

QUESTION, WHAT WILL TEDDY DO?

Invited to Speak Before Methodists Also When in Rome
The Fairbanks Incident Causes Widespread Discussion
Ex-President's Own Version of the Affair

ROME, Feb. 9.—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks has received many congratulations from the United States congratulating him on his attitude toward the Vatican.

The Tribune, in commenting on the incident, says:

"Ex-President Roosevelt also has been invited to speak before the Methodists. We shall see if he prefers the Methodists or the Pope."

Several versions of the incident are in circulation, but Mr. Fairbanks gives the following: "When on Sunday I reached the American College, Monsignor Kennedy said that he had been advised from the Vatican that it would be impossible for me to have a papal audience if I delivered my contemplated address at the American Methodist Church. I replied that I had agreed to make an address and was obliged to keep the agreement."

"I was invited to speak before the American College along with the moral lines, giving the Catholic Church a full share of the credit for the great work accomplished by all the Christian churches. The subject of the papal audience was discussed at length by Monsignor Kennedy, a little later. He had received further instruction in the meantime and said that I did not speak at the Methodist Church, the audience would hold good. I replied that I appreciated the intended courtesy, but the alternative was impossible. I would appear as announced, and thus would be obliged to forego the audience with the Pope. When I advised Dr. Tipler, the pastor of the Methodist Church, he said he was ready to release me from the engagement, but I assured that that was impossible. Under the circumstances, I felt obliged to speak in fulfillment of a promise made before the papal audience was arranged."

WILL REARRANGE MACHINERY HALL

New Ideas Introduced for Placing the Industrial Exhibits of This Nature

Many Applications.

Machinery Hall will be completely revolutionized at the Dominion Exhibition in this city next fall. Even at this early date plans are being thoroughly gone into to bring about a demonstration of the manufacturing activities of the Dominion unequalled in any Maritime exhibition and unsurpassed in Canada.

Of course to bring about a marked change for the better in this department will mean more ample facilities in the engine and boiler rooms, more machinery for the transmission of power. The management of the show is carefully going into these details. Machinery Hall will be so re-arranged and equipped that room for all the process shows will, it is thought, be provided.

The national character of the exhibition is inducing manufacturers to make early enquiry as to facilities for exhibits of this character. St. John having not before had experience with a national fair in the literal sense of the word is unfamiliar with many of the details but Manager Good is bringing his Upper Canadian and western tactics into play to profitable effect.

At present it looks as if the making of boots and shoes, silks and other fabrics, carpet weaving, wood working, foundry demonstrations, candy making, nail making, book binding and printing, etc. will be among the motion exhibits. Numerous other processes will be shown. In order to make this department conveniently appointed for exhibitor and visitor alike, such shows as motor boats and other mechanical lines will be placed in more suitable classification such as in the Transportation Section.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—An official cablegram received here today denials unequivocally, the reports of matrimonial difficulties of the Princess and her husband. It had been announced from Rome that the Princess was seeking a separation.

The Princess was Mrs. Marie Bonaparte, wife of Col. Fred M. Parkhurst, of Maine. Her civil marriage to Prince Respignoli took place in 1902.

The princess, on her return to Rome yesterday, denied any trouble with her husband, and declared that her recent trip to Paris and London was merely a shopping tour.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM ST. JOHN

Amounted to 1,699,291 During January

Half a Million Larger Than Portland's—Large Quantities of Flour and Oatmeal Also

Heavy grain exports were made through the port of St. John during January. Wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat shipments amounted to 1,699,291 bushels.

The largest grain exports were made to Liverpool, but Manchester and other ports received a large share. A few loads were also shipped to South Africa and Mexico.

The grain exports from St. John compared very favorably with those from other ports. St. John grain shipments exceeded Portland's export for January by 508,448 bushels.

The following tables show the full exports in detail—

	Wheat	Bush	Oats	Barley	Buckwheat
Liverpool	490,537	13,153			
London	235,431	375			
Glasgow	213,341		9,411		
Bristol	159,120		28,525		
Manchester	226,754				
Dublin	54,000				
Belfast	65,500				
Havre	8,000				
South Africa	15,345	450			
Mexico					17,217
Total	1,576,723	13,953	37,347		17,217
Total for Dec. and Jan.	3,472,068	40,290	64,151		34,434

	Flour	Oatmeal	Oatmeal	Sacks	Cases
Liverpool	10,286	8,677			
London	34,902	4,130			
Glasgow	33,694	9,230			
Bristol	12,953	1,457			
Antwerp	5,900	1,000			
Manchester					
Dublin	8,266	1,520			
Belfast	18,090	5,020			
South Africa	301,291				
Mexico					
Total	386,357	31,004	1,520		
Total for Dec. and Jan.	638,392	69,682	6,825		

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 9.—The largest meeting of the Chapman-Alexander campaign was held Wednesday night. Two thousand people crowded into City Hall and many hundreds were turned away.

Dr. Chapman announced that he must leave Sunday night, but that his associates will remain until next Thursday as originally planned. He also said that on Sunday afternoon he will announce a plan of religious work which he hopes will be of far-reaching importance to the people of Bangor.

A dozen other well attended meetings were held on Wednesday in Bangor and Brewer.

HAPPY DAYS FOR BABY

The healthy child is always a happy child. All its little troubles vanish when its food digests properly and its little organs of elimination are free. Most of these ailments come from stomach or bowel troubles, colds, feverishness, teething and worms. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure all these troubles and keep little ones well. Mrs. W. G. Martin, Ravenscroft, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets in my home for the past four years and since using them my little ones have enjoyed the best of health. I can recommend them to every mother as a sure cure for the little troubles of childhood." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GREATEST REVIVAL IN HISTORY OF ST. JOHN NOW IN FULL SWING

Evangelists Gain the Enthusiastic Support of the People

Dr. Grey Arouses Great Audience—Others Heard for the First Time



DR. WINCHESTER

The people of the churches have given very good evidence of their readiness to work in the great Evangelistic Campaign. There has, however, been a good deal of nervous expectancy respecting the men who were to lead the various groups. Most of these men are complete strangers in the city. The people were ready to be appreciative, but not ready for some disappointments.

A careful canvass of the situation indicates that the men have gained the enthusiastic support of the people. In many of the churches good trained and responsible church officials could be seen smiling with a sense of relief and satisfaction. Over and over the expression could be heard, "Our men are all right."

Moreover, that sense of group responsibility seems rather a remarkable development. In some cities where this method has been used the people have made the meetings a series of mighty processions, going from speaker to speaker and singer to singer. Here, however, there seems to be developing a steady group loyalty.

The Evangelists seem to understand that confessed sinners do not like to be made conspicuous. Without exception they have declared that there would be no attempt to divide the sheep from the goats. One man last night even went so far as to say that his sympathy was always with the goats. Men will very evidently be left to themselves if they so desire.

The campaign has undoubtedly arrested the attention of the people. Men on the street discuss it freely. Serious men defend and condemn the method. Others jocularly invite their fellows to attend the services. But beneath it all there is a general recognition of the reasonableness of a time when men have a chance to reflect seriously upon the meaning and purpose of life.

Tomorrow noon meetings will be held in the Nickel Theatre for men and women and in the Unique for men only. Smith and Lamb will have charge in the Nickel and Grey and Allen in the Unique. These meetings are free and easy. People are expected to come and go as their time serves.

(Continued on page twelve)

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS BIG ISSUE IN ALBERTA

Great Development and Rapid Progress of the Province Commented on in Speech From the Throne

EDMONTON, Alb., Feb. 10.—The legislature of Alberta was opened yesterday and the Ltut. Governor delivered the speech from the throne. His address was as follows:

"Mr. speaker and gentlemen of the legislature assembled—it is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the first session of the second legislative assembly of the Province of Alberta. The year has been marked by a bountiful harvest and the increasing prosperity of all classes of the community. The increase in the number of settlers to Alberta has been large and measures have been taken looking to making it still larger. This state of affairs carries with it its own responsibilities. A very large part of the time of my mind has been taken up by the work of carrying into effect the policy of railway expansion which was authorized by the last assembly. Much work has been done and preparations have been made for a vigorous campaign for the extension of railway facilities as soon as the weather allows operations to be resumed. The work of providing the province with necessary buildings to accommodate its various and ever increasing activities have been carried on with vigor and will be pushed forward still more rapidly this year.

Daughter—Mamma, can't I have a little money for shopping this morning?—Mrs. Malaprop—No, dear; there's the taxes to pay, and I expect the tax-gatherers around any moment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO PROTECT ITS GAME

Heavy License Fees Imposed on Non-Residents

Manitoba Anticipates a Lively Session—Prisoners' Strike in Painsboro Ended—A Blow at Promoters.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 10.—The legislature will be opened this afternoon by Ltut. Governor McMullan. Mr. Hobbs will be unable to be present having left for the South for the benefit of his health yesterday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Rogers will lead the house in the premier's absence. The address in reply will be moved by T. W. Taylor, of Centre, Winnipeg. The session is expected to be one of the most contentious in the history of the province.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 10.—Premier McBride announced in the legislature yesterday that after this session, the government would refuse approval of any railway charters except for special cause. This decision is the outcome of many complaints received of public interests in various parts of the country being adversely affected by non-completion of projected railways.

PETERSBURG, Ont., Feb. 10.—The printers' strike over the 25-cent week increase having been granted the printers will be at work again within two years. The first part of the issue of \$1.50, being granted this year.

The Morning Times has suspended publication pending re-organization of the paper. The papers are again issuing.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 10.—Provision is made in the game act amendment for protecting provincial game from anticipated invasion by United States sportsmen, during the continuance, especially of the close season in Washington. A general license fee of \$10 is to be paid by any one entering or angling in British Columbia who has not been domiciled within the province at least six months. A special bird-shooting license will cost \$50, while the license to angler will be \$5 and will hold good for one year from date issued.

FORT FRANCES, Ont., Feb. 10.—An Indian hunter who disappeared some days ago was evidently devoured by wolves. A skeleton was found on the ice of the Lake of the Woods where he had been overtaken by the pack. His wife and family reside on the reserve near here.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 10.—In view of the fact that many persons having been bitten by mad dogs in this district recently, a move is under way to equip the recently built hygienic institute here for treating hydrophobia so that it would be unnecessary for patients to be put to the great expense and trouble of going to the Pasteur Institute in New York.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 10.—Albert Arthur, 12 years of age, fell beneath the runners of a sleigh loaded with two tons of brick, while being home from school yesterday afternoon and one leg was cut off at the knee.

