

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914

NO 73

the high prices demanded by some cold storage men in Canada and the United States, on the whole prices were lower for the whole year than they would be without cold storage, said Mr. Burrell. As a rule, only moderate profits were realized by cold storage men.

DELINQUENT HOME FOR MARITIME PROTESTANT GIRLS
Will Be Located Near Truro—Ministers Appeal for Aid in Charlotte-town—\$12,000 of the \$30,000 Wanted in Sight.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 11.—An appeal was made at a public meeting here tonight by Rev. V. M. Purdie, of Halifax, and Rev. Dr. Fullerton, of Charlottetown, on behalf of a home for delinquent Protestant girls of the Maritime provinces, the home to be located near Truro.

YARMOUTH PERSONALS

Yarmouth, N. S., May 9.—The Misses Gregory, Forest street, were hostesses at a very enjoyable dance on Thursday evening, there being present about forty guests.

R. B. BENNETT FLAYS MACKENZIE & MANN

Biggest Exploiters of the Age, He Says

Tory Insurgent Condemns Further Aid to the Magnates

Calls on Government to Take Over Canadian Northern and Complete It, and Eliminate the Men Who Have Left a Trail of Corruption Behind Them From the Atlantic to the Pacific—Scathing Arraignment Made Deep Impression.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 14.—This career of two men—if, indeed, not three—challenged an equal or parallel in the history of the world. If any man in this Canadian parliament will study the history and operations of MacKenzie & Mann from their beginning until now he will find nothing but one long sickening trail of parliamentary corruption, of lobbying, of degradation of parliamentary institutions, of the lowering of the whole moral of public life and the degrading of such standards as those by which it should truly and properly be measured.

Such was the terrible arraignment of MacKenzie & Mann's methods and operations made to parliament by R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for Calgary.

Mr. Bennett's speech, following that by Mr. Nickle yesterday, has created a profound impression. The parliamentary galleries were thronged during the entire four hours of his deliverance, and the big audience and crowded member's benches followed every word with intense interest. It was a memorable contribution to parliamentary debating, eloquent at times impassioned, thorough by names, bristling with data and authority, and, without, however, the striking strength of strong statements from one who knew whereof he spoke, and was not afraid.

There was nothing of hypocritical unpopularity. It opened with a frank confession of failure to "do my duty" when the last MacKenzie & Mann raid was made upon the public treasury in the form of a \$15,000,000 subsidy in the dying hours of last session, and with the declaration that the "Holler than thou" game of politics was about played out.

Mr. Bennett proceeded fearlessly to point out that "both sides were to blame" in the past. "One party proposes and the other acquiesces," said he. "They are bound to ask a few questions in order to get the truth."

People are already beginning to plan for their summer vacations. Some again the newspaper proposes to be their best friend—whether they want to select their hotel or cottage, or to buy the furnishings they will need.

Fixing Up The Summer Home
The greatest public service rendered today are the advertising columns of a good newspaper.

LINKING CANADA'S WHEAT FIELDS WITH BRITAIN



HOW THE MONTREAL, OTTAWA, AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL WILL LINK INLAND CANADA WITH ENGLAND.

In the past future the wheatlands of the Canadian West will be brought into closer touch with England by the formation of a canal, which will obviate any necessity for transference of grain or produce in bulk from train to steamer and so forth. The proposed length of the canal is 440 miles and estimated cost \$150,000,000. When built it will connect the River St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes, and for the first time ocean-going steamers will enter the St. Lawrence river, and from there a short course to the big lakes.

WANT NOTICES AGAINST TIPPING POSTED IN HOTELS

Senator Boyer said stranger's ignorance might land him in jail for a year—Amendment Accepted.

DOMINION STEEL HAD POOR YEAR

Net Figures Over Half a Million Less Than Previous 12 Months.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BANK ROBBERS GET 20 YEARS EACH

Vancouver, B. C., May 14.—Three Russians who were captured at the time of the holding of the New Hazelton Bank six weeks ago, were today sentenced to twenty years each in the penitentiary.

VETERAN CANADIAN RAILWAY MAN DEAD

William Wainwright, Senior Vice-President of Grand Trunk and G. T. P., Succumbs to Neuralgia—Had Been With Grand Trunk Practically from Its Start.

I. C. R. MANAGER HURT IN MONTREAL CAR ACCIDENT

Mr. Gutelius Dragged by Street Car and Face Injured—Will Be in Hospital Several Days.

HOSPITAL SHIP BROUGHT 101 TO NEW YORK

Thirty-one Were Wounded at Vera Cruz and Rest Contracted Disease—Two Dead Also Aboard.

HON. F. D. MONK AT DEATH'S DOOR

Monk, ex-M.P., for Jacques Cartier, had taken a very serious turn, and that his death was looked for at almost any time. During the past two days Hon. Mr. Monk has lain at his residence in a state of coma, only occasionally regaining consciousness for a brief spell.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR MEXICAN REBELS

WEBBER SQUIRMS UNDER GRILLING

Confessed Plotter of Rosenthal's Murder, Admits He Perjured Himself

Becker's Counsel Satisfied With Admissions of State's Star Witness in His Evidence—Gambler on the Point of Breaking Down Many Times During Ordeal.

(Canadian Press.)
New York, May 14.—Counsel for Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant on trial charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, secured today from Bridge Webster described as the financial backer of the plot that resulted in the killing of Rosenthal, admissions that he had lied to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, had said things during his direct examination earlier in the day that he omitted the first time Becker was on trial for his life, and had sworn to affidavits that he swore today were false.

Under cross-examination Webster trembled, his mouth quivered and then burst into a smile. At times he seemed to defy Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel, to draw any contradictory statements from him. At other times he appeared to give way in despair. Twice he admitted that he was remorseful for the part he had taken in the crime.

In its essential points the story he told of the murder conspiracy and its result remained unchanged by cross-examination. Attorneys for the defense, however, expressed themselves as gratified that they had made Webster admit he had lied.

HONOR MEMORY OF LATE DR. JACK

Portrait of Former U. N. B. President Unveiled by His Daughter, Mrs. Millidge.

NEW COMMISSIONER IN DUGAL CHARGES PUBLIC TODAY

Fredericton, N. B., May 14.—A feature of the encyclical proceedings at the University of New Brunswick this afternoon was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Dr. Brydone Jack, who was professor at the college from 1840 to 1888, and president from 1861 until the latter date.

