boulder and three sticks of dynamite had been inserted in each hole. Two men hung fire and the men thought that they would not explode so they started towards the boulder.

When the foreman, William Esty, and Benjamin DeMerchant, who were in advance of the others had almost come up to the boulder the dynamite exploded. DeMerchant was hurled across the track and was within six inches of the edge of the bluff, overhanging the river, which is about 100 feet high at this place. Esty did not get the full power of the explosion. When picked up both men were unconscious and were brought to the hospital. They were both placed on a stretcher and taken to the home of Miss Emma DeMerchant, an aunt of young DeMerchant. Dr. Earle of Perth was called. He found that DeMerchant, who is a son of Benjamin DeMerchant of Tisbury, Victoria, county, has severe cuts on the face and head and one eye injured so that the sight will likely be lost.

William Esty was injured rather seriously, but he was badly injured about the head. DeMerchant did not regain consciousness until 11 o'clock this morning and is still in a very serious condition.

An uncle of young DeMerchant, William DeMerchant, was brought here from Vancouver about two weeks ago, where he was a victim of a serious accident. He lost the sight of both eyes. He was reading in the house to which the injured men were taken on Saturday.

Wanted Give Them the Limit

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 2.—The Central Labor Union of Spokane, representing 45,000 union men, is shaping plans for a country-wide movement to obtain the maximum punishment for the Los Angeles dynamiters. The programme is to have every labor union organization in the United States telegraph to the California authorities before noon Tuesday morning, urging that the limit sentence allowed by the laws of the state be imposed on the McNamara brothers for the crimes they have confessed.

Traitors to Humanity

New York, Dec. 3.—"They are traitors to the cause of union labor," said Calvin Wyatt, right hand man of Samuel Gompers in New York today, in discussing the case of the McNamaras. Wyatt, who is organizer in charge of the local office of the American Federation of Labor, was bitter in his denunciation of the brothers.

"They are traitors to humanity. There is no place in the world for such men."

"As for those who will not stand up everywhere. Why, there was one even in Christ's chosen twelve. But beside the McNamaras, Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold pale into insignificance."

"I do not believe in capital punishment, but if I did, I would gladly pull the rope about the McNamaras myself. I hope they get the limit of the legal penalty. We believe these men were honest, we believe they were being persecuted. We now realize we made a very serious mistake."

Portland, Ore., Dec. 2.—William H. Daly, president of the Federation of Labor, said today:

"As trade unionists we ask only the same justice for the McNamaras now as we have given to the innocent. If they are guilty, as is evident from their confessions, every laboring man wants the proper punishment meted out to them."

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 2.—A movement is under way among local labor leaders to turn over to the families of victims of the Los Angeles explosion the sum remaining in the local McNamara defense fund. This is estimated at several thousand dollars.

Amherst Bow May End Fatally

Amherst, Dec. 3.—What may develop into a serious tragedy occurred on Saturday night. Jack Weir, with his wife and two children, board at a house on Melrose street. Weir returned home rather late and got into an altercation with his wife, and it is said, threw a lighted lamp at her, striking her on the temple and inflicting a serious wound, crusting in the face and forehead. Medical aid was summoned and the unfortunate woman was removed to Highland View hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

Weir was arrested. He belongs to Moncton but has been working in Amherst for some months.

Weir's wife, who was on her right hand, temple which was completely disfigured, face and crushed his skull, the lifeless body of Willard Bugley, a well known Amherst citizen, about town was found floating in the ditch of the Intercolonial railway this morning between the hours of seven and eight.

Bugley was a well known by trade and for the past few weeks has been working at Brookfield, a few miles from Amherst. He was paid off Saturday afternoon and during the evening was seen about town apparently under the influence of liquor.

A jury was empaneled this afternoon and examination made of the remains. A broken gin bottle, still containing some liquor, was found in one of his pockets. An adjournment was then made until tomorrow morning when a formal inquest will be held.

Bugley was about forty-six years of age. The coroner's report is that the unfortunate man was struck on the head by some projecting part of a passing train. The place where he was found was only a short distance from where the body of Edward Tower was found a fortnight ago.

