

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVII

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

NO. 13.

JAPANESE WILL RESTRICT EMIGRATION TO HAWAII

Six of the Colonization Companies Quit

Will Attempt to Turn Exodus to Populate Korean Waste Lands -- Action Will Help Lemieux's Mission to Tokio -- Blacksd Promoters' Figure What Lusitania Would Do on Their Route.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Oct. 14--The Star's London authorities here point to the Tokio government's action in restricting Japanese emigration organizations as evidence of Japan's readiness to meet reasonable Canadian objections. It is announced that by the enforcement of a \$25,000 deposit the Japanese government has already brought about the dissolution of six more irresponsible companies who have been thriving on Japanese emigration to Hawaii and a number of others expected to collapse under the more strict government relations of the newly elected colonial bureau of the foreign office at Tokio, which is specially charged to supervise emigration. For instance the government has ordered that each company must restrict its emigration to thirty-five per cent of whom not more than eighteen shall be men. The government is also seeking to divert the emigration stream to Korea, the Oriental Colonial Company being formed with the government's approval to purchase and develop Korea waste lands for Japanese settlement. With the Japanese authorities in this mood, Mr. Lemieux about succeed in his forthcoming mission, if only no fresh trouble arises in British Columbia.

The promoters of the Halifax-Blacksd fast mail project issue a statement showing that if the Lusitania had sailed from Blacksd to Halifax as proposed from Queenstown to New York, passengers would have reached their destinations as follows: New York 10.30 p. m. Oct. 9 instead of 10.30 a. m. Oct. 11. Montreal 11 a. m. Oct. 9 instead of 7.30 a. m. Oct. 12. Chicago 11 a. m. Oct. 10 instead of 10 a. m. Oct. 12.

PRESIDENT MACKAY FAVORS NON-STRIKING UNION OF EMPLOYEES

Proposes to Postal Telegraphers That They Enter Association for Their Mutual Benefit.

New York, Oct. 14--Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, today announced to postal telegraphers that the company favored the organization of a Postal Telegraph Employees' Association. He said the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company appreciative of the loyal spirit displayed by the employees who remained faithful and by those who came to its aid when so many old employees abandoned their duties, believes that this loyal spirit may be strengthened by association into a power agency for maintaining good relations between the company and its employees and the prevention of such movements as culminated in the occurrences of last August, and it has, therefore, in conjunction with its employees, decided to form an association of those employees who have faith in the disposition of the company to deal equitably with them, who desire to be recognized as a body, and who recognize the company's right to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the company's property and to protect its interests. Such an association will be called the Postal Telegraph Association, and its object will be to secure the company's employment of its employees, to protect its interests, and to render financial aid to its employees when sick or disabled, and also in case of death. The directions in which such an association may extend its activities for the benefit of its members may easily be seen.

CAPT. BRAES, OF ALLAN LINE, TO RETIRE

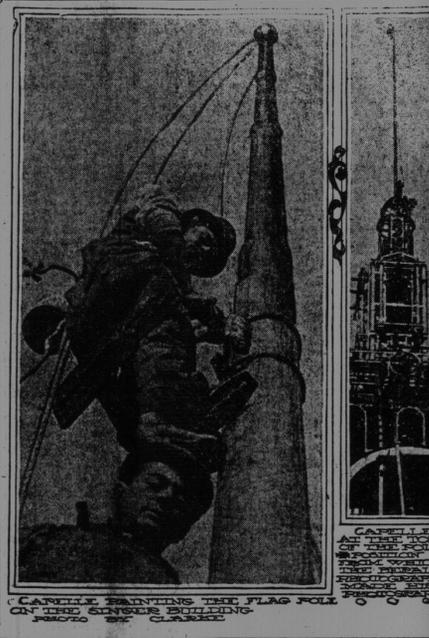
Montreal, Oct. 14--After the next voyage of the Tunisian to Montreal from Liverpool, Captain Braes will retire from the service and spend the remainder of his days at his home in Glasgow. Captain Braes has been forty years a commander of a ship.

VANCOUVER WANTS CHINESE SCHOOL LAW AMENDED

Vancouver, Oct. 14--(Special)--The public school board, at its next meeting, pass a resolution asking the Dominion government to amend the law by which Chinese school pupils at the end of one year's attendance at school are refunded the head tax of \$300, which they are compelled to pay on entering British Columbia. There are nearly fifty Chinese pupils in Vancouver. Most of them are evading the head tax law by attending school half a day for a year.

100,000 WATCH "STEEPLEJACK" AT WORK 708 FEET UP IN THE AIR

New York, Oct. 13--Encouraged by cheers from thousands who blocked lower Broadway to view his perilous act, Ernest Capelle, a steeplejack, remained two hours on the flagpole of the Singer Building, where he clamped a 20-inch gilded ball on the top of the pole after painting it. Thousands along Broadway and adjacent streets craned their necks to see the daring little man work himself up the pole inch by inch until the top was reached. Every available place on the tops of the neighboring office buildings was taken, and probably not fewer than one hundred thousand persons saw Capelle at his work. Over in Wall street and Broad street the windows were filled with persons anxious to get a glimpse of the steeplejack as he climbed the pole. Several persons in the throng in Broadway opposite the building had a narrow escape from serious injury while watching Capelle. A red hot iron bolt, weighing about a pound, fell from the top of the building. H. A. Sealey, of No. 610 West 134th street, was in the crowd, and says the bolt passed within two inches of his head. Capelle for this work of adjusting the ball, painting the pole and also later on placing a large ball in position on the pole will receive \$1,000. "I don't take any stock in all of the harrowing stories that are written about the work of a steeplejack," he said. "When one gets accustomed to the work it is very easy to go so high in the air. I never have the slightest feeling of dizziness while I am at my work, and as far as this job goes I consider it no more perilous than one two hundred feet in the air, for should I fall either would kill me. But I tell you the view I had was wonderful, and I am sure I could see fully seventy-five miles in every direction. And the air, it was fine, too, so bright that one almost took a new lease on life. For six years I have been doing this kind of work and I have never had any kind of an accident."



CAPELLE PAINTING THE FLAG POLE ON THE SINGER BUILDING

HEAVY ROBBERY AT NORTH SYDNEY

Package Containing \$3,500 for Bank of Nova Scotia Disappears from Post Office

OFFICIALS PUZZLED

It is Said a Man Who Stood by and Watched the Clerks Seal the Pouch is Missing from Town, and Had Changed a \$100 Bill Previous to Going to P. E. Island.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

North Sydney, N. S., Oct. 14--Not for years has anything caused so much discussion as has the robbery of the post office here on Monday night last, when some daring thief secured the mail bag containing \$3,500. All kinds of rumors have been in circulation concerning the robbery and reported arrests in Halifax, Charlottetown and other places were heard everywhere.

The facts of the case are that on Monday a package of money containing the amount mentioned, with a label attached marked in large letters "35,000," was sent by the Bank of Nova Scotia agency here for transmission to the head office at Halifax. The money was received at the post office, and about 9:30 o'clock Monday night, Miss McKenzie, the young lady mail clerk, whose duty it is to look after all registered parcels, gathered up the different packages, letters, etc., and placed them in their respective bags. In one of the small red striped bags, used for the purpose, Miss McKenzie placed the three registered letters for Halifax besides the parcel containing the \$3,500. The work of sealing the pouches had all been attended to by Miss McKenzie except the bag containing the bank's \$3,500. While the young lady was engaged in sealing the bag with a match, it was extinguished. This annoyed Miss McKenzie, who let the bag drop. Mr. Ledbetter, an employe, however, then took hold of it, and disposition was afterwards made of the bag no person in the office can even surmise. What actually happened afterwards seems to be a blank. Still nothing was noticed by the clerk and the bag containing the small pouch was placed in the safe and Tuesday morning sent to the railway station.