QUÉBEC, Feb. 10.—While driving across Park street at the bottom of Beauchamp street, yesterday afternoon, one Beauchamp, son of G. Beauchamp, fruit merchant, was knocked off his sleigh by a street car and dragged a distance of about a hundred feet and seriously injured.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 10.—While two men, Joseph Eddy and Fred Windham, were engaged in varnishing the interior of a beer tank at Kakaba, brewery yesterday an explosion occurred in which both men were badly injured. Windham so badly that he cannot recover. The cause of the explosion is not known yet, but it is surmised the men, contrary to the rule, carried an extension light which ignited the alcohol in the varnish.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 10.—An announcement is made of the re-organization of Sawyer and Massey, Ltd., farm implement manufacturers. The concern will be capitalised at seven millions. R. Harmer will be president of the new company and associated with him are E. R. Wood, Toronto, and Clarence McCullagh, Montreal. The entire interest of the Hart Massey estate in Winnipeg has been purchased.

BORDEAUX, France, Feb. 10.—Wally DeMunn, a well known German sportsman, was driving his 150 horse-power racing machine today when the steering gear failed him and the car turned a somersault into a ditch. DeMunn was not seriously injured, but a companion, M. Johnson, of Copenhagen, was killed, the car and was burned to death.

NEW BRUNSWICKER IS FATALLY HURT

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—Patrick Hayden, aged 48, while chopping down a tree in the woods of J. N. McCoy at Waterville, New Hampshire, yesterday, was struck on the head by a dead limb and instantly killed. Hayden came here from Portsmouth, N.B., fifteen years ago. Interment will be at Portsmouth.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 715 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 9.—Competition in the Ontario Tankard curling competition is keen. Grand Rapids, Mich., sent Stratford this morning by one shot and will be in the finals. At nine tonight the Granites and Lindsay started to play semi-finals and the winners will play the Michigan team for the final to-morrow.

ONLY TWENTY TORIES LEFT

ST. JOHN COUPLE SEEKING DIVORCE

Wm. J. Lemmon Applies for Separation

On the Usual Grounds—Alleges That His Wife Married the Second Time—Case Not Defended.

Among the cases entered in the divorce court and which will be heard at the session of the court which opens at Fredericton on the 22nd inst., is one from the city of St. John, the plaintiff being William James Lemmon, a carpenter, who seeks divorce from his wife who before her marriage was Lillian Matilda Shaw. The usual statutory offence is alleged.

Mr. Lemmon sets forth that he was married to Miss Shaw in April, 1885 by Rev. Wm. Penna, of the Portland Methodist church, that on the following June they went to Boston, but returned the next January to St. John and lived up to 1905 when they removed to Charlotte county, where in September of that year Mrs. Lemmon left her husband, and the latter alleges that in October of the following year passing herself off as a single woman, she was married by Rev. Samuel Howard to one Frederick Wilson, of St. John, with whom she afterwards lived. Mr. L. P. D. Tilly is appearing for Mr. Lemmon and so far it understood that he has not been defended.

INDIAN HUNTER WAS EATEN BY WOLVES

Implement Concern Reorganizes With \$7,000,000 Capital

Pastor Institute for London—Driving Accidents in Upper Canada—Explosion in a Beer Tank.

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Opposition Rapidly Losing Representation in Upper House

Change in the Present System of Appointment May be Made

New Brunswick Has Eight Liberals and Two Conservatives

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—By the death of Senator Baker in Montreal yesterday the representation of Conservatives in the senate is now reduced to twenty out of a total membership of 57.

When the present government assumed office thirteen years ago there were eleven Liberals in the senate. Consequently the present disproportionate standing of the parties in the upper chamber is still not as bad as it was in the last days of the Tupper administration.

But these like-changes in the personnel of the senate average about four per cent. It will be seen that before another general election the situation will have become such that the extreme preponderance of Liberals in the senate will necessitate the finding of some remedy in the near future for the present system of appointing vacancies only men who are in sympathy with the present administration. There are very long lines in the case that several of the provinces will not have a single Conservative member in the senate, a situation which would constitute a serious anomaly in view of reasons usually given for the existence of a second chamber.

LABORER SHOT BY A SON OF HIS EMPLOYER

Auto Mishap in France in Which One Man Was Killed

Book Official, Drowned of Complicity in the Sugar Frauds, Sootiness in Two Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Driver Spitzer, former dock superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company, was today sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for his part in the recent extensive sugar underweighting frauds.

Spitzer's application for admission to bail pending appeal was denied and arrangements were made to take him later today to Atlanta to begin serving his term.

Spitzer was convicted in the federal courts with four former checkers of the Sugar Company for conspiracy to defraud the government by underweighting sugar imports.

The four checkers were sentenced shortly after conviction to one year each in the Blackwell Island penitentiary here. Sentence upon Spitzer was deferred on account of his physical condition.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A laborer known only as Fritz, employed by ex-Mayor Hoop of Jersey City, was accidentally shot and killed by Mr. Hoop, son, Herbert, at the ex-mayor's summer home in Spring Valley today. Herbert Hoop was shooting at rats in the barn and one of the bullets from his weapon went wild and passing through a partition struck Fritz in the breast, causing his death. No arrests have been made.

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Have light... In Use Over... RIA... FOR STEAMERS... SPECIALTIES... KERR... QUORNS... DOWNS... BES... WS.

CHURCH NOTES

FOR BUSY MEN

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Rev. Peter Bandini, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Tonitown, Ark., was selected as the first mayor of the city. This was decided at a preliminary election held in preparation for the incorporation of Tonitown as a city, despite the protests of the press. The nomination was final, and was accepted by Father Bandini, with the understanding, however, that his tenure of office should last only until the framing of the most excellent city charter. Tonitown is in the midst of a building boom.

The Catholic women of Portland, Ore., are active in their efforts to reach the Catholics in other cities. It was last February that they permanently constituted themselves into the Catholic Women's League, but already their rest and lunch rooms have proved a decided comfort for girls and young women working in the stores and offices down town. They have a sewing and employment bureau and classes are other female features of the good work.

Bethlehem is today a little town with about 10,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Melchite Greeks, 4,000 Greeks, a few Melchite Greeks, 1,000 Greeks, a few Americans and Musselmans.

Six Chinese young men were baptized Catholics in Boston on January 7. The ceremony took place in the rectory of St. James' Church by the pastor, Msgr. William F. McQuaid, officiating, assisted by the Rev. James Anthony Walsh, the archdiocesan director of the Chinese mission in Boston, and the Rev. James J. Redican, director of the Catholic Chinese Mission School. It was the largest number of Chinese ever baptized at one time in the Catholic Church in New England. The ceremony was attended by about twenty-five Chinese friends of the six who were baptized, and all joined in when the newly-baptized were given the Chinese prayer books the Apostles Creed and the Lord's Prayer.

At the monthly meeting of the Provincial Government, Fredericton, on Tuesday, Rev. A. A. Boucher and Henri Duquesne, of Delbouais, were heard relative to a colonization scheme which they wish to put into operation. They asked that 50,000 acres of land for colonization be set aside for carrying out the scheme, which they outlined elaborately.

THE ANGLICAN

The Archbishop of York, speaking at Sheffield on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, today referred to the position of the Church of England in Canada. One of the problems, he said, which more than any other, would test the faith and loyalty of the Church of England during the next quarter of a century was the problem of winning Canada for God. Within fifty and sixty years the centre of the British Empire, if that is to be, may not be London, but the nation of Canada, and the question was: Is this great nation to have religion? And if so, what religion? Today, he said, other religious bodies, including the Church of England, were making serious and determined efforts to answer the question. There is the Church of Rome, whose energy ought to command the admiration of all. That church all over Canada was buying sites and building churches. After Rome, the Methodists were also working with wonderful energy and faith. The Presbyterian Church was also there, but where did the National Church come in? It was a bad fourth, not only in numbers, but showing very few signs of force, enthusiasm and vigor.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop, whose son, Rev. George W. H. Troop, was inducted into the Anglican Church at Ottawa a few days ago, was present, and among other things said: "I rejoice for many reasons to be with you, and I am about to speak quite frankly. First of all I am here as a man, a servant and worshipper of Jesus Christ, my Saviour and my God. Secondly, I am here as the father of him who has chosen for your minister, and of whom so many kind things have been said in my hearing. May I venture to say, even in his presence, that what has been said is well deserved. Surely you will believe in whom I speak, and I should judge you will believe in me. All that I desire is that we should be thoroughly honest and that we should not preach in a manner contrary to our convictions. I may say that what a man does take a stand, he must be loyal to the standard of the communion in which he is ministering. It was well preached that I spoke so strongly against. I hope my son, leaving the Church of England when he could not conscientiously remain there, I would far rather that he should be where he is today than in the ministry, or that he should be somewhere preaching Unitarianism in violation of his ordination vows."

THE PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, has declined the call to Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, much to the surprise and regret of that congregation.

The Irish Presbyterian Church has now in operation a complete system for the training of deacons for church work, and a series of classes for the winter has been arranged by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Belfast.

THE METHODISTS

At the recent centennial of the disciples, one of their laymen, in his address, paid the following compliment to Methodism, in reference to the freedom which it permits: "The Methodists, which leaves it optional for the candidate to choose his own form of baptism is nearer the mark of a free church than ours. To adhere to compulsory immersion transfers of this free church into pope and ceremonialism, which is all in one." He also said it was scarcely imaginable that all New Testament baptisms were by immersion.

Bishop W. S. Wilson declares that tons of cigarettes being given away to West Cheshire 5348 marriages to introduce the cigarette habit into that country. The vendors even parade the "cotton balls" as a cure for the opium habit. Surely, China has troubles enough of her own without being forced to contend with our western vice!

The Michigan Christian Advocate says that "one married pair out of every seven or, to be exact, 788 divorces in the United States last year sought relief from their bonds through the divorce courts. In Detroit the proportion was even more alarming, there having been one out of every seven or, to be exact, 788 divorces in the city last year. This is surely most alarming, and all who love the home and appreciate its value to the state will sincerely deplore the state of affairs which such statistics reveal."

The decision to hold the next general conference in Victoria, B. C., has called forth some loud protests on account of the cost which will run up to some \$20,000, while it held in Montreal or Toronto would not cost more than one-third that amount. In view of this the Presbyterian Witness says "it is a happy thought if a large-hearted, blue-eyed millionaire, who makes a gift to his denomination to enable it to hold a convention once and again in the heart of the prairie country or by the shores of the Fraser or on the coast of the Pacific Ocean."