Amherst Bow May End Fatally

Amherst, Dec. 3.—What may develop into a serious tragedy occurred on Saturday night. Jack Weir, with his wife and two children, board at a house on Melrose street. Weir returned home rather late and got into an altercation with his wife, and it is said, threw a lighted lamp at her, striking her on the temple and inflicting a serious wound, crusting in the face and forehead. Medical aid was summoned and the unfortunate woman was removed to Highland View hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

Weir was arrested. He belongs to Moncton but has been working in Amherst for some months.

Weir's wife, who was on her right hand, temple which was completely disfigured, face and crushed his skull, the lifeless body of Willard Bugley, a well known Amherst citizen, about town was found floating in the ditch of the Intercolonial railway this morning between the hours of seven and eight.

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W. ALBERT MOTT, K. G., PASSED AWAY

Brilliant Lawyer Had Been Ill in This City for Months

HERE FOR TREATMENT

Was Once Mayor of Campbellton and Represented Restigouche in the Legislature—Ran for House of Commons, But Was Defeated—Leaves Wife and Children.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

William Albert Mott, K. C., ex-M. P. of Campbellton, recognized as one of the most brilliant lawyers in the province, passed away in this city last evening, succumbing to a long illness for the treatment of which he came here several months ago. The news of his death will be received with great regret all over the province, particularly by the members of the legal profession, among whom Mott was held in the highest esteem. He was only forty-seven years of age. When but a young man his abilities were recognized by the people of his native country, Restigouche, who twice elected him to represent his representative in the house of assembly. In dominion politics he was not successful, having suffered defeat while contesting Restigouche in the interests of the Conservative party in 1888.

He was a son of the late William Mott, magistrate and court commissioner. Born at Campbellton (N. B.) Nov. 9, 1864, he received his early education in the primary schools of that town. In 1888 he was called to the bar of New Brunswick and immediately entered into partnership with John McAllister, M. P.

His first entry into politics was made in 1892, when he ran for and was elected mayor of Restigouche. A forcible and eloquent speaker, he was not long in making his mark in the larger field of local politics, and on the same year on which he was elected mayor he was elected a member of the provincial house of assembly. He was re-elected in 1895.

As a lawyer he was considered to be one of the ablest members of the profession in New Brunswick, and while active in the legislature he was engaged in practice he was identified in some very important cases. He also served in the capacity of mediator and arbitrator in several cases.

On September 25, 1894, he married Harriet E. daughter of John Henderson, of Moncton, who survives him. Four children are also surviving.

In the recent Campbellton fire he was one of the heaviest losers. The fire destroyed his home and office, and he also lost what was said to be one of the most valuable law libraries in the province.

New Carlisle Residence Burned.

Dalhousie, N. B., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The handsome residence of J. J. Hays, ex-M. P. destroyed with nearly all its contents yesterday morning, at New Carlisle (P. Q.).

We Have the Stock for the Country People's Wants in Shoes

Every Pair Has Our Personal Guarantee of Quality and the Lowest Possible Price.

Oil Tanned Shoe Packs. Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers. Heavy Knit and Felt Oversocks. Ochr hoses. Long Leg Kip Boots. Long Leg Felt, Pull Out Boots. High Laced Waterproof Boots. Oil Grain Waterproof Laced Boots. Heavy Chume Waterproof Laced Boots.

Our values are greater than ever and we invite you to get our prices.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen, excellent, big earnings & experience for connections. Bro. Limited, Montreal.

WANTED—For winter term class female teacher for district No. 7, Wood Island, C. B. R.; rated poor district. Apply, stating salary, to C. Secretary to trustees, Wood Island, N. B.

WANTED—A Third Class district No. 3, parish of St. John's, N. B. (district rated salary wanted. Apply, Job to Trustees.

WANTED—A girl for sm. Redwood Good wages. Andrew Blair, Rothesay.

WANTED—An experienced with references. Mrs. Armstrong, 27 Queen Square.

WANTED—By Sept. 6th, a eral house work in far. References required. Address Davidson, Rothesay.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New present. We wish to secure good men to represent us in the fruit-growing business. Brunswick offers exceptional for men of enterprise. We maintain position and liberal men. Stone & Welling Ont.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Farm, 70 acres near Perth, with 1000 lbs. of timber, one-quarter down, by year. Address J. Wyman, Perth, N. B.

TIMBER—Separate cash for timbered farm, late Peter Charlton. Subscriber not bound for raising write Rev. F. Stanley.

HUNTERS & TRAPERS

We offer the largest body of raw furs in Canada. We pay the highest cash price at once for price of other particular.

