

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

C. P. R. Conductor Arrested

Peter Le Fevre Taken Into Custody and Afterwards Released on Bail

AGUSTA, Me., March 22.—United States Deputy Marshal Charles B. Headley brought to this city Saturday Peter Le Fevre, N. B., a Canadian Pacific passenger conductor running between St. John across Maine to Moncton, Quebec, charged with smuggling and concealing and transporting goods.

Le Fevre denies that he has ever been engaged in this business and states that on some of the dates mentioned he was not even in the places alleged. He was furnished by one of Maine's wealthiest lumbermen and returned home on the Sunday morning following.

It is rumored around the streets that some prominent St. John merchants were interested with Mr. Le Fevre in smuggling operations. On the other hand, Mr. Le Fevre's friends in St. John, who are legion, emphatically deny that there has been any wrong done and stoutly maintain that he will have no difficulty in proving his innocence.

CONTRACTS LET FOR SIX SECTIONS G. T. P.

Awarded at a Meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday

OTTAWA, Mar. 22.—At a meeting of the cabinet Saturday afternoon a contract was passed awarding contracts for six sections of the National Transcontinental railway, aggregating 26 miles. In each case the lowest tender was accepted and the figures of the contractors are understood to be somewhat lower than those submitted for other contracts last year.

HELEN E. KENNY A TOTAL WRECK

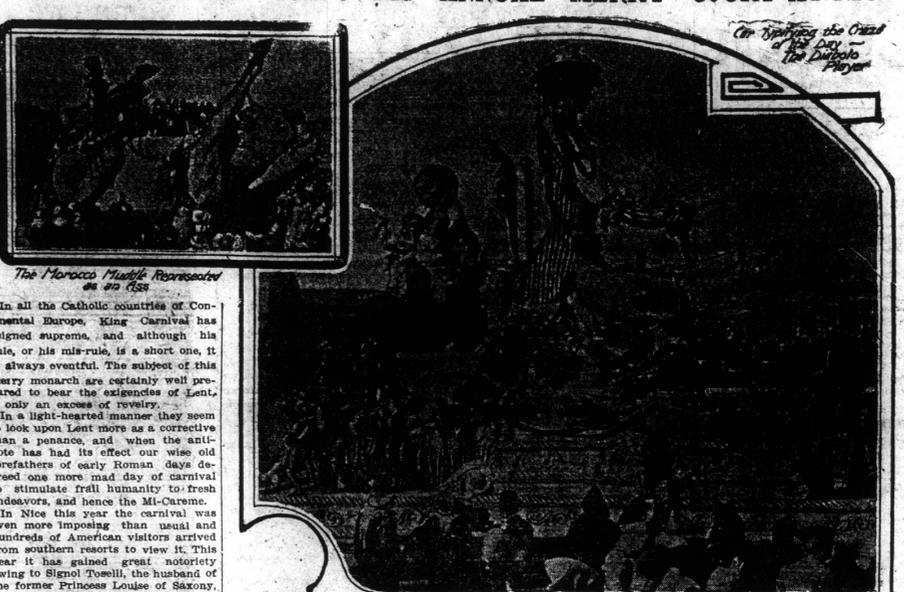
Was Three-Masted Schooner and Owned by Peter McIntyre

The three-masted schooner Helen E. Kenny is a total wreck. She went ashore on Saturday at Wilmetstad, in the town of Carleton Place, which is situated on the north shore of the southern coast of South America.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

KING CARNIVAL HOLDS HIS ANNUAL MERRY COURT AT NICE



The chariot or car in question represents a trombone, as the king, sitting astride a big gun and playing to a woman whom he is trying to charm.

ANARCHY IN NEW YORK IS SHOWING ITS TEETH

Bomb Hurlied at Police from Under the Red Flag.

Premature Explosion Killed One Assassin and Separately Wounded Another, Saving the Lives of 20 Policemen—Outrage Followed Dispersal of Socialist Meeting.

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—A red flag fluttered in Union Square today; a bomb fell; two men lay dying in the people's playground and New York awoke to the fact that it harbored those prepared for armed resistance to constituted authority.

The bomb was intended for the police who with rough firmness had passed a meeting of 10,000 unemployed. It exploded prematurely in the hands of the assassin, Selig Silverstein, horribly wounding him, killing his companion, Irwin Rasker, injuring slightly four policemen, and throwing to the ground a score of those who were massed in the vicinity.

Police Broke Up Meeting

A labor, or more exactly, a laborless meeting without police sanction had been advertised for the park this afternoon. In the thousands that gathered were many of a riotous disposition and a large number wore red hats, while here and there a red flag was displayed.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Only Tea Kettle of Hot Water. It needed with Surprise Soap. Don't boil or scald the clothes. It isn't really. The clothes come out of the wash clear white, perfectly washed. The dirt drops out, is not rubbed in.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER GENERAL BUCKLEY WELLS

TOLLUVERDE, Colo., March 22.—Including the night guard stationed at the Smuggler Union mine at Pandora, two miles south of here and the rays of the searchlight which is constantly thrown about the premises during the night from the high tower of the mill as a precautionary measure, an unknown person gained access to the residence of General Buckley Wells, general manager of the Smuggler Union Mining Company, last night and planted dynamite under his bed.

MURDERED GIRL FOUND IN PIT

ARLINGTON, Mass., March 22.—Late today the body was identified as that of Miss Anna Mullins of 229 C street, South Boston. The young woman had been employed as a domestic in a Cambridge family. She left her employer's house about 7:30 last night, without saying where she was going, and did not return.

Boston Woman's Mysterious Death

The Police Strongly Believe She Was Victim of Foul Play

THE COUNT AND BRIDE ARE TREATED AS CURIOSITIES

VIENNA, Mar. 20.—Count Szecheny and the Countess arrived in this city this morning. It is their intention to remain in Vienna for some time. They reached Budapest yesterday from Fiume. A large and curious crowd had gathered at the railroad station to greet the couple, but the friends of the count, in order to evade this, had made arrangements for them to leave the train before it put into the depot.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 3-lb. Tins.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT KIDNEY DISK. RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, GOUT, CALCULI, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, GOUT, CALCULI.

AQUET BAIN

Resolutions Confirming Appropriations

Mr. Bennett Worsted in Debate With Hon. Mr. Paterson Over Dredging Contracts

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31.—Mr. Owen of Northumberland in the House today called attention to a paragraph in an American newspaper purporting to give an interview with Charles Eaton, who was represented as having stated that transatlantic traffic between Great Britain and Canada was controlled by a combination of shipping companies who forced up rates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that the Royal Commission appointed by the Imperial government to deal with the question of shipping rings was still sitting, and the interests of Canada were being looked after on that commission.

The House then went into committee of ways and means to consider two resolutions submitted by Mr. Fielding, one confirming appropriations already made for the year which closed today, amounting to \$3,319,833, and the other providing appropriations for the coming year. A portion of the \$3,319,833 had already been voted, and in addition there was a vote to account for one-eighth of the remainder of the estimates, amounting to \$1,546,468.

Hon. Mr. Paterson thought he might be permitted to say that Bennett's criticisms were weakened by the language which he accompanied them with. Bennett threw out hints and suspicions, and even when he was assured promptly by those who had first hand knowledge that they were unfounded he persisted in them.

Hon. Mr. Paterson quoted from Hansard to show that he had not made a statement to the effect that Bennett had been sharply brought to task for an insinuation respecting an official who was a relative of a cabinet minister and had been shown to be utterly in the wrong.

Hon. Mr. Paterson in a pleasantly satirical speech again pointed out the apple cart by other quotations from Hansard reports of Bennett's own speeches. The tables were completely turned on the member for East Simcoe.

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SILVERSTEIN AT POINT OF DEATH

Cerebral Meningitis Set in Last Night—Bail for Berkman

NEW YORK, Mar. 31.—Selig Silverstein, in whose hands the dynamite bomb prematurely exploded as he was preparing to throw it at the police during the Union Square demonstration last Saturday, is dying tonight and the physicians at Bellevue Hospital state that the bomb-thrower will not last 24 hours.

Further evidence has been unearthed by the police in connection with the Union Square bomb throwing tragedy which is of such an important nature that when Alexander Berkman, treasurer of the anarchists' federated union, was arraigned in court today on an affidavit charging him with advising Lieutenant Werszanski to place a \$500 bail for examination on Friday afternoon.

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AMERICAN SOFT COAL MINERS STRIKE AGAIN

250,000 Men Laid Down Their Picks Last Night—Trouble Over Wage Schedule

Whole Bituminous Region is Affected—Differences However Are Slight and an Early Settlement of the Strike is Expected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Two hundred and fifty thousand pickets dropped from the hands of as many bituminous coal miners of the United States this evening, not to be used again until a wage settlement has been reached, a scale adopted between the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of the various fields.

