

# TO TURN CHILDREN AWAY

Kindergarten and a Training at the Normal School—The Other Matters Discussed at

appointed because of their sympathy with the school work. The present city council and county members were in sympathy with the principle of a child's protection act, and if they were shown that the proposal would approve the measure, the school would be established. The school would cost annually \$5,000 to \$10,000; the municipal act, \$4,500 to \$6,000; the municipal house and the public hospital would want larger grants. A private hospital also and it should pay its way; but the school would cost \$20,000 additional. The council must be sure that the people are willing to pay for the child's protection expenditures for these various institutions.

**The Juvenile Work.**  
Miss Stevens gave a very interesting explanation of the work of a kindergarten class, with illustrations, and Miss Seely stirred the hearts of the audience by telling the story of the child who had been in the hospital for several days of old, to impress upon the importance of being good and true.

Mr. F. Hayes expressed warm sympathy with the association and he stated that when a member of the city council he had supported a grant for first place in his mind. The school board took over the work of the school and the present school course does not compare itself to many. There should be more technical instruction and it should begin with the kindergarten. The school course should be opened.

Rev. H. A. Cody expressed very hearty sympathy with the work of which he had knowledge, and he said he would be glad to open one in the South End. He was sure the vestry of St. James' church would be willing to provide a room. In the story telling he said that the teachers could teach grand patriotic lessons from Canadian history.

**Should Co-operate.**  
A. M. Belding said that the various organizations should co-ordinate their forces. Many things were needed, including the child's protection act, the public hospital, the sanitarium, the department in the normal school for kindergarten and playground work. By organizing a central board and bringing the force of all to bear, the sentiment would prevail upon the authorities to take action. What had been done in Amherst should be done in St. John.

W. F. Burditt agreed with the last speaker on the value of united effort. Many people were realizing the moral responsibility of the city certainly and the press of the city certainly had high ideals in these matters, but there was not the general support which should be given. With regard to the child's protection act, the measure of a civilization was its willingness to tax itself for the good of the people.

The house of commons is a very good need for child's protection acts and person farms. The kindergarten was at the very beginning of the child's education, and the children and lead them into right channels there would be less need for reclamation plans. He feared there was still a lack of sympathy on the part of the board and board of education, and if so the kindergarten work would be better in the hands of the association for some time.

Louis Green said he had been very much interested in the discussion and felt that the association should be encouraged much more. If the general public were generally should take more interest and there should be a concentration of forces, to improve the work and give the ladies more to do. The more was paid for the work, the more was paid for the work. The more was paid for the work, the more was paid for the work.

Miss Stevens said she had been compelled to turn away this fall enough children. She had another kindergarten, Miss Seely and Miss Estey also had turned away.

Miss Matthews said she had thought that the school in the forenoon and another in the afternoon.

Mr. Hatheway said that the leaders of society in St. John should be interested in this work so that many bright little waifs might have an opportunity to get the fitness of their life. He spoke of the absence of evening schools in this province and contrasted it with Nova Scotia. The kindergarten starts at the age of technical education and it should be encouraged and technical training carried all through the course. Leaders in society should aid in this great work.

These illustrations are taken on the new Bon-Ton Autumn and Winter 1912-13 Catalogue and are only a few of the many styles shown in this useful fashion book.

The following is a short description of the articles illustrated:

—Made of imported Chevron in black or navy blue. Has wide revers and sleeves trimmed with velvet silk braids, silver buttons and buttons. Lining at back of material making cost very serviceable. Price . . . . . \$6.95

—Made of good quality Chincheilla cloth, the fashionable material this season, in navy blue with lighter blue reverse or rose with brown reverse and cuffs are made with verresible side of material. Length is 45 inches. Price . . . . . \$8.95

—Made of heavy diagonal woven sported Chevron in black, navy blue or rose. Lining is self material over shoulders. Large collar and cuffs are lined with red silk. Length is 45 inches. Price \$10 to 12 years . . . \$8.95

—Tailored suit made of English Cheviot in navy blue or navy blue. Coat is single breasted, 32 inches long, back of coat, front and back of skirt display elegant design. Price . . . . . \$10.95

—Same as this for Misses or Small sizes. Price . . . . . \$10.95

REET, QUEBEC

VOL. LII.

# LULL FELLOWS THE UNIONIST STORM

## Abject Apology to Churchill Tory Member Who Struck Admiralty Lord Forgiven Speaker Lowther Suggests a Conference Between Party Leaders to Smooth Out Differences and House Adjourns Till Monday—King Said to Have Intervened.

**Canadian Press.**  
London, Nov. 14.—A graceful apology from Ronald McNeill, the Unionist member who hurled the book at Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, during the disturbance, helped to cool the atmosphere in the commons today. Mr. McNeill acknowledged that his act was "entirely reprehensible," and he expressed regret for his loss of temper. Winston Churchill accepted the apology.

The speaker of the house of commons in his remarks, suggested that the members take a period for reflection, emphasizing the undesirability of parliament departing from its established precedents. He said he could not see how any difficulty would be acceptable to all parties and would be more in accordance with the precedents which had governed the commons since the days of George III.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionists, both welcomed the speakers' intervention, which was seen as a victory for their cause. The house adjourned with McNeill's apology on a suggestion which possibly had been made by King George himself.

The proposal was made by the speaker who intimated that it would be advisable to have a conference between the two parties to consider the points at issue between the two factions in regard to the home rule measure.

Premier Asquith immediately agreed and favored the adjournment of the house.

## King Intervenes?

No one in London doubts that the king was responsible for advising this turn of affairs. While the cabinet was in session, the king's private secretary, Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, arrived direct from Buckingham Palace and had a conference with the premier in the speaker's residence, and it is considered that the king's intervention was the result of the king's personal desire to ward off, and perhaps entirely prevent, a renewal of the riotous obstruction to which many of the Unionists have pledged their word.

## Bonar Law Glad Riot Occurred.

London, Nov. 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house of commons speaking at a big Unionist demonstration in Albert Hall tonight said that he did not regret the riotous disturbance in the house and did not try to stop it.

While he would rejoice if a way out of the difficulty were found, possibly by the speaker's intervention, it would not end the crisis. The government was trying to do what it had no moral right to do and the opposition would continue its endeavors to wreck the home rule bill in the house of commons.

The Unionist demonstration was utilized as an opportunity to express confidence in the tactics of the party leaders in the home rule debate.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, and Bonar Law, were the principal speakers. Lord Lansdowne, however, said little about Wednesday's scene in the house of commons and gave no hint as to the future policy with reference to it.

Dealing with the home rule question, he said he believed that the reason support was accorded home rule in the commons was that the people were feeling intense weariness over the Irish question. That, he declared, was a feeling of weariness which was unproductive and unconstructive.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912

# TURKEY'S APPEAL FOR PEACE BEFORE ALLIES

## Report That Besieged Towns Must Surrender Before Request Will Be Granted Desperate Fighting Reported in Many Districts—Bulgarians Said to Be Capturing Constantinople's Defences—King Nicholas Refuses Austrian Demand That Montenegrins Limit Their Zone of Hostilities.

**Canadian Press.**  
London, Nov. 14.—Turkey has now formally appealed to Bulgaria for peace, thus forestalling the treaty action of the European concert towards mediation. No armistice has yet been concluded; difficulties have arisen about the terms. It is said that Bulgaria demands the evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari and Monastir as a condition of agreeing to an armistice. Negotiations, however, continue.

The emperor is again exceedingly severe, and it is difficult to arrive at any correct idea of the military position. The fall of Adrianople is rumored from both Serbian and Turkish sources, but this is still unconfirmed. Another report says that the Bulgarians have occupied Edirne, twenty-one miles from Constantinople, and that the town is in the hands of the Bulgarians.

King Nicholas refused to receive a written note repeating the communication. To the Italian government, King Nicholas said that the Italian government would be acting contrary to its usual policy and solicitude for its most valuable national interests if it persisted in demanding that the Montenegrins should discontinue their military operations in the port of San Giovanni di Medua and the city of Alessio.

## FREE SEEDS FOR FARMERS

By instructions of the honorable minister of agriculture a distribution of superior seed grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (3 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in one lot only one will be sent.

## QUEBEC DELEGATION URGES GOVERNMENT TO BUILD DRY DOCK

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—A strong Quebec delegation with the map of the province on board today urged the necessity of a drydock at Quebec, citing the recent St. Lawrence accident as an additional argument for it. The government is urged to go on with the work as early as possible, either at Quebec or Lévis. The latter site will probably be selected. The delegation included D. O. Lesperance, M. P.; Sir Rodolph Forget, Chas. Donahue and Louis Webster.

## PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS BUSH

V. G. R. Vickers, General Superintendent of Canadian Express Company, in the City.

## TURKS HUMBLE APPEAL

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 14.—The Turkish request for mediation was presented to the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Guseff, who promised to submit it at headquarters immediately and also to confer with the Turkish minister of foreign affairs on the Balkan states. The text of the note follows:

The Ottoman government, having acquired the great possibility of Europe to their mediation, we are charged to inform you of our excellent if Bulgaria is disposed to accept this mediation, and if so, to what conditions her acceptance will be subject.

## Fierce Attack on Scutari.

Rizik, Montenegro, Nov. 14.—The Montenegrin forces have renewed their attack on the Turkish positions around Scutari, which was suspended a few days ago because of the terrible weather. Heavy guns have arrived and the bombardment began early this morning. The fire was concentrated on the Turkish batteries and did great damage. A few projectiles passed over the town, throwing the inhabitants into a panic.

## Greek Capture Another Town.

Athens, Nov. 14.—The minister of war announced today that the Greeks had captured Metsovo, near the Greek frontier, after an engagement lasting forty-eight hours. Forty Turks were killed and eighty-one made prisoners.

NO. 14

# STARTLING STORY OF McMANIGAL

## CREW OF VESSEL BOUND HERE UNDER ARREST Relates McManara's Confession How Los Angeles Times Explosion Was Accomplished Dynamiter Had No Compunctions About Blowing Up Innocent People to 'Get' Proprietor—Says John J. McManara Got Him to Pull Off an Eastern 'Echo' to Divert Suspicion from Brother.

**Canadian Press.**  
Indianapolis, Nov. 14.—For the first time since the twenty-one persons were killed in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910, James B. McManara's detailed confession to having caused the explosion, with his motives for doing it, and his comments on the fact that so many people were killed, was related to the witness stand in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today.