\$50,000 FIRE IN PRINCE RUPERT

Prince Rupert, B. C., May 14.—A fire which destroyed one-half of Stewart's business section, started from an unknown cause in the Northern Hotel in Fifth street at 2 o'clock this morning. A strong wind caused the flames to spread rapidly and the Belmont block adjoining, in which were the offices of the Stewart Trust Company, the government telegraph office, and the Fortland Canal Mines was destroyed.

PANAMA CANAL OPEN TO TRAFFIC

Washington, May 14.—For the first time in the world's history water-borne traffic is now passing through the Panama Canal, according to the reports that have been received at the headquarters of the Panama Railroad. The New York and forwarded here today.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Subscription Rates. Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Important Notices. All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of MS. is desired. If not published, otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph in the News. ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1914.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

It must be assumed that the Dominion government, the Montreal Board of Trade, the steamship companies, and other bodies or individuals who examine the records of the British mails delivered during the last winter by way of Halifax direct and St. John direct will give intelligent consideration to the circumstances and conditions modifying the bold and unsatisfactory presentation of the case by the Dominion postal department.

So far as St. John is concerned its position now is the same as it always has been. This port is content to abide by the results of any fair trial of the direct St. John route as compared with other routes. It is necessary that the trial be fair in order to provide the knowledge requisite to a decision as between ports.

It is known to everybody that but for the Gutelius agreement the port of St. John would have had much important traffic which it lost during the past season. In the interests of this part of the whole country it is fair to demand that conditions be restored to where they were prior to the making of the Gutelius agreement. In other words, those who are in favor of fair play must continue to contend that the Intercolonial railway must not be employed by means of rates which have no business justification, to favor one port at the expense of another.

The first thing necessary to consider in examining the ocean mail records received by the Board of Trade is that in many instances the length of time occupied in sending the mail through St. John was made unnecessarily great through failure to provide special mail trains upon the arrival of the steamers here, or by other delays for which the port of St. John cannot be held in any way accountable.

The best record made during the season through either port was through the port of St. John, by the Royal George, whose mails were carried from Bristol to Montreal in seven days four hours and eight minutes, as compared with the best Halifax record of seven days, four hours and thirty minutes between Liverpool and Montreal; but as the distance from Liverpool to Halifax is ninety-two miles less than between Bristol and Halifax the St. John record is seen to be several hours better than the figures would indicate at first glance.

Of course those instances in which mails were carried from St. John around by the Intercolonial, sometimes by the regular trains, after unnecessary delay, ought to be thrown out of court. The fair thing to do is to prevent the renewal of the Gutelius agreement and allow the steamship companies which get the mail subsidies to make use of whichever port they believe to be the best fitted, all things considered, for the traffic. That would open the door for the government closed by means of the Gutelius agreement. That agreement was designed to side-track this port, and it does so in defiance of fair play and of the interests of the country at large.

The Telegraph Monday published the resolutions passed in October of last year at the mass meetings of citizens held in the Nickel Theatre. One of these resolutions was moved by Senator

Thorne and seconded by Senator Daniel. The essential part of it is as follows:

"Whereas the board recently learned with pleasure of the decision of the Dominion government to deliver mails to the steamships either at St. John or Halifax, as might be determined by the companies interested in the mail contracts, and felt that the adoption of this policy by the city of St. John would receive fair and adequate treatment upon its merits as a port; and

"Whereas more recently the city was gratified by the announcement that in the published list of the sailings of that line the Canadian Pacific Railway intended to make St. John its only port of arrival and departure; and

"Whereas to the great disappointment of the people of this city it now appears that neither the Emigration, nor the Canadian Pacific steamship lines, nor the Albatross nor Calgarian, of the Allan line, will use the port of St. John during the coming winter; and

"Whereas it appears to this board that this change on the part of the company has not been effected without the aid of specially favorable arrangements with the Intercolonial Railway for carrying the cargoes of the mail steamers past the port of St. John to that of Halifax;

"Therefore resolved that in the opinion of this board of trade and the people of St. John, it is imperative necessary in justice to the port of St. John that the open door which the government offered should be an open door in fact as well as in name and that any special consideration which may have been made in connection with the Intercolonial Railway shall at once be withdrawn; and

"Further resolved, that the Hon. J. D. Hazen be requested to exert every possible effort to obtain justice for the port of St. John."

Under the circumstances the language of this resolution was mild enough. Another much more forcible one moved by Mr. D. P. Pidgeon was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. J. B. M. Baxter and Senator Thorne, not because they were not in favor of the sentiments expressed in it, but on the ground that it would be better to give Mr. Hazen certain liberty of action rather than seem to be dictating to him. The resolution that was adopted unanimously, and the other which was withdrawn, together expressed the views of the people of this community at that time. Both resolutions demanded justice and no more. Both resolutions proved futile. The Gutelius arrangement was continued throughout the season. Although Mr. Hazen said that it would be of no force or effect until confirmed by the Minister of Railways, he, Mr. Hazen, subsequently refused to ask the government to cancel the arrangement.

From recent developments there is reason to fear that the government intend to renew the agreement or to introduce one similar to it for the control of this traffic next season. This course cannot be justified on any fair ground of public policy, and it is the duty of our representatives in Parliament, and of the delegates who are now going to the capital, representing various interests here, to protest in the strongest manner against the renewal of this agreement and to obtain from the government an early and definite declaration of its policy with respect to the ocean mail service and the open door for Maritime ports, and also of its policy respecting the Intercolonial railway and its traffic agreements with the C. P. R. and with other railways.

This question is absolutely vital to St. John, and we should not be left in any doubt concerning it.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY.

Henry D. Lloyd says: "As a better government has come up from the people than came down from the kings, so a better industry appears to be coming up from the people than came down from the capitalists." There is a shrewd sense of "back" in this statement.

The co-operative principle should have the same merit in industry that the democratic principle has in politics. As democracy has improved government, so co-operation, which is simply the democratic principle in industry, will improve business and all industrial relations. It enlists the interest and pride of the individual, and gets him to pat the best in his into his work. The system that does this, that is, the system that calls out all the self-interests, and shares all the benefits, will ultimately displace one that strikes a lower level of motive and profit. The process may be slow, but it will be none the less sure. The growth of democracy has certainly furnished a firm ground for the opinion that a human nature is prepared for a higher industrial organization than we have worked out.