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MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

We desire to employ a few Bright, Intelligent, Men and Women \$2.00 per day GUARANTEED SALARY AND COMMISSION

Write: The J. L. NICHOLS Co. Limited, TORONTO (Mention this paper.)

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THE AMBASSADOR INCIDENT CLOSED

Kaiser Withdraws Objections to Hill

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NEGRO CAUGHT AFTER HOT ALL-NIGHT CHASE

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JOHN MITCHELL, Retiring President of the United Mine Workers of America.

The situation, however, does not indicate a prolonged strike. An open winter and industrial depression have left a large stock of coal on hand and the differences between miners and operators are very slight.

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WORKMAN FELL 50 FEET FROM FREDERICTON HIGHWAY BRIDGE

FREDERICTON, N. B., Mar. 31.—Harold Grant, of St. Marys, one of the night crew employed on the erection of the new span of the Fredericton highway bridge, at a late hour today, fell from the new structure, a distance of fifty feet or more.

SAY BILL IS INVASION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

TORONTO, Mar. 31.—In the Ontario legislature today a resolution brought forward by Premier Whitney was passed condemning the bill incorporating the Ontario and Michigan Power Company, introduced in the senate, as an invasion of provincial rights.

SENATOR CLORIN'S DIVORCE BILL DEFEATED 24 TO 22

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31.—In the senate today the Lancaster railroad crossing bill, as amended by Senator Beique, was given a third reading, but was defeated by a vote of 24 to 22.

ALBERTA BUYS OUT BELL TELEPHONE LINES IN PROVINCE

MONTREAL, Mar. 31.—Hon. W. H. Casselman, minister of public works for the province, today announced that the province had purchased the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, for the sum of \$750,000.

FATHER-IN-LAW DIED IN THE YUKON

MONTCN, Mar. 31.—At a meeting of the fire committee this afternoon it was decided to recommend to the council an increase of ten dollars all round for members of the fire department.

FOR THE 'GALLERY GODS'

"Pa," asked Willie, "what does 'food for the gods' mean?" "Probably," replied the old first-nighter, "it means peanuts, plug tobacco and the like."

CASTORIA

Beats the Record for the Kind You Have Always Bought

LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH ON HILL INCIDENT; WANT AMPLE MEANS

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily Telegraph in a long editorial on the Hill incident, emphasizes the remarkable change which is being gradually effected in the character of the American diplomatic service and especially in relation to that service in Germany which it says, has been revolutionized in the past decade.

NO MORE CHARTERS TO DEVELOPE NIAGARA POWER; IN FAVOR OF BIG CANAL

TORONTO, Ont., March 31.—The Niagara Falls Power Commission have reported recommending that no more charters to develop power in the Niagara River be granted and that all charters not now exercised be promptly cancelled.

IS YOUR STOMACH SOUR?

Just notice if you belch gas and have sour risings. Ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water will instantly give relief. Nerviline sweetens the stomach, aids digestion, dispels gas, makes you fit and fine in a few minutes.

FREE

Send us your name and address and we will send you a FREE TRIAL BOTTLE of Nerviline. It will cure your stomach troubles and give you a new lease on life.

THE NEWS is published every week by The News Printing Co., Limited, St. John, N. B. JOHN R. PATTERSON, Manager.

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1908.

THE BRANCH LINES

By unanimous vote the Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a resolution favoring the absorption by the federal government of the intercolonial branch lines in Nova Scotia, and their operation as part of the government railway system. The advantages of this resolution...

The enforcement of the Nova Scotia government and legislature to this proposition brings a plan of vast importance to the Maritime Provinces a considerable step towards a complete unification of the Maritime Provinces. It is to the credit of the late New Brunswick government that it brought the scheme within the range of practical politics by the appointment of a commission...

COST OF GLORY

The Japanese, the victors of the Russo-Japanese war, are now being asked to consider the cost of their glory. The abstract are very costly things, not only in blood but in money. The cost of glory is a heavy burden on the victors...

POLITICS IN QUEBEC

The report, apparently well founded, that the Quebec provincial elections are to be held in May, will serve to focus public attention on the political situation in that province. The report is well founded...

legislature being dissolved by Premier Bourassa. The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Legislature...

LIBERALS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. The denial which followed hard on the heels of the Conservative rumor that Hon. Mr. Brodeur had resigned as a result of the Civil Service Commission's report reflecting discredit upon officials of his department, was generally necessary...

For it is remarkable that in this department, which has been singled out for particular censure, every official of any standing, with the exception of the head of one small branch, is a Conservative. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Liberals have taken so much interest in the matter...

And wherever Bourassa goes you can count on no sham fight. He enters this contest as an independent Liberal, and will likely draw considerably from the regular Liberal vote. He is encouraged by the assistance the Quebec Conservatives, who when left to themselves in 1907, had done their best without a shot, has organized for an election in his own constituency...

IMMIGRATION. To those who would deny to the Liberal government credit for the great increase in immigration during the last few years, we commend the announcement that Canada's restrictive immigration legislation has had the effect of decreasing the number of British arrivals for the month of January and February, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1907...

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. Newspapers supporting the new provincial government are pointing in proof of its efficiency to Mr. Hazen's report recommending the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the financial records of past years for the purpose of finding out whether past governments have handled the public business prudently and honestly...

SUSPICION AND FACT. A couple of instances of Conservative methods and their results during the recent examination before the Public Accounts Committee, of Mr. J. R. Turpin, M. P., who has been one of the chief objects of opposition since the late, early, and late, and how thoroughly their case against the government in the matter of the sale of the western timber land is exposed...

that the date of this document was the date after he had resigned from the Interior Department and had ceased to be a Dominion official. A few moments later the same question was asked of Mr. Brodeur, and he admitted that he had resigned from his office as a bidder who had insouciantly insisted on being present while the method of fixing things to favor his friends, when he learned that the successful tenderer in this instance had been the very man who had apparently been refused admission to the office...

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The report of the Commission appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to investigate the Dominion Civil Service and to inform the government regarding the efficiency of the existing system of appointments and promotion, is a most interesting and important document...

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY. Newspapers in the Premier's confidence are obviously attempting to pave the way for the appointment of friends of the new government to fat official positions in connection with the Central Railway. Persistent misrepresentation of the financial condition of the road, slighting references to the present commissioners, and the use of remarks about the need for good management, undoubtedly are calculated to prepare the public mind for a new deal...

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Characteristic of present opposition methods is the attempt to convict the government as a friend of graft and fraud. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, is being accused of having been a party to the sale of public lands...

RIVER MAIL SERVICE. The establishment of a daily mail service between Westfield and Gagetown, Gromocet and Upper Gagetown, Gromocet, and Upper Gagetown, will be a most welcome addition to the services of the residents of those thriving communities...

REFORM MADE POSSIBLE. Conservative politicians and newspapers which echo their opinions are pleased to picture the Liberal government as astounded and dismayed by the "shocking revelations" of public service iniquity and inefficiency...

TRY AGAIN FOR HEALTH. One of the oldest physicians after closely studying spring tides, says it seems to seek out the same victims year after year. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, when a few months ago, came to realize the necessity for reform...

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For the present officials it recommends immediate increase of its pay scale. For deserving men, receiving under \$1,000, and 25 per cent above that amount. In the West, where expenses are greater, it suggests increases of 25 and 20 per cent. These recommendations are undoubtedly justified by the rapidly increasing cost of living...

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without success. For the new system, which will be of great convenience and advantage, residents along the river own something to Col. H. H. McLean, who a short time ago took up the matter and has recently made several trips to Ottawa, where he has presented to the Postmaster General the claims of Queens and Sunbury for an improved service. Previously the mails have been carried during the summer months by the Star Line steamers, but even under the best conditions only comparatively few of the offices received a daily mail. Under the new arrangement practically every office on the main river will get a daily service both winter and summer. Colonel McLean has also been instrumental in securing a daily service by stages for all offices between Wickham and Hatedale's Point. Eventually the electors of Queens and Sunbury will come to appreciate the advantage of having an active and energetic representative working in their behalf.

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I ask not why earth, sky, and all be-tween have not been tossed aside, a crum-pled scroll.

NEWS OF CHATHAM. CHATHAM, N. B., March 31.—The case of Nellie Treadwell, proprietress of a restaurant on Canard street, next to Breun's barber shop, against Ernest Campbell was settled on Friday by the defendant paying damages and the costs of the action. Campbell had been in the restaurant getting something to eat and became abusive. The proprietress turned him out and locked the door; he thereupon vented his spite on the door and did considerable damage. Hence the action.

Augus Ramsay went into the China-man's laundry next the River View Hotel on Friday and as the result of an altercation, one of the Chinamen swore out a warrant for Ramsay's arrest on the charge of assault. The case was taken up Saturday, but was adjourned until yesterday at 2 p. m. Ramsay and Aid. Adams each going \$5 ball for the defendant's appearance. The complaint was in court Saturday morning, but the case was adjourned on the strength of which he bases his case.