Thought Package Was Misset. That night the railway clerks finding the pouch marked on the postal slip was missing reported the matter to the post office here. A consultation was held, and as nothing irregular was deemed of by the clerks they decided the bag containing the four registered letters and \$3,500 had been missed to Toronto, St. Pierre or Newfoundland. Enquiries received from these places elicited the information they had not gone there. This gave a rather serious turn, and those working in the office began to wonder who could steal the money. Then it was discovered that a certain well known person, who left the town the morning after the robbery, had been in the office from about five o'clock to seven in the evening, and had been standing close to where Miss McKenzie had been working. Of course there was no proof against the suspect, and as Postmaster Musgrave did not want to make any hasty move until the answers from Toronto, St. Pierre and Newfoundland, had also been received, the action of the department, no attempt was made to intercept the suspect. In fact the matter was kept decidedly quiet until this morning, when the robbery was first made public through the Post. Then it was the machinery of the law was set in motion.

First Inspector McEldan and Postmaster Musgrave held an investigation and after enquiries, belief was almost made positive that the person suspected was the guilty party. The money which made up the \$3,500 was in three \$100 bills, the rest being in notes of five and tens. Musgrave says he has proof that the suspect purchased goods in a store given in payment a \$100 bill. Besides Mr. Musgrave claims the same person, who up to the time he left North Sydney for Charlottetown, found it difficult to make a meet, and is known to have spent liberally in the Island capital in diamonds, etc. Detective Bradley of Charlottetown has been telegraphed a description of the man and the agency of the Bank of N. S. here also wired the Charlottetown branch to be on the lookout, and it is believed the suspect will be found at Summerside and news of his arrest is hourly expected.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST YORK LOAN COMPANY

Toronto, Oct. 14--(Special)--Claims against the York Loan Company, numbering 26,418, and amounting to \$1,529,293.75, were discussed this morning before Referee Kappeler. These claims were under clause 10 dealing with holders of shares in arrears at the date of liquidation but which had not lapsed and the claims of shareholders whose stock had been lapsed on the company's books, but who had not exercised their right of revival in accordance with the terms of certificate, prior to date of winding up order. It is proposed that arrears be paid before holders can rank on the estate.

Kingston Judge Dead

Kingston, Oct. 14--(Special)--Judge Hamilton died this morning.

FISH OPENS FIGHT ON HARRIMAN

Secures Temporary Injunction Against Voting Controlling Interest in Illinois Central

Move May Block Plans of Railway Ozar at Annual Meeting Tomorrow; Union Pacific Holdings in Road Still Stand in Names of Brokers' Clerks.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14--Stuyvesant Fish, through counsel today secured a temporary injunction from the superior court, which, if made permanent, restraining the voting at the Illinois Central meeting here Wednesday of 286,731 shares of stock of the Illinois Central R. R. Company, which would otherwise be voted in the interests of E. H. Harriman.

The petition was filed by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont; John A. Kanson, of Iowa; Stuyvesant Fish, of New York; and Wm. H. Emrich, of Chicago; as stockholders of the Illinois Central R. R. Company, against that corporation, its directors and stockholders, the Union Pacific R. R. Company, the Railroad Securities Company, Illinois Central Life Insurance Company and a large number of individuals in whose names it is claimed the Union Pacific R. R. Company has placed all of the stock which it holds in the Illinois Central and in whose names the Railroad Securities Company has placed 15,000 shares of its stock in the Illinois Central. In addition to the temporary injunction sought a final decree was asked declaring that the Union Pacific R. R. Company and the Railroad Securities Company have no power under the laws of Illinois to own stock in the Illinois Central. It was also asked that those companies be directed to sell their stock in the Illinois Central within a reasonable time.

The petition also charges that the acquisition of the stock of the Illinois Central by the Union Pacific, which took place in July, 1906, was concealed from the public and the stockholders of the Illinois Central, and was first brought to light by the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is alleged that not one share of the Illinois Central stock has yet been registered in the name of the Union Pacific, but still stands in the names of the clerks and brokers of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. It is believed that the attorneys for Mr. Harriman will tomorrow seek the dissolution of the injunction, and it is uncertain whether the arguments will be completed in time to allow Judge Ball to make a decision before the day of the annual meeting.

WILL BUILD BRIDGE FROM CAMPBELLTON TO QUEBEC AT ONCE

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Oct. 14--Thomas Malcolm, the New Brunswick railway contractor, announced tonight that he had completed arrangements to ensure the immediate construction of the interprovincial bridge contemplated for some years between the town of Campbellton (N. B.), across the Restigouche river to Bonaventure county, Quebec.

FIRE CHIEF ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM

Sault Ste. Marie--(Special)--Chief Raymond, of Blind River brigade, has been arrested on a charge of incendiarism. Six men are now under arrest in connection with recent fires, but it is said the case against the fire chief is so strong that he will be refused bail.

FIGURES WESTERN WHEAT CROP AT 83,000,000 BUSHELS

Government Grain Inspector, After Official Trip, Says This Is an Inside Estimate.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14--John Byrnes head of the general inspection branch of the department of trade and commerce, has returned from an official trip to the west. As an indication of the effect of late threshing this year he mentions that in September, 1906, wheat was received at Fort William and Port Arthur to the amount of 4,104,776 bushels, whereas for the same month this year only 600,778 bushels reached the terminus. Dealing with the crop estimate Mr. Byrnes figures it out that, making every possible allowance for damage taking into consideration the increased acreage, there must be 83,000,000 bushels. He says that the largely increased acreage under wheat crops will be a boon to the farmers, owing to the high prices ruling. The pure food laws in the United States having made it necessary for the maters to use a superior grade of barley the higher qualities of this grain are commanding excellent prices.

SWEDEN RED-HOT TO CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

Contributions Pouring In to Build a Boat; Captain and Mates Will Work Without Pay.

Stockholm, Oct. 14--Wm. Olson and Coesta Kyhlberger, who are at the head of the movement here to build a challenger for the America's cup, say that a large portion of the money required to construct and sail a 90-footer, estimated at about \$189,000, has already been subscribed.

Many large manufacturers have offered to furnish material gratis, the captain and the three mates of the yacht will sail without pay, the designer will accept no compensation for his work and the builders only will charge the net cost of the construction. Messrs. Olson and Kyhlberger think they will now be able to guarantee funds even for a 95-footer, if required. The report that the Swedish Club intend challenging with either a 70 or a 95-footer in order to compel the New York Yacht Club to build a new defender has no foundation. The Swedish yachtsmen are prepared to challenge with a 90-footer and all reports to the contrary are sharply denounced in the Swedish papers. A meeting of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club has been called for October 21, when an important announcement is expected. The seeming nonchalance of the New York Yacht Club in replying to the inquiry of the Swedish club was commented upon in strong terms today at a meeting of prominent Swedish yachtsmen. The majority of those present believed this was in fact an advance, as it had aroused keener interest in Sweden, which was resulting in a determination to do everything possible to bring about a race.

NEPAWA DISTRICT VOTES AGAINST LOCAL OPTION

(Special to The Telegraph.) Winnipeg, Oct. 14--The wiping out of the local option in Nepawa district after an experience of more than twenty years, is declared in the west to be a blow to prohibition that will practically destroy the cause in Western Canada. In the 46 ballots cast sixty-seven percent were opposed to local option. Sixty per cent had to be registered against the law to bring the saloon back.

Sobnitz Must Go to Prison.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14--According to the district attorney, office, Eugene Schmitz, formerly mayor of San Francisco, but now a convict for accepting a bribe, has lost the right to appeal to a higher court, through a blunder of his attorney, and must go to the penitentiary forthwith.

Noted Jesuit Dead.

New York, Oct. 14--Rev. Thomas J. A. Freeman, professor of chemistry at Fordham College, died tonight after an illness lasting more than a year. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1841 and for many years was connected with St. Francis Xavier, Fordham, and other Jesuit colleges.

TRAIN STRIKES AUTO; KILLING THREE

Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 14--Three persons were instantly killed and two others perhaps fatally injured in an automobile accident on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad here today. A Pottsville express train struck the automobile.