The co-operative system has been wonderfully successful in England. It now reaches over one-fourth of the population and millions of pounds have been given back to the traders that would otherwise have gone into the pockets of individual middlemen, merchants and "captains of industry." But the millions of pounds that the English co-operatives gained by saving pennies is only a small part of the benefit. It is true that a penny saved is a penny earned, but the experience of co-operation has given those participating a business training and an insight into questions of large economic importance that could hardly be obtained in any other way. Instead of thinking and planning how they could exploit all the private advantages they could decently lay hands on, they have been forced to see how closely their interests are interwoven with the interests of others, and in the management of co-operative banks they have been given a real insight into difficult questions of finance.

The success of the Raiffeisen system of banks is an example of this. Each bank membership is confined to a small district. Within that district members are elected with care and discrimination.

No differences are recognized between the rich and the poor, and no officers, except the cashier, receives a salary of remuneration. No dividends are paid, and all profits go into a reserve fund which is voted to meet deficiencies and losses. The banks are all loan banks and their sole investment is credit. They limit their advantages to agriculturalists. They have been very popular in Germany for years, supplying money at five per cent, simply on the note of hand of the borrower, endorsed by one or two of the members. If the officer decides, after careful examination, that the loan is economically justified, it is always given, but care is taken that it is used for the specific object stated.

Co-operative banks, on different systems have had great success in nearly every nation and principally in Europe. Between the arbitrary control of industry and the co-operative system there is a conflict of principles—the democratic and the autocratic. The present system has the advantage of concentration, secrecy and promptness. It is ready to invest great resources when no immediate return is in sight; to undertake schemes, and without hesitation to sacrifice workmen and their families when the market calls for a shut-down of production. Under the administration of Diaz the foreign investments in Mexico leaped from \$400,000 to \$1,400,000,000; but this great wealth has been unproductive for years, and most of it has been destroyed through the conflict between the autocratic and democratic spirit in government. When this is ended there may come another similar conflict in industry. Indeed the present conflict is as much industrial as political, as one writer expresses it, "the whole Mexican situation is reeked with crude petroleum."

In some form the democratic principle is sure to make its way in industry, and the individual citizen will become a more vital agent in the life of the whole. Through co-operation, government control, public ownership or some other method it will come, and remove many of the forces of discontent that now periodically unsettle the whole economic system.

DELAY IS BAD.

For some years St. John has been talking about providing a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis. In this city and in this county, as physicians and charity workers know, there are continually many cases of tuberculosis where the patients are dying in squalid circumstances and where their last days are rendered doubly horrible by the knowledge that they are spreading the disease among members of their own family or others who must live in close association with them.

These are disgraceful conditions, disgraceful to humanity, and disgraceful to any self-respecting community. An institution properly equipped to care for patients of this class will cost a large sum of money, but that sum should be provided without further delay, out of the public funds.

The ordinary dictates of charity and mercy should provide the necessary money, but the money is not only necessary to satisfy the demands of charity and mercy; it is necessary for the protection of the community as well. If, for no nobler motive than that of self-protection, this city and county should set about providing a proper institution for advanced cases of tuberculosis, without any further delay.

A DEMOCRATIC ADVANCE.

It is difficult for the Lords and for men of wealth in Great Britain to imagine what secure harbor lies beyond the troubled seas of present radical legislation. This budget is in no danger of mishandling in the House of Lords. That possibility has been disposed of once for all; but the dissatisfaction of it that in House will be no less intense. It is not only a legislative, it is a political radicalism in that it proposes a heavy tax on large incomes, and still more radical in that it proposes for an intelligent handling of the problem of poverty. Although it imposes super tax on incomes over \$8,000 it is not open to the objection levelled against the United States income tax law. This was proposed class legislation. It taxes only large incomes. All classes in England have been paying an income tax for a generation. The new budget imposes extra burdens upon those who can best afford them. The rich and the poor pay a tax on their incomes; the rich, now find their burdens greatly increased, but they are not called on to make any inordinate sacrifice.

The joke is that while the Lords, with splendid provision, tried strenuously to defend themselves against the very deplorable proposal which this budget legislated by a ten year agitation for tariff reform, they are now forced to "catch" democracy as a man catches influenza. The men who are harried by the quest for bread and butter and who have long been ground under the millstone of monopoly and privilege, are requesting those who are charred by a feverish money-getting and a feverish money-spending to take a larger share in the cost of public matters. That is the meaning of the present budget. It is a breaking of the tablets of fetish-worship—a recognition that social wealth should be applied to cure social evils, and it is planning to turn some of that wealth against poverty, crime, slums, vice, disease, idleness, ignorance.

Britain has enjoyed many years of industrial progress. The depression for which the Unionists prayed, and which has affected so many others, has passed her by. This has simplified the problem of financing for an enormously increased expenditure. But a large proportion of her manufactures are still carried on under such conditions as to pro-

duce painful and fatal diseases, while the infant mortality in the wealth-producing areas is about double what it is in other parts of the same towns or cities. The cities are disfigured by hideous and filthy slums. With the ever-increasing production of wealth the working class still suffer the most terrible extremes of want and preventable disease. The most advanced government that the country has ever had is doing something to change these baneful results in the future. It is going forward with confidence, and apparently the people are satisfied both with the direction and with the rate of motion.

SLEEP.

The German Society for Internal Medicine, which has been holding a congress at Weisbaden, has been considering the character and treatment of sleeplessness. None of the scientists assembled could tell what sleep is. Many suggestions were put forward, but not one of them was accepted. The medical world confesses its ignorance of sleep. But the doctors do know some things about it. One of the well known facts is that sleep is of varying intensity. There are light and heavy sleepers, but it is the first few hours of sleep that usually are deeper than the rest and that have the greatest recuperative value. It is suggested that this explains in some degree why men like Napoleon and Frederick the Great, who were said to be satisfied with three or four hours sleep could get along with so little.