The curling club will hold its final curling season on "Barbadoes" evening in the rink room. Prizes will be presented and the season wound up in regular order. The curling night the residence of Capt. R. B. MacLean was burned to the ground and his youngest son, Frank, had a close escape, being nearly suffocated when aroused. Capt. MacLean had recently secured a considerable sum on his house and his loss meets with much sympathy.

J. Kerr Logie, acting manager of the W. S. Logie Co., Ltd., received a telegram on Wednesday from Capt. R. A. McLean of the Baden Powell, announcing the total loss of his schooner "St. Mary" on Tuesday night. The schooner had been driven ashore and was wrecked with a cargo of molasses. The crew at that time was at Trepassay, Nfld., and the schooner was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland on Tuesday.

Chief of Police O. B. Lawson has returned from a trip to Maine.

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THE POLITICAL AXE IN "Cease Work" Hampton B. Kingston "Friend" Arms-Jobbery Already

The rewards and punishment to the provincial beginning to show them. Two examples of the party talked about in the party. Kingston and the party to say that the people of not at all pleased with of Hampton are amused by Gilliland had been in the party who have always a stand support and they of "Cease Work" a man who for a short time was ministered but this was a delegate to the party in St. John, a little ago should have got the party. It was an election prom-

Dear Sir—I am informed that you have been ordered to be removed from the office of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I am sorry to hear of this and hope that you will be able to return to your home in the near future. I remain, yours, etc.

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Advertisement for Puritan Washing Machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits and availability.

Advertisement for Churning Made Easy, featuring an illustration of a churning machine and text describing its benefits and availability.

THE POLITICAL AXE IN KINGS

"Cease Work on the Hampton Bridge"

Kingston "Friends" Up in Arms—Jobbery Has Begun Already

The rewards and punishments incidental to the provincial elections are beginning to show themselves. Two examples of the system are much talked about in the parishes of Kingston and Hampton, and it is only fair to say that the people of Kingston are not at all pleased with the residents of Hampton are amused at the situations that have arisen.

In Hampton the superintendent of roads was William Gilliland, a man who knew the business of road making, and if any one doubts the fact, point to the splendid highway between the station and the village as the best evidence of his ability. Gilliland had been instructed by the public works department to make some necessary repairs to the bridge at Hampton as soon as the weather permitted. The planing was rotten and the flooring of the bridge was the principal work.

He ordered the material and along in March had it upon the ground and began work. This was more than the supporters of the then opposition could stand. They hurried to Mr. Sproul, the member-elect with the tale that Gilliland was repairing the bridge. But Sproul was powerless. The Robinson government had not resigned and the superintendent was simply carrying out his orders.

But the day came when the Robinson government did resign and Mr. Hazen submitted his cabinet to the Governor. That was Friday, the 20th, and the new executive was to take the oath of office until the Tuesday following, the 24th.

Mr. Sproul became impatient, his followers were pushing him to get Gilliland working on the bridge. So forgetting that he was only a representative less than a fortnight old, not sworn in and with no authority whatever to instruct road superintendents in their duties, he sat down and wrote the following letter:

HAMPTON, March 20, 1908.
William Gilliland, Hampton Village:
Dear Sir—I am informed that some work is being done on the Hampton ferry bridge.

As the former government resigned today and we will be held responsible for all outlays from this date, I desire to know under what conditions this work is being carried on. Is it by contract or day's work? Who is doing the work and who is inspecting it? Also from this time you will incur any further liability in reference to roads or bridges without first consulting with the members elect.

Trusting to hear from you at once, I remain, yours, etc.,
F. M. SPROUL.

P. S.—If there is a contract I would like to see it or have a copy.

Mr. Gilliland has been in the road service for some time. He knew that his instructions came from the chief commissioner, and notwithstanding the change in government he felt that the public works department had control of the roads and bridges. So he continued his work.

Mr. Sproul had a mistake his friends said. He thought that the officials would do as he said. So he advised him to try the good old system of recommending a man to quit covering the bridge. He did so, and the day after John Morrisey was made chief commissioner he sent the following telegram:

FREDERICTON, March 25.
Wm. Gilliland, Hampton, N. B.:
Cease work on Hampton bridge.
JOHN MORRISEY.
And then William quit.

Kingston people knew all winter that in the spring there was a good fat job on the Long Bridge at Ferry's Point for a month. They had money enough to do the work in both political parties. The present superintendent, Henry Earle, had attended to the work from time to time. It is generally conceded that he knows bridge work as well as any of them.

But this was a special job, and the members of the Kingston committee felt that such a job would be a proper reward for the man who years had charge of the bridges upon the great roads and had been laid aside when the new road law came into force. It was the man elected for the job and had a right to it, said his friends.

What was the surprise when instead of a local man taking charge of the work, E. C. Bogart of Rothesay appeared on the scene with his workmen and began to make things to pieces with all of his dynamite. The present jack screws from Superintendent Earle.

"Government" jack screws," said Earle. "This is the first time I have heard of the government supplying the superintendents with jack screws. I never had any."

But Bogart went to work and he is at work yet. No doubt very soon he will get a letter from Mr. Sproul inquiring if he is doing the work by tender or by day's work or how he is doing it.

There are a great many bridge builders in that section in the Conservative party who have always given it consistent support and they cannot understand why a man who has only been a resident for a short time, who was naturalized by this winter, and who was a delegate to the Liberal convention in St. John a little over a year ago should have got the job.

Was it an election promise?

THE CUT IN WAGES DELAYED A WEEK

As the Result of a Conference With the Manufac- turers

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 31.—

As the result of the conference between the members of the New Bedford Textile Council and the Manufacturers' Association, held tonight, the operators will receive the cut in wages one week later than originally announced. The manufacturers would not consider a further postponement, nor would they consider a counter-proposition offered by the council to make the reduction five instead of six weeks, and if at the end of a month the conditions do not improve, the council members were told that the mill business was in bad shape and reduction of wages was absolutely necessary.

After the council had failed to induce the manufacturers to compromise on a ten per cent reduction or to try curtailment of the matter of giving notice to the operators of a reduction was brought up. The council members stated that they believed that it was an understanding that in case of a wage reduction, that the manufacturers should give a three weeks' notice to the operators, for it was an understanding that in case the council wished to give a similar notice of three weeks before taking action in case of an increase in wages, that they should give a similar notice.

In their argument to the manufacturers, the council members stated that they did not think the curtailment plan was a fair trial and that the immense profits made by the mills in the past three years should enable the manufacturers to run at least three months more at the present rate of wages. It was claimed that in fact of the great amount of money accumulated by the manufacturers, that the reduction was unfair to the operators and that it would subject a large number of operatives to a less than living wage.

BODY OF LORD CLIVE'S NEPHEW FOUND ON ROCKS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 31.—

Jammed in a crevice between two big rocks of Coronado Boulevard sea wall, the body of Guy Clive, an Englishman and a nephew of Lord Clive, the British leader in the wars in India, was found yesterday. The body was fully dressed, the clothes were damp and secked with seaweed, showing that the breakers of yesterday morning had washed the body. Clive was missed Sunday afternoon. It is thought the incident will reveal death from natural causes.

Guy Clive was 38 years of age and had never been married. He had travelled much and had chosen to reside here. Remittances came from England for his support.

VILLAGE BURNED AND TWO LIVES WERE LOST

VAANOUVER, B. C., March 31.—

A dangerous fire consumed almost the entire village of Sechart, sixty miles up the coast, on Saturday. A change of wind saved the new church, hotel and the homes of white residents. The fire swept the entire length of the Indian portion of the village.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—Reports made to officials of the C. P. R., in contrast are said to show that in spite of the failure of the wheat crop in portions of the west last year and the consequent depression in certain branches of commerce, this country, the receipts from passenger business of western lines of that company from the present season are considerably in excess of receipts for the corresponding period a year ago. No depression has been apparent in the general passenger traffic in any of the western provinces and prospects for business of this season are said to be more promising than they were a year ago, increases in receipts averaging from 10 to 20 per cent.

MURDEROUS CONSTABLE KILLS HIS SECOND VICTIM

Poltician Shot in Crowded Street in Baltimore—Incident Created Much Excitement

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—James M. Mahon was shot and almost instantly killed last night by William F. Harig. Mahon is a brother of John J. Mahon whom many look upon as the successor in politics of the late W. Freeman Harig. Harig, who is a constable, has been a figure in politics for many years. The shooting occurred at the corner of Holiday and Fayette streets, within half a block of one of the popular theatres, and caused a great deal of excitement. Harig claims that Mahon after having accused him of responsibility for a recent raid on a pool room, attempted to draw a pistol, and that he thereupon shot Mahon. Twenty odd years ago Harig shot James Eusey, who had been intimately associated with political affairs in the southern section of the city. In that case Harig was acquitted on the ground of self defense.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE DEATH OF FRANK NOWLIN

His Frozen Body Found in MacBeth's Field Yesterday Afternoon by Bob King, Who Was On Debauch With Him and Frank King Sunday — Coroner Berry- man Will Hold Inquiry

The stiff and frozen body of Frank Nowlin was found yesterday afternoon lying against a tree in MacBeth's field. Life had been extinct for nearly two days.