Ottie E. McManigal testified the confession was given to him while he was hiding in the woods five miles from Conover (Wis.), both of them having gone to the Wisconsin woods on the pretext of hunting.

Ottie E. McManigal and Eugene L. Clancy, San Francisco labor leader, McManigal testified, were named by McManara as having made arrangements for the Los Angeles explosion and as having furnished the two men, F. A. Schmitt and David Kaplan, to assist in buying the high power nitro-glycerine, because Schmitt and Kaplan had been regularly employed on the coast by the building trade in California. McManigal and Clancy are among the forty-five defendants now on trial.

## BRITISH RESERVES AT WINGSTON, ONT., SUMMONED HOME?

Toronto, Nov. 14.—A special to the News from Kingston, Ontario, says that the British reserves of Great Britain have been summoned to return to England immediately and report to the war department. The members of the reserve forces are at liberty to come to this country, although they are obliged to report through the local divisional headquarters every few months. The men who have been called back to the motherland could give an explanation for the sudden call. They only know that their duty is to return, and they have already sailed.

## WOODSTOCK FAIR GROUNDS SOLD

Valley Railway Secures the Property for \$10,000—A Carleton County Fox Farm.

Woodstock, Nov. 14.—Promoters of the fox farm to be established at Oxford, Ont. in the Carleton hotel Wednesday. It is wholly Carleton county capital that is involved in the enterprise.

## FIVE MEN LOST IN MISHAP TO SYDNEY TUG

Canadian Press.  
Sydney, N. S., Nov. 14.—Fears in connection with the mishap to the Dominion Coal Company tug Douglas H. Thomas have been realized. Four of the stevedores on board the tug were drowned. All five were natives of Newfoundland.

## Wanted an Eastern 'Echo.'

McManigal said he went to Worcester and caused two explosions there on October 9. On the return he testified he called at the house of Frank O. Webb, in New York, and left a message if any more work was to be done in the east word would be sent to J. J. McManara in Indianapolis. He said he looked over the possibility of blowing up "jobs" in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

## Seakatchewan Tory Nomination.

Indian Head, Sask., Nov. 14.—The Liberal Conservatives of South Qu'Appelle today nominated J. Glenn to contest the riding in the by-election on Dec. 4, caused by the resignation of F. W. G. Haultain. Rere Johnson, of Qu'Appelle rural municipality, and Meyer Davidson, of Indian Head, were nominated, but withdrew, Glenn's nomination being unanimous.

## Premier Whitney Off to England.

He will leave this afternoon for New York from where he will sail on Saturday for Liverpool. The prime minister expects to be absent a month. For one reason or another, Sir James was not able to take a holiday during the last summer, and will take a brief rest before the work of the legislature commences. His Mr. Reame, minister of education, will accompany Sir James.



# TOR SNAP VICTORY SHOCK TO BE FOUGHT OVER

## To Vote on Home Rule Amendment Again Premier's Motion for Rehearing Upheld by Speaker

### Mr. Asquith Recalls a Similar Experience of the Balfour Government But It Clung to Office Notwithstanding—Liberals Have Old Time Majority on Last Vote to Adjourn Debate.

(Special to Toronto Star and The Telegraph.)

London, Nov. 13.—The public which takes a lively interest in cabinet crises, does not honor this one with its serious consideration. Perhaps it is the cold, rainy weather; perhaps this looks more like a practical joke than a real crisis; perhaps a practical joke that has two days' debate piled on top of it will be pretty well overlooked when it gets up off the floor. Perhaps the people are waiting for the point of the joke which will be a government majority of over 100 tomorrow night.

Whatever was the reason there was no crowd around the palace yard this afternoon when the evening would begin. Inside the house the scene was very different. The lobbies and corridors were thronged with members, the galleries were well filled, though there was no great rush for seats.

Full House Present.

Among peers who were there to see Asquith's government go, a surprising number were present, but the prime minister did not introduce his motion until 3.30 when he got his customary full-house welcome. The government whips, though they must have been expected for their absence, seemed in good humor. On the faces of the government supporters was a bright look of resolve, and resolve being not to depend on a fixed time table and a clock-work routine any more, but to be on the spot whenever they were needed.

In this kangaroo closure the kangaroo is made to jump almost any minute. John Redmond was in good spirits and allowed his sphinx-like countenance the luxury of a smile. The house was in a bantering mood. The speaker, who introduced the name of a battleship. It tried to take a piece of John Redmond's coat and a question about the house fly. "What about political hampers?" answered a Tory wag. "None on this side of the house," replied John Redmond, "but on the other side, where the buzz is bigger than their bite."

These did the house romp holiday-like through the question list. The newspapers had threatened that the debate would be historical, but the house was so that it wasn't hysterical at the proper moment.

Premier Asquith advanced to the table, and he had a hand on his chest and read a motion that the Balfour amendment of Monday be reconsidered and that the next Home Rule day be reconvened the following day, just as if nothing had happened.

This motion, you will observe, has two barrels, both loaded for bear, one to reconvene the house on a day to be fixed by a resolution to cancel a resolution that had been passed getting a bill through the house. Resolutions that were mere resolutions have been taken back, but not resolutions of the Balfour sort.

Speaker Upholds Asquith.

Mr. Balfour had better have wanted to know if there was any precedent. This was applied to Mr. Speaker said there was no precedent, that it drove a hole through the rule. (Joyous cheers from the opposition, but that there was no law against the house making a new precedent if it so desired. Grim silence ensued on the Unionist side, which was broken by Daniel come to judgment, but this way.)

On the whole it seems a good ruling. If freedom broadens slowly down from precedent, the Liberals have their share. This matter settled, the speaker proceeded with the business of the day.

THE BEST LINIMENT

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gamboult's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For all the rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, sore throat, colds, coughs, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria, sore lungs, rheumatism, and all skin diseases.

It is stated that both foundries are ruelled with orders and hence the news that the threatened strike has been averted will be good for all concerned.

The native of India has an average life of twenty-four years, as against forty-four in England.

THE LIVERMORES' GREAT OILY OINTMENT, TORONTO, CANADA.

30 CHURCHILL AVENUE, TORONTO.

## Ministers' Pelted With Missiles

### Winston Churchill hit by Heavy Book and Asquith Called a Traitor—Irate Tories Declare No More Business Will Be Transacted by the Present Parliament.

London, Nov. 13.—The house of commons, the popular house of the "mother of parliaments," was the scene tonight of a riot over Premier Asquith's proposal to reintroduce the Home Rule bill.

The speaker refused to permit the debate, and the speaker was forced to adjourn the session on account of the disorder. This is an extremely rare necessity in the history of the house.

The Unionists almost unanimously threatened that they will continue to make a record of the house.

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When the session began there were packed benches. The premier's followers gave him a great cheer on his entrance and demonstrated that they were present in force by defeating a motion to adjourn early in the proceedings by a vote of 377 to 218.

The substance of Mr. Asquith's motion was that the Balfour amendment be rescinded, "notwithstanding anything in any order passed in this house."

Four witnesses who saw the shooting say that the prisoner deliberately went from the back of the house to the front, aimed the gun direct at Phillips and the contents entered his neck, shoulder and chest. One of the shots was shown in court as taken from the neck of the injured man, by Dr. Tanton, who said it was too early to tell what the result would be.

On her return a few minutes later, she was seen to find the body of the girl on the floor burned to a crisp.

Charlotte, N. B., Nov. 13.—(Special)—Silas Clark, who last Friday fired a shot gun at Robert Phillips, Summerside, while he was passing in front of his house, was today in court on a charge of murder.

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## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

### During the past summer a vigorous campaign has been presented in the interests of the sheep industry. In co-operation with the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association a careful survey of the possibilities of sheep raising has been made in the province of British Columbia.

It is proposed that the results accomplished by these sales may be rendered if possible more permanent and effective through the making of what may be termed a missionary campaign in the districts where the sheep have been sold and in other localities where the people may manifest any decided interest in sheep farming.

Attention will be directed not only to the production of mutton and lamb but to the care and marketing of wool. To this end, the best expert advice obtainable is being placed at their disposal through the medium and in the person of the instructor.

These sheep, amounting to practically 1,800 head, are being sold through the medium of public auction, the rams singly, the ewes in lots of five and ten.

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## THE RECENT MURDER ON NORTH SHORE

### Fuller Particulars of the Tragedy—Glover Clearing Land at the Time of Shooting.

In addition to particulars already published here, the Campbellton Graphic has the following on the murder of Elvin Annett, a lumber foreman, the shooting and wounding of John Glover, a lumber foreman, and the suicide of the murderer, Peter Rioux, in the woods near Anderson, in the interlocking railway.

After the other men had left the camp which was before daylight, he saw Peter Rioux leave his camp, which was only about six feet from the lumberman's camp. He had his rifle with him and went in the direction taken by Annett.

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## THE RECENT MURDER ON NORTH SHORE

### Fuller Particulars of the Tragedy—Glover Clearing Land at the Time of Shooting.

In addition to particulars already published here, the Campbellton Graphic has the following on the murder of Elvin Annett, a lumber foreman, the shooting and wounding of John Glover, a lumber foreman, and the suicide of the murderer, Peter Rioux, in the woods near Anderson, in the interlocking railway.

After the other men had left the camp which was before daylight, he saw Peter Rioux leave his camp, which was only about six feet from the lumberman's camp. He had his rifle with him and went in the direction taken by Annett.

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**SOX WATER**

Wool Limited

U.S.

TO BE FOUGHT OVER

TO VOTE ON HOME RULE AMENDMENT AGAIN

PREMIER'S MOTION FOR REHEARING UPHOLD BY SPEAKER

MR. ASQUITH RECALLS A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE OF THE BALFOUR GOVERNMENT BUT IT CLUNG TO OFFICE NOTWITHSTANDING—LIBERALS HAVE OLD TIME MAJORITY ON LAST VOTE TO ADJOURN DEBATE.

(Special to Toronto Star and The Telegraph.)

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

London, Nov. 13.—The public which takes a lively interest in cabinet crises, does not honor this one with its serious consideration. Perhaps it is the cold, rainy weather; perhaps this looks more like a practical joke than a real crisis; perhaps a practical joke that has two days' debate piled on top of it will be pretty well overlooked when it gets up off the floor. Perhaps the people are waiting for the point of the joke which will be a government majority of over 100 tomorrow night.