REPUBLICANS DISGUSTED WITH HEARST ALLIANCE

TO START G. T. P. WORK AT MONCTON

Contractor Corbett and Construction Equipment Now on the Way

MAY WORK IN WINTER

Ex-Officer Crawford, of St. John Force, Engaged for Duty at Railway Town--Two Scott Act Violators Fined--Shediac's Mayor Shot Cow Moose in Mistake.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 14--The adjourned meeting of the newly organized Canadian club was held tonight when the organization was completed. Robert Crawford a former member of the St. John police force was tonight attached to the Moncton force. He is engaged to do special duty when required but it is probable if the former St. John officer comes to Moncton he will soon be on the permanent force. J. A. Schler superintendent for Jas. H. Corbett, contractor for the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific out of Moncton, arrived here today and expects to commence work at once. The superintendent is accompanied by his family and will make Moncton his headquarters. The construction equipment including three steam shovels, sixty-four dump cars, seven locomotives and other material is now on the road from Montreal.

Supt. Schler brought with him four locomotive drivers, two shovel hands and expects to get workmen to the number of one or two hundred here. E. A. Shack, assistant Engineer Balkan here. Work will be continued all winter if possible. The Minto and O. S. Legere were each fined \$50 today for Scott Act violation. Mayor Smith furnished Shediac a little excitement by shooting a cow moose a day or two ago. It is only fair to the mayor to say he shot the animal by mistake and as soon as he discovered his error he reported the matter to the game warden. There is a heavy penalty for shooting a cow moose but what will be done in the case is not yet known.

BISHOP KINGDON'S BODY LIES IN STATE

Clergymen and Other Officials Guard It at Cathedral

Many Hundreds Took Last Look at Dead Prelate--Funeral This Afternoon Promised to Be an Imposing Ceremonial.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredricton, Oct. 14--The body of the late Bishop Kingdon was this afternoon removed to Christ church cathedral and lay in state from 5 o'clock until 9, during which time it was viewed by hundreds of people. The late bishop is clothed in his robes of office and the body is enclosed in a solid oak casket of chastie design with gun metal mountings. Relays of vestrymen from St. Ann's church and the cathedral sidesmen carried the body to the western door of the cathedral where it was taken in charge by the archdeacons and canons and conveyed to the church. The body is being guarded by relays of clergymen, the first relay was composed of Canon Montgomery, Rev. R. W. Colton, C. W. Whelpley and John Bebbington. At 9 o'clock this evening the body was removed to the sanctuary, where it will remain until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, after which it will again lie in state. There will be Holy Communion at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, conducted by Bishop Richardson and arch-deacons Forsythe and Newblain, and the funeral service will be held at 10 o'clock. Bishop Richardson will have charge of this service and it is likely that Bishop Worrell, of Nova Scotia, and the arch-deacons will assist. Interment will be made at St. John's cemetery, Nashua, N. B.

FOUR CABINET MEMBERS AT HALIFAX

Laurier, Pugsley, Borden and Fielding Arrive to Attend Liberal Demonstration to Finance Minister.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 14--Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. William Pugsley and Sir Frederick Borden arrived in Halifax this afternoon for a demonstration tomorrow in honor of Mr. Fielding. The ministers were met at the railway station by a committee of Halifax Liberals and escorted to their hotel. In the evening an informal reception was held, which was attended by several hundreds of people. The building where the meeting will be held tomorrow has been seated for 2,500 on the ground floor, and in the gallery there is seating accommodation for 1,000 more.

Prior to the meeting, at which an address to Hon. Mr. Fielding will be presented, there will be a torchlight procession.

IMMIGRANT GUILTY OF MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON QUEBEC GIRL

Jury Only Five Minutes Convicting Albert Greenhill for Beating Employer's Daughter Nearly to Death.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Sherbrooke, Quec., Oct. 14--After being out five minutes, the jury in the case of Albert Greenhill, the immigrant boy charged with assault with intent to kill, returned a verdict of guilty. Greenhill, who was employed by a man named Lynn, attacked his fifteen-year-old daughter while she was picking berries, using a stone as a weapon. Greenhill battered the girl's head and left her in a terrible condition. She was unconscious for a week, but finally recovered. Greenhill escaped and hid in the woods for two days before he was captured by a posse of villagers.

No Press Support for the Deal

Roosevelt's Lieutenant Responsible, and Many Condemn the President for Embracing the Man Whom He Branded a Year Ago as Responsible for McKinley's Assassination--Speculation About Where Hughes Stands.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Oct. 14--The fusion on local candidates between the Republican and the Hearst forces, which was predicted in this correspondence a few weeks ago, has aroused a great storm, now that it has been effected. Beside the Hearst papers, secure evening sheet called the Mail, is supporting the fusion. Republicans all over the country have become interested and are asking "what means this unholy alliance between the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley and the party of Hearst?" They wonder how on earth the Republican party can reconcile its principles with any sort of an alliance with Wm. H. Hearst.

There are those who profess to see the hand of President Roosevelt in it, although Roosevelt has always reserved the purpose of embarrassing Government work at once. The superintendent is accompanied by his family and will make Moncton his headquarters. The construction equipment including three steam shovels, sixty-four dump cars, seven locomotives and other material is now on the road from Montreal.

Supt. Schler brought with him four locomotive drivers, two shovel hands and expects to get workmen to the number of one or two hundred here. E. A. Shack, assistant Engineer Balkan here. Work will be continued all winter if possible. The Minto and O. S. Legere were each fined \$50 today for Scott Act violation. Mayor Smith furnished Shediac a little excitement by shooting a cow moose a day or two ago. It is only fair to the mayor to say he shot the animal by mistake and as soon as he discovered his error he reported the matter to the game warden. There is a heavy penalty for shooting a cow moose but what will be done in the case is not yet known.

Many systematic carpers at the president think he evaded the situation for the purpose of embarrassing Government work at once. The superintendent is accompanied by his family and will make Moncton his headquarters. The construction equipment including three steam shovels, sixty-four dump cars, seven locomotives and other material is now on the road from Montreal.

Supt. Schler brought with him four locomotive drivers, two shovel hands and expects to get workmen to the number of one or two hundred here. E. A. Shack, assistant Engineer Balkan here. Work will be continued all winter if possible. The Minto and O. S. Legere were each fined \$50 today for Scott Act violation. Mayor Smith furnished Shediac a little excitement by shooting a cow moose a day or two ago. It is only fair to the mayor to say he shot the animal by mistake and as soon as he discovered his error he reported the matter to the game warden. There is a heavy penalty for shooting a cow moose but what will be done in the case is not yet known.

Shocked at Unholy Alliance. The national side of the question is thus put by the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post. The proposition of Hearst-Hughes alliance bids fair to assume a national aspect and importance. Republicans in Washington from various parts of the country, ever at a loss to fathom the meaning of the devious twistings and turnings of New York politics, are plainly shocked at the present spectacle. They speak before the Republican Club in this city next Friday night, and there is great interest in what he may say.

Blames Roosevelt. A conservative Indiana Republican, who has sat on the bench of a good many others, said today: "So this is the pass which President Roosevelt's radicalism has brought. It is a shame that the Republican party of other states are not accustomed to such lightning swift changes in their attitude toward political opponents."

A conservative Indiana Republican, who has sat on the bench of a good many others, said today: "So this is the pass which President Roosevelt's radicalism has brought. It is a shame that the Republican party of other states are not accustomed to such lightning swift changes in their attitude toward political opponents."

"I could wish that President Roosevelt, on his return to Washington, speaking as a citizen and a voter of New York state, would, on behalf of the decent Republicans throughout the country, emphatically repudiate this low bargain with a man who he has asked all Republicans in his own state and throughout the country to regard with loathing and scorn as a dangerous and corrupt demagogue. But I have little hope that he will take such action."

"I do not know that President Roosevelt has sanctioned the bargain which Herbert Parsons has made with Hearst, but I suspect that he has. We all know that it was Roosevelt's influence which put Mr. Parsons at the head of the New York county committee and we have noticed that since Mr. Parsons has occupied that place he has never done anything of importance without first consulting the president. I for one, shall assume that he had the sanction of the president for making this fusion with the Hearst crowd, before he finally bound his party in the trade. "A deal like this, so absolutely inexcusable, with such a notorious political personage, as the president has made (Continued on page 7, fourth column.)"