On Sunday night the deceased, who was a longshoreman, with two companions secured enough liquor to paralyze and made their way to the woods at the end of Millers lane. The other men were Bob King and Frank King, who live on Main street, and who are also longshoremen. After the whiskey was consumed and all were drunk, the Kings left Nowlin and returned to the city. No search was made for Nowlin until yesterday, when Bob King, with those Wendall and Edward Mabor, suspecting that something had happened, on account of Nowlin not turning up at work, made a search and found the body. Officer Covay was notified and the remains were taken to the morgue.

To the Sun yesterday, Bob King gave his story of the sad affair. He said that he met Frank Nowlin and Frank King on Queen street Sunday afternoon and they asked him to go with them. They proceeded to MacBeth's field, near the Golf Links, and a fire was produced. All three indulged freely and became so intoxicated that he has no recollection of what happened there except that Frank King crawled away from Nowlin and left for the city, and he followed. Frank Nowlin has appeared in police court several times and served time on one occasion. He was formerly well known in athletic circles as a runner.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane and What He Has Done Since the Year 1885.

When Mr. Haldane entered the British House of Commons in 1885 he was already known as a rising barrister, and his friends predicted that some day he would adorn the Woolstack. This was probably his own ambition, and if at one time he had told him that he would twenty years later sit on the Treasury Bench as Minister for War, he would probably have scoffed at the idea. For there was nothing to suggest any military leanings in this scholar and barrister, who made his mark in the House. His look of precocious wisdom, the solemnity of his manner, suggested the philosopher and such he was dubbed by his friends. He had some right to the title, for he had taken first class honors in philosophy at Edinburgh University and had held scholarships of four Scotch universities. He had studied philosophy at Göttingen, knew more of Kant and Hegel and Schopenhauer than any man of his age, and a great many so-called philosophers double his age. He had written over "Essays in Philosophical Criticism" with a Professor of European reputation and his translation of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea" was already slumbering in his brain. His speeches in the House revealed his erudition and delivered as they were in a somewhat didactic fashion, with a wag of his forefinger to mark the argument, they suggested the full-bottomed wig and stately gown of a Lord Chancellor.

HIGH POLITICAL AMBITIONS.
But all this time he cherished high political ambitions. He was gradually smacked less of the courts and adopted a more spacious tone. He dropped the mantle of the philosopher and stepped boldly into the arena of politics. He entered the conflict not with the burning enthusiasm of youth

but with the well-considered lessons that he had learnt in the schools. He was perhaps never a radical in the meaning that is now attached to that word below the gangway. He was indeed, accused in these early days of Whiggish tendencies, and was dubbed an Imperialist by some of his friends. It was certain that he was never happier than when expounding on the greatness of the Empire and the Imperial destinies of the British race. He was clearly shaping all these years for that post as Master of the Legations which he fills to this day.

WAS A GREAT WORKER.
But if he had his dreams they were soon brought down to the level of practical politics. For he was at all times a worker, with an amazing power of getting through byies as such of the ordinary man. It cannot be said that he looks as if he had suffered from the strain. It may be true that he neither eats nor sleeps as he watches over the British army. But he manages to conceal this wonderfully well, and today one might take him for a well-preserved colonel who had many years of active service still to run. The British House of Commons cherishes him as a successful statesman and a bulwark of the Constitution. He is the embodiment of efficiency, and the army believes in him for he is the only minister who during the last 20 years has succeeded in producing a scheme which has not only survived the time and the fury of the critics, but which has already enlisted the nation in its opinion that the General was not a man of invasion, under the new Napoleon of the War Office. For the Territorial Army is quietly taking shape and especially bold in the belief that a force which even the German Emperor might be proud of.

GROMER'S CRITICISM OF GENERAL GORDON

Lord Cromer has some very striking things to say about General Gordon in his handbook on Egypt. "No one who has read General Gordon's Journals," with their extraordinary attacks on all the officials in Egypt, especially Lord Cromer—so Sir Evelyn Baring, as he then was—can have avoided wondering what Lord Cromer thought of Gordon. "writes the London Daily Chronicle. "Mr. Evelyn Baring, as we all know, was once asked the question, and refused to be drawn. All he would say was that General Gordon was a 'hero of heroes.' So Sir Evelyn undoubtedly was. But heroes are often 'little cattle to deal with,' and General Gordon seems to have been no exception. Lord Cromer does every credit to the loftiness of Gordon's motives, and the heroism of his death. But he reveals by the process of simple narrative the difficulty he experienced in dealing with a man who

changed his mind several times a day, and recorded every change in successive telegrams."

GORDON'S CHANGEABLE MIND.
Lord Cromer shows in detail the changes of mind to which Gordon was liable, and thereby justifies his own opinion that the General was not a suitable agent for the Government's purpose. Yet no one better appreciates the Lord Cromer's heroism of the man whose kaleidoscopic character of plan caused him so much embarrassment.

In the course of this narrative, writes Lord Cromer, "I have alluded to General Gordon's numerous inconsistencies. I have pointed out errors of judgment with which he may justly be charged. I have dwelt on the defects of character which unsuited him for the conduct of political affairs. But when all this has been said, how grand-

REDMOND TALKS ON HOME RULE

Result Was No Half Way Victory Whole Liberal Party, He Says, Pledged to It—Challenge Accepted

LONDON, Mar. 31.—John E. Redmond, the National leader, whose resolution on home rule for Ireland, adopted in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 213 to 157, said to the Associated Press tonight:

"This result is the more remarkable when the terms of the resolution are considered. It was not a resolution in favor of a half-way house or devolution; it put the home rule claim in its frank and fullest form, for it demanded a parliament in Dublin and an executive responsibility to the parliament. Both the spokesmen of the ministry pledged not only themselves, but the whole Liberal party to home rule. "Secretary Birrell said that the Liberal party was the home rule party; Mr. Asquith declared his unalterable conviction that home rule was the only settlement of the Irish question. Every single member of the administration, including not only Mr. Asquith, Secretary Birrell and John Morley, but Sir Edward Grey and Secretary Haldane, voted for the resolution. They only preferred the condition that they were precluded by their pledges from introducing such a measure in this parliament on the question as to the position home rule should occupy on the programme of the Liberal party at the next election."

"The ministers declared that this depended not upon them, but upon the Irish people and the Irish party. "We had the greatest honor," concluded Mr. Redmond, "and the business of the Irish party will be to take such action in Ireland as will secure the passage of this challenge." concluded Mr. Redmond, "and the business of the Irish party will be to take such action in Ireland as will secure the passage of this challenge."

SOCIETY WOMEN CALL COPS TO STOP FIGHT

NEW YORK, March 31.—"Sure, I'll tell you about it," said the little salesgirl who slipped out into the hall of Hickson's establishment, up in the Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, after the running fight was over and the police had withdrawn with the injured.

"You know it was a free-for-all scrap with a dozen little tailors and a chocolate-colored porter falling all over the shop and snarling at each other with the long scissors and butter knives at the head of the parade, with ironing boards, while some of the most exclusive dames along Fifth avenue are hanging out of the front window and watching the police, ain't what you call popular with the boss."

"Gee! You ought to have seen Miss Well, never mind her name—you ought to have seen her draw up her shoulders, elevate her eyebrows and freeze the first batch of reporters that came around here with her frostiest stare."

"Usually she only pulls her lorgnette for squinting purposes when some rich dame from Pittsburgh or Chicago looks at the door of a new place."

"Anyway, this is how it happened: "Jimmie Peale, the dark porter, was making a good deal of noise, and I guess he had a right to, because there were a dozen very spry little Russian Jew tailors right after him reaching for him with shears and flatirons and square rules and chaw-bags and anything they had handy to grab up when the row broke."

"The customers were nice about it after the scare was over. I guess it gave them something new to talk about. Was there any ex-actress there? Well, I guess not. You've no idea how particular we are. No, nothing like that."

"Well, so long, and don't you say I told you this. I gotta get a new dress for Easter, and I don't want to crab. There was no such good luck. I was too gabby."

Tuttle's Elixir

The Horse Remedy of the Age

No stable is now well equipped without this incomparable liniment on the shelf. It has cured more blemishes and made more horses clean limbed than any other remedy in the world. It never fails to locate lameness.

\$100 Reward

Our offer is always open. Some cases have passed the curable stage. But whenever a cure is possible we will pay \$100 for any failure of Tuttle's Elixir to cure Sprain, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Colic or Lameness.