Whatever was the reason there was no crowd around the palace yard this afternoon when the evening would begin. Inside the house the scene was very different. The lobbies and corridors were thronged with members, the galleries were well filled, though there was no great rush for seats.

Full House Present.

Among peers who were there to see Asquith's government go, a surprising number were present, but the prime minister did not introduce his motion until 3.30 when he got his customary full-house welcome. The government whips, though they must have been expected for their absence, seemed in good humor. On the faces of the government supporters was a bright look of resolve, and resolve being not to depend on a fixed time table and a clock-work routine any more, but to be on the spot whenever they were needed.

In this kangaroo closure the kangaroo is made to jump almost any minute. John Redmond was in good spirits and allowed his sphinx-like countenance the luxury of a smile. The house was in a bantering mood. The speaker, who introduced the name of a battleship. It tried to take a piece of John Redmond's coat and a question about the house fly. "What about political hampers?" answered a Tory wag. "None on this side of the house," replied John Redmond, "but on the other side, where the buzz is bigger than their bite."

These did the house romp holiday-like through the question list. The newspapers had threatened that the debate would be historical, but the house was so that it wasn't hysterical at the proper moment.

Premier Asquith advanced to the table, and he had a hand on his chest and read a motion that the Balfour amendment of Monday be reconsidered and that the next Home Rule day be reconvened the following day, just as if nothing had happened.

This motion, you will observe, has two barrels, both loaded for bear, one to reconvene the house on a day to be fixed by a resolution to cancel a resolution that had been passed getting a bill through the house. Resolutions that were mere resolutions have been taken back, but not resolutions of the Balfour sort.

Speaker Upholds Asquith.

Mr. Balfour had better have wanted to know if there was any precedent. This was applied to Mr. Speaker said there was no precedent, that it drove a hole through the rule. (Joyous cheers from the opposition, but that there was no law against the house making a new precedent if it so desired. Grim silence ensued on the Unionist side, which was broken by Daniel come to judgment, but this way.)

On the whole it seems a good ruling. If freedom broadens slowly down from precedent, the Liberals have their share. This matter settled, the speaker proceeded with the business of the day.

**THE BEST LINIMENT**

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gamboult's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For all the rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, sore throat, colds, coughs, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria, sore lungs, rheumatism, and all skin diseases.

It is stated that both foundries are ruelled with orders and hence the news that the threatened strike has been averted will be good for all concerned.

The native of India has an average life of twenty-four years, as against forty-four in England.

**CANCER**

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12 boxes of Dr. Brainerd's Laxative...

per box. These famous watches are...

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Travels, Headache, They clean the...

rested, they clean the body, with a...

primum coupon, which entitles the...

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you sell the pills very quickly and your...

order may be 6,000 beautiful Pills...

are absolutely FREE, without any condition...

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**CANCER**

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## STRONG EVIDENCE IN SUMMERSIDE SHOOTING CASE

Charlotte, P. E. I., Nov. 13.—(Special)—Silas Clark, who last Friday fired a shot gun at Robert Phillips, Summerside, while he was passing in front of his house, was today in court on a charge of murder.

On the floor a few minutes later, she was seen to find the body of the girl on the floor burned to a crisp.

On her return a few minutes later, she was seen to find the body of the girl on the floor burned to a crisp.

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## ADAM AND EVELYN'S INSTITUTE

St. John, N. B., Nov. 13.—(Special)—The Adam and Evelyn's Institute has the distinction of being the first institute organized in the province we have been asked at different times how we can help in the work of the institute.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 16, 1912.

A SCOTTISH OBSERVER

Sir George McCrea, Vice-President of the Local Government Board, has returned to Edinburgh after spending two months in Canada and the United States. He told the Edinburgh Scotsman that he was "simply astounded" by the evidence of progress he saw in the Dominion, and he prophesied that there will be witnessed in Canada a development "the magnitude of which no one dares venture to forecast."

Some of Sir George's observations concerning the United States are attracting attention in this country as well as in the United Kingdom. While speaking highly of the American nation in many respects, Sir George says that the most vivid impression he carried away from the republic was an impression of lack of moral tone.

He was careful to say that he did not intend to malign a whole nation. He never in his life met people more upright and pleasant than those with whom he was thrown most in contact while he was in the United States, yet, great as was the kindness and hospitality he encountered he thought he detected signs of low public ideals. He expressed it in this way:

"Let me illustrate what I mean. While in America I read in one of the monthlies an article on the rise and progress of the leading railway undertakings, with interesting sketches of the man who had achieved such magnificent results. The assistance with which he circumvented competing undertakings was described. It was stated that he was doing things in defiance of the law. The State interfered, and he gave the most solemn undertakings that if his company were allowed to continue to do so and so, certain obligations would be accepted. Not only was there no attempt to fulfil these obligations; they were deliberately and persistently violated. Yes, this was all set forth, not in terms of reproaches, but in each a 'waste-of-fact' way as to imply rather a tribute to the courage and enterprise of the man who thus had built up a great railway system. That, I fear, is too typical of what is empirically termed American progress. I found the same vicious trail continually cropping up, appearing under many different conditions. In the west especially nine men out of every ten had a 'proprietion' which they wished to exploit. I had a good deal of railway traveling, and the freedom with which these 'proprietions' were discussed would have been refreshing had it not been all too sad. The end was the objective, the means immaterial. On the other hand, of course, you met the business men whose standard of right and wrong was absolute. Commerce could not survive were it otherwise. There were many of those business men who staked with regard to the Panama Canal controversy that America should avoid even the appearance of departing from her treaty obligations. My American friends may possibly think I am making but poor return for their kind hospitality in speaking thus frankly. I feel sure they won't because I have reason to believe they share my views as to the clamant necessity for a higher moral standard, especially in politics. Here let me say the American of culture and position is entirely lacking in courage. He will not face the matter. He will not step out into the open and help to purify the political atmosphere—yet. But it is coming, the time when in America, as in any country, a man will be honored for serving his country in the nation's parliament."

With the general tenor of this many American observers will be inclined to agree, though most of them will dissent from the idea that the American of culture and position has no moral courage and dodges all participation in public affairs. There are too many noteworthy exceptions to Sir George's rule to permit this part of his criticism to pass unchallenged, though it may be argued that in proportion to the whole number the

minority of men of culture and position who do show a realising sense of their duty to the nation is so small as to warrant the traveler's indictment.

Sir George says that during the ten years preceding 1907 the national income coming under the review of the income tax commissioners had increased by the enormous sum of \$240,000,000 sterling, or an average increase of twenty-four millions a year. He points out that the increase must be much greater now, and he does not hesitate to say that there is no safer or better outlet for this surplus capital than in the development of Canada, which, he says, needs two things urgently—more money and more labor—and that the demand for more labor is even greater than that for more capital. Of the growth of the Canadian West he says:

"The rapid growth of Saskatoon and Edmonton is only symptomatic of a development which will astonish the world. This may appear like the language of exaggeration. I am neither an immigration agent nor an enthusiastic dreamer. I venture to lay claim to being a practical man, but I do not hesitate to say that in the immediate future we shall witness a development in Canada the magnitude of which no one dares venture to forecast. I only wish every member of parliament and every business man could see with his own eyes what there lies waiting the magic touch of the hands of men. The late Mr. W. T. Stead once said to me, speaking of municipal matters, 'No man ought to be made a Magistrate until he has first served six months in jail.' The moral is obvious, and it certainly ought to be a part of the training of a representative in the Imperial Parliament that he should have the opportunity of studying colonial questions at first hand."

Sir George represented the British government at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington, and also had official business at Ottawa and Winnipeg. His analysis of Canadian conditions should be of no little service to this country in the way of impressing capitalists still more favorably regarding the safety and profit of investment in this part of the Empire.

THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME

What would the Unionist party do if it obtained power tomorrow in Great Britain? Mr. L. S. Amery, M. P. for South Birmingham, who is one of the editors of the Times, answers that question in an article he recently wrote for another London journal, the Standard, which has been published a series of papers on the policy of the Unionist party. Mr. Amery says that "tariff reform," by which is meant protection, must be the first constructive policy of a new Unionist government. As showing how simple the problem is—so he says—Mr. Amery says that a tariff would quickly solve the social questions, like unemployment and poverty, so far as these can reasonably be solved.

"Let us," says Mr. Amery, "take the social problem first. It is in its essence, as Mr. Bonar Law has well pointed out, simply a question of wages. But there can be no increase either in employment or in the rate of wages in this country unless there is an increased demand for the services of our working men. There can be no increased demand for their services unless there is an increased demand for British goods—in other words, unless the market for British trade is expanded and made secure. By securing our own home market for our industries, and securing an ever-increasing and expanding market for those industries within the Empire, and also wherever negotiation is possible, in other countries, we are bound to bring about an ever-increasing demand for British labor, and, consequently, an ever-increasing standard of prosperity."

"One that takes place, the great bulk of our social problem disappears. The mass of our working men will be in a position to afford decent homes, sufficient clothing, sufficient food for themselves and their families, and to make provision for sickness and for old age. All these problems, which now present such difficulties owing to their immensity, will at once become more manageable because they will deal with the residue."

Obviously if Mr. Amery is to increase British production so simply and so rapidly he will have other problems on his hands. The home market will not absorb the increased products, and the moment the British manufacturer attempts to send an increasing supply of his products to Canada, for example, he will be met by a demand from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to abolish the British preference. The organ of the Manufacturers' Association very recently announced that those for whom it speaks in this country desire to see less and less manufactured goods from other countries coming to Canada, even though they come from Great Britain.

By introducing protection, Mr. Amery's party would greatly increase the cost of living to the working men of Great Britain, and whether the increase in wages would offset the greater cost of articles of necessity is a question not to be settled quickly even by so ready a reasoner as the member for South Birmingham. The United States has attempted for many years to carry out some such policy as Mr. Amery has in mind, although being but a young protectionist, he does not yet contemplate heavy duties on foreign imports. That comes later. After an experience of many years, during which protection has been carried to extremes and has led to the growth of enormous evils, the United States has just turned its face toward tariff revision downward; and the farther the tariff is reduced the better the average American will be pleased.

UNHAPPY GERMANY

In a group of London papers of recent date are to be found such headlines as these: "Man at famine prices in Prussia." "Meat riots in Berlin—Enraged women despoil the markets." "Hamburg's food problem—How ungodly meat is made fit for the poor."