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

NOTHING NEW
For weeks I have been living among strangers, and yet the people do not seem strange.

It seems as if I have met them all before.
See people together and we note the difference in form, and feature, and yet we note the sameness, how the crowds seem the same.

The different nationalities show different types, but the Jew you meet in St. John looks like the same man met in Montreal or San Francisco. The Irishman you meet in Boston looks just like the man you met in St. John, and he is evoking the same pipe and tobacco. The Englishman, (the Cockney), has the same inimitable drawl, and the H he dropped in St. John he drops in Campbellton and Halifax. The babies look just like the babies of other places. There is the same while fluffy hair, and the same cry you heard somewhere else.

Go to church and you will see the same minister in the same pulpit you see at home, and you will hear the same sermon you heard there. And you will see the same collection, number of punched-with-care five cent pieces. The same choir with the same square and the same organ.

There on the same season's seat is the same old' dedon, and when the sermon is well on its tedious way to twenty-seventy, and finally in conclusion you will hear the same old snore.

I think if there is any more of this story it must be this. No matter where you go you cannot get away from your neighbors. You will, and the same gossip, the same disagreeable people, and the other side is just the same. No matter where you go you will find good people, helpful people. And you will make new friends who remind you of the old ones you have lost by death—and things worse.

ONE IS DYING AND TWO OTHERS ARE HURT

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—James McGovern, 46 years of age, is dying at the General Hospital from a wound sustained at the battle of Joseph Martel, 35 years of age, who is under arrest. Martel and his mother boarded with the McGovern family, who lived at 414 William street, and on Saturday night a bomb made for the payment of back rent, Martel became enraged and refused to pay the rent or leave the house. He went into his room and declared that he was master in his own room. The quarrel continued for some time, when finally Martel pulled his gun and shot at random. McGovern was shot in the head and fell in a pool of blood on the floor. McGovern's two daughters, who were in the house, tried to make their escape when they were both shot. Cries of help aroused the neighbors, who called in the police. When a police arrived they found McGovern lying on the floor, his features as if his daughter Mary was in an unconscious condition. The ambulance of the General Hospital was immediately summoned and the three victims were hurried to that institution. No immediate efforts were made to extract the bullets that were lodged in Mary McGovern's head and shoulder. It was found that she had a narrow escape from death. One bullet struck a bone in her corset and then glanced along her rib, tearing a path and dropping to the floor. The other bullet is supposed to have struck a penknife in her pocket, and the wound in each case is very slight. She was in a hysterical condition and was suffering so much from excitement that she could not remember exactly what had happened. The other girl was not badly injured. Her wounds were treated and she was taken to police headquarters.

FIRST VOLLEY FIRED IN GREAT CAMPAIGN

Revival Begins Here With Every Indication of Success

Large Crowds Gather at Main Street and St. Stephens Churches

Dr. Duncan McPhie, Principal Speaker Yesterday

Boston Singer Also Heard Sunday

The Simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign has begun. It opened yesterday with every indication that it will be successful in every way. At both the principal meetings yesterday, at Main Street Baptist Church in the afternoon and at St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church large congregations gathered to hear Dr. Duncan McPhie and Everett R. Nattager. The latter proved to be a singer who had the faculty of at once getting in good with his audience and of upholding those composing it with a portion of his own enthusiasm. Dr. McPhie in both his addresses presented to his hearers truths of religion that sank deeply into the heart. He created a lasting impression and it is to be regretted that his duties as organizer will prevent his taking an active part in the meetings of the campaign after the arrival of the majority of evangelists at noon tomorrow.

The St. John Simultaneous campaign gives promise of being like the great Boston campaign of 1909, although on a reduced scale. "The Kips's Bush" was the neighborhood of the Boston campaign, already has been made the key-word of the St. John campaign. The Alexander collection, "He Will Hold Me Fast," was the most popular of all the hymns, some last winter in Boston. Yesterday, at both St. Stephens and Main Street churches Mr. Nattager, the only evangelist singer who had been engaged, sang the same song, and not only sang it himself but made his audience join in the chorus. In a few minutes the rhythm of that chorus had become a hold on the congregation that enabled them to sing it in a way that would indicate a deeper acquaintance with the hymn.

"Mr. Nattager has a splendid voice and also the knack of teaching his hearers to sing. That knack is due not only to his own ability but also to his power of divestment. The hymn emphasized in a hymn he brings home to his hearers by means of an anecdote. He then sings the chorus inviting the members of the audience to join and with vigorous gesture gives the time of the music."

"I am impressed with one thing in St. John," said Dr. McPhie to a Sun reporter last night. "The great interest in the campaign manifested not only by pastors but also by the people. It shows itself in the readiness to accept the duty of ushers or personal workers. I don't know that in all my experience I ever observed such readiness. It is a hopeful indication."

Yesterday morning Dr. McPhie preached at Brunswick street Baptist Church, taking as his subject "The need of Hearty Co-operation." Mr. Nattager sang at Cadogan street, which church he will be attached during the campaign. Saturday night, both at St. Stephens and at St. John, he will be in the city.

Dr. McPhie announces that the noon-hour meeting at the Unique and Nickel Theatres, are to be largely of a musical nature, with all the forces concentrated there. The noon-hour meetings on West side are to be held at the City Hall. A Saturday night meeting at the united churches is now a possibility.

At Main Street United Baptist Church an audience of men which practically filled the auditorium of the church heard Dr. McPhie speak and heard Mr. Nattager sing for the first time in St. John the famous song of the Boston campaign of 1909, "He Will Hold Me Fast." Upon the platform with the two evangelists were A. W. Robb, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Rev. J. J. McCaskill of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. Hutchings of Main Street Baptist Church, Rev. B. H. Nobles of Victoria Street Baptist Church, and Rev. J. C. B. Appel of Douglas Avenue Christian Church.

A prayer by Mr. Robb opened the service and Mr. Nattager then sang the hymn, "He Will Hold Me Fast." Dr. McPhie then followed with an address on the subject "The Men Who Died Twice; Lazarus of Bethany."

The Fight is On.

1. The fight is on, the trumpet sounds is ringing out, Theory "To arms" is heard, a far and near; The Lord of hosts is marching on to vie to-ry. The vict'ry will be thine, Go back- le on the ar-mor God has giv-en you, And spans the eastern sky; His glorious name in ev-ry land shall honored be, The triumph of the right will soon ap-pear, in His strength and in the end on-did-dle morn will break, the dawn of peace is nigh. The fight is on, O Christian

2. The fight is on, a rumpus soldier wears and treads; He has the lead, and the bow of prom-ise heard a far and near; The Lord of hosts is marching on to vie to-ry. The vict'ry will be thine, Go back- le on the ar-mor God has giv-en you, And spans the eastern sky; His glorious name in ev-ry land shall honored be, The triumph of the right will soon ap-pear, in His strength and in the end on-did-dle morn will break, the dawn of peace is nigh. The fight is on, O Christian

3. The fight is on, a rumpus soldier wears and treads; He has the lead, and the bow of prom-ise heard a far and near; The Lord of hosts is marching on to vie to-ry. The vict'ry will be thine, Go back- le on the ar-mor God has giv-en you, And spans the eastern sky; His glorious name in ev-ry land shall honored be, The triumph of the right will soon ap-pear, in His strength and in the end on-did-dle morn will break, the dawn of peace is nigh. The fight is on, O Christian

Simultaneous Evangelistic Meetings

A greeting from Dr. Chapman. To the People of St. John, N. B.: I join with Mr. Charles M. Alexander, my associate, in congratulating you upon the series of meetings so soon to be inaugurated under the direction of the Rev. Duncan A. MacPhie.

Mr. McPhie was so closely identified with the Boston revival that he will understand how to direct your movement. He is an honored servant of God and worthy of the support and confidence of the Christian people of Saint John. Most of the evangelists who labor with you I know personally and I commend them without reserve. They will bring a mighty spiritual uplift to the entire community. They are sane, safe, consecrated men.

With earnest hope that the best blessings may come to you.

I am,
Cordially yours,
D. Chapman

Bishop Condemns the Liquor Traffic

Bishop Casey's Lenten Pastoral Letter Read Yesterday

In all the Catholic churches in the city yesterday, His Lordship, Bishop Casey's pastoral letter to the clergy, religious orders and laity of the diocese was read. The letter will be read in all the churches throughout the diocese by the respective pastors on the first Sunday after the exception of it. In his pastoral letter, Bishop Casey practically condemns the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors, and also those bartenders who hold out temptation to young men, and those addicted to the use of strong liquors, by inducing them to have a drink. Liquor, he says, has ruined many families and blighted many homes which were once happy. The full text of the letter is as follows:

To the Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity of the Diocese:
Health and benediction in the Lord. Dearly Beloved—With the approach of the Lenten season, we will again be exhorted by the holy church to "rise from sleep;" to bring forth fruits worthy of penance. There can be no such fruit unless we take up the work in the spirit of our Lord, realizing what Saint Paul said: "And they that are Christ's, have crucified their flesh, with the vices, concupiscences." Galat. v. 24. To be truly Christian, therefore, we must deny ourselves and mortify our passions; and, with the recurrence of the penitential season, we must arouse ourselves to greater earnestness in this salutary practice.

There are many vices, or rather demons through the vices, against which we must cease to fight, if we wish to be saved. Drunkenness, for instance, is the mischief caused by pride! Once it has taken possession of the soul, it corrupts a man that he will no longer recognize God's presence in the world, or hear His voice, or obey His law. That man goes on blindly to his ruin. The victim of impurity is just as numerous, and as surely doomed. They seek, and find passing contentment in carnal pleasures, which destroy their spiritual powers and stifle all divine aspirations. There is sloth, too, of spiritual laziness, which hinders a man from getting up, and makes him believe that the religion is harsh and impossible. So numerous are the vices, or demons, that we can scarcely begin to list them; but we must fight them, or perish. Three others deserve notice, for they are prevalent and far-reaching in modern times. They are subtle, but destructive; heedless, scarcely allowing their victims to suspect their presence; they are hatred, dishonesty, and love of money. These must be crucified, if we wish to be Christ's; but they can be subdued only by a fierce and prolonged struggle. The fight will be serious and unending; there can be no truce, no surrender, without grave risk or everlasting perdition.