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated in the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1907

AN ELOQUENT OBSERVER Mr. Harold Begbie who has seen Canada, and who knows that in the United Kingdom there are millions in hopeless misery, writes of the West as a land of promise.

speaks with great bitterness of the company's action: "Parliament will be sitting in a month from now and with an aroused public opinion in support of the united fight for freedom by the newspapers of the West, the action of Parliament will be prompt, no less than decisive. This fight can have but one ending; the people of this country will not bend the knee to the usurpation of autocratic power by the C. P. R."

citizen should give what he can," says the Star; "but—as in Great Britain—the bulk of the funds must come from the men who have much to give. Charity suggests that a rich man endow hospitals or distribute alms. Social reform begs him to found libraries or to finance rescue work. Patriotism—and what is nobler than patriotism?—commands that he rescue the public men who represent the national principles in which he believes from the cramping and corrupting necessity of depending upon selfish sources for their legitimate campaign funds. There are in this country many men of wealth who ask nothing of governments. Yet they are men with deep seated convictions—men who believe that it makes a serious difference which party wins in any election. They are interested in good government just as and because they are interested in the progress and expansion of the country. Some of these men now recognize their duty and do come to the assistance of the leaders of the party with whose objects they sympathize. More of them, however, should do so with a generosity that would put their party leaders in such a position that they not only need not have recourse to the all-too-willing favor-seeking fraternity, but will be strong enough to resist their advances and refuse their aid."

THE GLOUCESTER CONVENTION The successful opposition convention in Gloucester county yesterday, which resulted in placing a formidable ticket in the field against the government, adds another to the counties in which the opposition is now well organized and prepared for an election. The Gloucester is promising fighting ground to be seen by examining the election figures of 1903. The government candidates, it will be observed, had no great margin. The returns were as follows:

Poirier, 2,344 Burns, 2,291 Young, 2,291 Morais, 2,070 Boudreau, 2,063

THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS We print on another page this morning a strong, thoughtful and timely editorial from the Montreal Star on the subject of wealthy men and their campaign funds. The Star speaks very plainly on a question which every good citizen is bound at this time to consider. It tells how members of Parliament—the Parliament which makes the laws they live under and levies the revenues they pay—are made the corrupt and willing servants of individuals and interests who campaign funds, purchase the right to rob and oppress the people of this country. It sounds ugly, no doubt, but it is not true, and not notorious. And so rapidly has this evil grown, such proportions has it attained, so great is the menace of this sinister influence for the immediate future, the plain people of Canada must take active steps to cleanse the law-making process by forbidding the corrupt practices, specific or implied, involved in the present method of raising campaign funds.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP Twelve of the leading newspaper men of Western Canada sent a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday asking if the government could not take immediate steps to prevent the C. P. R. Telegraph Company from continuing conditions which the petitioners describe as a grave menace to the freedom of the Press in Canada. The menace, however serious, can only be temporary. The Manitoba Free Press expresses the conviction that Parliament will intervene a few weeks hence. It

in the streets—two were seen yesterday—and find out where they got the liquor. Public sentiment might very well compel government commissioners to make an example of dealers mean enough to gain money by selling to boys in their teens. It is done here to some extent, and in Scott Act counties as well.

WHAT IT COSTS New Brunswickers of all shades of politics will find it profitable to give careful attention to Mr. Hazen's arraignment of the local government which appears on another page. It may be well to direct particular attention to this portion of one of his North Shore addresses:

The provincial debt, when the Blair government came into power, was about three-quarters of a million and the interest charges then \$20,000. The so-called reform government had increased the debt until the liabilities of the province exceeded the assets. The total debt at the end of the Blair government was \$1,484,710.10. The total debt at the end of the present government was \$1,842,000.00.

NOTE AND COMMENT The C. P. R. has decided that discretion is the better part of valor in dealing with the Western Canadian newspapers.

Resolution to This End Passed at Meeting of Institute Yesterday

VARIOUS PLANS WERE DISCUSSED

Should Be Done at Earliest Possible Date is the View of the Teachers—Institute Business Closed, and Adjournment Made for Two Years.

The business meetings of the St. John County Teachers' Institute came to a close Friday afternoon, and adjournment was made for two years. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the executive to decide on.

Morning Session. Miss Wilson read a paper on the Life and Works in the province of Dr. Theodore Radd; and H. H. Hagerman, M. A., discussed the subject of "Drawing" in an able and interesting manner.

The Pension Matter. Then followed a short intermission, after which W. J. S. Myles, principal of the High School, read a paper on Pensions. In speaking, Mr. Myles said he would deal with his subject under the following headings:

Why teachers should receive pensions; different plans adopted; the plan which in his opinion is best, and the objections that have been offered.

The time had come the speaker thought, when the subject should be considered. He did not think any valid objection against pensions being paid to teachers could be found. Among objections offered was one to the effect that teachers should provide for future old age themselves. This would be practically impossible in view of the fact that the average first class teacher in the province does not draw as a salary a dollar a day. The speaker thought that a teachers' pension system could be carried on without fraud or any unfairness of any kind.

Pensions, he felt, would work to the benefit of both teachers and pupils. Reports of the age of 60 were not weighty in the mind. As a rule teachers were only beginning to be properly qualified when they leave the profession. Pupils are often deterred by being placed under the instruction of an old and perhaps inefficient teacher, who could not give up the subject of his instruction. He was of the opinion that teachers deserved pensions, and it was just as important that pensions be paid for them, as for the civil service officials.

Among the various systems employed, he mentioned the following—Pensions maintained and controlled by teachers and trustees, and lastly, pensions controlled entirely by the state.

Mr. Myles then went on to give examples of how pension systems were operated in various places in the United States. In some instances the pension is granted after the age of 60 is reached, and from 50 to 100 per cent of the teacher's salary is paid. Another plan is that of paying the pension after a teacher has served 20 years in the profession. Other systems were also dealt with by the speaker.

Thinks Province Should Maintain It. The only plan which in his mind would be suitable, would be for the province to maintain and control the pension system. Every dollar expended would find its way direct to the beneficiary. Mr. Myles discussed this phase of the subject at some length. What change would it make upon the provincial treasury was also a matter for consideration.

The general demand is that lady teachers be retired at the age of 60 and men a little later in life, or to put it in another way, after about 35 years of service. For New Brunswick a maximum of \$250 for women and \$350 for men would in his opinion be a reasonable figure. The speaker then proceeded to give statistics from various places in Canada and the United States. The annual cost would, he thought, fall considerably below the amount the government is willing to expend on a teachers' pension system.

In the afternoon, at the request of the president, B. H. Armstrong described the scheme submitted by the Canadian Amalgamated Company to the government for paying allowances to aged teachers. At first there were insurance, retiring and disability features to be paid for by contributions from the teachers themselves. These, however, Mr. Armstrong explained, had been abandoned and the old age pension alone retained.

For this he said the government would contribute at the rate of fifty cents a year for each teacher under thirty-five years of age, and \$1 a year for teachers over that age. On reaching the age of sixty years, the teachers for whom fifty cents a year had been paid would be entitled to a yearly annuity of \$7.50 for each year of contribution, while those for whom \$1 had been paid would receive a sum equal to \$15 for each year of contribution.

Another feature was that these annuities were payable for five years at least, and, if the teacher should die before the money would be paid to his or her estate.

Principal McLean. Following Mr. Armstrong, W. M. McLean opened the discussion on the question of superannuation. He contended in vigorous fashion that it is the duty of the government to make retiring allowances for teachers who have spent a life time in the profession. In the Aberdeen school, he said, there are only one or two teachers who at the end of the year would have more money than the janitor of the building, and it was absurd to ask that teachers themselves should lay up for a rainy day. The government were the

proper ones to take hold of an annuity scheme because they represented the people and the teachers have spent their best days in the service of the whole people. This, he said, should not be looked at as a matter of charity, but justice. No other branch of the civil service made such large demands on the entire system as that of teaching, and yet all are used better than the members of that profession. The speaker then went on to contrast the schemes submitted and said that there was no need of any company, no matter how strong financially, to come between them and the people in the matter. The president followed in a few remarks endorsing Mr. McLean's position.