Canadian Conservative newspapers frequently tell their readers what a happy country Germany is because it has high protection and a mighty army. The headlines quoted indicate that the Germans are facing very grave problems in spite of their army and their fiscal policy. The Berlin correspondent of the London Chronicle says of Germany today:

"If one were looking out for a perfect object-lesson in the beauties of Protection, no more admirable case could be brought forward than that of Germany at the present time. Here is a nation highly qualified in all that makes for civilization and progress, a nation second to none in the technical art, highly educated, industrious, its workmen and masters earning incomes beyond the dreams of a generation ago, and yet from one end of the empire to the other there arise the clamant voices of millions of people who are unable to purchase the very first necessities of life. In the Vorwärts of September 26 we read the following story: In Marsdorf, in Silesia, a carrier on his way to the railway station met with an accident. His horse fell and died on the spot, and he was removed off the road to an adjoining meadow. The carrier went to the neighboring village for assistance. As soon as help arrived it was seen that two or three dozen laborers from the neighborhood had fallen on the carcass, and that everything that could be called flesh had been removed from the horse and taken away by the laborers as food for themselves and their children. In the Vorwärts of September 29 we read that in Berlin, the wealthy capital of the empire, no fewer than 14,000 children, of whom nearly 10,000 attend school, are without any breakfast, that 179,000 Berlin school children have only a cold 'snack' in winter for their dinner, and that 15,000 in winter and 22,000 in summer go to bed supperless."

BRITAIN AND THE POWERS

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered an important address at the Mansion House banquet last Saturday night in reply to the toast "The Naval Forces." Mr. Churchill's principal statements should be read in conjunction with the declaration of the Prime Minister on the same occasion that Great Britain's relations with all of the great powers, without a single exception, are excellent.

Mr. Churchill said that the British fleet had been reorganized this year upon a complete and symmetrical plan. Not only had a new squadron of very powerful ships been placed in commission, but the navy had succeeded in recruiting nearly three times as many men during the year as during the year previous. A prospective increase of pay for both officers and men, Mr. Churchill anticipates, will further stimulate this improved recruiting. The bringing into existence of the sixth battle squadron has served largely to increase Britain's margin of security.

Instead of being content with the interest. It will be found that many of the recommendations in the report of the St. John River Commission have to do with the work touched by the Public Domain Act, and a fine opportunity is presented to the provincial government to act in conjunction with the Federal authorities. The question involved must affect the future prosperity of the whole province, and while the log-driving matter is a most important branch of the question, it by no means constitutes the whole problem.

Mr. Weston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered an important address at the Mansion House banquet last Saturday night in reply to the toast "The Naval Forces." Mr. Churchill's principal statements should be read in conjunction with the declaration of the Prime Minister on the same occasion that Great Britain's relations with all of the great powers, without a single exception, are excellent.

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Mr. Churchill made another straightforward reference to Germany. He said no harm had been done by the plain speaking on naval questions which had taken place this year. Indeed, he believed the effect had been good, for the Germans are a people with robust minds and a high sense of honor and fair play, looking at affairs in a practical military spirit, and Mr. Churchill says they like to have facts placed squarely before them. Relations between Britain and Germany, the First Lord said, had steadily improved during the year, and this improvement has been accompanied by every evidence on the part of Great Britain of a determination to maintain its naval supremacy.

It may be noted in connection with the significant utterances of the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill that of late there have been expressions of opinion in the German press and by German public men deprecating the vicious assumption that war between these two great nations must be regarded as inevitable. If the Balkan situation, which certainly has its dangerous elements, should disappoint the pessimists by reaching a solution without involving the great powers, and, more happily, there is strong hope that it will, it may well be thought that the peril of a general European war, or of a death between Britain and Germany, will have become a most improbable event.

The whole situation is bound to interest Canadians, just as it also interests the people of Australia and New Zealand. Our fellow Britons in the Antipodes have already taken up their share of the burden of Imperial defence, and at the London banquet to which we have referred great cheering greeted the announcement that the Royal Australian navy will pass under the general control of the Imperial Admiralty in times of war. Under the Laurier naval legislation that was to be the arrangement regarding the Canadian navy, but while London applauds the plan, it was not good enough for some of our Conservative friends who were afraid to trust the loyalty of Canadians generally or of the parliaments they elect.

Mr. Aquith and his ministers are bound to maintain a sufficient margin of security in the matter of sea power. The sort of contribution needed from Canada obviously is a contribution in men and ships—the creation of a Canadian naval force, the building of ships in this country so soon that can be done, and the manning of them by Canadians, which force, as in the case of Australia, would supplement the fighting strength of the British navy. In London they have already heard from Australia and New Zealand, and they are waiting to hear from Canada. Mr. Borden has the floor.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER

Considerable space is devoted today to the comprehensive report issued by the St. John River Commission, representing two years' work by representatives appointed by Canada and the United States to investigate and make recommendations concerning the navigation of the St. John river and the problems connected therewith. The commissioners had the advice of competent engineers, and they traversed much of the territory comprising the mighty watershed of the St. John. Their report should lead to joint action by the governments concerned, not only for log driving but in the matter of maintaining the normal flow of the stream, which would have an important effect upon the agricultural lands along its course and that of its principal tributaries.

To carry out the whole scheme of conservation outlined by the commission would cost perhaps \$2,000,000, or more if storage dams are taken into account; but the commissioners seem convinced that the more pressing part of the problem may be met by a reasonable expenditure yearly, and that the principal difficulties at present encountered may be overcome without making the total expenditure estimated in their report as a whole.

In connection with this report the provincial government would do well to revive the Public Domain Act, passed some years ago, under which was contemplated the conservation of certain large forest areas in the St. John watershed and the extensive storage of spring water, for the purpose of equalizing stream flow and preventing on the one hand the great lack of water during the dry months, and on the other the destructive freshets of early spring.

The legislation in question, although placed on the statute books, was never carried into effect, ostensibly because of the cost of a proper survey and classification of the public timber lands of the province. But this survey and classification ought to be carried out, and is today much more necessary than it was at the time the legislation was introduced. This legislation, as a matter of fact, contains the basis for the readjustment of the Crown Land policy of the province along modern lines, such as would protect the principal asset of the province and guarantee not only a large revenue from Crown timber but the continuance of an ample supply of lumber indefinitely. Under present conditions the province has been drawing largely upon its principal

asset in the United States, it is hardly probable that there is any widespread movement there to abolish the death penalty. But undoubtedly there is grave and still growing dissatisfaction because of the scandalous and constant failures of the criminal law. Under the American practice, particularly if the accused has financial resources or influence, and if the community is not much interested, cunning lawyers are able to bring about indefinite delays, and often by the time the case reaches a jury essential witnesses are missing or so much time has elapsed that the crime seems like a far off event, which might have happened in another country.

For many years the unsatisfactory application of the criminal code in respect of homicide has been the subject of discussion by jurists and other thoughtful citizens of the republic. President Taft, himself a lawyer of high repute, has given it his attention, as did some of his predecessors. But reform does not come. On the other hand, serious crimes increase in number. Violence of one sort or another is so frequent throughout the United States as to astonish observers from Europe. It would seem under the circumstances that the remedy needed is not a change in the matter of the penalty fixed for murder, but rather reaching social and political reforms creating greater respect for life and liberty and inculcating a much more general regard for law and order. The United States has grown so rapidly in wealth and population that it has neglected many of the essentials of civilization.

COMING TO ST. JOHN

News from Ottawa that the Canadian Northern Railway is seeking access to St. John should remind us of the increasing importance of this port as a railway terminus. As the Canadian Northern links up the western sections of its rail—and it has something like 4,000 miles of track now completed, counting branches—it must have some way of reaching Atlantic tide water during the winter months; and any over transportation route St. John is its natural objective.

Some time ago, when the Dominion government gave the Canadian Northern further financial accommodation, it was understood that a traffic arrangement had been concluded whereby Mackenzie & Mann's road would turn over to the Intercolonial its freight for St. John and Halifax, and doubtless this plan will be followed until such time as the Canadian Northern secures running rights over a part of the Intercolonial or has built a line of its own through to New Brunswick. An arrangement might be made whereby the Canadian Northern could reach St. John over the Valley Railroad upon its completion.

The business of the Intercolonial constantly increases. This is true in a still greater degree of the C. P. R., which has made heavy expenditures here recently and which is constantly preparing to handle a greatly enlarged traffic. Big as the business in which the C. P. R. does today through this port, transportation men realize that we have only seen the beginning of it. The new Transcontinental, which is to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been completed in New Brunswick, and trains will be running over it in a few days. The terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Courtenay Bay are in the making, and it is thought now will be made on that side of the harbor for the accommodation of the Canadian Northern, in which case St. John will have become the principal winter port of three transcontinental railways as well as the Intercolonial and the Valley road.

The progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific is not wholly satisfactory from the standpoint of St. John. By this time we should have heard something about preparation on the company's own account for the handling of its business in this city. It will need many things in addition to the steamship pier and yard room concerning which the initial steps have already been taken. Meantime, there is considerable public feeling in New England over the reported alliance between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven Railroad. The Boston Transcript interprets the stoppage of work by the Grand Trunk on the Southern New England Railroad as evidence that the business in which the New Haven has arrived at an understanding to get along without competition in that territory, and the Boston Transcript intimates that this is a menace to public interests and that an enquiry into the matter will be begun in Boston next Monday before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

However New England may regard the situation, Canadians may be disposed to think that after it has abandoned the proposed building operations in New England the Grand Trunk will have more time and money to devote to the perfection of its lines on Canadian soil. Certainly the Canadian ports, winter and summer, can handle all the traffic the Grand Trunk Pacific will have, and the road was built on the understanding that Canadian ports would be first served.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE ISSUE

A recent demonstration in the House of Commons throws much light upon the attitude of the English Tories toward Lloyd George. Their feeling toward him is described by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., as a curious mixture of hatred and terror. They know that he has decided to deprive them of many privileges, and that he will carry his purpose to the bitter end, with a tenacity that nothing can loosen. They fear the future. They fear that Limousin will pale his ineffectual fires when he sounds the slogan for the next campaign. He is going to fight on the land cry, and they are not concerned about Ireland or about Ulster, but about their own domination over English life—their tyranny over the English village and the English countryside. It is their own lands they care for, and they will fight to the death to conserve the privileges which they instinctively feel he is raised up to destroy.