There is still another, which, in various ways, differs from the rest, and which, directed at times demands fuller consideration. It is less innate, less inherent to our nature than the rest; it may, nevertheless, be a fruitful mother to them all. Right on through history, it has demanded the attention of moralists; just now, it has all the world concerned, and no place more earnestly than our American continent. In the councils of the state as well as of the church, it calls for deliberation as to the means for its suppression. Every one knows it—for we speak of drunkenness. The states and provinces of the whole continent are stepping with the evil, and with gratifying success; the councils and synods of the universal church are deliberating to devise the most efficacious means of reforming and saving its unfortunate slaves. What the Irish bishops, once assembled in synod at Maynooth, said of their children, at home, may be affirmed, with equal truth, of many other nations, and not

perhaps of our own country. "To drunkenness we may refer, as to the baneful cause, almost all the crime by which the country is degraded, and nearly all the poverty from which it suffers. Drunkenness has wrecked more homes once happy than ever fell beneath the crowbar in the worst days of eviction; it has filled more groves and made more widows and orphans than did the famine; it has broken more hearts, blighted more homes and rent asunder family ties more ruthlessly than the enforced exile to which their misery has condemned emigrants."

Too often, it may be, we are so familiar with the scenes and effects of this vice, that we do not reflect on their terrible reality. It is worth while to pause a little now, to bring the gravity of the matter home to us. The subject is not pleasant, but it demands consideration. Man was created after the three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity had taken counsel together. "A little less than the angels," God created him. Look at the man passing through the grades of drunken revelry. With his first drink, his thirst is slaked, nature is satisfied, with the second, comes a joviality which for him is at least questionable; with the third, comes a delight which is not free from passion; while with the fourth and the following drinks, come darkness, madness, and insanity. During the early stages, the Christian is fast vanishing; vulgarly becomes wit and obscenity, humor; drunken stupor soon overwhelms him; the man is gone, a worse than the brute lies in his place. What

to the angels, a little less than whom he was created in the land of the living! To Him who died to raise fallen humanity! The Son of God assumed human nature to redeem it, to raise it to the Divine; this man has degraded it below the nature of beasts. He has no intelligence left, his freedom of will is gone; there is no evidence that he has a soul; it is dead—more, buried in his miserable flesh. It was a pagan who wrote: "Drunkenness knocks down the man, and nails him to the sensual inhumanity of his body." And too often he has a wife, a family. What misery is theirs! Hunger, rage, cold—we stop. "Adam, where art thou?" demanded the Lord God the first guilty man after his fall. God knew where Adam was. It was the divine image affected by sin, the life of grace destroyed, that He sought. What would He say to the drunkard, as pictured lying before? "Render an account of thy talents; thy intelligence, thy will, thy Baptism! They are destroyed?" No other sin makes a man so helpless before Heaven. However abandoned by grace, however sunk in crime of any other nature, a sinner has intelligence left by which he can turn to God in prayer; a will by which to repent of his folly. The drunkard has neither intelligence nor will left, by which to pray or repent. In the picture exaggerated? No, there can be no exaggeration of such degradation. He is more obnoxious than the madman, more contemptible than the demoniac, more afflicted through perhaps no fault of their own; the drunkard deserves but scorn, for he has debased his very manhood. He has brought the curse of God upon his home, he has closed the gates of Heaven against himself. Are we too severe? Listen to Saint Paul. Make no mistake, says the inspired Apostle: "Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor thieves, nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven."—1 Cor. vi. 10. Here we have the drunkard classed with the worst of criminals—idolaters, adulterers, thieves—and the gates of Heaven closed against him. And that by the Apostle of the Gentiles!

CANADA OF

Will Co-Operate With Empire

OTTAWA, Ont., Vision masterful Empire is found today turned a co-operation with dress will rank, which Sir Wilfrid has the House. To expressed by the mous endorsement, opposing attitude, whole course of in the Empire, moral that the upon the adherents of defence, states now assert time being both devotion, made people's will. Force he pointed other side of the direct contribution outside of Canada, fulfilling her daughter on the

He was followed by the navy, and after pressure from a declared convicts, who have been expedient to any of British s, advocating the to construct the leaving the permiss as a part of the consideration.

To both policies, latter's first lieutenant, Canada was of Britain, practically the g autonomy.

At the outset Sir his regret that the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Iguous to some extent and information, at which the measure in its discussion. Then in a discussion of the pr regard to the naval frid gave a brief review which had been presented by the House. In his argument and the L concerned that the first time at the since 1902, when the sense was very ca. The discussion revealed there was a divergence between the British attitude. The secret war suggested that yond the seas should take a body of troops which in case returned over automa Office. Some of the to these, including Canada, distinguished the Navy, suggestions should contribute maintenance and equipment of the represented Canada their assent. They views in a state paper, which in the light of Canada to content in so far as a country would allow the English taxpaye cleared that as Canada wealth and population further the matter that in every direction, whatever would be done in Imperial authorities their right to self-g was in all other matters. Sir Wilfrid years ago, and in emment had never policy. This policy is embodied in 1907 and again parliament when the for concrete and this policy is embodied before the House, the government should it would not. The last link in the chain which followed from town by reformers, who and Lafontaine stage by stage, we the full realization that is to say the status of a nas British Empire. The full realization, as asserted, the ob Canada, which in preference in her status of the north in her mouth these I in my mother's in my own."

Proceeding Sir we adopt today this the for the rest of the country. It is down that Canada daughter nation of been the strong at

(Continued on Page Four.)

CANADA FIRST KEYS TO CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY

Will Control Our Own Fleet for Coast Defense and Empire Co-operation--Laurier Delivers Eloquent Speech--Borden Expounds Conservative Policy

OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 3, 1910.—In a speech that for breadth of vision, masterful handling of fundamental principles on which the Empire is founded, eloquence and effectiveness, Sir Wilfrid Laurier today turned a page in Canadian history. He defined the policy of the government, looking to the creation of the Canadian navy in co-operation with the navy of the motherland, in a two hours address which will rank as a classic in the annals of the Canadian Parliament, which its conclusion was marked by the inspiring spectacle of the whole house rising and singing the national anthem. Sir Wilfrid has seldom, if ever, been heard to better advantage in the House. Touching first on the discordant and divergent views expressed by the various wings of the Opposition, following a unanimous endorsement of the resolution passed last session he drove home with incisive argument, the inconsistencies and anomalies of their opposing attitudes, and in a succinct and brilliant review of the whole course of the constitutional development in this country, and in the Empire at large he drew the logical and incontrovertible moral that the permanency and cohesion of the Empire depended upon the adherence to the basic principle of local autonomy in matters of defence as in all other matters over which the daughter states now asserted their right to self-government, while at the same time being bound to the mother land by ties of loyalty and devotion, made enduring because voluntary, and based upon the people's will. From the tale of the past he drew the moral as to the line along which the Empire must develop, and with compelling force he pointed to the weakness in the policies suggested from the other side of the house looking either to the outgoing policy of direct contribution of funds to be expended by the government outside of Canada, or to the policy of the other extreme of not meeting the duty now resting on the larger and richer Canada of fulfilling her responsibilities as a full grown partner and loyal daughter on the mother land.

He was followed by Mr. Borden, who despite the previous endorsement of the government's policy for the creation of a Canadian navy, and after months of hesitancy and shifting of the great issue now before the country, compelled evidently by the exigencies of pressure from within the party, finally threw overboard all previously declared convictions and cast in his lot with the ultra imperialists, who have been advocating a direct contribution as a temporary expedient to meet the alleged crisis in respect to the maintenance of British supremacy on the sea. He proposed the amendment advocating the gift in aid to Great Britain of an amount sufficient to construct two dreadnaughts, or about twenty million dollars leaving the permanent solution of the question of Canada's defence as a part of the Empire to be dealt with later after more mature consideration.

To both policies enunciated by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden, the latter's first lieutenant, Mr. F. D. Monk, came out in unequivocal opposition. He took the extreme anti-imperial ground, declaring that Canada should hold aloof from any participation in the wars of Britain, and declared that the creation of a navy meant practically the giving up of the dominion's freedom and unrestricted autonomy.

At the outset Sir Wilfrid expressed his regret that the continued illness of Hon. Mr. Bredou had deprived the House of some measure of the attention and care which the latter could give to the measure in its discussion before the House. Then in a preliminary to the discussion of the present situation in regard to the naval question, Sir Wilfrid gave a brief review of the attitude which had been maintained up to the present by the two parties in the House. In the present government and the Liberal party were concerned that question had arisen for the first time at the Imperial conference of 1902, when the subject of the country would automatically be considered. The discussion revealed the fact that there was a divergence of views between the British and the Colonial authorities. The secretary of state, Mr. Balfour, suggested that the Dominions beyond the seas should equip and maintain a body of troops for imperial service which in case of war would be turned over automatically to the War Office. Some of the Dominions agreed to this; others, including Australia and Canada, disagreed. The secretary for the Navy, suggested that the Dominions should contribute yearly to the maintenance and equipment of the Imperial navy. To this the ministers who represented Canada could not give their assent. They embodied their views in a state paper. In this it was stated that they recognized the obligation of Canada to relieve to a large extent in so far as the means of the country would allow the burden which had hitherto been on the shoulders of the English taxpayer alone. They declared that as Canada increased in wealth and population it would go further in the matter of defence, and that in everything undertaken in that direction, whatever might be done would be done in co-operation with the Imperial authorities, but always under the control and responsibility of Canadian authorities in accordance with their right to self-government in this as in all other matters.

This, Sir Wilfrid said, was eight years ago, and in that time the government had never deviated from its policy. This policy the government affirmed again at the Imperial conference of 1907 and again last year in the parliament when the question came up for concrete and immediate action. This policy is embodied in the bill now before the House and by this policy the government stands or falls. But Sir Wilfrid would not. This policy is the latest link in the long chain of events which followed from the principle laid down by reformers of old times, Baldwin and Lafontaine, and step by step, stage by stage, we have brought Canada to the position of a nation, but a nation with no rank, dignity and status of a nation within the British Empire. This policy is the full maturity of the rights asserted by the obligations assumed by Canada, which inspired the Imperial post, when after Canada had given preference in her markets to the products of the mother country, to put in her mouth these words: "Daughter in my mother's home, but mistress in my own."

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said that if we adopt today this policy, if we put it in the form in which it is now before the country, it is because we say to the world that Canada is a nation, but a daughter nation of England. Such has been the strong and persistent course

of something upon which the bold lion from East Grey, Mr. Sproule, and gentle lamb from Jacques Cartier, Mr. Monk, rose and beat in unison. (Loud laughter.)