A. & E. PIERCE
500 St. Paul St., cor. St. Peter, M.

Elegant New Building Superior Equipment The Best Course of Training Staff of Speed Trained Teachers.

Result: Public Appreciation by the fact that our fall class larger than ever before in our history.

Send today for Catalogue.

S. K.

USE HAWKEL'S Balsam of Turpentine and Wild Cherry. It Will Cure Any Cough and Cold.

Registered Number None Genuine With THE CANADIAN DRUG CO. ST. JOHN, N. B.

PERFECTED Oxygoner's NATURAL LIFE FORCE

Cures You No Doctors No Oxygoner (or Oxygon) must be used. It is a perfect Oxygoner King's health is due to the devitalized blood—the absence of oxygen. The Oxygoner acts on every organ of the body—liver, kidneys, bladder, stomach, lungs, heart, brain, nerves, etc. It gives an opportunity to do your own personal or on your family the marvelous results of Oxygoner.

Send today for our free 25 page "Health" booklet. Oxygoner King's health is due to the devitalized blood—the absence of oxygen. The Oxygoner acts on every organ of the body—liver, kidneys, bladder, stomach, lungs, heart, brain, nerves, etc. It gives an opportunity to do your own personal or on your family the marvelous results of Oxygoner.

Beware of imitations.

Oxygoner's NATURAL LIFE FORCE

When the ice man came out he found a small boy sitting on a block of ice. "Ere!" he said, "are you sittin on that for?"

"The small boy raised a tear. "Was you ever a boy?" he asked.

"Of course I was!" fumed "But—"

"And did you never play in the youngsters."

"Of course I did!" snarled "Now then you—"

"An' when you got home, they take a stick an'—"

A lump rose in the ice man's throat. "You are, my little man, I understand."—London Tele.

NEW POSTMASTER AT CHARLOTTETOWN SOON

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—It is understood that Edward Hackett, of Timmins, will be appointed postmaster of Charlottetown immediately.

Many a small battle has developed into a family jar.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT advertisement with logo and text: 'A PROVED RECORD. 101 Years in Use. Millions of Cures.' Includes address: I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CURIOUS THINGS LOST IN THE MAILS

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—A great collection of valuables and curiosities was made by the dead letter office during the past official year. Almost everything under the sun which could get through a slot and fall to find an owner, has landed safe, but unclaimed at Ottawa.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Prices continue to remain about the same in the local markets. In the country market fowl is very plentiful this season and it is expected that by Christmas week they will be selling at a very reasonable price.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and produce. Columns list item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various goods including oil, fish, and other commodities. Columns list item names and prices per unit.

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OBITUARY

Mrs. Sarah Elkin, Friday, Dec. 1. Capt. E. C. Elkin and his brother, R. C. Elkin, received a telephone message from Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake, at noon yesterday, telling them of the death of their mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Elkin, at the advanced age of 89 years.

Mrs. Jarvis T. Corey, Peticodiac, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Jarvis T. Corey passed away on the 28th inst. of paralysis of the brain, despite all the medical aid could do, after four days of unconsciousness.

Nicholas Meeting, St. Andrews, N. B., Nov. 30.—(Special)—Nicholas Meeting of the firm of Tate, Keating Co., granite manufacturers of St. George, died suddenly this morning. He arose and dressed as usual and soon afterwards expired.

Mrs. James O'Neill, Sackville, Nov. 30.—(Special)—The death took place suddenly at Middle Sackville this afternoon of Mrs. O'Neill, wife of James O'Neill, at the age of twenty-nine years.

Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, The death of Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, wife of D. J. Brown, of the firm of Macarty Bros. & Co., occurred yesterday morning at her home.

Mrs. Marion E. Salter, Chatham, N. B., Dec. 3.—(Special)—Mrs. Marion E. Salter, widow of W. M. Salter, died today in her 57th year. She had been in poor health for some time and during summer had gone to Montreal for treatment and operated on for cancer.

T. L. Bourke, Many will learn with regret of the death of Thomas L. Bourke, which occurred yesterday morning at his home, 6 Courtenay street. He was 60 years of age and had been in the liquor business here for nearly forty years in Water Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ritchie, The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ritchie, widow of Charles R. Ritchie, occurred yesterday morning at her home, 25 Adelaide street, after a long illness of several years. She was 84 years of age and was survived by four sons and two daughters.