Not knowing what sleep is the German Medical congress confessed that it had made little progress toward a safe cure for sleeplessness. There is no general remedy other than a sensible regulation of the daily life, where that is possible, and which is effective if the system is not too greatly deranged. Reading in bed was condemned by most of the doctors. Hypnotism and suggestion received favorable mention. The use of drugs was condemned except in cases of necessity, and then employed under medical direction in sparing quantities. All of the narcotics and soporifics were condemned as harmful to one organ or another. The golden road to sleep has not been discovered, that is, for persons whose health is permanently or temporarily impaired. Open air exercise and the leading of a natural life—the doctors could suggest little beyond this. Of course they can do something with almost every individual case, but the drab lesson of the congress is that those who would sleep well throughout their lives must exercise the greatest prudence in preserving their natural health.

THE DELEGATION.

If the Gutelius agreement is renewed by the Dominion government St. John cannot expect a fair share of the mail, freight and passenger business of the country during the winter season. Injustice will be confirmed and perpetuated. The delegation which interviewed the government on Tuesday made a good presentation of St. John's case, but it cannot be said that the government gave them much encouragement. Mr. Borden's absence from the conference was significant.

Mr. Foster, who presided in Mr. Borden's absence, has promised that Hon. Mr. Cochrane will take up these questions when he returns to Ottawa; that the Gutelius agreement which expired Friday, will not be renewed unless it receives the sanction of the cabinet; and that the steamship companies will be given a free hand in the selection of their mail port.

These assurances may mean much or nothing. They will mean nothing if the Gutelius agreement is renewed, because with the renewal of that agreement the government closes the door against St. John by using the Intercolonial railway to divert from this port traffic which would otherwise come here.

To understand St. John's case it is necessary to go back to the statement made last year by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who said that then for the first time he had been able to conclude an arrangement with the I. C. R. which made it possible to send the Empresses and the Calgarian and Albatross to Halifax direct. There is no use beating about the bush. The Gutelius agreement has cut deeply into the present business of this port and greatly narrowed its prospects for the future. St. John must fight that agreement. There has been no change in public sentiment here with respect to it since the mass meetings of last October, except, as a matter of fact, that our people are now more fully aware of the disastrous character of the arrangement that Mr. Gutelius and Mr. Bosworth framed up. Resentment is greater than ever.

Mr. Foster's statement to the delegation will recall previous experiences. Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the Minister of Railways, was ill or absent last year when our delegation was in Ottawa, and in his absence the St. John delegates were assured that nothing would be done until he had officially passed upon what was described as a tentative agreement prepared by Mr. Gutelius. But what happened? The contents of that agreement were kept from the people for many weeks. It never was officially passed by the cabinet council, yet Mr. Borden, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Rogers all refused to suspend or cancel it; and it went into effect and remained effective for the six months.

Are the people of St. John to be kept in ignorance of the government's policy all summer? Pressure should be brought to bear in every possible way to secure a speedy declaration of the government's policy. Let the government say whether it proposes to renew the Gutelius agreement, or does not propose to renew it. Let the government say whether it favors that agreement or will set its face against all such legislation. The mail subsidy legislation pre-supposes an

open door in the matter of the ports, but the Gutelius agreement closes the door. What is the government going to do about it?

WHO ARE THE HAPPY?

"A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone," is the way Thoreau expresses a truth that philosophers in every age have tried to emphasize. Solon, the law-giver of the Greeks, expresses the same idea at greater length in his interview with Croesus—the man whose name has come down the ages as synonymous with wealth.

The story is told by Plutarch. He regards the interview between these two men as a well-attested narrative despite some difficulties of chronology which his biographer historians find it puzzling to regulate. Solon, coming to visit Croesus at his court, was in the condition of an inland man when he first goes to see the sea; for he fancies every river he meets with to be the ocean. So Solon, as he passed through the court, and saw a great number of nobles richly dressed and proudly attended by a number of guards and footboys, thought each in turn was the king, till he was brought to Croesus, who was seated in every possible rarity and civility in the way of jewels and gold, and purple, that could make a spectacle of him. The Greek was not impressed, nor did he give Croesus those compliments he expected, but showed himself rather as a man who despised grandeur and ostentation. Croesus commanded them to open all the treasure houses and carry him to see all his sumptuous furniture and luxuries. When he returned from viewing all Croesus asked him if he ever knew a happier man than he was.

To quote Plutarch's words: "And when Solon answered that he had known one Telus, a fellow-citizen of his own, an honest man, and had good children, a competent estate, and died bravely in battle for his country, Croesus took him for an ill-bred fellow and a fool for not measuring happiness by the abundance of gold and silver and preferring the life and death of a private and mean man before so much power and empire. He asked him, however, again, if besides Telus he knew any other man more happy. And Solon replying: 'Yes, Cleobius and Biton, who were living brothers and extremely kind sons to their mother, and, when the oxen delayed her, harnessed themselves to the wagon, and drew her to Juno's temple, her neighbors all calling her happy and, she herself rejoicing; then after sacrificing and feasting they went to rest, and never rose again, but died in the midst of their honor a pained and tranquil death.'"

"What," cried Croesus angrily, "and dost thou reckon us among the happy men at all?" Solon, unwilling either to flatter or exasperate him more, replied: "The gods, O king, have given the Greeks all other gifts in moderate degree; and so our wisdom, too, is a blessing and a bounty, not a noble and kingly wisdom; this, observing the numerous misfortunes that attend all conditions, forbids us to grow insolent upon our present enjoyments, or to admire any man's happiness that may yet change. For the uncertain future has yet to come, with every possible variety of fortune; and him only to whom the divinity hath continued happiness to the end, we call happy; to salute as happy one that is still in the midst of life and hazard, we think as little safe and conclusive as to crown a man with a wreath of victory the wrestler that is yet in the ring."

Croesus despised Solon until he later experienced the vicissitudes of fortune and calamities as severe as those with which Job was visited. Then he bore witness to the wisdom of the Greek, and lived so that his example was effective in causing another king to seek culture and character instead of wealth and power. The present dependence upon material things, and the prevalent fear of poverty, is one of the worst diseases from which our civilization suffers, resulting in feeble and fruitless living and often in miserable dying. For men must be judged by their deaths as well as by their lives.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Globe has its reply from Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P. The letter which he wrote that journal is reproduced in The Telegraph today—and it is worth reading.

One of the photographs in connection with Col. Roosevelt's adventures in the wilds of South America, shows him swimming across a marsh, holding a heavy rifle above his head. Anybody who now has any doubt whether Col. Roosevelt will be a candidate for the presidency in 1916 must be very hard to convince.