The task was a difficult one, and how far the committee succeeded we will see by what took place within three weeks when this bill was introduced for the first time. Three members of the Opposition then spoke, and all three spoke differently. The leader of the Opposition agreed to the principle of the bill but thought it did not go far enough. Mr. Monk was opposed to this bill and everything of that kind. Mr. Jameson, though not very clear or sure of his ground, seemed to ask for a referendum.

The result of all this is plain. On the other side of the house we have the hostile division itself. On the one hand we had the negative extremists represented by Mr. Monk. On the other hand we have the affirmative extremists, those who desire not a Canadian but an Imperial navy to be maintained by contributions from the self-governing dominions and those who believe that if we have a navy it should pass automatically in time of war into the hands of the admiralty, those who believe a navy is not sufficient and that we should have an emergency contribution. All these forms of opinion are simply different forms of respectable, though misguided, Imperialism.

CANADA FIRST.

"If I may be permitted to speak of myself personally, I do not intend to be an Imperialist. Neither do I pretend to be an anti-Imperialist. I am a Canadian first, last and all the time. I am a British subject by birth, by tradition, by conviction, by the conviction that the Empire is the best my native land has found a measure of security and freedom which I could not have found under any other regime. I want to speak from that double standpoint, for our policy is an expression of that which has been said by me at once to those who differ from me, those who pretend to be Imperialists, those who pretend that the British Empire must be the first consideration, that in my judgment the policy which we should have is the one which the house at this moment is better keeping with the true spirit upon which the British Empire was founded, upon which it exists and upon which it only can continue to exist."

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid traced in eloquent terms the development of British institutions from centralized autocracy to complete colonial self government. What is the principle, he asked, what is the inspiration, what is the one influence that has made the rebellion in Canada, what has brought Canada to the position that she occupies today? What is the principle, the inspiration which has made Australia what it is, which has made New Zealand what it is, which has made South Africa, torn by war only two years ago, is building up a nation under the British flag?

CONSERVATIVE DISUNION.

Sir Wilfrid, in contrast, referred to the Conservative policy, always divided in council and divided in action. Mr. Foster's resolution last session, he said, was interpreted by the Opposition as an endorsement of the policy of the government. However, Mr. Monk had told them that this motion had created some stir in the ranks of the party and that he could not support it.

Sir Wilfrid quoted the concluding sentences of Mr. Foster's address in moving his resolution last year declaring that the time had come when Canada should assume a greater share of the burden of the Imperial defense, but not specifying very clearly whether that contribution should be in the form of the creation of a Canadian navy or of a direct contribution.

The government took the position that it was not advisable to depart from the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference and in the resolution which it proposed in amendment, and which was unanimously carried by the house. It was declared that the proper policy for Canada to pursue was to create her own navy under her own control, but to act in co-operation with the Imperial navy.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

When this resolution was moved, said Sir Wilfrid, and accepted by unanimous vote we believed that it would be binding upon the other side of the house. But in this we made a mistake. It never entered our mind that the men on the other side of the house would go back on the vote they had solemnly given. We paid them too great a compliment. Three months has hardly elapsed when the terms of the resolution were attacked and challenged by the men who had voted for it. attacked in the press, attacked in conversation with reporters, attacked on public platform.

But when the house met last November the men who had been so loquacious during the debate suddenly became dumb. With a demure voice and without a smile they told us they could not debate this question until they knew what had taken place at the conference at London and until they had all the papers. It was all very transparent, although a somewhat clumsy attempt to hide a reference which had been apparent to all observers.

When they were talking by themselves, one here and one there, one in Alberta and the other in Winnipeg, one in Toronto and one in Quebec, they all speak differently, each one trying to say the thing which best fits his immediate audience, but when they came in here they had to try and speak to the country, and speaking to the country means at all events unanimous language. Hence the alliance, hence the clamor for a paper. And in the meantime they met and deliberated. They deliberated in the morning, they met in the evening and then again deliberated, and the result of their meetings and their deliberations was the appointment of a committee with the object of trying to obtain a policy, trying to reconcile the irreconcilable, trying to find a platform

of the one which we propose? Well, we considered it prudent. Two ships were proposed. One was for a fleet of seven and the other for a fleet of eleven ships. The seven were to have been four Bristol, one Boscawen and six destroyers. Because we have to protect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and so divide our fleet, we thought it better to have eleven than seven ships. In this we acted on the advice of the admiralty. We are blamed that we are not to have an armored vessel of the Dreadnought type. Perhaps I can cite an authority which would satisfy the opposition. I could not give a more competent authority than Sir Charles Boscawen, who is as good a seaman as there is in his British navy, and, as everyone knows, he has condemned this plan of Dreadnoughts being built by the colonies.

BUILT IN CANADA.

It is our intention to have our ships built in Canada if possible. We are prepared to pay a little more for this proposed difference is not extravagant. As soon as the bill passes we can have a plant established in Canada to build these ships. I am not able today to give these details. I shall be better informed when we call the committee to order, but giving the matter the best attention that I can I may say that it would probably take one year to complete a plant to build the ships in this country and then probably eleven years to complete these eleven ships.

NO EMERGENCY.

"The leader of the opposition," continued Sir Wilfrid, "the other day, while approving the principle of this measure, thought that it did not go far enough, but that we should also make an emergency contribution on account of the apprehended danger to Great Britain from Germany. For my part I do not see any cause of danger to Great Britain at this time. Let me say further, that if Great Britain were engaged in a contest, there would be a wave of enthusiasm to assist her sweep over this country and all British countries. It is true Germany is creating a navy, but I see no reason to believe that Germany is creating a navy for the purpose of attack or that England is increasing her navy for purposes of attack.

In 1910 the displacement of the British navy will be 2,000,000 tons, and that of Germany 800,000 tons. Under such circumstances danger is not to be apprehended.

"Why do we ask parliament to vote for this naval service?" continued Sir Wilfrid. "It is simply because this is a necessity for our position and the status we have reached as a nation. Do the gentlemen like Mr. Monk forget the growth of the revenue and the population of Canada? Do they forget that Canada is expanding like a young giant? Are we to be told that under such circumstances that we do not require a naval service? Why, sir, you might just as well tell the people of Montreal, with their population of half a million, that they do not need any police protection? Let the market of Great Britain be lost and it would be lost if British supremacy on the sea were lost, and the prosperity of Quebec would be effected for years if not forever."

After quoting from speeches by Lafontaine and Boscawen, bearing on the development of constitutional liberty in Canada, Sir Wilfrid said:

"Again on this occasion as in the case of Lafontaine we appeal to moderate men in all parts of the community. We appeal in the spirit of unity, in the spirit of fraternity. We appeal as they appeal in the highest conception of duty which we owe to our country and to the mother country. Such is the position of those great men, and it is our supreme inspiration in turning this page of the history of Canada."

MR. BORDEN CRITICIZES.

Mr. Borden quoted from speeches made by Sir Wilfrid as far back as 1871 with the view of showing that the Premier then held different views as to Canada's relations with the Empire from those he expressed now. He charged Sir Wilfrid with having receded from the position he had previously taken when he declared that when the Empire was at war Canada was at war as well. He said that a bill was that the Government had not followed the advice or suggestions of the British Admiralty in 1907 in regard to the matter of control of the naval forces of the empire in time of war, and he quoted the utterances of Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. McKenna in support of the contention that unity of command and of action was essential in time of war. His next point was that section 19 of the bill virtually declared that the Governor in council might refrain from taking any part in war affecting the empire.

Another objection Mr. Borden had to the bill was that it provided for no unity of organization. The men in the navy were to be taken care of by the men, and he believed that it took at least six years to make a sailor efficient on the mighty engines of war on the high seas. Apparently there was no unity of training. Instead of providing a Dreadnought as the main vessel of the fleet, as the Admiralty had recommended, and as Australia and New Zealand had done, the Government was only providing a second class cruiser proposition. Moreover, there was a limitation in the bill as to the immediate disposal of the fleet in event of war.

What would be the use in case of war of the type of cruisers proposed by the government. They might serve its needs, but in actual conflict Australia's and New Zealand's Dreadnoughts would probably have to be called in to protect our petty ships.

It was the duty of Canada to provide such a fleet that with it the Dominion could be able at least to stand side by side with the sister dominions in time of trouble. Mr. Borden criticized as vague the information given by the Premier on the proposal to build the vessels in Canada. Where they to be built in government or private shipyards?

Sir Wilfrid—in private shipyards. Under the present system Mr. Borden thought it would take fifteen years to build up an efficient navy, and the people desire to give immediate and effective aid to the Empire. Meanwhile proposals of a permanent character could be carefully considered before any project was embarked upon.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

Mr. Borden concluded by moving the following amendment:

"That the proposals of the government do not follow the suggestions and

FROM CAUSED BY THE COMET Hypothesis Accords With Theories

COMET'S TAIL Illuminated Only by the Cathodic Rays From the Sun

PARIS, Feb. 3.—More than one eminent scientist now holds the ancient idea that the meteorological conditions which determine some of the greatest terrestrial disasters, most notably inundations like that from which Paris is suffering, are in a large degree due to the influence of comets. The opinion of Henri Deslandres, formerly Director of the Astronomical Observatory of Meudon, and member of the Academy of Sciences, is that the tail of a comet is illuminated only by the cathodic rays emanating from the sun.

"However distant comets may be," he says, "it is not impossible that their enormous tails, measuring 75,000,000 to 125,000,000 miles in length, may come in contact with the earth's atmosphere. The theory that a comet may disturb the atmosphere of the earth, causing rains of great duration, and consequently inundations and the sudden overflow of rivers, is not at all absurd. It may, at all events, be sustained by scientific reasoning."

"Theories of astronomy and physics actually accepted admit that the tail of a comet is illuminated only by the cathodic rays emanating from the sun. These act upon the infinitely minute phosphorescent particles which compose the mane of the comet's tail, and at the same time, by charging it with positive electricity, push it away from the direction of the sun. When they penetrate the mane of a comet, the cathodic rays are transformed into Roentgen rays. The tail of a comet, therefore, is a tremendous source of these X-rays, whose wonderful power of penetration is well known."

"To explain, then, the action of a comet on the atmosphere, it suffices to know that the X-rays have the property of causing the ionization of vapors. The ionized vapors with the earth the more formidable process of condensation would be. The hypothesis, therefore, may be maintained, although its absolute truth has not been demonstrated."