The recent outbreak was commonplace in its origin, but instructive in its teaching. Let us in the evening, after the last division on the Home Rule Bill had been taken, and when the house generally empties very quickly, Mr. Rawlinson asked that the landlords be given an opportunity of knowing all the evidence collected by the land committee. The members seemed to feel that there was something toward for the house remained filled. Apparently everything was going on sweetly and smoothly, but Lloyd George was not on his feet for more than a few seconds when the pent up wrath of the Tories burst into eruption. There arose from every section of the opposition raucous shouts, passionate interruptions, and noises like the crackling of dry thorns under a bubbling pot. The squires of the commons threw off all the veneer of culture and revealed in primitive passions. The gentlemanly party was transformed into rowdies seeking to drown out the chancellor's voice with deafening shouts. The friends of Lloyd George tried to drown the outcry across the way by counter shouts, and in this sea the chancellor labored on making no headway, until it seemed he would be forced to resume his seat without giving any effective answer to the storm of abuse and insult which had broken upon his head.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with extraordinary impetuosity, gave him his opportunity. Mr. O'Connor describes the incident: "Do I," says Mr. Chamberlain, "understand the right hon. gentleman to promise that the names and evidence of witnesses will be published?" Lloyd George's moment had come at last. Mr. Chamberlain had given him the opportunity of resorting to his deadly and always devastating strategy. Before Mr. Chamberlain was well back in his seat, out burst the deadly blow. "Now," said Lloyd George, "we know what they want."

"And then," says Mr. O'Connor, "the whole Liberal, Labor and Irish party burst into one of those crashing storms of abuse which reveal the fundamental passion of the parties. From this point forward there was no doubt about who was going to be the victor in the encounter. Lloyd George had collected himself for the final blow, and he went on to say: 'They want to get the names of the witnesses.' Another wild outburst of cheers from the Liberal benches, and after the necessary pause Lloyd George, by now radiant and defiant, went on: 'The names of those who supply information about the condition of labor, about management'—then he made a long pause, to add more deadly effectiveness to his next word—"about game." "It is impossible to describe adequately the cyclone of cheers and counter cheers that followed."

The fear of the Tories is not groundless, for indications multiply that the Liberals are going to fight the next election on the land cry. The Prime Minister has recently entered a disclaimer against the single tax, but the "single taxers" deny that they ever advocated in an old country like Great Britain, the transference of all taxation to site value. Mr. Aquith has on more than one occasion declared that it was the duty of the Liberal party to submit to parliament a well-considered scheme of taxation which would free the municipalities from the trammels under which they at present are, and which would open an avenue to a new source of social and industrial development. In the past, he said, the owner of the ground had contributed little or nothing to the rates, but he had benefited and will continue to benefit by the improvements. Mr. Aquith has always been true to the movement for changing the incidence of taxation, and the reformers are ready to be satisfied with what he offers. A memorial to put this to the forefront of the Liberal policy has recently been signed by 173 members of parliament, and has received the approval of the National Liberal Federation, the League of Young Liberals in London, and more than that, this policy has been responsible for several of the recent triumphs of the party in by-elections.

The burden of sport upon agriculture will be removed. The condition that forces the young men to emigrate, who do not want to leave the country, but who find it impossible to get a cottage or an opportunity, will be changed. The issue is joined. The privileged interests will fight to the last to maintain their power, but while the battle may be protracted the issue will not be for a moment in doubt.

NOTE AND COMMENT

They are talking about burning wood in parts of Ontario because coal is \$8.50 a ton. Not having experienced St. John's prices there they do not know when they are well off.

"All that we have to say about it is that there is no emergency," says the Montreal Witness. "That is, there is no German emergency. There has been an emergency in the cabinet."

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The Nova Scotia Legislature at its next session will consider and will perhaps adopt a bill giving municipalities the right to exempt improvements wholly or in part. Home rule in taxation is a safe and progressive policy.

Mayor Frink intimates that the city is not wholly powerless in dealing with the delay in extending the street railway to Kane's Corner. Let us hope not. But the snowfall is near and we still get nothing better than an extension of time.

Of the coming departure of Ambassador Bryce from Washington the New York Journal of Commerce says: "He leaves office not only with a brilliant and scholarly record, but with a period of unusual efficiency and good feeling to his credit." The Journal regrets that Mr. Bryce should be going at a time when the United States will be taking up tariff revision and possibly some readjustment of its tariff relations with other countries.

Alderman Blumenthal of Montreal has discovered "evidence of a butter trust. It's a wicked little trust, a fish trust, family, an egg trust, a milk trust, a fish trust, family."

and a sugar combine, while Mr. Alphonse Terville, M. P., who was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the Labor Temple a week ago to discuss the local food question, emphatically gave it as his opinion that there was a canned goods trust in local operation." So says the Montreal Herald. These matters are to be investigated as a result of growing complaints about the high cost of living.

In 1911 the fire loss in the United States was \$2.1 per capita, as compared with eighty-one cents in France, fifty-three cents in England, and twenty-one cents in Germany. The fire loss in New York in 1911 was \$2.45 as against sixty cents in Paris, fifty-four cents in London, and eighteen cents in Hamburg. Boston, a city of about the same size as Hamburg, had a fire loss of \$3.26 per capita, or more than eighteen times as great. The American record as regards railroad accidents is almost equally bad. And the road back to sanity and safety is long and hard.

Vienna hears reports of strained relations between Austria and Russia over the Balkan situation, and in some quarters there is fear of a general war in Europe. These reports are probably exaggerated. Mr. Aquith's Guildhall speech on Saturday indicated that the great powers were working harmoniously together in regard to the Balkan situation, and it was as the whole a most quieting utterance. Mr. Aquith is concerned its relations with other powers, without a single exception, were never more friendly and cordial. Mr. Aquith does not seem to belong to the "emergency" school in politics.

A pleasing custom was that of Orville McManing, the informer in the American dynamite case, who testified the other day that he traveled over the United States, blowing up buildings here and there, he always sent home to his family a souvenir spoon from each town where he destroyed property. This man was responsible for many deaths, and the property losses caused by his acts ran into many millions. He seems to have been one of the most cold-blooded and desperate characters ever universally disclosed to the world. There will be universal regret that justice has found it necessary to give him a certain degree of immunity in payment for his testimony.

The Lemieux act for settling labor disputes has been in force for five years. During that time 104 industrial disputes have been dealt with under it. In only fourteen of these cases did the operation of the act fail to avert a strike. The Ottawa Journal, in praising this legislation, says: "What do you think of a law which in five years has aided to avert one hundred and ten strikes in Canada, in services greatly affecting the public comfort and welfare? Could there be anything more simple, more sensible, more desirable? Could anything be much more effective, as the story of five years tells? Could any law much better deserve the support of the people?"

The questions of loans for farmers is attracting increasing attention in the United States. The Democratic platform contained this plank:

"Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore, we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security."

A conference is to be held in Minneapolis at which the whole question of rural credit legislation is to be dealt with, the idea being to recommend a feasible plan for rural loans on farm security.

As the junction of the river first takes distance from about 90 receives the St. Francis northwesterly directing in the Canadian boundary receives several small collect their water less territory. From the St. John river, the entire length with Aroostook river. For 70 miles from St. Francis Falls the St. John river, the entire length with Aroostook river. From the St. John river, the entire length with Aroostook river. From the St. John river, the entire length with Aroostook river.

Thus far, the city river from its source total of over 300,000 the yearly harvest cut on its watersheds located on its various main river as far as John.

For many years the extending log driving storage on the Allagance it finally resulted in informational concern the settlement of the involved.

This commission re January, 1900, and to consider only the log driving operation February, 1910, it was to consider the matter water for log driving purposes and to determine the from such development. These additional

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# ENGINEERS FILE REPORTS ON CONSERVATION OF THE WATERS OF THE BIG STREAM

## CONSERVATION OF THE WATERS OF THE BIG STREAM

### An Important and Interesting Document -- Elaborate System of Water Storage and Channel Improvements and Estimate of the Cost -- The Development of the Water Powers -- Commission Appointed as Result of Trouble of Long Standing.

The consulting engineers of the International John River Commission have filed their report which is an interesting document dealing with an elaborate system of water storage and channel improvements and giving an estimate of the cost. There has been trouble along the river, chiefly between Canadian and United States interests and at one time blood was shed at Van Buren.

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**MONITOR WANTS CHIEF OF POLICE RETAINED**  
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the Moncton Division, Sons of Temperance, a resolution moved by E. McCarty, seconded by E. B. Hicks, was unanimously adopted expressing full confidence in Chief of Police Hildout and opposing the motion of the provincial constables who request his removal from office.

**ABE MARTIN**  
For many years there has been friction regarding log driving operations and water storage on the St. John river. In the latter part of the year 1909, the St. John river was in its yearly harvest of timber, which is cut on its watershed, to the sawmills located on its various points along the river as far as Fredericton and St. John.

**WRIST WATCH FREE**  
A beautiful small size LADIES' WASHABLE WRIST WATCH, with a gold case and gold dial, is offered for sale. It is a fine timepiece and is guaranteed to be accurate. Price, \$1.00. Send for yours today.

**ABSORBINE**  
This wonderful ointment is a sure cure for all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and itching. It is made from natural ingredients and is completely safe. Price, 25 cents per tin.

diarily there is not much trouble in getting the logs down to Grand Falls in six hours and the logs ordinarily can be driven from the Rapids (near the mouth of the Allagash) to Fort Kent in about two weeks, or to Grand Falls in about the same time. For this work the present board of engineers was selected and appointed by the commission, with instructions to investigate and report on the following general questions:

First: The amount of water which could be conserved by the erection of dams which would exceed the present high water level on the St. John river and the several lakes, and the cost of such dams.

Second: Whether or not such conservation would facilitate the driving of logs on the St. John river, and if so to what extent.

Third: Whether such conservation of water without exceeding the high water mark would be sufficient to insure the safe driving of logs on the St. John river.

Fourth: What would be the approximate expense involved therein.

Fifth: If the storage of water to a level not exceeding the present high water mark would be sufficient for the effective driving of logs on the St. John river, to what extent and at what points should further storage be created, and the approximate cost thereof?

Sixth: What improvements should be made upon the main St. John river to facilitate the driving of logs, and what would be the approximate expense?

Seventh: Any other suggestions and recommendations which would be made along these lines.

most important of all, it would materially hasten the drive.