A short time ago in a public speech delivered before the Conservative organization, Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. P. made the statement that the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement would not be renewed. If Mr. Baxter had authority for his statement one part of the work for the delegates who are going to Ottawa ought to be easy.

The heartfelt sympathy of the community, and indeed of the whole country, will be extended in this dark hour to Hon. Mr. Pugsley and members of his family. The late Mrs. Pugsley was a woman of admirable and endearing qualities, and while it must be felt that any words must be weak in tendering sympathy to those whose loss is so great, it is fitting to record the fact that the fellow citizens of Hon. Mr. Pugsley feel very deeply for him in the bereavement which has come upon him and his family.

Once more St. John is waiting for tidings from a delegation to Ottawa. Naturally the community will remember the circumstances and conditions which have made it necessary to send

delegations. But for the making of the Gutelius agreement the trouble would not have arisen. It will be necessary to have definite information from Ottawa as to the policy of the government with respect to the ports. It will not do to allow these matters to drift along all summer. St. John has tried that way before, and has discovered that it is generally a copy written largely from memory, but which I think is complete. Possibly you would care to publish the poem."

A SONG OF THE NORTH.

(Elizabeth Dobson.)
Away! Away! cried the stout Sir John
While the blossoms are on the trees
For the summer is short and the months
Speed on.

As we sail for the Northern Seas,
Ho gallant Crozier and brave Fitz-James
We will startle the world I trow,
When we find a way through the Northern
Sea.

That never was found till now.
A good stout ship is the Eretris,
As ever unfurled a sail,
And the Terror will match with as brave
a one.

So they bade farewell to their pleasant
homes,
To the hills and valleys green,
With three hearty cheers for their na-
tive land,
And three for the English Queen.

They sped them away beyond cape and
bay,
Where the day and the night are one,
Where the hissing lights in the heavens
grow bright
And flame like a midnight sun.

There was naught below but the flocks
of snow,
The stretched to the icy pole,
And the Equinox in his strange canoe
Was the only living soul.

The gallant Crozier and the brave Fitz-
James
And even the stout Sir John
Felt a doubt like a chill through their
warm hearts thrill
As they urged the good ships on.

They sped them away beyond cape and
bay,
Where the day and the night are one,
Where the hissing lights in the heavens
grow bright
And flame like a midnight sun.

To sail through the Northern Seas,
The seal and the bear with a curious
stare
Looked down from their frozen
heights,
And the stars in the skies with their
great wild eyes
Peered out from the Northern lights.

They sped them away beyond cape and
bay,
And they sought but they sought in
vain,
For no way was found by strait or
sound
To return to their homes again.

The gallant Crozier and the brave Fitz-
James,
And even the stout Sir John,
Had a secret dread, and their hopes all
fled
As the days and the weeks passed on.

Then the wild waves rose and the water
froze
Till they closed like a prison wall,
And the icebergs stood in that silent
flood
Like jailers grim and tall.

O God! O God! it was hard to die
In that prison house of ice,
For what was fame or a mighty name
When life was the fearful price.

Then the Ice King came with his eyes
of flame
And looked on that faded crew,
His chilling breath was as cold as death
And it pierced their warm hearts
through.

A heavy sleep that was dark and deep
Came over their weary eyes,
And they dreamed strange dreams of the
hills and streams
And the blue of their native skies.

The Christmas chimes of the good old
times
Were heard in each dying ear
And the fading feet and the voices
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Of their wives and children dear.

But it faded away—a distant away—
Like a sound on a distant shore,
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Till they slept to wake no more.

AGRICULTURE.

The bulletin of farm intelligence for March, published by the Department of Agriculture, contains an American view of the cattle situation. With respect to beef cattle in the Dominion, the bulletin states as follows: "More than sixty years ago Mr. Andrew O'Byrne gave a receipt in the Mechanics Institute in St. John to which I had the pleasure of listening. One of his selections was particularly well received. Through a friend I obtained a copy of it, which, unfortunately, I lost some years ago. I am enclosing a copy written largely from memory, but which I think is complete. Possibly you would care to publish the poem."

A SONG OF THE NORTH.

(Elizabeth Dobson.)
Away! Away! cried the stout Sir John
While the blossoms are on the trees
For the summer is short and the months
Speed on.

As we sail for the Northern Seas,
Ho gallant Crozier and brave Fitz-James
We will startle the world I trow,
When we find a way through the Northern
Sea.

That never was found till now.
A good stout ship is the Eretris,
As ever unfurled a sail,
And the Terror will match with as brave
a one.

So they bade farewell to their pleasant
homes,
To the hills and valleys green,
With three hearty cheers for their na-
tive land,
And three for the English Queen.

They sped them away beyond cape and
bay,
Where the day and the night are one,
Where the hissing lights in the heavens
grow bright
And flame like a midnight sun.

There was naught below but the flocks
of snow,
The stretched to the icy pole,
And the Equinox in his strange canoe
Was the only living soul.

The gallant Crozier and the brave Fitz-
James
And even the stout Sir John
Felt a doubt like a chill through their
warm hearts thrill
As they urged the good ships on.

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START INQUIRY INTO PINDER'S ROAD JULY 7

Commissioner Pringle Calls on "King of Nackawick" to Produce Vouchers and Books - Hearing Tuesday Brief.

Fredericton, N. B., May 12 - A. Pringle, K. C. of Ottawa, commissioner to enquire into the cost of the Southampton Railway, held the first session of his court here this morning and after calling upon the company to produce certain documents, adjourned the hearing until Tuesday, July 7.

There were only a few spectators in attendance when the commissioner opened his court at 10:30 o'clock. T. J. Carter, K. C., of Andover, appeared as counsel for the Dominion government, and C. D. Richards represented the Southampton Railway Company. Dr. H. H. McNally, president of the company, and J. K. Pinder, M.P., who built the road, were among the spectators.

Commissioner Pringle, in reviewing the history of the case, quoted F. B. Carvell, M.P., as saying in parliament that a great wrong had been done. He also quoted Mr. F. McLeod, M.P., as saying in parliament that some items making up the cost of the road had been "padding" in view of these statements the commissioner had appointed his commissioner to make an investigation. The commissioner stated that two engineers who had been engaged on the work were now away, and he had not been able to get into communication with them. While the time was short he would endeavor to comply with the commissioner's request.