Leg and Body Wash

Beware of all billsters; they give only temporary relief, if any.
Tuttle's Hoof Ointment, Worm Powders, Condition Powders, White Star Liniment and Family Elixir are other excellent preparations. "Veterinary Experience," an infallible guide to horsemen, is free. Every disease and symptom made plain. Write for copy. Postage 2c.

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75 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
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"TERRIERS" COME INTO EXISTENCE

Haldane Abolishes Volunteer Force

Territorial Army Well Re- ceived—Recruiting Brisk

LONDON, April 1.—With the stroke of midnight, Great Britain's volunteer army became a thing of the past, after an existence of forty-nine years, and a territorial army introduced by the Secretary Haldane, reigns in its stead. The volunteer forces throughout the country exchanged their "blue post" at their respective headquarters by dinners and other celebrations, the festivities taking on somewhat of a sad character, owing to the disappearance of the old association.

DIES BY AUTOMOBILE, THINKING IT A BULL

Spaniard Tries to Fight Condo Almo- dovar's Machine, But is Killed

MADRID, March 30.—A Spaniard while returning to Madrid from San Pardo, in an automobile last night, upset, and ran over a man accompanied by his wife. The Spaniard, thinking the husband and wife were a bull and a cow, tried to lynch the chauffeur but the police prevented them. The case came up before the courts today, when it transpired that the man was drunk. He rushed to meet the automobile, holding up a revolver, just as if he were a bull fighter and the automobile was a bull.

WARSHIP WAS RAMMED BY ITS OWN TORPEDO

Projectile From the Blakely Described as a Circle and Came Back on the Ship

PENNSACOLA, Fla., March 31.—Chased by a runaway Whitehead torpedo which travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the torpedo boat Blakely was struck by the torpedo while on the target range in the harbor this afternoon and was sent to the bottom of the Navy Yard for repairs.

The torpedo, which was valued at \$5,000, and the interior of which was filled with intricate machinery, lies at the bottom of the harbor, having sunk after it struck the Blakely, in the side of which vessel it ripped a hole two feet long and almost a foot wide.

Had the torpedo been charged the Blakely would have been blown up. Even the torpedo in its uncharged and comparatively innocuous condition made such a hole in the steel plates of the Blakely that the crew on the torpedo boat were sent to the pumps and told off to plug the aperture with mattresses and bedding. The water, which rushed away from the torpedo boat at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when it had traversed a distance of thirty miles in an hour, suddenly swerved from its course and to the amazement of the men on the Blakely, began to make a wide circle. It ran around the Blakely, then turned and came head-on toward the torpedo boat.

There was no time to reason why. The Blakely's engines were started at full speed ahead and the men aboard stood watching the torpedo, which vessel would clear the shaft of steel. There was such good luck. The torpedo struck the Blakely on the port side.

The weekly reports received here by lumber dealers from the large commission lumber dealers in New York state that there is absolutely no demand for lumber at the present time and no prices are being quoted. The latest reports, however, are more hopeful in tone than those of a few weeks ago and the commission merchants think that by the first of June trade will pick up and the demand for lumber will be better.

Bankers will men don't look too much obliged until the latter part of June or the first of July. Usually the demand for lumber from the mills in this vicinity comes about the first of the middle of May, many orders even being booked long before the river opens. This year it will be at least a month or two later than usual, so the millmen think, before any amount of lumber is shipped from the Penobscot and perhaps not much even then.

Accordingly the mills will begin sawing later in the season and run for a shorter time. Some of the lumbermen may leave a part of their cut in the woods because of the early spring and consequent poor hauling. This fact will naturally have a tendency to cut down the supply of logs for the mills but the millmen are not sorry because of that fact.

Despite the poor market, it will be obligatory upon most all of the mill owners in this vicinity to run their mills some of the time this summer, for most of them have contracted to sell their cut and it will be necessary to save some to pay the interest on the notes.

The market is not so dull that lumber cannot be sold at some price and the millmen will do this so that they can keep fairly square with the game.

THE GOAL SITUATION.

DENVER, April 1.—Pending the completion of the scale to be submitted by the operators in the Northern Colorado coal fields, no action, it is understood, will be taken by the miners. The proposition of the operators will be submitted the latter part of the week. The miners in Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming are still at work.

CHANGES SUGGESTED IN REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Serious Charges Made Against Officials of Marine and Fisheries Department, but as No Particular Official is Named, Mr. Brodeur Will Demand a Fuller Investigation

Too High Salaries Paid in Militia Department Including That of Brother of Leader of Opposition—Adoption of British System Urged—Commissioners Think Better Inducements Should be Held Out to Brilliant Young Men Who Enter Civil Service—Would Appoint Fewer Girls.

OTTAWA, Mar. 28.—The Commons today received the report of the civil service commission in the form of a bulky document which discusses a wide range of questions and relative to the development of the living conditions in Canada, the methods of the departments and of parliament. There are recommendations for the adoption of the British system in many respects and of parliament itself. The commissioners have shown a strong tendency to recommend the adoption of the British system in many cases.

In a general way it may be said that the recommendations made in the report of the commission in Ottawa and elsewhere are from two points of view, one is that of good men may be attracted to the service and retained. There is a recommendation of reform of the methods of work and there is a criticism of the marine and militia departments in particular.

In connection with the militia department special mention is made of the account, J. W. Borden, brother of the leader of the opposition, as being among those specially favored with a high salary, more than would be paid for similar duties in a business. This is pointed to as creating dissatisfaction among the officers of the other departments.

They advise that the Civil Service Act be repealed and fresh provision made to govern examinations and entrance to the service. With reference to salaries the commissioners consider that the lowest ranks of the service are underpaid and they would receive in outside occupations and less than modern conditions demand. No efficient deputy head would be paid less than \$2,000 a year, chief clerks, should have an annual increase of \$100 until a maximum is reached.

With regard to the militia department they say it is difficult to obtain proper assistance at a minimum salary of \$500 unless the service is altogether recruited from Ottawa. They recommend instead of a minimum salary an entrance salary of \$100. They recommend that temporary employees be chosen from among the best writers, and as vacancies occur they should be promoted.

There should be below the deputy head a rank of clerks having special and technical qualifications. In the matter of pay and promotion every officer in the service should be treated on his merits. The service should be entirely free from political favoritism or patronage. Appointments should only be made by merit after competitive examinations.

Should Act at Once
The commissioners are of the opinion that salaries should be dealt with immediately. They say that general increases but they would suggest taking votes for granting increases to deserving officials and that the Executive Council should be asked to make outside service, such increases might be at the rate of 15 per cent for officials whose salaries are under \$1,500 and 12 1/2 per cent for salaried above that rate, and for the western provinces where no doubt a greater need prevails there should be 10 per cent in every other province. Income and all provincial allowances should cease. The higher officials, such as deputy heads, should be paid in accordance with the amounts derived by persons in outside vocations. The classification at present existing in the civil service should be maintained and chief clerks from the length of service without change of duties. In some departments the number of chief clerks is in excess in comparison with other departments.

In the opinion of your commissioners there should be below the deputy head a rank of clerks having special and technical qualifications, such as the officers of the experimental farms, engineers, architects. Below these there should be a chief for each branch as accountant, chief of correspondence, contracts, engineering, or any other important special work. Below these there should only be the rank and file of clerks without any special name unless it be the written class. In every case proposed by an officer in the service should be treated on his merits.

The service should be entirely free from political favoritism or patronage; that appointments should only be made by merit after competitive examinations; and that for that purpose a permanent commission of three officers should be created to deal with the question of service examinations and with power to make an annual inspection of the service and to report thereon to the government for the improvement of both the inside (Ottawa) and outside forces.

There should be a superannuation system which should include pensions to dependents on civil service. For these some little doubt with the assertion of slight reduction of the conditions of life in the Dominion are and are likely to be such that advances in the prices of commodities will be the rule, and it will be almost impossible for the average civil servant to effect any savings from his salary. The commissioners note that the lower grades of the service are underpaid and that the law requires it, but in its absence some other signature is perfunctorily supplied, and it is held to do just as well

public service, yet the influx of such a large number must, if continued in the course of time utterly swallow up the lower grades of the service, and by limiting the field for promotion to the higher classes, prove detrimental to the development of the higher and more responsible branches of the service, for it can hardly be admitted that the work devolving on the departments can be carried on with a staff composed entirely of women. The commissioners have had it brought before them painfully that in the development which has taken place in the last few years in the Dominion the character and quality of the male candidates entering the service has declined.

There should be certificates of physical fitness and of moral character required of persons entering the service. Deputies shall report on the number of employees required and promotions shall be only on the recommendation of deputies. Purchases and expenditures are dealt with, and the commission states that owing to large revenues some departments have ordered stores in excess of their rates and their requirements. As an improvement on this system, where estimates are accompanied by explanatory memorandum and the public accounts commission consists of 15 instead of 100 members, as in Canada, and the commission is always a member of the opposition, these fifteen members spend from 30 to 40 days in examination of all expenditures and then report.