LOCAL NEWS Correspondents who send letters and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

URGENT IMMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK (Continued from page 1.) The board of school trustees to discuss the possibility of establishing evening courses for the teaching of technical subjects.

Immigration to New Brunswick. W. S. Fisher introduced the subject of encouraging immigration to this province. He said that nothing was needed so much in this province as population.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

ST. GEORGE LOST A STERLING CITIZEN IN NICHOLAS MEETING St. George, Dec. 1.—Nicholas Meeting of the firm of Tate, Keating & Co., died suddenly this morning.

P. E. H. GOVERNMENT RESIGNS OFFICE Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 3.—Premier Palmer and members of the Prince Edward Island government yesterday afternoon sent their resignations to the lieutenant-governor, the premier recommending that the latter call upon Mr. Matheson, the leader of the opposition, to form a government.

FARMERS MUST FARM TO MAKE RAILWAYS PAY CROSSINGS Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The railway commission has issued an order to the effect that farmers are compelled to put down farm crossings at their own expense only when the land is occupied and worked as a farm for the support of a man and his family.

To Our Customers Owing to the enormous demand which we have had for our suits, coats, overcoats, we have been unable to get the above goods fast enough to fill our orders. We have therefore been compelled to stop the advertisements as we do not like to keep our customers waiting any longer than is necessary.

Herbert L. Inman, Perth, N. B., Dec. 3.—(Special)—Herbert L. Inman, aged fifteen years, son of Arthur Inman, a blacksmith at Red Rapids, died at his home in Perth, N. B., of death was meningitis. He had been sick since Wednesday. Last fall the young man was in the St. John hospital where he received treatment for his eyes.

Wilson's Invalids' Port advertisement with logo and text: 'A BIC BRACING TONIC. It has been extensively thought unsuccessfully limited—the direct form of flattery and strongest endorsement. Its value can be easily established by a honest trial.' Includes address: Ask Your Doctor.

WILL RU... Bonar Law... ces Union... Says Irish P... Want It, O... Political... Declares in Te... Agitation for... Government... Says Liberals... Bill During... Parliament.

After Men "Higher Up" IN DYNAMITE CASES (Continued from page 1.) tell them what I was about. I thought they would know. I sent one telegram to Samuel Gompers asking for a representative to advise with me, Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago federation of labor, came and was here for two weeks, previous to the time the McNamara made their confession."

Burns on the Trail Again. Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—Detective William J. Burns is somewhere in Ohio today working in connection with the McNamara case, seeking especially for information, it is believed, regarding a fund of \$100,000 alleged to have been set aside for J. J. McNamara monthly by the officers and executive committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for organization purposes, but for which he was not compelled to account.

After the Men "Higher Up." Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.—Accountants and stenographers that proceeded today to the McNamara case, it was learned, are in the federal grand jury chamber. E. H. Bruce spoke briefly and convincingly in support of the resolution. He explained that the cooperation of all was needed to attain results and urged that the matter be taken up earnestly. Several other members of the board also endorsed the resolution.

Mr. Brindle's Good Advice. Wolfe Brindle, a lay minister from the Liverpool district, was asked to speak on account of his health about three months ago, and had come to this city. Although he did not say that his health had improved, he said that those present should judge whether he was a physical wreck or not, and that he expected to stay here and that his family were coming out in the spring.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4.—Further details of the alleged plot to influence the Federal grand jury in the case of the McNamara brothers, were learned today. A signed statement was declared to be in the hands of District Attorney John D. Fredericks, made by Mrs. Robert F. Bain, wife of the first aviator juror in the case, charging that \$500 was paid to her by an agent of the McNamara defense to influence her husband to vote for a disagreement, if not an acquittal, by the jury.

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED TO ALBERT Hopewell Hill, Nov. 30.—For the first time in six months service to the first hopewell station was resumed today by the train which left for Montreal on Monday morning. The train will leave for Montreal on Monday morning at 6 a. m.

PROMINENT NEW CHEMIST KILLS FUMES IN LA... New York, Dec. 7.—Dr. J. B. Conner, a chemist who held a position of prominence in the Berlin, was killed by a chemical today while working in his laboratory at the University of California. He was found dead by a chemist assisting him in his work. It is thought that the cause of his death was the fumes of a chemical.