Commissioner Pringle said that Engineer Johnson was an old employe of the department, and the government had been shocked at the statement made at the road had cost only \$15,000 a mile. Mr. Richards said that Mr. Carvell's estimate of the cost. Mr. Pringle said that Mr. Carvell's estimate of the cost. Mr. Pringle said that Mr. Carvell's estimate of the cost.

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NURSES WANTED

WANTED-Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 8885-7-11.

WANTED-Young men and women to take the training course for the Hartford, Connecticut, Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes G. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Glen, Superior St., Hartford, Conn. 698-11.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for automatic compressed air sprayer. Best on the market. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 9164-4-22.

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AGENTS WANTED

PREVAILABLE representative wanted, to take the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as agents in the fruit-growing business. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of energetic and persistent character. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 54-11.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. There was some trouble agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 11-11.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED-A second or third-class teacher for school district No. 7, parish of Isaac, N. B. School to commence May 1, 1914. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac W. Murray, Fulton Brook, Queens Co., N. B. 10582-5-3-s.w.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED-By May 1, a girl for general housework in a family of two and 600 acres of land in Woodstock. The very best land that could be acquired for any experimental farm, including all grades of soil, for \$20,000. I am wrong in that I think the offer the minister has in his department is \$20,000. The difficulty was that another gentleman, friend of the minister, had bought an offer from Charles L. Smith to sell 600 acres of land in Woodstock. The very best land that could be acquired for any experimental farm, including all grades of soil, for \$20,000. I am wrong in that I think the offer the minister has in his department is \$20,000.

FOXES FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Handsome red fox with black points. Not hurt in any way. Apply to Robert Armstrong, Harmonville, Kings Co., N. B. 10879-4-6-s.w.

Some of the Reasons For Our Success

Our long experience has taught us just what the public needs. Our course of training is kept up-to-date and meets just these needs. We devote ourselves entirely to our students' interests. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal. THE STAMPAHAWK

MARRIAGES

BAIRD-LABOR-At the Methodist parsonage, Exmouth street, St. John, by Rev. R. S. Crisp, Harry D. Baird, of Bathurst, to Mrs. Lisette Tabouret of Woodstock (N. B.).

DEATHS

FAIRWEATHER-At Rothsay, on May 10, Stewart Lee Fairweather, aged 65 years.

REID-In this city, on the 9th inst., Edmund Basil Reid, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, leaving a loving wife, one son, father, mother, three sisters, and two brothers to mourn. (Boston papers please copy.)

BAXTER-In Lynn (Mass.), on May 11, Alfred F. Baxter, aged 79 years, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn.

DUNHAM-At the residence of her son, W. O. Dunham, 9 Dufferin row, on May 11, Elizabeth Dunham, aged 92 years, leaving two sons and three daughters.

PIERCE-At his late residence, Quispamsis, on May 10, 1914, George L. Pierce, in the 82nd year of his age, leaving a wife, four sons and two daughters to mourn. (Boston, Montreal and Montreal papers please copy.)

REID-At Red Bank, New Jersey, on May 10, Rev. Henry Cross, aged 79 years, leaving his wife, three sons and one daughter to mourn.

FUGLEY-In this city, on the 11th inst., Fannie J. beloved wife of William Fugley.

BRITAIN-At 77 High street, on May 12, Hazel Jean, aged five weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Britain, leaving two sisters, Emma and Marjorie.

GARD OF THANKS

Mrs. James Lowell and daughters wish to thank their friends for kindness and sympathy shown them in their sad bereavement.

CHARTERS

Coal dealers are experiencing difficulty in arranging for vessels to bring coal to this port from New York as few schooners are taking lumber back owing to the dullness of the market and the low freight rates.

Miss Sarah K. Stetson has been fixed to be married at New York for Passaic at 11:30 A. M. Miss Minnie, Bridgewater to New York. Miss J. W. Smith, p. t.

Miss J. W. Smith, p. t.

MR. CARVELL GIVES MR. HAZEL SOME INFORMATION

Regarding Purchase of an Experimental Farm for New Brunswick

Some Carleton County Negotiations by Minister's Tory Friends That Resulted in a Muddled Condition of Affairs-An Attempt to Secure Heavy Rake-Off Exposed by Carleton Member.

The Standard and other Conservative newspapers have gravely misrepresented a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on May 8, between Hon. J. D. Hazen, P. B. Carvell and others in regard to the purchase of an experimental farm in New Brunswick. In order that the public may have the facts without color The Telegraph reproduces here the debate itself as given in Hansard. (Hansard, May 8.)

Hon. J. D. Hazen: When the agricultural estimates were before the house on the 26th February last, there was some discussion with regard to the purchase, or rather the non-purchase, of a property in the county of Carleton for an experimental farm. The hon. member for Carleton made some remarks which reflected on the conduct of two gentlemen in that county, and suggested that the result of the purchase was some discussion with regard to the purchase, or rather the non-purchase, of a property in the county of Carleton for an experimental farm.

Hon. J. D. Hazen: I am wrong in that I think the offer the minister has in his department is \$20,000. The difficulty was that another gentleman, friend of the minister, had bought an offer from Charles L. Smith to sell 600 acres of land in Woodstock. The very best land that could be acquired for any experimental farm, including all grades of soil, for \$20,000. I am wrong in that I think the offer the minister has in his department is \$20,000.

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are not in the house to defend themselves; I have no knowledge whatever in regard to the transaction except what is contained in these letters; and it is simply in fairness to these gentlemen that I read these letters in order that their denial may appear in Hansard. I copy the letters, but the charges which were made by the hon. member for Carleton.

Mr. Carvell-I am afraid that the gentlemen referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Winslow, has been in so many little land deals around Woodstock since he became postmaster.

Mr. Macdonald-Is he the postmaster at Woodstock?

Mr. Carvell-Yes, he is the postmaster at the present time.

Mr. Macdonald-What does the postmaster mean about this?

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to me it is easily within the range of probability that there was a misunderstanding between these gentlemen as to what the offer was for, or as to the amount of money embraced in the offer. Under the circumstances, it may be that each gentleman is honestly telling what he believes to be the facts.

As I said before, while I am very glad to hear tonight that my hon. friend practically exonerates Mr. Frank Smith from any connection with the matter, and having known Mr. Winslow since we were boys together, I do not believe he would make any statement that was not a true one with regard to a matter of this kind.