One more point along here requires attention, the "Coffee Mill" dam, which is about three-fourths of a mile below the "pitch," and just around the bend from the "Coffee Mill." A wing dam, which would be a great improvement, to keep the logs moving along without interruption.

The very best means for avoiding all these difficulties, the Grand Falls dam, a long sluice of sufficient capacity, built along the side of the gorge from the head of the falls to some point below "Coffee Mill." This would be expensive to construct and expensive. No estimate has been made of the probable cost of such a dam, as to determine that would require a very careful survey of the side-walls and surroundings of the gorge.

Continuing down the river from Grand Falls, it is found that for thirty-two miles little is required in the shape of channel improvements. Some blasting should be done at White Rapids, Black Rapids, Sullivan's Rapids, and Tobique Rocks, all of which are now partially protected by booms.

The west place on the river below Grand Falls is at "Munich Rocks," a very rapid about two miles long and thirty-four miles from Grand Falls. It is so bad that drives have had to be abandoned at this point. But this appears to be primarily due to the fact that the time the rear of the driver reaches this part of the river, the summer is usually well advanced and the water has fallen to a low stage. When a sufficient height of water prevails for comfortable driving in adjacent parts of the river, little difficulty is experienced at this point. No doubt some blasting could be done to advantage, but doubtless a somewhat larger flow of water than that which generally exists, must be used in order to easily float the logs.

On the St. Francis there should be erected a dam at the foot of Boundary Lake, flowing Cross and Bear lakes. These would be a great improvement, as they would maintain a driving stage on the main river, as they would not be drawn on very heavily for driving out of this stream.

Six miles below the St. Francis, at Little River flat, much trouble has been experienced when running the drivers at high water, and involving considerable expense to return them to the channel. This can be remedied without great expense by the erection of a dam 300 feet long, three miles below this is Halford's Rock and rocks, where much trouble is caused by logs grounding on the gravel bars. This can be remedied by a dam 300 feet long, three miles below this is Halford's Rock and rocks, where much trouble is caused by logs grounding on the gravel bars.

At "Chapel" rocks is another place where at high water many logs are thrown ashore behind an island on the Canadian side. This can be remedied by a short and inexpensive wing dam. At McCullough's Rock and Canadian Island, Fish River Rapids, Baker Brook Island and Pine Island ledge, it is difficult to get the logs out of the water, but it is believed that all these can be corrected by a suitable arrangement of piers and booms.

about 223 miles there is a total fall of about 800 feet. With one important exception, namely at Grand Falls, about eighty-six miles below the Allagash, the fall of the river is fairly uniform, and no part of the river is a minimum flow of high water. At Grand Falls, there is a concentrated fall of about fifty-five feet, and a total fall of about 120 feet in a distance of about a mile. Grand Falls is practically the only water power site of magnitude on the St. John river, and the power development there has been under consideration for a number of years.

Tables showing the characteristics of the flow of the St. John river and its tributaries obtained from stations along the river are given by the engineers. Average nearly five of the St. John river at Fort Kent based on records for ten years it about 7,800 second feet or 1.60 second feet per square mile of drainage area. Statistics which show the relative yield of the St. John river and its tributaries show that the average water available for power after meeting requirements for log driving.

A study of the tables given by the engineers show that after allowing for the use of water for log driving if the storage available at present is properly handled the minimum dependable flow of water is probably between 1,000 and 1,500 second feet. A complete development of storage, properly handled for best results at Grand Falls would give a minimum flow of about 4,500 second feet (not including Chamberlain Lake Drainage) which would correspond to about 40,000 h. p. (on wheel shaft—24 in. 305 days) for the head of 55 feet at Grand Falls.

In the ordinary year with complete storage development there will be not less than 1,000 second feet of water available. With complete development of storage there would still be sufficient water to nearly always fill the reservoirs during April and May of each year, but there would be considerable decrease in the amount of water held in storage.

The engineers have prepared tables which give the probable maximum flow of water which can be sustained on the principal tributaries no water being used for log driving.

Cost of Improvements. Having the surveys and reconnaissance of the locations as a basis detailed estimates have been prepared of the cost of the improvements referred to in the report. For such estimates show the cost of the structure designed to hold the basin above not only to the highest practicable level, but also the highest practicable level and the limiting flood contour of the basin will be shown.

Channel Improvements. No attempt has been made to estimate the cost of various channel improvements which have been outlined in this report. The very nature of the work involved in making improvements of this kind is such that reliable estimate of the cost could possibly be made without an enormous amount of time and expense being devoted to it. The question of deciding just what improvements are to be made, and at what points, is one which will not permit of precise solution. This is another reason why it will be impracticable to make an attempt to make detailed estimates of cost.

As has been previously stated, a practical way of carrying out these improvements would be to distribute the work over a series of years, undertaking at first, those parts of the work which promise to give the greatest and quickest results, and after determining their effect, deciding what shall be done next.

Surveys have been made at certain dam sites along the river below Seven Islands, which would be used for floating the logs or flowing out difficult places to drive. The river has been examined and inspected for its entire length for the purpose of outlining the improvements which appear to be necessary or desirable, and this as far as the engineers felt justified in going into the matter for the report.



SICK READERS WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Kidney Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Liver or Bowel Disorders, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Coughs, Weak Lungs, Leucorrhoea, Piles, Urinary Disorders, Female Weakness of any kind, the weak, worn out, broken-down and dependent will be delighted at the effect of a few doses.

Any reader of the Semi-Weekly Telegraph who will try this extraordinary medicine that has created so much excitement by its cures can obtain absolutely free a full \$1.00 treatment by simply filling in the coupon below or writing a letter describing their case in their own words, if they prefer, and mailing it today to James W. Kidd, Toronto, Canada. No money need be sent and no charge of any kind will be made.

As this offer is limited, you should write at once, in order to be sure to receive your free treatment.

Free Dollar Treatment Toronto, Canada

Province: ...

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RENTLAWCES SAREIN ARIGAN ckhawatsas

REEL FINE CHEST OF TOOLS

After a considerable discussion a motion was made by Rev. Mr. Hooper and seconded by Canon Smith...

WHERE SALVES FAIL

This penetrates to the disease germ and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

EDWARD L. DOUCETTE INVESTMENT BONDS

My Partial Payment Plan which enables you to purchase HIGH GRADE BONDS of low denominations, is a safe simple and easy way to secure Paying Investments. Absolutely no risk to you. This plan is appealing to conservative investors everywhere. It is worth investigating.

WANTED

WANTED-AT ONCE-Girl for general housework. Small family. Must have good references. Apply Mrs. A. C. L. Tapley, 129 Douglas Avenue. 23-11

WANTED-Capable girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Apply to Mrs. Frederick Foster, Rothessy, N. B. 11839-14-23

FARMS WANTED-We are now preparing to issue Farm Catalogue No. 4. If you wish to sell, write us at once, our reply will surprise you. Alfred Burley & Co., Farm Specialists, 46 Princess Street, St. John, New Brunswick. 11-30

SCOVILLE want both women and girls to work in their clothing factory at plain sewing and machine work. No experience required, weekly wages paid while learning. Scott Bros. Ltd., 188 Union Street. 624-1

WANTED-A competent maid to act as nurse and assist with light housework. Apply to Mrs. Manning Doherty, 8 Coburg Street. 124-1

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Reliable agents; good pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive stock and territory. Our agencies are valuable. For particulars write Peigan Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont. or New Brunswick.

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

FOR SALE

SEND me 25 cents for my Improved Formula of the best White Liniment on the market, costs 35c to make one quart. Good for man or beast. Box 10 Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

AT Passaic, N. B., one and a half miles from I. C. R. station, 120 acres, 90 ft timber land; good soil and well watered. Two large barns and seven-room house. One mile to school and post office. For terms, address A. M. Matthews, 140 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.

PURE BRED Shropshire Rams for sale. Shearings and lambs. John H. King, Kingshook Farm, Sussex, N. B. 11023-11-30

We will have a hard time to beat last year's record, but will try to do it, and have already had a good start.

Send for it today.

S. KERR Principal

Cures Your Ills No Drugs

Organic (or Organic) medicine is the perfect cure for all ailments. The device based on natural laws. It works in the blood, the seat of all disease.

Give us an opportunity to demonstrate our cure on your case or on any member of your family. The marvelous results of our Organic medicine are beyond question.

Send for free copy of our book "Journal of Organic Medicine" free.

Building Work

H. E. Beves, who recently purchased a block of lots in Lancaster with the intention of erecting a large apartment house, began work yesterday with the erection of wooden up-to-date tenement houses on each lot.

P. W. Bizard & Company are planning extensive improvements to their wharf properties in Lower Cove. They now own three adjoining wharves between Charlotte and Sydney streets, the Kerr, the Sedy and the Lantian wharves and these three will be thrown into one. The Kerr wharf practically will be rebuilt with a solid facing of piles and a strong foundation of piles.

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EDWARD L. DOUCETTE INVESTMENT BONDS

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Sunday, Nov. 10. Schr Abbie C Stubbs, (AM), 265, McLean, from New York, A W Adams, hard coal.

Schr Oranholm, 150, Tufts, from Boston, A W Adams, ballast.

Schr Levania, from Annapolis, Monday, Nov. 11.

Star Navigator, 797, Jacobson, from Chesapeake, W. Thomson, Co.

Star Helen (Nor), 638, Stavon, from Carrabelle, J T Knight.

Schr Sayer Bros, 278, Calce, from Joseph, A W Adams.

Schr Nettie Shipman, 287, McLean, from New York, A W Adams.

Coastwise-Stmr Harbinger, 40, Rockwell, River Harbinger, from Boston, A W Adams, ballast.

Kennie, St. Martins; Stanley L, McNally, Advocate Harbor; Rolfe, 46, Rome, Annapolis; Ethel, 22, Hatfield, Advocate Harbor.

Tuesday, Nov. 12. Schr Kolon (Am), 142, Mitchell, Maitland (N S) for Gloucester (Me) in for harbor, C M Kerrison.

Schr Carrie C Ware (Am), 153, Ward, Dorchester for Lynn, in for harbor, C M Kerrison.

Schr Calvin Austin, 2853, Pike, Boston via Maine ports.

Coastwise-Stmr Valinda, 58, Gesner, Bridgetown; Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; Mary Blanche, 29, Cochran, Port Greenville; schrs Levuka, 75, Ogilvie, Annapolis; Ariadne, 48, Clifford, Tiverton; Alma, 70, Neves, Point Wolfe; Shige, N. Mercier, Port Greenville; Charlie Troop, 20, Gibson, Margareville; Susie Pearl, 74, Black, St. Martins; Eastern Light, 19, Morse, Grand Harbor; Walter C, 15, Belding, Musquash.