"In Canada, during the present session at the first meeting of the public accounts committee six members move for forty-one sets of papers. There is no doubt whatever that all these papers moved for are demanded for party purposes, and in the expectation that the committee will be dissolved therefrom. Of course it is needless to say that the six members were all opposition members."

The commission recommends changes in regard to the purchase of stores. The Auditor General informed the commission that he really audits and took stock of only two public departments, the Public Works and the Railway stores, but not the stores of the militia or any other department, and even if he did neither the Auditor General nor his officers could certify to the quality of the stores detailed in the stock books or whether the prices were proper or excessive. In many cases stores were ordered unnecessarily, and there is doubt whether a good quality was always delivered. Mr. Pottinger states in his report that it is his opinion that the amount paid by the Intercolonial Railway for coal was higher than it ought to be. In instances where the expenditure is in excess of the notice of the commissioners, where have been received which were not wanted and which it was difficult to get rid of, the notice of the commissioners should be shelved where in all probability they were unnecessary. The commission states that they had under consideration the question of having a director general of stores or a supply agent to purchase supplies for all the departments, but they had not had an opportunity of developing the subject. The commissioners consider that purchasing agents, presumably three, should be appointed at good salaries to make all purchases, and goods required by the several departments should be procured by them. The commissioners go on in this connection: Your commission respectfully beg to recommend that inquiry be made as to the working of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1906 the bribery clause in connection therewith."

Marine and Fisheries
In dealing with the marine and fisheries department the commissioners make some severe criticisms on the lack of systems in the department in connection with the handling of correspondence. The department, they say, is practically swamped with correspondence and the system seems to be a chaotic one. It is suggested that by some one in the department who is supposed to be an expert in the subject, a letter is prepared by him, by the deputy sign, it, knowing little or nothing about it and having no time to inquire. It is noted that in many cases it is found later on that it was written in ignorance of conflicting with previous correspondence or instructions and that the department is being swamped and cluttered on all concerned. But nobody is ever the wiser for all this. It is regarded as unfortunate that there has been or there is no responsibility for this. The head of the department assumes to regulate everything, but he regulates very little. His signature is required, but the law requires it, but in its absence some other signature is perfunctorily supplied, and it is held to do just as well

The commissioners, in illustration of the defective methods of administration as pointed out above, dealt with considerable detail with the correspondence on file in connection with the Anticosti fishery, winding up with this statement that "It seems to be a pretty conspicuous case of how not to do it."

Militia and Defense
Taking up the militia and defense the report says the expenditure in this department is going up by leaps and bounds. In 1903-4 the total expenditure was in the neighborhood of three and a half million dollars, while the estimate for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, asks for \$3,500,000. That is, in four and three-quarter years the expenditure has increased three million dollars.

The commission pointed out that under the terms of the Militia Act the militia council have practically taken full control of the department, that it is in effect the department. It follows, therefore, that the control of the militia expenditure is in a great measure in the hands of the militia council. In addition to the council one officer had been appointed, called the Inspector General, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

In Great Britain the Inspector General was appointed for reasons which do not exist in Canada. The Inspector General in Canada has only to report the contents of the reports which are very doubtful, however valuable the reports may be, that the retention of an officer at such a large salary for forty-one sets of papers, in the public interest. "From past experience it would seem as if this officer were being made a stepping stone to the holding of military offices in Canada, and large allowances. While the commissioners have very great respect for the present able officer who occupies that position, they are of the opinion that when the office becomes vacant it need no longer be filled up."

The order in council appointing the officers of the militia department is a very interesting one. It is a document which is quite into and report upon such changes as may be deemed advisable in the best interests of efficiency. It is the public interest. It is the opinion that matters connected with the management and control of the department should be placed in the hands of the government, and not in the hands of the militia council. "I suppose it may be stated also that it was hardly within the scope of the report to deal with these cases in the report covering impressions, complaints, and grievances, and the like."

The high rates of pay enjoyed by the officers in the militia department is said to be without doubt a cause of grave dissatisfaction to the members of the other public departments, who with their time fully occupied with their duties see in a favored department people paid much better than themselves and working no harder. "Your commissioners have noted that it has been held to be of serious consequence that the expenditure of the Canadian militia should increase with the growth of the revenue. It would seem that the militia expenditure would have to be cut down in proportion to the revenue. The better method in their opinion would be that the scale of expenditures should increase in the same proportion to the growth of the population."

In conclusion the commissioners point out the large growth of expenditure, the increase in the "permanent" and "headquarters" staff of about 200, that in addition to the general system of high pay the favored men of the militia service draw pensions not only for themselves but for their wives and children; that the staff is sufficient for a corps of 100,000 men, that the permanent corps are under 3,000 men, that the detachments have been one in three, that about 40,000 militia are trained in the annual camps, that rural battalions have no drill except at these annual camps, that it is arguable whether the city corps are as efficient as they were some years ago, that while 40,000 come out for drill yearly, compared with the population of over 10,000,000 in Canada between the ages of 20 and 40, the proportion seems small.

Public Works
Dealing with public works the report says: In this department it is found that with the exception of a very few instances all the officials both at Ottawa and outside are not under the civil service act at all. In certain cases there may be over-payment of wages and the commissioners consider that some steps should be taken to organize the large army of employes in connection with this department, bringing them under definite regulations so that their employment may be fixed and stable.

The commissioners point out that in this, as in other departments, the services of officials are often charged to different votes and are of the opinion that in all cases the salaries of the officials should be charged against one appropriation only. They are also led to believe that in many cases works have been undertaken by the department at the instance of municipalities locally interested in which the opinions of the outside officers of the department as to their desirability was not asked for.

The commission think it desirable to recall the observations of the commission of 1903 as to the practice of building customs houses, etc., in small towns. Taking up the Secretary of State's department the report says that the system of per diem allowance made to public officials engaged in travelling on public business at rates

in accordance with their position and the nature of their business. They point out that in the preparation of blue books there seems to be a certain amount of duplication and that it is desirable whether the blue books issued by the several departments should be brought under the control of one minister and in connection therewith a national laboratory should possibly be established.

Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, made the following statement on the motion that the report be received: "The general tenor of the report will be no doubt discussed in due course and I have no wish to anticipate such discussion, but there is a special feature of the report which I wish to call attention to, and that is the report on the management of marine and fisheries, which calls for an immediate statement and immediate action. The chairman of the commission, Mr. Courtney, does not appear to have taken part in the inquiry concerning the department and the conditions there are of the most serious nature. The report is a very interesting one and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. It is a document which is quite into and report upon such changes as may be deemed advisable in the best interests of efficiency. It is the public interest. It is the opinion that matters connected with the management and control of the department should be placed in the hands of the government, and not in the hands of the militia council. "I suppose it may be stated also that it was hardly within the scope of the report to deal with these cases in the report covering impressions, complaints, and grievances, and the like."

Mr. Bennett stated that the cause of delay was to be found in the fact that the report was a very long one and that it was a subject which "God" would not let a commissioner extend beyond a year. Mr. Bennett stated that the civil service commission's report contained no mention of it.

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PRICE OF COAL CONSIDERED.
The two commissioners assume, Brodeur went on, that illegal commission with the population of over 10,000,000 in Canada between the ages of 20 and 40, the proportion seems small.

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report that the department had agreed to pay a larger price than the one mentioned in the contract. If they had taken the trouble to look more closely into the matter they would have found that positive instructions had been given to carry out the work of the contract as it was. Moreover, I may add that had had a very careful inquiry made into the payments made since the date of this contract and the price which have been paid are those mentioned in the contract. (Renewed Liberal cheers.)

"I will call the attention of the House to another sample of the manner in which the two commissioners have reported their statements. The officials of the department have, having had occasion to question the price certified by the agent at Quebec for a certain brand of flour, wrote to that official and asked him for an explanation of the item before passing the account for payment. The official in question took place between the accountant's branch and that of the official and the accountant's branch was asked to find out whether the price was fair and just. In other words, the officials of the department here took all the responsibility upon themselves and the auditor general could not and did not have anything to do with the inquiry."

"I am aware that some of the officials have been open to censure for the manner in which they have despatched their business. I have never heard of the club that the latter made into such accusations, and I propose to take without any further delay the necessary steps to that end." (Renewed Liberal cheers.)

OPPOSITION OPINION.
Mr. Borden regarded it as a somewhat extraordinary course for a member of the government to be put up to attack the report of a commission appointed by that government within a few minutes of the presentation of the report. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries was guilty of a grave discourtesy to the house, Borden held, in making his statement, when he had been asked if he would be discussing the report, and members could not possibly discuss it fully, and when no answer could be made on behalf of the government. Mr. Borden's statement was not only unusual but he considered it was an unjust precedent for the government.

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DR. McPHAIL ON "THE DUTY WHICH EVERY CANADIAN OWES FIRST TO HIS OWN COUNTRY."