Mr. Owens thought the teachers were not well enough acquainted with the schemes proposed to endorse any one of them.

Mr. Myles, in closing the discussion, dwelt on the peculiar position which teachers occupy. The ordinary man, he said, may learn a trade and by entering politics have a government position at twenty-five or thirty years of age. Then, if anything does happen when he is older by which he loses that position, he still has his trade to fall back on. When the teacher is old and unfitted for work, however, there is absolutely nothing to fall back on except the charitable help of friends. In conclusion, he said that the teachers deserved a pension as much as any others of the civil service. He moved the resolution as already quoted, which was seconded by Dr. Bridges and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kider, director of manual training, then gave a short address on manual training, after which the election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows: W. T. McDermott, president; Miss A. B. McLeod, secretary-president; Miss Ida Kegan, secretary-treasurer; Miss Morrell and Miss J. Scott, members of the executive.

On motion, Mr. Dyleman left the chair and the new president assumed charge of the meeting. Votes of thank were then passed to the retiring president and executive, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed papers, to the trustees for the use of the building, and to the press.

The meeting then adjourned, after a motion had been carried to the effect that the next meeting will take place in two years, the time and place to be left to the executive.

The Horrors of War. (Toronto Star). Whatever he does, Sir Frederick Borden must set his face against the use of airships in a war with Great Britain. "What a horrible thing it would be for the Nulli Secundus to hover over New York and read the audit-general's report on the inhabitants!"

The University and its Graduates. (Hamilton Herald). Toronto University has been enriched by a gift of the skeletons of ten mounds and six mounds of bones. These are of no value. If they had a money value the university would have secured them. Graduates of Toronto University do not have the habit of their alma mater to spend their money on gifts to her.

A Suggestion. (Chatham World). The suggestion comes to us from several sources that Mr. Pugsley was Mr. Emmerson's counsel in the Crockett libel case. Mr. Pugsley ought to engage Mr. Emmerson as counsel in his libel case against the Toronto World!

In the Smart Set. (London Opinion). Mrs. Nevich—"Don't you think, William, now we are getting into the smart set, that we should have a list of smart men?" "Certainly, my dear. I'll see my tailor about it tomorrow."

Argument Against Vegetables. (Coach Stage, of the Chicago University football team, advancing a purely vegetable diet for his athletes). Old Adam had two husky sons, Kid Abel and Kid Cain. Who often caused their parents much unnecessary pain. Abel was fond of vegetables, and used to leave the bunch of cabbages and carrots for a rutabaga breakfast and a shredded cabbage lunch. Cain was for meat—fried, stewed or boiled—first, last and all the time. And even in the rickety he refused to take a time. Kid Abel fought Kid Cain one day, and all my readers know that the man behind the beefsteak was the victor in the fight.

When David fought Goliath, in the dim and dusty past, And showed a husky giant he had met his match at last, He won with such surprising ease he never lost a single drop of blood. Goliath worshipped rutabagas and cantelepe and cabbage. While David was the strolch kid, eating three pounds of peas a day. I'd have sworn this old fight because it seems so show that the man behind the beefsteak is the man that cops the dough.

Turn back the leaves of history and note the heroes there, Who went through life devouring meat well done or slightly rare. Caesar was fond of peas, smothered well in Roman kroust, And Cromwell loved a kettle roast, with the gravy, cooking out. Old Hannibal and Carthage liked his porterhouse and ale. Napoleon ate so many chops it kept him this and that. Coach Stage may place his bet on meat, but he will never lose a cent. That the man behind the beefsteak is the victor in the daily of them all. —William F. Kirk, in New York Journal.

To the Sea. (Century). The earth is our mother, but thou—thou art the father of us and of time; For all things now were not when thou wast strong in thy prime. There was silence first, and then darkness, and under the garment of these things was the body of thee in thy night, with its infinite mysteriousness of thy presence and power and form; And out of His knowledge foresaw His will in thy calm and storm, Answering unto His will He gave thee lordship and crown. And bade the kingdoms of man to worship for earth He made out of dust, for change was in His mind, and He bade thee arise. But thee He made eternal, through seas and seas to last. Unmarked by sun or wind, and supreme where the waves are tossed, Not an inch of thy beauty to perish, nor an ounce of thy might to be lost.

Civilization. Northward and Northward, Northward still she goes, With limbs that flash to every king's desire. The one shall follow her with pipe and lyre, And one with spoils of hundred-barbed seas. And each in turn shall overtake, and please And coast her an hour, until she tire. Break loose and run, by roadways tracked with fire, Tombs populous and shattered palaces. Between the suings of the Sun and Wind, Whose kings in each brief hour of breath in-space. Are fair to woo—brown Khem and Jewels, Shihie (Gaiaks and glit Rome, she sprays the foam of her interpenetration. In the assessment of her blood, therefore her fire is turned forever from these lands. —James E. Hutchinson in the

Death came last night to His Lordship Bishop Kingdon, and the news will cause sorrow throughout a very great circle, by no means limited to the church of which he was a conspicuous, valued and distinguished member. For many months past his health has given his friends the gravest concern, and on several occasions it was feared the government was at hand. Yet the patient made partial recovery, and there was hope that in spite of his advanced years he would be able to resume his important duties.

The Bishop of Fredericton was a churchman and scholar of acknowledged eminence, and a writer of power and acceptance. To his friends, who were many, he was a man of rare spirit and charm. The announcement of his death will strike a very great number with a sense of personal loss.

GOVERNMENTS AND TEMPERANCE A speaker on temperance Sunday maintained that as the government—city of provincial—licensed the liquor traffic, takes part of the proceeds from it, and is a sort of partner in the government, there is responsibility for the drunkenness seen in St. John and other license communities. To this doctrine a great many very good people may subscribe, but it is doubtful if they will find it very comforting or conclusive, unless they happen to be unconsciously seeking to escape from responsibilities which they find uncomfortable. If the people of the province, as a whole had, in the matter of liquor, been voted by a majority against liquor, then, voted by the government had failed to pass the legislation required, that drunkenness is by no means confined to the cities and counties which have the license system. If flourishes to a considerable extent in New Brunswick districts where the Scott Act is law, and where machinery for the suppression of the liquor business is always ready.

The public is responsible for the government, for the license system, for the Scott Act, and for the evils of intemperance in so far as these exist in both license and non-license communities. The failure of the Scott Act is due mainly to the absence of a sufficient number of people in each Scott Act county who are interested enough in the matter to compel the government to enforce a prohibitory law until such legislation is clearly demanded by a fighting majority of the voters who make and unmake governments. The government has not made a creditable exhibition in dealing with the liquor license commissions it has appointed, and it openly seeks to win the support of the temperance people by the expense of the campaign funds, and by minor features of the situation. But no one who desires to labor for true temperance will do any good by seeking to create the impression that the government of the day is to be held responsible because people in the license and non-license communities get drunk. When a government goes into power pledged to make New Brunswick a "dry" as a bonus and to keep it so, the responsibility for public drunkenness will be more like a fact.

There will be no such government which public sentiment is in its present condition. The public at large endorses the public preaching of temperance, but it will not take off its coat and work for it in convincing numbers. There is in New Brunswick a considerable body of earnest temperance workers. The rest of the people, if they talk temperance, should be held responsible for it on somebody else, and let it go at that. The license law in St. John is fairly well enforced. It might be enforced more strictly, but the community has little desire for Scott Act conditions as we hear of them in Westmorland and elsewhere. The police or the license inspector, or both, might do well to arrest some of the minors seen drunk

in the streets—two were seen yesterday—and find out where they got the liquor. Public sentiment might very well compel government commissioners to make an example of dealers mean enough to gain money by selling to boys in their teens. It is done here to some extent, and in Scott Act counties as well.