Nov. 13. Schr Genevieve, 124, Ward, Dorchester to Salem, I. O. M Kerrison (in for harbor).

Coastwise-Stmr Mikado, 48, Rolfe, Point Wolfe; Stadium, 19, Lewis, Moncton; Margareville, 27, Baker, Margareville; schrs Page, 26, Thompson; Wanta, 42, McCum; Economy, McCum; Poland, 22, Poland; Westport, Maple Leaf, 98, Baird, Windsor; Effort, 63, Ogilvie, Parnboro for St Andrews (in for harbor).

Monday, Nov. 11. SImr Rosanna, Bailly, for Sydney; Coastwise-Stmr Ruby L, Baker, Margareville; Harbinger, Rockwell, Riverside; schrs Ima, Thompson, Westport; Ethel, Hatfield, Advocate Harbor; Stanley, N. McNally, Advocate Harbor; Rowena, Margareville; schrs Margaret, Simmonds, St. George; Eastern Light, Morse, Grand Harbor; Walter C, Belding, Chance Harbor; Susie N, Merrim, Port Greenville.

Nov. 13. Schr Levania, Pratt, Mesquite, River, J Willard Smith.

Schr Genevieve, Ward, Salem, I. O. M Kerrison.

Schr Arthur J Parkin, Burnie, Lynn, A W Adams.

Coastwise-Stmr Stadium, Lewis, Apple River; Mikado, Rolfe, Alma; Margareville, Baker, Port Williams; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown; schrs Rolfe, Rowe, Port Greenville; Lennie & Edna, Gupit, Grand Harbor; Wanta, McCum; Five Islands, Mary M Lord, Poland, Westport.

Sunday, Nov. 10. Bark N. S. del Bochetto (Ital), Dodero, for Rosario, South America.

Schr R. Bowers (Am), Kelson, for Vineyard Haven, for orders.

Schr Laura C, Creaser, for Hillsboro (N B).

Schr Oriole, Wilson, for Salem, for orders.

Schr A B Bartheux, Bartheux, for Weymouth (N S), in tow of tug Wagon.

Schr May Flower, Sabean, from Windsor (N S), for Salem for orders, was in for harbor.

Schr Klondyke, Willagar, from Parroboro (N B), for Boston, was in for harbor.

Schr Ida M, Glennie, from St. Martins (N B) for Boston, was in for harbor.

Schr Ima, Thompson, for Westport.

SUSSEX FARMERS

DECIDE TO BOOST MILK PRICES

Meet and Form an Association -Will Ask Five Cents a Can More for the Next Year.

Sussex, Nov. 12-The farmers of Sussex and adjacent districts feel strongly that during the last ten years the advance in the price of milk has not been in proportion to the increase in the cost of production. Wages, they claim, have advanced enormously and the price of feed has doubled, but the price paid for milk has remained almost stationary.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 3, the farmers held a meeting to discuss the situation and to take action in the matter. The outcome was the formation of a Milk Shippers Association and at its meeting on Nov. 9 it was the unanimous decision of the association to demand an advance of five cents per can (eight quarts) on milk and twenty-five cents per can on cream. The advance in price to hold until Sept. 1, 1913.

The following is a list of the farmers: N. W. Evelyigh, Clarence Armstrong, Cyrus Dobson, John Bower, Edgar Patterson, Albert Bunnell, John W. Patterson, H. B. McIntyre, Jas. H. Jeffries, John Dalling, M. C. W. Kaye, Joseph Gulliver, William Buchanan, Albert Creighton, Robert Shannon, Thomas Beardon, Charles Anderson, James Arnold, Roy A. Stockton, W. J. Patterson, Samuel Trenton, Milton Franks, M. H. Paries, A. Scott, Herbert Lison, John Armstrong, Robert Anderson, William Evelyigh, H. E. Manning, Robert Robinson, Erwin Bell, Charles Crothers, Peter Brumcombe, J. W. Robertson, R. J. Ryan, G. D. Bell, A. H. Wilcox, Thomas Bell, John Chambers, Harley Collier, Jas. D. Gregory, W. J. McFarland, Seymour McKnight, W. J. Burgess, E. N. Scoord, Jas. S. Secord, Harold McKnight, Edward Wallace, A. D. Freece.

REAL ESTATE

The transfer of a property in Hilyard and Murray streets from G. A. Anderson to J. R. Armstrong, has been recorded.

An agreement of sale between H. H. James and G. A. Black for the sale and purchase of a property on Mount Pleasant at \$1,200 has been recorded. The following options were also recorded:

Angus, Dunsmuir to H. H. James, \$3,800 property in Mount Pleasant area. W. J. Morrison to S. H. Taylor, \$5,000 property in Brussels street.

S. H. Taylor to G. A. Black, assignment in Westfield.

In Kings county there are records of transfers from Jane Gregory to G. O. Manning, \$2,600 property in Sussex; G. T. Hays to J. G. Kirkley, \$1,000 property in Westfield; E. L. Jarvis to James Baxter, property in Westfield, and G. O. Manning to W. J. Murray, \$6,000 property in Hants.

Daniel Coughlan has sold to the St. John Real Estate Company a property on the Bay Shore road, lot 69. The sale was made through Jardine and Hive.

Lumbermen Will Appeal

Ottawa, Nov. 13-The Supreme Court decision that "sized" lumber, planned on one side, is not entitled to be carried to the privy council on appeal by the British Columbia Lumber Company.

A very good substitute for egg and bread crumbs is a fairly thick paste of flour and water. Dip the fish or outfit to be fried in this paste and sprinkle thickly with finely crumbled bread. When fried, it will be a beautiful brown color.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

State Thousand trappers now send us their raw furs. They not only get 100% highest prices and expert cleaning, but also commission paid on their furs. We are the largest in the world.

FREE Copy "Up to the minute" Fur market conditions. Also the new "HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE," a book of 90 pages, mailed FREE.

Write today to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 70, TORONTO, TO 111 Front St. E.

DOLLAR PACKAGE FREE Kidney Medicine Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to all pains in the back, the forehead and the back-of-the-head ache, the growing muscle weakness, spots before the eyes, yellow skin, sluggish bowels, swollen eyeballs or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and dependency?

SHERRMAN-At 152 Leinster street, on Nov. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Grant S. Sherman, a son.

DEATHS

QUINLAN-At Willow Grove, on Nov. 10, Mrs. Michael Quinlan, leaving her husband, four daughters and five sons to mourn.

1912 FARMERS' PRIZE CONTEST

You may be paid \$50 in Cash for improving your walk like this

108 Canadian farmers will receive cash prizes (twelve in each Province) in our big

1912 FARMERS' PRIZE CONTEST

WE held a contest last year in which 36 prizes were offered. This year there will be three times as many prizes (108) and therefore three times as many chances for you to win one of them.

There will be four prizes (Price \$50) Second, \$25, Third, \$15, Fourth, \$10 in each Province. There are only so many prizes with other farmers in your own Province and not with those in all parts of Canada. This gives you the best possible chance to win a \$50 prize.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER-There are absolutely no "strings" in this offer. There is no entry fee or age limit in either class. You may enter with the best concrete work you have done or with the best concrete work you can do. It will be set to you free when you ask us the complete particulars about the contest. Just say "Send me, free, your book and full particulars of the 1912 Prize Contest." Ask for particulars today. Address: Publicity Manager.

Canada Cement Company Limited, 503 Herald Bldg., Montreal

A dainty dish to set before a King

LIPTON'S JELLY TABLETS

Every Little Tablet has a Flavor all its own

FATAL SHOOTING IN DALHOUSIE LUMBER CAMP

Abraham Poirier Accidentally Killed by Timothy Derosby on Sunday Afternoon.

Dalhousie, N. B., Nov. 12-Abraham Poirier, of Maria (P. Q.), was accidentally shot by Timothy Derosby, of Parashiac (P. Q.), on Sunday afternoon. The fatality occurred in one of the Dalhousie Lumber Company's camps at the east end of Upperquitch river.

To Feel Comfortable in Your Position

No matter in what position in life you are placed, either workman or office staff, trainman or sailor, carpenter or bricklayer, farmer or pastor-comfort means everything. Get into a EUREKA SUIT OF UNDERWEAR

Should you have any trouble in securing EUREKA from your local dealer, drop us a Postal. We will see to your comfort. Note the trade mark.

UNSHRINKABLE EUREKA NOVA SCOTIA WOOL REGISTERED

THE NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR CO., Limited, - Eureka, N. S.

Dear Friend, we are giving away FIVE THOUSAND of these Beautiful Seamless SILVERINE PEPPER SHAKERS

Do you want one? It will only cost you a cent for a post card to send for it. You had better send the post card to-day as the demand will be so great that our generous supply may be exhausted before we can get more. The shaker is made of the finest silverine, is guaranteed to last for years, and is a beautiful piece of jewelry or silverware. It is a real treat for the table.

QUEEN CITY SUPPLY CO., Dept. 420 Toronto, Ont.

KINGS COUNTY PROBATE COURT

Hampson, N. B., Nov. 12-At a session of the Probate Court of Kings County, held at the court house this morning, Judge J. M. McIntyre disposed of the following business:

In the matter of the estate of David Mills, late of Kars, farmer, George W. Palmer as co-executor with Mrs. Kate Elizabeth Mills, named in the will, petitioned for letters testamentary to be issued to him. Mrs. Mills having renounced her interest in probate. The estate is valued at \$1,000 realty, and \$200 personally. The will was duly admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued prayed for, by Mr. Geo. O. Dickson, attorney.

In the matter of the estate of Emma Jane Blackman, late of Baywater, widow, John W. Barlow and George Frederick Barlow, named as executors in the will, the latter renouncing all right and title to probate, petitioned for letters testamentary on a valuation of \$1,812.01, all personal property, which was granted and the petitioner, John W. Barlow, duly sworn in as executor. Robert G. Murray, attorney.

In the matter of the estate of James M. Keith, late of Kempenbas Island, in the parish of Westfield, farmer, Mary Keith, widow, and Lewis B. Keith, named as executors in the will, petitioned for and were granted letters testamentary, being duly sworn in as such. The estate is valued at \$2,000 realty, and \$500 personally.