Thursday evening Dr. Andrew McPhail, professor of the History of Medicine in McGill University and editor of the University Magazine, addressed the Canadian Club on the subject "The Whole Duty of the Canadian Man." Dr. McPhail proved to be a most interesting and forcible speaker, who dealt with his subject in a manner that held the attention of his hearers all the time.

The attendance of members of the club was large. The luncheon which preceded the address was served in excellent style by the King's Daughters. It was the first at which the club's tableware has been used. The silverware was adorned with a crest consisting of a beaver above a crown with maple leaves below, and below all a scroll bearing the words "The Canadian Club, St. John, N. B."

Before introducing the speaker of the evening the president, Dr. T. D. Walker, briefly addressed the club. He thanked the members for electing him president and also made reference to the death of W. B. Howers, one of the club's members. He then announced that there would be no more resolutions of condolence on the deaths of members or motions of votes of thanks to speakers. President Walker then informed the club that Dr. B. Ames, M. P. of Montreal, would be the speaker on April 23. Others with whom there had been correspondence relative to the evening's speaker were Professor Leacock, Principal Peterson of McGill and Archbishop Howley of Newfoundland. The subject upon which the latter would speak should be consent to address the club, would in all probability be Newfoundland and Confederation. Dr. Walker's main reference to the presence of Judge Russell of Halifax at the luncheon.

Dr. McPhail was then introduced and his theme was "The Duty Which Every Canadian Owe First to His Own Country." By performing that duty, he said, the citizen would be best served. The unit of all civilized communities was the family, and civil duties were merely the extension of family life. He dwelt upon the "distressing" social conditions modern industrial development had upon family life by removing factories work which was done at home, and the loss of interest and content in the family and social life in the community where the factory was "twain sister to the slum."

Dr. McPhail stated that the duty towards the school district and the parish, which at their very best were merely aggregations of well-governed families.

The next larger obligation was to assist in the government of the country. It was his opinion that the best government was that which was elected by the people. He said that a compromise between contradictory opinion. He decided the opinion that politics was a subject which "God" would not let a commissioner extend beyond a year. Mr. Bennett stated that the cause of delay was to be found in the fact that the report was a very long one and that it was a subject which "God" would not let a commissioner extend beyond a year. Mr. Bennett stated that the civil service commission's report contained no mention of it.

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community and men who depended on salaries and fees, Canada had become one of the most expensive countries of the world to live in.

The next duty, he said, was to tell the truth about the country and not to induce immigrants into it who are not fully informed of the conditions. The only valid reason for inducing immigrants to come to Canada was that they might be happier there than elsewhere, and not for the sake of increasing the mere bigness of the community.

The lecturer referred to the unscientific nature of the language which was heard in the various parliaments, which in private life was never heard amongst decent and civilized men. This made public life distasteful to the best members of the community. Parliament was surrounded by a mystery so that the masses could not see even if he were as wise as Solomon would be if he were yet alive unless he entered through the specified portals.

He urged his hearers to be suspicious of theorists who knew what the future of this country was to be. The life of a nation, he said, was too vast and too complex to be governed by a document drawn up in advance of events. He said that Canada was making its way surely and quietly, and gradually taking its place in the Empire according to its fitness to perform the duties which were assigned to it.

By an elaborate calculation, Dr. McPhail showed that Canada paid more for public purposes than any other English speaking country. Up to the present this expenditure had been upon investments which were unproductive. He looked to the time when this work would be finished and Canadians free to devote themselves to the business of their own country. If each of the Empire was made secure all would be safe and could co-operate with each other against the world.

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WASTED NOTHING! WE'LL SEND YOU A PRESENT WITH EVERY ORDER!

BORO TRAGEDY

at Noon
Pythian

IFAX WESTERN

Word was the death of Mr. Dorchester, had been ill but then death was after and family members were recently in Wolvich, Boston.

Mrs. T. L. day for a four and New York, and Mrs. Rob were recently in Wolvich, Boston.

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CONTRACT AND TENDER PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED FOR GOVT. PURCHASES

Foster Advocates Purchasing Commission Appointed for Life, but Liberals Contend for Responsible Government

Laurier Promises Immediate Action on Civil Service Commission's Report.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—In the House today Hon. Sydney Fisher, in the proposal of Sir Frederick Borden, introduced a bill for the purpose of establishing a purchasing commission for the purchase of supplies for the Government. The bill provides that the commission shall be appointed for a term of five years, and that its members shall be appointed by the Governor in Council. The bill also provides that the commission shall have the right to purchase supplies for the Government on behalf of the Government, and that it shall be authorized to make contracts for the purchase of supplies for the Government.

Mr. Fisher, in moving the bill, said that during the past two years the Government had spent over \$100,000,000 in the purchase of supplies for the Government. He said that the Government had been unable to obtain the supplies at the lowest possible price, and that the Government had been unable to obtain the supplies in a timely manner. He said that the bill would establish a purchasing commission which would be able to purchase supplies for the Government at the lowest possible price, and that the commission would be able to obtain the supplies in a timely manner.

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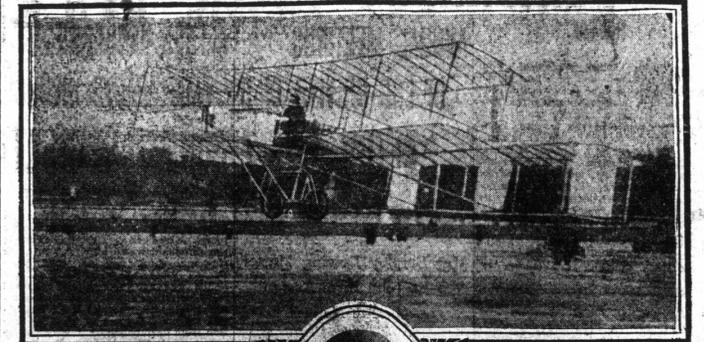
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HENRY FARMAN AND THE AEROPLANE WITH WHICH HE HAS LATELY BROKEN ALL AERIAL RECORDS



Farman turning a complete circle.

SHIPWRECKED AT SEA BY FLYING METEOR

QUEENSTOWN, Mar. 29.—A tale of shipwreck more vivid by far than the wildest imaginations of the writers of romances and adventures, reached Queenstown this week. The sailing ship *Edipias*, 1,469 tons, was on a voyage from Newcastle to San Francisco. She had been at sea for four days and nights, and was overtaken by a terrible hurricane. Lightning followed, and a deafening peal of thunder lit up the sky. Suddenly a meteor struck her foremast, which fell to splinter on the deck. The meteor crashed right through the deck and passing a large hole in the hull, fell into the sea. Water immediately poured into the ship. The pumps were set going, and for four days and nights the crew worked to save their ship, snatching sleep in short spells as they could. No effort could keep the ship afloat, however, and Captain Lassen and crew of fifteen were compelled to take to the boats, and a few hours later they saw the ship founder. They stayed a course, as best they could, for the Sandwich Islands, 900 miles from the spot where they were wrecked. Their sufferings reached a climax on the thirteenth day, when three men died. Their bodies when thrown overboard were instantly devoured by sharks, which followed the boats. Some few later, the crew sighted a small island, and on the following day the boats reached the shore. The helpless sailors were carried on the backs of natives to places of shelter. Their sufferings were then at an end, and they were conveyed later to Honolulu.

TELLEZIDE, Colo., Mar. 29.—As a result of the attempt to murder General Wells, general manager of the Smugglers' Union Mines at Pandora yesterday Sheriff Fitzpatrick is taking precautions tonight to guard the jail in which Steve Adams, charged with the assassination of Arthur L. Collins, General Wells' predecessor, is being held. The feeling against Adams is becoming more bitter every day. He is supposed to have been in violence against the miners that believe in violence against mine owners.

General Wells, it is alleged, obtained from Adams in Idaho, a confession in which Adams implicated himself as the slayer of Collins. But Adams has since repudiated this reported confession. For this reason it is believed that Adams' friends may think that if Wells could be gotten out of the way by some means, it would be difficult to convict Adams.

About a week ago, General Wells received an anonymous letter threatening that if he did not resign his position as general manager of the Smugglers' Union Mines, he would be murdered. The letter was reported to have been received by different mine managers of this region, threatening that the mills would be blown up and that they would be troubled in different ways. Following the attempt on General Wells' life, the guards have been employed and increased precautions have been taken.

PLIES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PIAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. Money refunded. 50c.

The amendment was declared lost 80 to 100. The main motion was amended by pledging carried 99 to 4, a government majority of 95.

After the amended motion had carried Sir Wilfrid moved the adjournment. Mr. Borden arose in a bad temper because the government by calling the vote each time had complicated the opposition to vote against the purchase of supplies by tender and contract. He demanded when the government was going to lay upon the table the report of the civil service commission and what course the government would follow respecting the charges contained in the report. The house should not adjourn until the government had given some indication of their policy.