WHAT IT COSTS New Brunswickers of all shades of politics will find it profitable to give careful attention to Mr. Hazen's arraignment of the local government which appears on another page. It may be well to direct particular attention to this portion of one of his North Shore addresses:

The provincial debt, when the Blair government came into power, was about three-quarters of a million and the interest charges then \$20,000. The so-called reform government had increased the debt until the liabilities of the province exceeded the assets. The total debt at the end of the Blair government was \$1,484,710.10. The total debt at the end of the present government was \$1,842,000.00.

NOTE AND COMMENT The C. P. R. has decided that discretion is the better part of valor in dealing with the Western Canadian newspapers.

Resolution to This End Passed at Meeting of Institute Yesterday

VARIOUS PLANS WERE DISCUSSED

Should Be Done at Earliest Possible Date is the View of the Teachers—Institute Business Closed, and Adjournment Made for Two Years.

The business meetings of the St. John County Teachers' Institute came to a close Friday afternoon, and adjournment was made for two years. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the executive to decide on.

Morning Session. Miss Wilson read a paper on the Life and Works in the province of Dr. Theodore Radd; and H. H. Hagerman, M. A., discussed the subject of "Drawing" in an able and interesting manner.

The Pension Matter. Then followed a short intermission, after which W. J. S. Myles, principal of the High School, read a paper on Pensions. In speaking, Mr. Myles said he would deal with his subject under the following headings:

Why teachers should receive pensions; different plans adopted; the plan which in his opinion is best, and the objections that have been offered.

The time had come the speaker thought, when the subject should be considered. He did not think any valid objection against pensions being paid to teachers could be found. Among objections offered was one to the effect that teachers should provide for future old age themselves. This would be practically impossible in view of the fact that the average first class teacher in the province does not draw as a salary a dollar a day. The speaker thought that a teachers' pension system could be carried on without fraud or any unfairness of any kind.

Pensions, he felt, would work to the benefit of both teachers and pupils. Reports of the age of 60 were not weighty in the mind. As a rule teachers were only beginning to be properly qualified when they leave the profession. Pupils are often deterred by being placed under the instruction of an old and perhaps inefficient teacher, who could not give up the subject of his instruction. He was of the opinion that teachers deserved pensions, and it was just as important that pensions be paid for them, as for the civil service officials.

Among the various systems employed, he mentioned the following—Pensions maintained and controlled by teachers and trustees, and lastly, pensions controlled entirely by the state.

Mr. Myles then went on to give examples of how pension systems were operated in various places in the United States. In some instances the pension is granted after the age of 60 is reached, and from 50 to 100 per cent of the teacher's salary is paid. Another plan is that of paying the pension after a teacher has served 20 years in the profession. Other systems were also dealt with by the speaker.

Thinks Province Should Maintain It. The only plan which in his mind would be suitable, would be for the province to maintain and control the pension system. Every dollar expended would find its way direct to the beneficiary. Mr. Myles discussed this phase of the subject at some length. What change would it make upon the provincial treasury was also a matter for consideration.

The general demand is that lady teachers be retired at the age of 60 and men a little later in life, or to put it in another way, after about 35 years of service. For New Brunswick a maximum of \$250 for women and \$350 for men would in his opinion be a reasonable figure. The speaker then proceeded to give statistics from various places in Canada and the United States. The annual cost would, he thought, fall considerably below the amount the government is willing to expend on a teachers' pension system.

In the afternoon, at the request of the president, B. H. Armstrong described the scheme submitted by the Canadian Amalgamated Company to the government for paying allowances to aged teachers. At first there were insurance, retiring and disability features to be paid for by contributions from the teachers themselves. These, however, Mr. Armstrong explained, had been abandoned and the old age pension alone retained.

For this he said the government would contribute at the rate of fifty cents a year for each teacher under thirty-five years of age, and \$1 a year for teachers over that age. On reaching the age of sixty years, the teachers for whom fifty cents a year had been paid would be entitled to a yearly annuity of \$7.50 for each year of contribution, while those for whom \$1 had been paid would receive a sum equal to \$15 for each year of contribution.

Another feature was that these annuities were payable for five years at least, and, if the teacher should die before the money would be paid to his or her estate.

Principal McLean. Following Mr. Armstrong, W. M. McLean opened the discussion on the question of superannuation. He contended in vigorous fashion that it is the duty of the government to make retiring allowances for teachers who have spent a life time in the profession. In the Aberdeen school, he said, there are only one or two teachers who at the end of the year would have more money than the janitor of the building, and it was absurd to ask that teachers themselves should lay up for a rainy day. The government were the

proper ones to take hold of an annuity scheme because they represented the people and the teachers have spent their best days in the service of the whole people. This, he said, should not be looked at as a matter of charity, but justice. No other branch of the civil service made such large demands on the entire system as that of teaching, and yet all are used better than the members of that profession. The speaker then went on to contrast the schemes submitted and said that there was no need of any company, no matter how strong financially, to come between them and the people in the matter. The president followed in a few remarks endorsing Mr. McLean's position.

Mr. Owens thought the teachers were not well enough acquainted with the schemes proposed to endorse any one of them.

Mr. Myles, in closing the discussion, dwelt on the peculiar position which teachers occupy. The ordinary man, he said, may learn a trade and by entering politics have a government position at twenty-five or thirty years of age. Then, if anything does happen when he is older by which he loses that position, he still has his trade to fall back on. When the teacher is old and unfitted for work, however, there is absolutely nothing to fall back on except the charitable help of friends. In conclusion, he said that the teachers deserved a pension as much as any others of the civil service. He moved the resolution as already quoted, which was seconded by Dr. Bridges and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kider, director of manual training, then gave a short address on manual training, after which the election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows: W. T. McDermott, president; Miss A. B. McLeod, secretary-president; Miss Ida Kegan, secretary-treasurer; Miss Morrell and Miss J. Scott, members of the executive.

On motion, Mr. Dyleman left the chair and the new president assumed charge of the meeting. Votes of thank were then passed to the retiring president and executive, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed papers, to the trustees for the use of the building, and to the press.

The meeting then adjourned, after a motion had been carried to the effect that the next meeting will take place in two years, the time and place to be left to the executive.

The Horrors of War. (Toronto Star). Whatever he does, Sir Frederick Borden must set his face against the use of airships in a war with Great Britain. "What a horrible thing it would be for the Nulli Secundus to hover over New York and read the audit-general's report on the inhabitants!"

The University and its Graduates. (Hamilton Herald). Toronto University has been enriched by a gift of the skeletons of ten mounds and six mounds of bones. These are of no value. If they had a money value the university would have secured them. Graduates of Toronto University do not have the habit of their alma mater to spend their money on gifts to her.

A Suggestion. (Chatham World). The suggestion comes to us from several sources that Mr. Pugsley was Mr. Emmerson's counsel in the Crockett libel case. Mr. Pugsley ought to engage Mr. Emmerson as counsel in his libel case against the Toronto World!

In the Smart Set. (London Opinion). Mrs. Nevich—"Don't you think, William, now we are getting into the smart set, that we should have a list of smart men?" "Certainly, my dear. I'll see my tailor about it tomorrow."

Argument Against Vegetables. (Coach Stage, of the Chicago University football team, advancing a purely vegetable diet for his athletes). Old Adam had two husky sons, Kid Abel and Kid Cain. Who often caused their parents much unnecessary pain. Abel was fond of vegetables, and used to leave the bunch of cabbages and carrots for a rutabaga breakfast and a shredded cabbage lunch. Cain was for meat—fried, stewed or boiled—first, last and all the time. And even in the rickety he refused to take a time. Kid Abel fought Kid Cain one day, and all my readers know that the man behind the beefsteak was the victor in the fight.

When David fought Goliath, in the dim and dusty past, And showed a husky giant he had met his match at last, He won with such surprising ease he never lost a single drop of blood. Goliath worshipped rutabagas and cantelepe and cabbage. While David was the strolch kid, eating three pounds of peas a day. I'd have sworn this old fight because it seems so show that the man behind the beefsteak is the man that cops the dough.