Mr. Carvell-I think I stated in the beginning that I had no evidence that Mr. Frank Smith was implicated, except what Mr. Winslow told Mr. C. L. Smith. I will tell my hon. friend more than that. I will tell him that George Upham would be insulted if any one were to say that he had sold the farm for \$9,000 or \$10,000; he would not sell the remainder of his farm for \$18,000.

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ST. JOHN TEMPLARS

200 STRONG, VISIT MONCTON BROTHERS

Moncton, N. B., May 12-Good Templars to the number of nearly 200 from St. John invaded Moncton tonight on their visit to local lodges. The visitor treated by special train, and headed by a band paraded Moncton streets accompanied by local I. O. G. T. members.

The mayor tendered the visitors a civic welcome and later they were banqueted by the Moncton lodges. They returned home by special train about midnight.

WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, freckling, nervousness, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, shooting or unnatural enlargements, sense of illness or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, not flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to try my simple method. Write to-day, free and postpaid, also reference to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day, address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70 Windsor, Ont.

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO

RUBBED WAY FOR ALL TIME

Hoorn! No More Suffering-Every Ache Grows Quick-Nervine Rubbed Way for All Time. Rubbed Way for All Time. Rubbed Way for All Time.

LUMBER DRIVES ARE COMING ALONG WELL

Favorable Reports From Various Parts of the Province—Logs in Safe Waters—Roads Very Bad, Says Mr. Hickman.

Wednesday, May 13. Lumbering operations in Westernland county have been very successful during the season which has just closed, according to J. H. Hickman, of Dorchester, who was in the city yesterday. The cut was about 5,000,000 feet, a large quantity than usual, and the logs have all been brought out.

A new record was established this year in the driving operations. Usually, fifteen or sixteen days are required to bring the logs down, but this spring the drive was completed in six days. There was plenty of water in all the streams but not enough to overflow the meadows, and the logs came right along without any trouble.

OBITUARY

James Reid Wilson. London, May 11—James Reid Wilson, managing director of the Thomas Robertson Company, Montreal, died here at the Grand Hotel this morning following an acute attack of double pneumonia. He only arrived three weeks ago on a business trip, and while traveling from Glasgow a week ago contracted a chill which developed seriously.

Allen C. Davidson. Campbellton, May 10—Allen C. Davidson died today aged 82 years. Mr. Davidson came to Campbellton from Oxford (N. S.), about seventeen years ago. He was born in River Philip in 1829 and followed the business of farming until within a short time of his coming to this town.

John McGarvie. Dalhousie, May 11—(Special)—John McGarvie, a respected farmer, aged 73, died at his home in Dundas, Restigouche county on Sunday evening. His funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Presbyterian church cemetery, Dalhousie.

Mrs. Placide LeBlanc. Moncton, N. B., May 11—The death of Mrs. Placide LeBlanc occurred at her home here on Sunday. She was seventy years old. She is survived by her husband, three sons, Samuel, of St. John; William, in Saskatchewan; and Jack, in Moncton. Also four grand-children.

George L. Pierce. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 11—Hon. Hector C. MacDonald, Judge for Queen's county, died last night in the P. E. I. hospital, after an illness of several months. He was born at Flat River, P. E. I., on May 3, 1826, admitted to the bar in 1850, represented his native district of Belfast in the local legislature for ten years, and was attorney-general under the Liberal government, 1897-99. He was appointed judge in 1899.

Dr. Elliot S. Rowe. Vancouver, B. C., May 11—Dr. Elliot S. Rowe, for many years a well known clergyman in various Canadian cities, died today, following a long illness from dropsy. He came to Victoria ten years ago as pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, retiring to become publicity commissioner of Vancouver.

Mrs. Cora Belle Heine. After an illness lasting only last Friday evening, the death of Mrs. Cora Belle, wife of Rev. J. Heine, Ph.D., occurred yesterday morning at her home, 188 Prince Street, West St. John. She was a bright, amiable woman, greatly esteemed by many friends to whom the news of her death has caused sincere sorrow. She was forty-two years of age, and besides her husband, is survived by two children, Miss Beine and William, and four step-children. Three sisters also survive.

A particularly sad feature in connection with the death is that Mrs. Heine was not thought to be seriously ill until Monday evening, and word was sent to her husband, who on Monday left for Sydney (C. B.), in connection with his Bible Society work. He will be unable to reach home until today. It will be a sad home-coming for the minister. Mrs. Heine was an active member of

Charlotte street Baptist church, and was valued member of the choir. Her death will be mourned by a large number of friends.

Rev. Henry Cross. Tuesday, May 12. Cross of the firm of Hall & Fairweather, passed away yesterday morning at his home, Redbanks (N. J.). Mr. Cross received a telegram early in the morning telling his father's serious illness. He left home and soon after his departure a telegram was received telling of the death.

Rev. Mr. Cross was born at Beaton, North Hampshire, England, in the year 1840. At the age of seventeen years he was granted a license to preach and was known throughout that section of the country as "the boy preacher." In the year 1868 he was graduated from the Baptist College at North Hampshire, and left England in 1874 and became pastor of St. Paul's church in Minneapolis. He received a call to the pastorate of the German street Baptist church of this city, in 1882 and remained here until 1886, when he returned to the United States and became pastor of the Baptist church at Mansougan (N. J.). In 1903 he retired and went to Redbanks, where he remained until his death Sunday night. He is survived by his wife, three sons—William C. of this city; H. S., of Redlands, Cal.; and Frank E., serving in the United States army and present in the Philippines; also one daughter, Mrs. Williams, of Redbanks (N. J.).

Alfred F. Baxter. The death of Alfred F. Baxter took place here early yesterday in Lynn (Mass.). He was seventy-nine years of age, and a native of Norton, Mass., thirty-eight years he was a member of the public school teaching staff of the province and had taught in many places through this country and elsewhere in New Brunswick. He retired a few years ago after an honorable career as a school teacher and amongst those who will learn of his passing away, with sorrow and feelings of old ties severed, will be his former pupils.

His body will be brought to Norton for burial. He had resided there for many years. Mr. Baxter is survived by four sons and one daughter, Mrs. G. F. Poland, of Lynn (Mass.). The sons are Henry, of Lynn; Herbert M., of Sharon (Mass.); Dr. G. O., and Dr. A. E. Baxter, of St. John.