Provincial News

ST. STEPHEN, Feb. 3.—Fire last evening did slight damage in the east of James McCarty's house on Union street.

Pansy B. and Jack McGregor, two local fast horses, have changed owners in a swap. Reed becoming the owner of the former and W. H. Kiva of the latter.

The recently elected town council will hold a caucus this evening, and his first public meeting will be held at the Presbyterian congregation. The salary of its popular pastor, Rev. S. B. Gibson, to \$1200 per annum.

A company of well known and talented people from Eastport, headed by James E. Rosborough is soon to open an up to date restaurant in the Maxwell building on Waterloo street. It will supply a long felt need.

The remains of the late Murray Green who was killed while shunting cars in a railway yard at Westport, Dec. 22, were brought here Tuesday and interred Wednesday afternoon. His widow and daughter accompanied the body and will in future reside here.

Charles E. Huestis, manager of the Maritime Edge Tool Co., was thrown from his team to-day by a sudden start of his horse, and sustained painful injuries. Only last Monday he was thrown from the same team by a collision with a telegraph pole, and was then quite severely injured.

SUSSEX, Feb. 2.—Mr. E. Rogers, who has been employed for some time as bookkeeper by the Sussex Mercantile Co., left for Toronto last night where he will continue his study along business lines with a view of getting the degree of Chartered Accountant.

Mr. Rogers was a former favorite in Sussex and will be much missed by his numerous friends who will wish him every success with his studies, and should he come back to Sussex again he will always find the latch string on the outside.

"Oh for a foot of snow!" is the cry of the lumbermen these days. The Sussex Manufacturing Co. are unloading cars of dowl wood. Dowl is in great demand, and a great deal of money is being paid by the above mentioned company to owners of wood lots for suitable blocks.

Mr. Carvell contended that the road could be built for the amount of \$1,000,000, the guarantee of the bonds and the Dominion subsidy. At all events as far as the distance between Grand Falls and Fredericton, the route proposed by the Dominion government was considered to be open to negotiations and that it was honest in its anxiety to get the road. The entire policy of the country had been changed by the adoption of a policy whereby the I. C. R. was to take over branch lines and this was encouraged by railway extension in the Maritime provinces.

Mr. Flemming was the next speaker. He also narrated the circumstances leading to the agitation last winter and the various steps taken by the company and the Dominion government. He claimed that in his reply to the Ottawa delegation, Sir Wilfrid said that the proposition did not frighten him, and that it was definite. Mr. Carvell had asked for Flemming would state on his honor that the Premier said that and he said furthermore that he would give an answer in a few days. He took it that every man here was in earnest in desiring the construction of the railway. As to the proposition in the letter submitted by Mr. Carvell he would say that was the first he heard of it, but was certain the provincial government would give the matter its most careful consideration. Although the local government had appointed a committee to confer with the Dominion government on the subject last spring the former had never received an invitation to go to Ottawa. They could rest assured that every member of the local government would do everything that any man could do to bring about the construction of that road.

A voice from Grand Falls to St. John. Mr. Flemming replied possibly. It might be from Grand Falls or it might not. It was possible that a scheme might be worked out for the construction of a road from Quebec down through Centreville and Woodstock along the St. John Valley. That would be a proposition worth considering.

"A voice"—It must be this session," Mr. Flemming—"It may be this session or it may not. Anyway the local government will endeavor to reach an agreement to make some arrangements which will insure the early construction of the St. John Valley railway."

Other speakers were George Upham, M. P., Donald Munroe, M. P., P. Rev. G. D. Ireland, Rev. R. G. Fulton and Thomas Noodin.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Feb. 3.—A large and most interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held in the town hall this evening in the interest of the proposed St. John Valley railway. The accommodation was entirely too small. The sledge and doorways were crowded. The representation was not only from the town of Woodstock, but from adjacent and even distant sections of the county. J. T. A. Dible presided. Mr. F. E. Carvell, who was called on by the chairman, said this was the first time he had had the opportunity of a spe-

WOMAN FARMER MADE \$40,000 IN SIX YEARS

Started With \$25—Declares Any Woman With Grit and Initiative Can Duplicate Her Success

WOMAN FRUIT FARMER TELLS GIRLS HOW TO SUCCEED.

Farming beats working in a store of factory.

Any girl with grit can succeed on a farm.

A woman needn't stay poor if she uses her head as well as her hands.

Don't be driven into matrimony to escape a six-dollar-a-week job.

Fruit farming is an ideal occupation for women.

In the West women are men's equals and they make good.

Back to the farm and be independent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Starting with a cash capital of twenty-five dollars six years ago, today Mrs. Marion MacRae, of Hood River, Ore., who is at the Hotel Astor on a sight-seeing trip to New York is worth \$40,000, all of which she made in fruit farming.

"Farming has office, factory or store work beaten all to pieces as a means of livelihood for an ambitious woman," declared Mrs. MacRae, in a breezy Western style, in an interview with a reporter.

"The girl that gets six dollars a week standing up all day behind a counter in a department store has mighty little future ahead of her, except, possibly, a chance to get married," she continued. "I say to all such, back to the farm, where you can be independent of mere men."

"What I did in six short years, beginning with only twenty-five dollars to my name, any young woman of grit and energy can duplicate. It all depends upon the woman, of course, as in all other walks of life. If she has initiative and can use her head as well as her hands, she needn't stay poor and work for a mere pittance all her days.

And she doesn't have to be driven into matrimony, either, to escape drudgery, if she will only take courage and look beyond her nose for opportunities. As for me, the fruit farm I consider an ideal occupation for a woman, especially one who loves nature and the health an out-of-door life brings."



MRS. MARION MACRAE

SUFFRAGETTES MAY ABANDON MILITANCY

Miss Pankhurst Says New Government Will First be Approached Peacefully

LONDON, Feb. 7.—What has become of the militant suffragettes is a question everybody has been asking of late. All through the election campaign they were strangely quiet from the militant point of view, although working hard against the government.

To settle the question The New York Times correspondent interviewed Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is the inspiration of the movement. Here is the solution:

"Unless it is proved to us," she said, "that we can do without them, we shall not abandon our militant tactics. We are going to try an experiment when parliament reassembles. We shall make our demand in the first instance in a peaceful way. If we find that this will attain our object, we shall not resume our militant tactics. If, however, the government will not yield to peaceful agitation, we shall begin militant tactics once more."

"We think four years of the militant campaign we have had may have achieved our purpose, but that can be tested only by approaching the government and finding what their attitude is to be in the new parliament."

"We also think that the disappearance of Mr. Asquith's majority may make him a great deal more amenable to pressure than he has been. Mr. Asquith can hardly afford to have the women in this movement against him, because, when the next election comes, we shall be able to strike at his majority even more effectively than we did in this election."

"We are strengthening our organization and appointing new organizers, and intend to be represented in all the constituencies. Militant action, we think, has been triumphantly successful, and the government will not yield to peaceful agitation if it still seems to be necessary, we shall have no hesitation in resuming it."

MRS. ALLISON PASSES AWAY

Prominent in Social and Church Work Mourned by Many—High Tribute Paid to Deceased by Dr. Flanders—Ill 12 Weeks.

Helen Matilda, wife of Joseph Allison, passed away at her residence, Rathliffe House, Princess street, at five o'clock last evening after an illness of about twelve weeks, and at the age of 55. Death was caused by heart trouble, accompanied by complications. During her lengthy illness the deceased suffered intense pain, but bore the pain with wonderful fortitude and patience.

The news of Mrs. Allison's death was heard throughout the city with great regret. The deceased lady was noted for her charitable and religious work.

The late Mrs. Allison was in her sixty-third year. She was born in St. John and passed practically her entire life here. Her parents were the late Joseph Scammell and Fanny Matilda, his wife. The deceased is survived by her husband, Joseph Allison, and two sons, Walter C. Allison and William S. Allison. All are of this city. A ago, William S. Allison was in Boston at the time of his mother's death, but has been summoned home by telegram and reached the city at noon today.

Mrs. Allison was prominent in charitable work in the city and was very active in Centenary church. The members of the congregation all greatly regret her death.

Dr. Flanders, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, of which the late Mrs. Allison was a life-long member, said the following concerning the deceased:

"Mrs. Allison was one of the most earnest and devoted workers we had in Centenary, always in a modest and unassuming way, but I question if a day ever passed in which she did not do some kind and beautiful deed. She was respected and loved by every member of the congregation, and it will be impossible to fill her place in our congregation, which she so ably represented with grief on account of her passing."

The funeral will be at Centenary at 3 p. m. on Wednesday.

Surprise is yours and pleasure, too, every time you use Surprise Soap.

It makes child's play of washday—and every day a happy day.

The pure soap just loosens the dirt in a natural way and cleanses easily—without injury. Remember Surprise pure, hard Soap.

NEED GOOD LAWS TO PROTECT RESOURCES

Keynote of Report Just Made to Conservation Asso. by Gifford Pinchot

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The necessity for the passage of good laws for the protection of the natural resources of the United States is the keynote of a report just made to the National Conservation Association by Gifford Pinchot, the recently chosen president of the association. Mr. Pinchot takes up in what he calls "a spirit of constructive criticism" the nine bills relating to the conservation of natural resources introduced into congress on January 13 on behalf of the secretary of the interior. One of these has been reported from the senate public lands committee, while the other eight are still in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Pinchot calls upon the members of the association to put forth strong efforts to have enacted into law the bill on the withdrawal of public lands, which has been reported from the committee by Senator Nelson after it had been amended as a result in part, at least, of a conference between the committee and officials of the conservation association. This bill, Mr. Pinchot thinks, should have the "unqualified support of the members of the association."

Of the other eight bills he believes that some merely require amendment while others must be re-cast altogether. The coal oil bill and the phosphate, oil, asphaltum and natural gas bills, he reports, are fundamentally sound in principle but need some amendment. They wisely separate, he says, the surface of the land from the underlying minerals and provide for the disposal of the minerals by lease and not by sale.

But the coal bill, he objects, "contains no sufficient anti-monopoly clause." The clause which purports to regulate rates to be charged the public is so framed that it may be evaded with ease.

In regard to the bill for the survey of railroad lands grants he expresses the opinion that it will enable the railroads to perfect titles to their lands, "but it overlooks the long pending and undisturbed claims of certain roads and the forest service for the return of railroad lands within the national forests in the United States in return for the right to cut in one body an amount of timber equal to that on the lands returned." This understanding, he says, requires only legislation to make it effective.