Turn back the leaves of history and note the heroes there, Who went through life devouring meat well done or slightly rare. Caesar was fond of peas, smothered well in Roman kroust, And Cromwell loved a kettle roast, with the gravy, cooking out. Old Hannibal and Carthage liked his porterhouse and ale. Napoleon ate so many chops it kept him this and that. Coach Stage may place his bet on meat, but he will never lose a cent. That the man behind the beefsteak is the victor in the daily of them all. —William F. Kirk, in New York Journal.

Death came last night to His Lordship Bishop Kingdon, and the news will cause sorrow throughout a very great circle, by no means limited to the church of which he was a conspicuous, valued and distinguished member. For many months past his health has given his friends the gravest concern, and on several occasions it was feared the government was at hand. Yet the patient made partial recovery, and there was hope that in spite of his advanced years he would be able to resume his important duties.

The Bishop of Fredericton was a churchman and scholar of acknowledged eminence, and a writer of power and acceptance. To his friends, who were many, he was a man of rare spirit and charm. The announcement of his death will strike a very great number with a sense of personal loss.

GOVERNMENTS AND TEMPERANCE A speaker on temperance Sunday maintained that as the government—city of provincial—licensed the liquor traffic, takes part of the proceeds from it, and is a sort of partner in the government, there is responsibility for the drunkenness seen in St. John and other license communities. To this doctrine a great many very good people may subscribe, but it is doubtful if they will find it very comforting or conclusive, unless they happen to be unconsciously seeking to escape from responsibilities which they find uncomfortable. If the people of the province, as a whole had, in the matter of liquor, been voted by a majority against liquor, then, voted by the government had failed to pass the legislation required, that drunkenness is by no means confined to the cities and counties which have the license system. If flourishes to a considerable extent in New Brunswick districts where the Scott Act is law, and where machinery for the suppression of the liquor business is always ready.

The public is responsible for the government, for the license system, for the Scott Act, and for the evils of intemperance in so far as these exist in both license and non-license communities. The failure of the Scott Act is due mainly to the absence of a sufficient number of people in each Scott Act county who are interested enough in the matter to compel the government to enforce a prohibitory law until such legislation is clearly demanded by a fighting majority of the voters who make and unmake governments. The government has not made a creditable exhibition in dealing with the liquor license commissions it has appointed, and it openly seeks to win the support of the temperance people by the expense of the campaign funds, and by minor features of the situation. But no one who desires to labor for true temperance will do any good by seeking to create the impression that the government of the day is to be held responsible because people in the license and non-license communities get drunk. When a government goes into power pledged to make New Brunswick a "dry" as a bonus and to keep it so, the responsibility for public drunkenness will be more like a fact.

There will be no such government which public sentiment is in its present condition. The public at large endorses the public preaching of temperance, but it will not take off its coat and work for it in convincing numbers. There is in New Brunswick a considerable body of earnest temperance workers. The rest of the people, if they talk temperance, should be held responsible for it on somebody else, and let it go at that. The license law in St. John is fairly well enforced. It might be enforced more strictly, but the community has little desire for Scott Act conditions as we hear of them in Westmorland and elsewhere. The police or the license inspector, or both, might do well to arrest some of the minors seen drunk

in the streets—two were seen yesterday—and find out where they got the liquor. Public sentiment might very well compel government commissioners to make an example of dealers mean enough to gain money by selling to boys in their teens. It is done here to some extent, and in Scott Act counties as well.

WHAT IT COSTS New Brunswickers of all shades of politics will find it profitable to give careful attention to Mr. Hazen's arraignment of the local government which appears on another page. It may be well to direct particular attention to this portion of one of his North Shore addresses:

The provincial debt, when the Blair government came into power, was about three-quarters of a million and the interest charges then \$20,000. The so-called reform government had increased the debt until the liabilities of the province exceeded the assets. The total debt at the end of the Blair government was \$1,484,710.10. The total debt at the end of the present government was \$1,842,000.00.

NOTE AND COMMENT The C. P. R. has decided that discretion is the better part of valor in dealing with the Western Canadian newspapers.

Resolution to This End Passed at Meeting of Institute Yesterday

VARIOUS PLANS WERE DISCUSSED

Should Be Done at Earliest Possible Date is the View of the Teachers—Institute Business Closed, and Adjournment Made for Two Years.

The business meetings of the St. John County Teachers' Institute came to a close Friday afternoon, and adjournment was made for two years. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the executive to decide on.

Morning Session. Miss Wilson read a paper on the Life and Works in the province of Dr. Theodore Radd; and H. H. Hagerman, M. A., discussed the subject of "Drawing" in an able and interesting manner.

The Pension Matter. Then followed a short intermission, after which W. J. S. Myles, principal of the High School, read a paper on Pensions. In speaking, Mr. Myles said he would deal with his subject under the following headings:

Why teachers should receive pensions; different plans adopted; the plan which in his opinion is best, and the objections that have been offered.

The time had come the speaker thought, when the subject should be considered. He did not think any valid objection against pensions being paid to teachers could be found. Among objections offered was one to the effect that teachers should provide for future old age themselves. This would be practically impossible in view of the fact that the average first class teacher in the province does not draw as a salary a dollar a day. The speaker thought that a teachers' pension system could be carried on without fraud or any unfairness of any kind.

Pensions, he felt, would work to the benefit of both teachers and pupils. Reports of the age of 60 were not weighty in the mind. As a rule teachers were only beginning to be properly qualified when they leave the profession. Pupils are often deterred by being placed under the instruction of an old and perhaps inefficient teacher, who could not give up the subject of his instruction. He was of the opinion that teachers deserved pensions, and it was just as important that pensions be paid for them, as for the civil service officials.

Among the various systems employed, he mentioned the following—Pensions maintained and controlled by teachers and trustees, and lastly, pensions controlled entirely by the state.

Mr. Myles then went on to give examples of how pension systems were operated in various places in the United States. In some instances the pension is granted after the age of 60 is reached, and from 50 to 100 per cent of the teacher's salary is paid. Another plan is that of paying the pension after a teacher has served 20 years in the profession. Other systems were also dealt with by the speaker.

Thinks Province Should Maintain It. The only plan which in his mind would be suitable, would be for the province to maintain and control the pension system. Every dollar expended would find its way direct to the beneficiary. Mr. Myles discussed this phase of the subject at some length. What change would it make upon the provincial treasury was also a matter for consideration.

The general demand is that lady teachers be retired at the age of 60 and men a

6 THE POWERS AND MAXINE

Copyright 1907, by C. N. & A. M. Williamson. All rights reserved.

CHAPTER XIV—(Continued.)

My heart gave a great bound, and I guessed in an instant why Lisa had brought me here, though how she could have learned where to find the house, I didn't know.

"Between midnight and two o'clock, I think the papers said," answered Lord Bob.

JEAN ROBERTS CONVICTED OF MURDER AT HOULTON

Jury Ten Hours Reaching a Verdict on the Second Trial

Houlton, Me., Oct. 12.—After deliberating more than ten hours the jury in the supreme court, which has listened to the evidence during the past week in the trial of Jean Roberts, alias Jack Roberts, a guide and farm hand, charged with the murder of J. Edgar Dickinson at Smyrna Mills on October 18, 1906, returned a verdict of guilty. This was the second trial of Roberts, the first held last spring having resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

MAYES ORDERED TO STOP DREDGING BUT KEEPS ON

Relations between G. S. Mayes, who is deepening the berths at Sand Point, and the government engineer of the public works department are somewhat strained owing to a difference of opinion as to how and where the work should be done.

RESQUES TWO MEN FROM DEATH

Dexter Moran and another one of the crew of dredge No. 4, whose home was not far from the dredge, were rescued from drowning in Rodney Bay, Carleton Place, Saturday evening.

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT GRANTS RIGHT TO SEARCH IN CITY LIMITS—THREE MEN HELD FOR SPRINGFIELD BURLARY.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 11.—Henry Davis, of this town, has secured from the Nova Scotia government a right of search for coal in the town of Amherst and has met with work now prospecting on the farm of William Holmes, adjoining the town boundary in the Nappan Road.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED AT HAMILTON.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Jacob Sunfield was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 29 for the murder of Andrew Hydzak.