Joseph Avard. Sackville, N. B., May 12—The death took place quite suddenly at 3 o'clock this morning in Port Elgin of Joseph Avard, one of the long time citizens of that town. Mr. Avard had been around as usual up to a few days ago, when he contracted what seemed to be an attack of grippe. He so far recovered from that, however, as to be able to go to his place of business but soon afterwards became worse and had to be driven home, relapsing into unconsciousness and remaining in that state until the end. He was the son of the late Adam Avard, of Great Shomogue, and leaves one sister, Mrs. George Lowther, and one brother, George, of Port Elgin. He was over seventy years of age.

The funeral will be held in Port Elgin Wednesday afternoon after arrival of the N. B. & P. E. I. train from Sackville.

Michael J. Barry. Michael J. Barry, formerly proprietor of the Park Hotel, this city, died yesterday in Boston. A telegram to that effect was received from Mrs. Barry by relatives here.

Although he had not been in the best of health for the last few months, Mr. Barry's death came as a great shock to his many friends, who will extend heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife.

Mr. Barry was born in this city about fifty years ago, and was a son of the late Patrick Barry, who was engaged in stevedore work about the harbor front. When a young man he entered the employ of Michael Blackall, livery department owner, and was with him until he started in business for himself on the south side of King Square about 1868. Three years ago Mr. Barry disposed of his stable business, and after a short vacation in the west, took over the Park Hotel, from which he retired last year at St. Andrew's (N. B.). Besides his wife, Mr. Barry leaves one brother, Harry, who left for Boston Tuesday on receipt of a telegram saying his brother was at present in Boston, and the funeral will be held in this city, leaving Boston today, and the funeral will likely take place tomorrow. Mr. Barry was well known both in the city and throughout the province, and was a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus.

Many friends will learn with sincere regret of the death of James Christo, which occurred at his home, 68 Victoria Street, Tuesday in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He leaves, besides his wife, two children, Miss Beine and William, and four step-children. Three sisters also survive.

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS

The only important item in the local market quotations during the last week was an increase of ten cents in all grades of sugar. The price went up on Wednesday afternoon, but it is expected that there will be a drop soon.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes COUNTRY MARKET, POTATOES, BEANS, CORN, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes GROCERIES, Choice seeded raisins, Fancy do, Cream tartar, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes CANNED GOODS, Salmon, Pickled herring, Clams, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes PROVISIONS, Pork domestic, Lard, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FLOUR, ROLLER PATENT, Standard, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes GRAINS, Middlings, car lots, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FRUITS, Marbled Walnuts, Almonds, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FISH, Small dry cod, Salmon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HIDES, Beef hides, Sheepskins, etc.

R. B. BENNETT FLAYS MACKENZIE & MANN

(Continued from page 1) that this continuation of party funds may be large enough.

"It is time to look this wretched business fairly in the face, and deal with it," was his earnest admonition. Mr. Bennett gave the result of months of careful study and personal investigation of the high financing of Mackenzie & Mann "the two greatest exploiters whom any country had known, who conceived the scheme of building a transcontinental line and getting the people to pay for it."

He doubted in the first place, the necessity for a third transcontinental line at all at the present time, and declined to add to the wealth of a few promoters who had been promising to determine whether the one or the other proposal had now to be constructed, pending the result of such inquiry.

The mandate for such investigation was written in the absolute contradictions of the statements made in the country's own reports for the consumption of investors and the information brought down by the government. Mr. Bennett, dramatically holding up the conflicting documents, one in either hand, "is false."

A Mastery Criticism. The interruptions of Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor-general, served really to emphasize Mr. Bennett's point and to demonstrate the vagueness and inaccuracies of the government's information.

Mr. Bennett's mastery of the facts was complete and made a strong impression upon both sides of the house. He dealt in detail with each separate company, pointing out that what the government really proposed to do was to take over the liabilities of the parent company, leaving the men responsible for the condition still in control.

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HAD TO STOP WORK FROM THE PAIN

Suffered Ten Years Until "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Him

St. Thomas, Ont., May 2, 1914. "I was troubled for ten years with the most distressing Constipation and Indigestion of the worst form. No one could have been worse with these troubles than I was for this long period. The pain from indigestion was so severe that many times, I have had to stop work and lay down until the acute spasms passed away.

"I tried a lot of medicine—in fact, I advertised—and gave them all a fair test—but got no relief. About a year ago, however, I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and I immediately gave it a trial. It was just what I needed for me. They gave results in a very short time. I am now free from these distressing and enjoying perfect health. My wife also used 'Fruit-a-lives' and we both think they are the best medicine ever made."

Z. J. EDGEWORTH. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

DEAD AT GREAT AGE OF 102

Tuesday, May 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, of Carleton, probably the oldest resident of St. John, died yesterday at the residence of her son, W. O. Dunham, 9 Dufferin row, West End, in the 102nd year of her age. She had been ill several weeks. She was a most remarkable old lady, who retained her faculties right up to her death, and who was able to describe events of early years with astonishing accuracy.

Up to a few weeks ago she was able to be about the house fairly active and well, and indulged in sewing and knitting which she used to do without the aid of glasses. On February 18 of last year she celebrated her 101st birthday and was then the recipient of hearty congratulations from her friends and relatives. She was always bright and cheery and was esteemed by all who knew her for her motherly manner and amiable, kindly disposition.

Ever since her birth Mrs. Dunham had resided in the West Side, her father, Joseph Fosford, a native of Birmingham, England, having settled in Carleton in the early years of last century. Her mother, who was able to describe events of early years with astonishing accuracy.

Quite naturally she was able to give interesting tales of the old days of the West End. She had the happy experience of being a great-grandmother, and among her descendants are five children, thirty-one grand-children, fifty-four great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. In all she had eleven children, but of these only five are here today.

The children who are living today are: Mrs. M. Mosher, of Worcester (Mass.); Mrs. Joseph Fosford, of South Dakota; Mrs. J. Webb, of Houston (Tex.); George Dunham, of Waterloo, Iowa; and William O. Dunham, of Carleton.

For Eighty-two Years

We have been serving the public in St. John for over 82 years. Our depot for cars in the city of St. John is a depot for your money, our record should appeal to you. Our depot is a depot for your money, our record should appeal to you.

The Bank of Nova Scotia. Capital \$1,000,000. Total Assets \$1,000,000. Branches in St. John, Halifax, Sydney, and other cities.

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