Speaking on the water power bill Mr. Pinchot declares that "it repeals in silence the existing water power law and curtails the already ample power now exercised, with the approval of a former attorney general, by the department of agriculture."

DOCTOR TALKS ON PRESENCE OF CLERGYMEN IN SICK ROOM

An Interesting Paper by Dr. Thos. Walker Read Before the Alliance—Other Matters Dealt With at Yesterday's Meeting

An enthusiastic meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held in St. Andrew's church parlors yesterday morning. Addresses of much importance were heard by the members. Rev. Dr. McPhie, leader of the evangelistic campaign, made interesting remarks. Dr. F. Walker read an excellent paper dealing with the clergyman in the sick room.

Rev. Dr. Raymond, the new president of the Alliance occupied the chair.

The secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting, which on motion were adopted.

The president extended the welcome of the Alliance to Rev. Dr. McPhie, Professor Watson and Rev. Mr. Hutchings.

Dr. McPhie in the course of an interesting address referred to the work of the Evangelical Alliance in Boston. He brought greetings to the St. John clergymen from hundreds of Boston pastors, as well as thousands of laymen, closely identified with the work. As secretary of the Alliance he wished that the St. John campaign would be a grand success.

About five years ago, the Boston Alliance greatly enlarged its working area. The suburbs are now included. The Alliance has various departments. Of much importance was the Bible study class. This was a very successful feature. The hospital visitation committee had achieved notable success. A hospital visitor had been appointed and he had proven a valuable assistant to the pastors of Boston. Considerable work had been accomplished among the deaf mutes and the gospel is preached in the sign language.

Rev. Dr. Watson, of Mount Allison University, said he appreciated the pleasure of being present at the Alliance meeting. The citizens of New Brunswick were showing great interest in the simultaneous campaign, about to be inaugurated in this city. One of the problems today is the task of securing sufficient numbers of strong men for the ministry. There is a difficulty in securing students, grounded in Latin and Greek, for a clergyman must know these and modern languages. In the Eastern Provinces, the speaker understood, there were about fifteen different nationalities. The colleges should educate men who could speak to the visitors. He thought that the necessity of studying modern languages should be impressed on the students of the public schools.

Rev. Mr. Hutchings considered it a great pleasure to assist in the coming campaign. He would be stationed in the German street Baptist Church.

There was a discussion on the proposed Currie mission for sailors. Revs. Dr. Raymond, Dr. Flanders, D. Hutchings, W. Camp, G. D. Milberry, W. R. Robinson and others took part. The matter was again referred to the committee for consideration.

Clergymen in a sick room from a doctor's point of view, was the subject of a very interesting address by Dr. Thos. Walker, who was introduced by Dr. Raymond. In the course of his paper Dr. Walker said: "The physician in a great many cases objects to the presence of a clergyman in the sick room. Certain diseases make it most important that the patient be kept quiet, and assistance by the clergyman would have very little effect."

There are some clergymen whose presence would not be objected to, but others adversely affect a patient. In one case after the visit of a clergyman Dr. Walker found that the man's condition was much worse. This was due largely to the parson's preaching on the other world.

Again the clergy enquired sometimes into the symptoms of the patient and often recommended the engagement of a different physician.

Upon visiting a sick room, the clergyman needs tact. He in many cases goes into a sick room as a stranger. It would be better if he had called as a friend and had the patient treat it as an ordinary visit.

Dr. Walker also dwelt on tuberculosis and the sick room. The clergy could be of great assistance in the treatment of many cases. Tuberculosis people could be greatly benefited by the presence of the clergyman should impress upon the family, again, when a mother is removed to the hospital, the clergyman could see that her children were carefully looked after.

The speaker pointed out that in general clergymen attributed a number of things to Providence. This is not the view taken by the doctors.

Dr. Walker also went into the visitation of clergymen to the General Public Hospital. He said it was the duty of the superintendent to ask a patient if he desired a clergyman. The hospital authorities would prefer to have the visits of the clergymen made on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday between 2 and 5 o'clock. In the case of any very serious disease, the clergymen are given the utmost latitude. Patients in rooms may be seen at any time. Patients in the epidemic hospital can only be seen by the clergymen through permits granted by the superintendent.

Rev. James Crisp moved a vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Walker for his interesting address. He told of personal experiences in visiting the sick. Rev. David Lang seconded the vote of thanks.

Dr. Walker in replying said that proper ventilation everywhere was most necessary. There were hardly school buildings or public meeting places where proper ventilation is provided.

Rev. James Crisp moved that the Alliance express their disapproval of the action of the liquor license commission in granting a license to the applicant on Douglas avenue. Rev. David Hutchinson endorsed the motion. There was a lengthy discussion. The motion was carried unanimously.

A communication was received from the Toronto Alliance, stating that Rev. Mr. Gooch would be in St. John early in May to arrange for the visit of Archbishop Madden and Mr. George Hanson. The matter was referred to the officers of the Alliance.

Eczema Must Yield to CANADIAN NORTHERN SWALLOWS ANOTHER

THE WONDERFULLY SOOTHING, HEALING INFLUENCE OF DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

There is one thing you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to do every time, and that is to cure eczema. It is no more severe test to which an ointment can be put, and because Dr. Chase's ointment triumphed over eczema it has become the standard ointment.

When another ointment is praised it is said to be as good as Dr. Chase's. And this illustrates the high position held by this preparation.

Mrs. Oscar, Yancott, St. Antonio, Sask., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment to be a permanent cure for eczema and other skin diseases. One son while nursing broke out with the running, watery sores all over his head and around the ears. Many salves were prescribed to no effect. The child's head became a mass of scabs and he suffered agonies untold. He became weak and frail, would not eat, and we thought we would lose him.

"Provisionally we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and it soon became a new and strong and well. An older boy was also cured of eczema by this Ointment and we hope more people will learn about it so that their poor little ones may be saved from suffering."

Do not be satisfied with the experience of others, but put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test when occasion arises. Try it for chafing and irritation of the skin, for chapped and cracked hands, for chilblains and frost bites, for sores and burns. It is delightfully soothing and healing. 60 cents a box, all dealers; or Edmanston, Bates and Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

AT WORK IN 3 WEEKS \$4 Worth of Father Morrissey's "No. 7" Cured Her of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Mrs. Agnes Edgar, of Grand Falls, N.B., had a terrible time with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Anyone who has had this most painful disease will understand her suffering—and her joy when she found Father Morrissey's "No. 7" had cured her. She says:

"I took Father Morrissey's Prescription for Inflammatory Rheumatism. I had suffered everything with it, but in three weeks after starting Father Morrissey's Prescription I was able to do my work, and after taking four dollars worth of medicine I was well. I highly recommend it any sufferer with Rheumatism."

Rheumatism comes from bad kidneys. The poisonous Uric Acid which they should remove stays in the blood, accumulates in joints and muscles, and causes agony. Father Morrissey's "No. 7" puts the kidneys right, removes the Uric Acid from the blood, cleanses the whole system, and cures the Rheumatism, etc. a box at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 63

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

Upper Gagetown, Feb. 4, 1910.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir—In the issue of your paper on January 25th, 1910, in the article entitled, "Entire Crew Let Go For Boozing," there is a statement which reads as follows:

"Dr. Curry said last evening that he had discharged the entire crew of the Hampstead because of drunkenness while on duty."

Now, I wish to say that Dr. Curry's statement is a downright falsehood, as far as I and my son are concerned. We were not drunk either on or off duty, as such a state of affairs would be an impossibility since we do not drink intoxicating liquors.

I also wish to state that Dr. Curry did not discharge me or my son. When the Hampstead tied up at St. John last November, Dr. Curry paid us our wages and was very affable towards us, but never said anything concerning dismissal, or renewal of our services.

There is likewise another rumor, which states that Dr. Currie blames me and my son for not reporting the doings on the "Hampstead" last summer. I wish to inform Dr. Curry that we did not hire to act as spies on the outings or incomes of the rest of the crew. We hired to work and we did it. We also kept good hours, and minded our own business.

Now what I and my son demand is a public apology from Dr. Curry concerning the libel on our characters. And likewise a full exoneration from that Tebanitepec national railway to Salina Cruz on the Pacific Coast, and finally by the Canadian Mexico Steamship line from Salina Cruz to its destination.

The Elder Dempster Company claim that on the business they are charged local rates from Toronto and other points to Montreal, St. John and Halifax, to the detriment of the business, and they ask that the Railways be compelled to give the usual export rates to the various ports for this traffic.

The railways are opposing this request, the answer of the railroads being that they do not regard shipments to Vancouver, Victoria, or other British Columbia ports as export business or when they ship it direct by their own connecting lines across the continent, and they do not see why they should do so in order to help competitors to take the traffic by a round about route. They therefore wish to continue charging their regular local traffic rates on such shipments to the eastern ports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Jacob Shafer, known as the Wizard of the Cue from the fact that he has held every billiard championship of the world from straight to three cushion caroms, is dying of tuberculosis in Denver, Colo., according to advices received here today. He is 54 years of age.

ELDER-DEMPSTER CO'V SEEKING EXPORT RATE

Important Matter Before the Railway Commission at Montreal Today

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Charges of excessive telephone rates were considered at a meeting of the Railway Commission held here to-day several appeals being made against alleged excessive charges made by the Bell Telephone Company for its services. Evidence was heard on these charges, but Chairman Mabee was cautious in making a decision owing to the limited jurisdiction of the commission over Telegraph and Telephone companies as compared with Railways.

Another session of the commission will be held in the morning when the most important business to be heard will come up. This is an application of the Elder Dempster Co. for an order directing the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk to apply the established export basis covering general merchandise and commodities shipped from Eastern Canada to Montreal, St. John, and Halifax for export to Vancouver, Victoria, and other British Columbia ports, said traffic to be forwarded from the eastern ports to the British Columbia ports by the Elder Dempster Steamship Company to Puerto Mexico, thence by that Tebanitepec national railway to Salina Cruz on the Pacific Coast, and finally by the Canadian Mexico Steamship line from Salina Cruz to its destination.

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THE FAMOUS RAYO LAMP

Once a Rayo user always one.

The RAYO LAMP is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price.