Rev. A. B. Simpson Raised \$65,000.

New York, Oct. 12.—The annual missionary offering subscribed on this, the closing day of the Christian and missionary alliance conference, amounted to \$65,000.

"What time was all that?" enquired Lisa sharply. It was the first question she had asked.

"The automobile really was a magnificent animal," as Aunt Lil said, and it took her just two minutes, after examining it from bonnet to tool-box, to make up her mind.

LOCAL POLITICAL FIGHT MUST NOT BE ON FEDERAL LINES

Opposition Leader, at Big Meeting in Bathurst, Warns Hearers That Government Will Seek to Make It Liberal-Conservative Battle--Mr. Hazen, if He Routs the Administration, Will Have Coalition Government--Crisp Treatment of Issues at Gloucester Meetings.

For the first time in twenty-one years the friends of the provincial opposition in Gloucester county put a ticket in the field, a ticket with a following which augurs well for its success in the polls.

Address to Mr. Hazen.

At a mass meeting in Carleton on the evening of the 10th, the hall was filled to overflowing and as many more people as the hall contained were unable to gain admission.

Charles A. Poirier, of Carleton, president, and the following address, signed by the president and secretary of the convention, was presented to Mr. J. D. Hazen and read by A. J. Wittzell:

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

them. His sympathy was with his Acadian fellow citizens in their aspirations and he wished to assure them of his hearty desire to advance their interests.

At Least 80 Seats. Never had he seen the signs in this province so hopeful for the opposition.

The Minister of Public Works. Rumor had it that the government today was still run by the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, assisted by his honor the lieutenant-governor.

Government Appeal on Federal Lines. It was therefore very evident that when the elections were called that Mr. Robinson would have gone on the ticket of the Liberal party to have his government sustained.

No Party Lines, Says Mr. Hazen. The opposition party did not and would not recognize federal party lines.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., Leader of the Provincial Opposition. Dear and Respected Sir--On this, your first visit to the county, you have been graciously received as leader of the opposition, we in opposition cordially welcome you to our midst.

appeared in this paper last week was taken up, also the dealings of the government with the Inter-sea route, where more than a million dollars was going without any benefit to the province.

He then discussed the increased subsidy obtained from Ottawa by this government showing how fallacious was the gift, but they had paid more into the increased subsidy fund than they got out.

He refuted the argument that was urged against the opposition that they were doing anything but criticize. They had secured the secret ballot, they had reduced the cost of steel bridges in the province.

He took up one by one the different election cries raised by Mr. Pugsley and showed how they had done duty on previous occasions.

Eight deaths took place in the city last week from the following causes: Scalding, pneumonia, anasarca, pneumonia, suffocation, heart failure, capillary bronchitis, and broncho pneumonia, one each.

The steamer Sincennes, which was purchased by D. J. Purdy, M. P., in Montreal, about three weeks ago, is having a rough voyage around through the ice and the higher service is ten pounds greater.

John Findlay. John Findlay, well known in this city as a stone carver, and who was employed on the Royal Bank building in work of that nature, died recently in Boston.

Mrs. James McKinney. News of the death of Mrs. James McKinney in Quebec, following an operation she had undergone, was received here with great regret.

Mrs. Margaret O'Neill. Mrs. Margaret O'Neill widow of Francis O'Neill, died Sunday morning in her home, Rockland road, after an illness extending over some months.

GREAT CROWDS THROUGH THE MONSTER

Winter Clothing Sale!

Union Clothing Co. 26-28 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. Opposite City Market

A Genuine Sale Price on every garment, and every garment is marked in Plain Figures.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE as it positively ends SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, at Midnight.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Whorton. The death of Mrs. Mary Whorton, widow of John Whorton, occurred at her residence, 400 Main street, Friday morning.

Mrs. T. C. Stevenson. Mrs. T. C. Stevenson, daughter of the late Charles H. S. Johnston, died Monday morning at her mother's residence, 66 Dorchester street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leetch. Mrs. Elizabeth Leetch, wife of Andrew Leetch, died Monday at the residence of her husband, 101 Charlotte street.

Mrs. James McKinney. News of the death of Mrs. James McKinney in Quebec, following an operation she had undergone, was received here with great regret.

Mrs. Margaret O'Neill. Mrs. Margaret O'Neill widow of Francis O'Neill, died Sunday morning in her home, Rockland road, after an illness extending over some months.

Mrs. John McTravis. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth McTravis, wife of John McTravis, died Saturday evening at her home, 7 Adams street.

Theophilus DesBrisay. Chatham, Oct. 12--Theophilus DesBrisay died this morning at his home, Newcastle, where he had recently moved.

Shediac Farmers' Institute. Shediac, Oct. 12--The Farmers' Institute of this place was visited Saturday evening by J. Standish, V. S., and F. E. Sharp, delegates sent out by the department of agriculture, Fredericton.

Capt. James Speight. Captain James Speight, of 188 Victoria street, died Sunday at noon at his residence after a month's illness from heart disease.

James Anderson. James Anderson, formerly of this city, who died recently in London, was a son of the late John Anderson who for many years conducted a clothing business in King street here.

Members of Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston (Me.), 500 strong are expected here the last of this month, or Temple will entertain the visitors.

VESSEL BOUND TO ST. STEPHEN SUNK

Parrsboro Schooner Demozelle Cut Down by Barge in Tow

Had Barely Time to Jump Into Yawl Before Their Craft Went Down--Was Loaded With 220 Tons Coal--Captain Morris and Men to Be Sent Home.

The Demozelle was entering Vineyard Sound with a fresh breeze from the north and clear weather, and the tug Teaser, Captain Gilhousie, was passing out through the sound towing barges Harriburg and Horace A. Allen, from Boston, for Philadelphia.

The Demozelle lies in about thirteen fathoms of water, with Cuttyhunk bearing northwest, one half east, and Gay Head southeast, one half east, with topmasts on a bearing so that she sank in five minutes.

At the business meeting the subject of a Scott Act inspector for Queens county was discussed and committees appointed to do all possible toward securing an efficient man for the position.

Each subordinate lodge was earnestly advised to organize for aggressive work during the coming year.

The following officers were appointed for the year: Willard Barton, D. C. T.; Miss Sadie McCollum, D. U. T.; Rev. M. Addison, D. C.; Miss Bertha Morrison, D. Sec.; A. E. Flouty, A. S. John McNamara, D. Counselor; Mrs. E. Wiggins, D. G.; Miss Susie Sloum, D. S.; Harry Gale, D. P. C. T.; Frank Dixon, D. M.; Miss Lena McNamara, D. D. M.; Miss Lena Sharpe, D. Deputy; Miss Pearl Dixon, D. Organist.

On Tuesday morning next in the Brussels street Baptist church, the marriage of Miss Olive B. Golding, daughter of J. N. Golding, to Herbert Coburn, of Boston, will take place.

A quiet wedding took place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Queen square Methodist parsonage, 43 Duke street, when Miss Ethel M. Lauder, eldest daughter of Benjamin Land, of Golden Grove, was married to George K. Warren, of Dundalk (Ire.) Rev. H. D. Marr performed the ceremony.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in the Leinster street Baptist parsonage, 172 Sydney street, Monday evening by Rev. W. Camp, M. A., pastor of Leinster street Baptist church. The contracting parties were George Herbert Veazey, of St. Stephen, and Miss Sarah Louise Ganong, of Calais. The bride wore a traveling costume of navy blue cloth with hat to match. After visiting a number of Canadian cities, Mr. and Mrs. Veazey will return to Calais, where they will reside.

Not many women of eighty-five years are living, but recently Mrs. Lucy Perkins, of New York, led the singing in the meeting in Bangor, and sang a solo sweetly and feelingly and with visible effect upon the prisoners.

Where shall the weary find rest? exclaimed Rev. Dr. Fourthly, with dramatic emphasis. A soft snore from the pew occupied by Deacon Hardesty was the only response.

Members of Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston (Me.), 500 strong are expected here the last of this month, or Temple will entertain the visitors.