A special session of the Kings County Court was held at noon today here, when Judge Jones appointed Monday next, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the date when he will take up the two criminal cases now pending, under the Speedy Trials Act, to-wit:

The King vs. Graves-Bigamy. The King vs. Wallace-Theft.

EGGPLANT is very delicious served in the following way: First boil it until tender, then mash it very fine and mix it with butter and seasoning. Put it in a baking dish and bake until a nice brown. Serve in the dish in which it is baked.

MOLES and WARTS

Removed with MOLESOFF, without pain or danger, no matter how large or how far raised above the surface of the skin. And they will never return and no trace or scar will be left. MOLESOFF is applied directly to the MOLE or WART, which entirely disappears in about six days, killing the germ and leaving the skin smooth and natural.

MOLESOFF is put up only in One Dollar Bottles.

Each bottle is forwarded postpaid on receipt of price, is neatly packed in a plain case, accompanied by full directions, and containing enough remedy to remove eight or ten ordinary MOLES or WARTS. We call MOLESOFF a positive GUARANTEE if it fails to remove your MOLE or WART, we will promptly refund the dollar. Letters from persons to whom we all know, together with much valuable information, will be mailed free upon request.

Guaranteed by the Fla. Distributing Co. under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 46633. Please mention this paper when answering.

Florida Distributing Company Pensacola, Florida.

WILL TAKE ACTION AGAINST FIVE MILK DEALERS FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH LAW

Board of Health to Try for More Thorough Inspection of Barns and Cows Belonging to Farmers Who Sell Milk—Dairy Inspector Speaks on Importance of Proper Supervision.

Wednesday, Nov. 13. H. N. Flewelling, dairy inspector in the employ of the federal government, but formerly a provincial official, by request addressed the members of the board of health yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting. He took up the matter of inspection of cattle barns and all dairy apparatus, and spoke of the necessity of a better inspection of the barns where milk is sold, and called for a more thorough examination in the near future.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

Moncton Daily Times—Mrs. Irwin and Miss Margaret Wilkins, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Piery, returned to their homes in St. John on Thursday. Mrs. Irwin and Miss Margaret Wilkins, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Piery, returned to their homes in St. John on Thursday.

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The borings for oil and gas at Taylor Village have been discontinued for this fall. It is stated that more extended borings will be made next spring in the same locality. In the boring already made, gas was found in restricted quantities.

HOW GET BETTER LIGHT FROM COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Agents wanted. Experience unnecessary. Ask for prospectus. One agent sold over 1000 in one week. Back guarantee. Ad for agents, prices and trial order. Write to: The Aladdin Lamp Co., 10 Days Trial.

thor at Macdonald College, an lecturer in horticulture, to take up the work in Maine. He hopes to call the readers of the Telegraph something like these demonstrations in agriculture at a later date. Mr. Straight will be remembered as the writer of the agricultural articles appearing in the Daily Telegraph during the past year. His former home was Cambridge, New Brunswick.

The drift drive that broke away from Douglas Lake in the summer and went into South Bay is now about rafted. Nearly 100 men have been busy at the work for five weeks and the task has been a very difficult one. The cause is the only one ever known in this district where the log jammed the boom in mid-summer. The gang of men will move to Governor's Island on Wednesday to begin rafting 10,000 logs. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the month.

Local delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Toronto last week have returned home. Rev. Dr. W. R. McIntyre and Rev. Dr. D. Hutchinson came home yesterday morning, while Rev. F. S. Porter, Rev. M. F. McEntee, and J. W. Spurgeon, of Fredericton, returned earlier in the week. The representatives from here say that the convention was a distinct success, and well attended and that many matters of interest and importance in mission circles were dealt with. Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Hutchinson were appointed on the executive, the former being first vice-president for this province.

A movement is on foot for the making of better roads in this province. Get the school children interested in good roads. This can be done and the results of nature work—the results of observations and discussions on the roads of the district—how many, and in what directions they are, and what is to be done to straighten them, and to build them up, and to talk about them at home. Perhaps there is an aged person in some home who can tell you about the roads of his youth. Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Hutchinson were appointed on the executive, the former being first vice-president for this province.

William Ogilvie. Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 13.—William Ogilvie, of Ottawa, former commissioner in the Yukon, died in the Winnipeg hospital early this morning. He was brought here a week ago from St. John, N. B., where he was suffering from septic poisoning.

Rev. Prof. William R. Clark. Toronto, Nov. 13.—Rev. Professor William R. Clark, M. A., D. C. L., D. D., L. D., F. R. C. S., died yesterday after a long illness. For twenty-five years he was a member of the faculty of Trinity University, Toronto, retiring four years ago in his 57th year. His ripe scholarship, his high character, and his wide reputation in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

W. R. Dunham. Thursday, Nov. 14. William E. Dunham, 55 Waterloo street, died suddenly at his home. He was in perfect health apparently when he retired about 8.30 o'clock yesterday. He was 60 years of age, but but soon after 10 he was suffering from paralysis. Dr. William Christie was summoned and worked with him for nearly two hours, but he soon became worse, and died.

Obituary. Edward Simpson, a former well-known resident of this city, died suddenly at the Mansard House, 58 Waterloo street, on the 13th inst. Mr. Simpson was well known to many of our citizens, and was a prominent member of the Centenary church. He had for many years been a resident of this city, and was a member of the Mansard House, 58 Waterloo street, on the 13th inst.

James Keltie. Wednesday, Nov. 13. William H. Keltie received a telegram yesterday morning informing him of the death of his brother, James Keltie, who passed away at Roxborough (Mass.) Monday evening. Mr. Keltie left St. John thirty-five years ago. He was about sixty years of age, and had been in poor health for some time. He was buried in Roxborough on Wednesday of this week for interment.

Hazen Copp. Sackville, N. B., Nov. 12.—(Special)—Hazen Copp, a well known and highly respected resident of Sackville, died last night after an illness of some months. For some years he carried on extensive lumber operations. J. A. Marven, of J. A. Marven, Ltd., Moncton, is a nephew. Mr. Copp was about eighty years old.

James Minter. Amherst, Nov. 12.—(Special)—The death of James Minter, of Mt. Whately, occurred at her home yesterday after a short illness from pneumonia. She was in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and was the wife of Enoch and Diademah Parish, of Aylesford (N. S.). She is survived by her husband, two daughters and one son, Rev. J. L. Minter, who was formerly assistant pastor of the Baptist church here, but who is now stationed as pastor at Red Bank (N. J.). The daughters are: Miss Isabel, who is a trained nurse, and Miss Kate, wife of David Higgins, of Fort Lawrence.

Col. William Letcher. Amherst, N. S., Nov. 12.—(Special)—The death of Colonel William Letcher, Springfield, N. S., occurred at his home in Amherst, N. S., on Saturday last of paralysis. Colonel Letcher went west some time ago and Mrs. Letcher was preparing to follow him, planning to leave on Wednesday. In the morning she found a card containing their household effects amounting to eight or ten days ago. The last communication received from Col. Letcher indicated that he was in poor health, and as he was comparatively speaking a young man, being at the time of his death in the fifty-third year of his age, the sad news came with a great shock not only to the members of his family at Springfield, but to the citizens of that town. He is survived by his wife and ten children, nine boys and one girl. He has two sons residing at Bank Head and the body was sent forward yesterday. It is expected to arrive at Springfield on Friday or Saturday and the funeral take place on Sunday afternoon next.

Walter Francis Hogan. Thursday, Nov. 14. The sympathy of a great host of friends will be extended to the family of Walter Francis Hogan, 388 Union street, in the death of his eldest son, Walter Francis, who died suddenly last night after a few days' illness. The boy was taken ill on Saturday and had to remain in bed. His illness was not considered serious at the time, but he rapidly grew worse. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon.

Harold E. Wall. Moncton, N. B., Nov. 13.—E. H. Bagley, of Westmorland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, received word this morning that Harold E. Wall, a postal clerk on the New Glasgow and Sydney branch of the Intercolonial, died this morning in Pictou. Death was due to shock following an operation for appendicitis.

W. R. Dunham. Thursday, Nov. 14. A wedding of interest took place yesterday morning in St. John, the bride being Miss Marie Maud, daughter of Mrs. Michael Collins, of Main street, Fairville. The groom was Mr. W. R. Dunham, of St. John, who was assisted by Miss Helen Fleming, while the bride's brother, Leo Collins, supported the groom. Miss Collins was nicely attired in cream serge, trimmed with duchesse satin, and wore a black plush hat trimmed with ostrich feathers. The bride was gowned in black velvet and wore a large plush hat with white feathers. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, after which Mr. and Mrs. Dunham left on a honeymoon trip to New York and other cities in the United States. The bride and groom were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Collins.

W. R. Dunham. Thursday, Nov. 14. A wedding of interest took place yesterday morning at the residence of the officiating clergyman, 181 Paradise row, when Harry Gordon Scott, of St. John, was united in marriage to Miss Marie Maud, daughter of Mrs. Michael Collins, of Main street, Fairville. The groom was supported by Mr. W. R. Dunham, and the bride by Miss Helen Fleming. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. A. McLean, in the presence of friends of the contracting parties. The bride was gowned in black velvet and wore a large plush hat with white feathers. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, after which Mr. and Mrs. Dunham left on a honeymoon trip to New York and other cities in the United States.

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BON-TON THESE VALUES CANNOT BE DUPLICATED The Bon-Ton specialize in women's, girls' and children's clothing exclusively and handle nothing outside of these. They are, therefore, in a better position to cater to the needs of women, girls and children both as to styles and material, and give better value than houses which carry all lines and purchase everything on the same basis.

THE BON-TON CO., 448 St. Joseph Street, QUEBEC

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, country produce, canned goods, provisions, sugar, and fish. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction. Special Offer to Our Readers. In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either piano, organ, violin, mandolin, guitar, cornet, banjo, cello or sight singing.

NEW FOX BANCH AT EDMUNDSTON

Edmundston, N. B., Nov. 14.—(Special)—Promoters will be one of the finest ranches in the maritime provinces is about completed here on the farm of Richard Hodgson, about two miles from town. Two fine pairs of boxes have been secured and will occupy their new home in a few days.

JAMAICAN HILL DOES M

Kingston, Ja., Nov. 14.—(Special)—The local observance of this afternoon to the one was moving in fact.

Advertisement for Lisson the Ballet Enfilade, featuring a woman in a long dress and text describing the performance.