Mr. Fielding said the report was in the hands of the King's printer and would be printed to the House as soon as it could be given. As soon as that was done there would be ample chance to discuss it immediately.

Mr. Foster wanted to know what the Minister of Marine was going to do. He stood discredited before the country by the report.

Sir Wilfrid replied that the report had only been before the house for three days. With the press of business under the government he did not feel ashamed to say that the government had not decided as to the details of the action it would take. The government did not fear the report. An independent commission had been appointed for the purpose of making an independent report. They had made that report and the government was prepared to take action on it. What that action would be, would be announced immediately and prompt action would be taken.

Mr. Blain moved an amendment to the amendment that all supplies should be purchased on the basis of public tender and contract and that the present system of purchasing from middlemen at excessive prices should be immediately discontinued.

Mr. Fielding declared that there would be four times the chance for wrongdoing under the purchasing commission than under the system of ministerial responsibility.

Mr. Roche of Halifax said the practice of buying by tender and contract was not followed by any Conservative Minister of Marine, even by Hon. G. B. Deane, who moved the resolution when Minister of Marine in 1888, had not shown himself to be a disinterested and honest man. Mr. Roche did not think Mr. Foster's administration had even been a success for Sir Charles Tupper, who succeeded, took credit for correcting abuses in and reorganizing the marine department.

Hon. Mr. Stouffer proposed immediate action in regard to the report, and the dismissal of all delinquent officials.

NEW YORK BOMB THROWER WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF ANARCHIST SOCIETIES

But Police Have So Far Been Unable to Connect American Anarchist Leaders With His Sensational Crime—Berkman Arrested and Released—Silverstein Will Recover.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Efforts of the police to connect Selig Silverstein, the Union Square bomb thrower, with the group of anarchists who have been successful, but this far they have been unable to prove that his sensational crime of Saturday was furthered in any way by these associations. These developments occurred today, following the arrest of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leader and companion of Emma Goldman, and that this year was signed by Berkman, but their attempt to show that Berkman knew Silverstein or that he and his associates had in any direct way instructed the bomb throwing was futile. The police asked Magistrate Droeg to hold Berkman for 48 hours as a suspicious person, but in the absence of any definite charge the magistrate refused their request and released the anarchist on his own parole. Berkman was taken into custody early today on the strength of the card and several circular letters found in Silverstein's apartment, all of which bore Berkman's signature. The letters were written in Hebrew and were in effect a request for contributions for the defense of the anarchists recently arrested for bombing in connection with the rioting there. The letters contained no statement of an incendiary character.

Berkman was taken into custody while in the office of "Mother Earth," an anarchist newspaper. He declared that he had expected arrest and had given up some lecture engagements in anticipation thereof. At police headquarters he was closely questioned by Inspector McCarroll and afterwards was lined up with a crowd of lay witnesses on his own defense. "The shooting of Fric was a personal matter," said Berkman. "The true anarchist does not believe in violence. He believes in working by peaceful means."

"Have you any pamphlets or books on the subject?" asked the inspector. "Yes, but none of them contain violence. I do not believe in it." After admitting that he had signed the anarchist membership card found in Silverstein's possession, Berkman was taken to the hospital to confront Silverstein, but there was nothing in the meeting to indicate that the two anarchists had ever met.

Berkman said that never before had he seen Silverstein and the latter who lay blindfolded on his cot, because of the injuries to his eyes, declared after he heard Berkman's voice in conversation, that he did not know the man, but was arrested because he had been arrested before, said the anarchist. "I am being persecuted."

Selig Silverstein, the bomb thrower, was taken to the hospital to be treated for the injuries he received in the explosion. The physicians in attendance announced today that a piece of the bomb he threw had been extracted from his right eye and had passed through his right eye and into the skull directly back of the ear, where it stuck. Curiously enough, it was a policeman, one of the men who were arrested because he had been arrested before, that Silverstein shot at.

AMHERST, N. S., Mar. 30.—The Moncton Board of Health passed an order Saturday evening forbidding the Star trophy game to be played in Moncton. The Rovers endeavored to start games arranged at Dorchester or Amherst, but the Victoria refused to play. It is not likely the games will be played this season.

The death of Mrs. Mary Shipley, aged 94 years, took place at Fenwick, yesterday. She was one of the oldest of the oldest inhabitants. Her husband predeceased her twenty-eight years. She leaves three sons, all prominent citizens of the County of Cumberland. She was a member of the Methodist Church for half a century, was greatly respected, and never ill in her latter years.

Dennis K. Smith, who shot and killed James Rector last Wednesday and attempted suicide, is still living. Report says he will recover. Rector was buried yesterday and had a large funeral.

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HALIFAX, N. S., Mar. 30.—Upwards of four thousand passengers, two thousand men of whom are coming out on Salvation Army ships, are now on the ocean en route to Halifax, and towards the end of this week two more Salvation Army boats, the Allan liner Ionian, and the Dominion liner Kensington, will leave Liverpool for Halifax. The Kensington has 1,104 immigrants. No advice of the Ionian sailing has yet been received here, but Salvation Army immigration officials expect her to have over one thousand people. Special Salvation Army trains will run through to the coast with the passengers from both steamers. Having the largest passenger list of any mail steamer this season (1,537), the Allan liner Virginian sailed from Liverpool on Friday for Halifax. There has been an unusually large number of second cabin passengers coming to Canada lately, but this is accounted for by the recent cut in rates. During January and February while the rate was at its highest, second cabin passengers sold for \$30, the usual price of steerage accommodation. Thousands of persons booked their passage and are now coming out on the reduced rates. The Allan liner Virginian has 306 passengers for her passage to Glasgow.

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TRYING TO KEEP THE JAPS FROM STEALING TRADEMARKS

A New Convention Being Arranged for the Benefit of Foreign Manufacturers.

TOKIO, March 30.—The Japanese Government is now fully alive to the urgent necessity of protecting the abuses which at present flourish in connection with the piracy and purely speculative registration of patents and trademarks and 'controlling' the Japanese and the United States and Great Britain covering patents and trademarks are to be merged shortly. These laws were made to meet a remedy a situation that has resulted in undoubted injustice to foreign manufacturers, whose labels have been imitated in this country for the purpose of finding a market. The Japanese label will differ from the label of the Scotch firm in some inconsequential particulars, discernible only through close comparison. So far as the ignorant Japanese, ignorant of English is concerned, this difference would not excite suspicion and the trademark patent holder is not likely to see limitation in the belief that he is getting the imported article. The matter has been taken to the Japanese courts, but with little or no satisfaction. Other commodities which seem to be the natural prey of the trademark pirate are tobacco, cigars, etc. One point which cannot be too strongly impressed upon American consumers is that under Japanese law, priority of registration of a trademark is everything. In other words, any Japanese can imitate any trademark in the world, and the patent office will not refuse him registration so long as the forged trademark is not already registered in Japan. The natural result of this provision is that many Japanese find it profitable to register foreign trademarks on their own account on the Japanese patent office, and to sell or otherwise secure money for the surrender of this prior right. Nor can it be doubted that the Chinese markets are being particularly flooded with Japanese imitations of foreign products, these imitations bearing either frankly pirated trademarks or others legally registered under the conditions above described, and therefore immune from attack.

The Japanese authorities, however, are beginning to realize that the present trademark law is defective and that not only foreign but also many Japanese merchants are sufferers from the lax morality which prevails in certain quarters.

With reference, for example, to the grand exposition of 1912, preparations were being made to register with the patent and trademark rights of foreign exhibitors, would prove fatal to the prospects of this undertaking. A bill providing for the efficient protection of all foreign exhibits has already passed the Diet, and the good faith of the government in a promise of this nature cannot be doubted. It is also expected that an early effort would be made to amend the existing patent and trademark law with a view to bringing it into line with English and American practice.

BERLIN, March 28.—One of China's most sacred public documents, the marriage contract of the reigning Emperor Kwang-huei, dated February 26, 1888, has been discovered in Germany and formally handed over to the Chinese Government.

The document has been missing from the archives of the imperial palace since the visit paid to Peking by the allied armies in the summer of 1900. It is supposed to have found its way into Germany in the keeping of one of the Kaiser's subjects who happened to be present when the various representatives of western civilization helped themselves to all available 'souvenirs' capable of removal.

The marriage contract consists of a gorgeous piece of silk some four feet in length and a foot wide, which folds up in a curious manner until it assumes the form of a fancy wallet. It is richly embellished with dragons and other artistic emblems of the Chinese dynasty, and recites the solemn conditions of the sacred pact in Oriental terms.

Ever since the disappearance of the document Chinese diplomatic representatives in all parts of the world have conducted an exhaustive search for its whereabouts. For nearly eight years it baffled discovery, until it was located a few weeks ago in a village in Southern Germany in the possession of a tavern keeper, who had not the slightest notion of its tremendous import, and thought it looked as well on his wall as any multi-colored pill advertisement.

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