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The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1910

MR. BORDEN AND THE NAVY

Speech of the critic at Mr. Borden's right about the naval question is hardly fair. It is quite true that a few months ago the Conservative leader stood for a Chamberlain bulk navy, and that within the last week or so he has hedged on that policy and committed himself to the policy of direct cash contributions to the British Admiralty. But, except for the speed and extent of this change of base there is nothing unusual about it, as Canadian politics go. Expediency and compromise rule our party system, and the Liberals themselves are not entirely free from the taint of opportunism. And it must be remembered in Mr. Borden's case that but for this compromise he would be a leader without a party. He had to choose between wrecking his party for the sake of his principles, or wrecking his principles for the sake of his party. And from the point of view of the party Mr. Borden has chosen the better part.

However it is undeniable that the suddenness of Mr. Borden's change has been somewhat sensational. It was only a few months ago when, returning from England, he said in his Halifax speech: "The House of Commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political parties united. It may not have satisfied the majority of the Conservative party, but it seemed our Borden duty to place it possible above the limits of partisan strife a question so vital and far-reaching and so important to the future of our country. It is a question which both political parties in Great Britain with respect to foreign relations. How the present Administration work out the policy which I have alluded remains to be seen. One governing principle at least should govern—namely, that out of our own materials, by our own labor, and by the industry and skill of our own people any necessary provision for our naval defence should be made so far as may be reasonably possible."

The first and greatest objection which I have to a fixed money contribution is that it bears the aspect of hiring somebody else to do what we ourselves ought to do, as though a man, the father of a family, in lusty health and strength, should pay his neighbor something per month for looking after the wife and safety of his home instead of doing that duty himself. That seems to me, when you work it out, to be a basic objection to this form of contribution. If it goes still further than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, and next year your equal sum, and thereafter year after year, for ten, or twenty, or thirty, or thirty years you will have paid out an immense amount of money. You will have been protected in the meantime, but in Canada there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the tree. Yet some think that other—no one can doubt that with resources and with a population constantly increasing—we must and will have to do this ourselves, and not rely on our own for our coast and home defence.

However, as we have said, Mr. Borden's reversal is by no means without precedent. It has occurred before, and has suffered occasionally radical changes of view, on the question of the South African campaign, for instance. But it must be remembered that when he has changed, it has been from a wrong policy to one nearer right. And we believe that Mr. Borden was nearer right six months ago than he is to-day. But he would apparently rather be leader than be right.

THE COST OF LIVING

Dr. Harvey C. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has a remedy for the increased cost of living. Just go ahead as you have been eating, and do not change a thing. If you have been eating, if you want to, only cut the amount down a bit, and make up the deficit in your stomach with more bread, canned meats and canned vegetables. Dr. Wiley has prepared a bill of fare for one day for a family of six. For breakfast there is cereal, 5 cents; corned beef, ham or chops, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; and bread and rolls, 10 cents. Lunch, soup, or chipped beef, 10 cents; potatoes, boiled or baked, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents; tea, 5 cents. Dinner, vegetable soup and meat from soup browned, 15 cents; potatoes, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents. Here are very good meals for a day for a family of six at a total cost of \$1.25, which cannot be considered extravagant, and the cost of which could be appreciably lessened if more nutritious bread were eaten.

But Dr. Wiley apparently fails to take into consideration the fact that if the majority of the people eat more expensive foods in favor of the cheaper, those provisions which are now cheap will promptly rise in price owing to the increased consumption. The boycott against meat on the border reduced the price of meat in some degree, but it caused a corresponding increase in the price of fish and eggs and similar substitutes for meat.

The real solution of the problem lies in a larger production of foodstuffs. We must utilize the land more fully, apply scientific principles to farming, and adapt ourselves as best we can to conditions while undergoing the slow process of making the soil yield more abundantly. This appears to be a commonsense application. Whenever the fruit market is glutted, fruit is cheap. When the grower has been in the market for some time, and the market is glutted and prices expand. The demand and price naturally are regulated largely by the supply. The farmer has exceeded the latter. If more is produced the cost of foodstuffs would probably decrease. This is a problem for governments as well as for the individual.

TELEPHONES AND THE PUBLIC

The Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate local telephone conditions and to sit in judgment on the case of the public versus the New Brunswick Telephone Company submitted a report to the Board of Trade published elsewhere, in the nature of an argument against the company's reply to the first report. It seems unfortunate that a committee appointed for such a purpose should become involved in a controversy with one of the parties before the court. No particular good can be accomplished by such a discussion. It is evident that the Company is determined in its course, and we believe, is convinced of the justice of its case. It is also evident that the majority of telephone users are convinced that they are being treated arbitrarily and unjustly. In the circumstances the report seems to be far more official and authoritative, rather than for endless discussion of doubtful points. This dispute is a matter for expert enquiry and legislation based thereon, or for formal arbitration. The Board of Trade declared its conviction that the only satisfactory settlement of the difficulty lay either in the appointment of an authoritative and impartial body to mediate between provincial public utility corporations and the people, or the fashion of the Railway Commission, or a system of arbitration such as has been adopted by the federal government in its legislation against combines. Events since then have served to confirm the opinion of the Board of Trade, and no doubt that may have existed of the provincial government's duty to take immediate action in the matter. In the interests of the public, and of the men whose money is invested in this important enterprise.

THE GAME OF POLITICS

If there is some truth in the traditional criticism that Englishmen take their politics seriously, they have at any rate a distinct and happy gift of getting a good deal of pleasure out of their most serious preoccupations, remarks the London Times. Self-government in municipal affairs and prejudicially affect the communal spirit so essential to efficient administration. Instead of working in public spirit, it has had quite a contrary influence. It has greatly stimulated interest in civic activities and its success in those communities that have adopted it. The commission form of government has created the desire in many other cities to have it introduced. Not only this, but the original system proposed and adopted in Galveston has been improved in its later editions, especially that of Des Moines, which has attracted particular attention throughout the United States.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE I. C. R.

If the Toronto Star is in receipt of any government patronage, and values it, we extend it herewith a friendly warning. For while the Star and the recently reported surplus on the Intercolonial an evidence of good management, it ventures to suggest that this surplus should be used for the extension and betterment of the road. As the present management contains no such improvement. The Star's remarks imply a critical attitude, and criticism, under this regime, is tabooed. First thing the Star knows it will be set out of the patronage list and left to perish miserably.

But, though critical of the present policy of the Intercolonial, the Star's advice is sound and progressive. "The time has come," it says, "for extending the usefulness of the government road. The money which it yields, and much more, should go back into the enterprise. Branch lines should be acquired in accordance with the policy of the government announced this year. The roadbed and bridges should be kept in shape for heavy trains. In other words, the road, which has been greatly improved since coming under a Liberal regime, should be given the same consideration as the same sort of road of private companies afford their own enterprises, though the latter labor under the disadvantage of being expected to pay dividends. If the Intercolonial, both ends meet, apart from expenditures on capital accounts, and at the same time give the best service in Canada, it will meet all the primary requirements of a government road. The Star believes that to give such service it might well be extended to the Georgian Bay."

CIVIC FINANCES

The ordinary civic expenditures have been kept within the revenue; that for public works, of a permanent nature, chargeable to capital, bonds amounting to \$121,800 have been issued, increasing the funded debt to \$5,483,785; that the annual tax for interest, charges, outside of the school debt, amounting to \$121,800, together with a strong recommendation for caution and economy, form the gist of the City Chamberlain's annual statement of St. John's finances.

While it is gratifying to note that business principles prevail to the extent that the expenditure in nearly every department characteristic of recent years have been done away with, this favourable portion of the statement is hardly sufficient to balance the unpalatable facts of an increased debt, an increasing expenditure, and a probably increased tax rate. For a city where population and values are growing, and where these things must be obtained by increased tax rate, it is evident that other some determined economies must be made. Probably both are needed, and we believe both can be accomplished.

THE PARTIES AND THE NAVY

The Conservative opposition, or at least that section for which Mr. R. L. Borden is able to speak with authority, joined last night with the government's naval policy on two main points—Canadian control and Canadian construction. They demand that the event of any possible defence, for which the Canadian fleet shall pass automatically under the control of the British Admiralty and that an immediate cash contribution be made to the British government. They also ask for a plebiscite before any permanent scheme for the navy is adopted, and that rather than a declaration of policy, Mr. Borden apparently endeavors to convey the impression that in retaining for Canada the right to active service of the government is declaring a new and dangerous principle. The contrary is the case. The principle was distinctly affirmed by the Confederation and has always governed the administration of our land militia. More than that, the principle has been consistently maintained in the case of withholding assistance to England in time of war in the face of a direct invitation from the War Office. During the Sudan campaign Canada was invited to send a contingent of British forces on that struggle, and the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose Imperial loyalty has been questioned, distinctly refused, answering that Canada could not see her way clear at the time to comply. In retaining the same local control over Canada's navy, militia, and land forces, the government is merely upholding a principle which the British Empire is founded and has grown—and is steadily broadening—down toward a condition of complete national independence within a league of free and equal states. And it is to be noted that the British flag, and the privilege of responsible self-government with regard to our navy is no more subservient of Imperial unity than the maintenance of our land forces. To abandon it in regard to our navy would logically involve its abandonment in the other.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

The experience of American cities which have adopted the commission system of government does not bear out the theoretical objections to it. It is a municipal affair and prejudicially affect the communal spirit so essential to efficient administration. Instead of working in public spirit, it has had quite a contrary influence. It has greatly stimulated interest in civic activities and its success in those communities that have adopted it. The commission form of government has created the desire in many other cities to have it introduced. Not only this, but the original system proposed and adopted in Galveston has been improved in its later editions, especially that of Des Moines, which has attracted particular attention throughout the United States.

LAURIER AND THE EMPIRE

The Independent Conservative Toronto World, while not approving in toto the Liberal naval policy, strongly deprecates the action of the Conservatives in endeavoring to make a party issue of this Imperial affair, and gives Sir Wilfrid Laurier warm credit for taking the initiative in the great work of Imperial defence. The great fact of the situation, says the World, is that a Liberal party and a Liberal government, and a prime minister who was a French Canadian, and who had boldly taken the initiative of creating a Canadian navy for the defence of the Empire and of Canada, and of presenting a more or less united front in this regard to the world, is to be seen in the same Liberal party had at times been more or less identified with looking to Washington, had at Africa opposed sending troops to South Africa, and had never posed as the super-loyal party.

THE HARBOR LIGHT

The glow of night awakens To guard the pass of day; Pale eyes beneath the setting sun Peers out across the bay, And sees the sailors bringing Bounties from the sea. As they row back with singing, Coming home from sea.

THE SUN AND THE I. C. R.

Questioned in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the statement made recently by Dr. Black, M. P. for Hants, N. S., that Intercolonial patronage had been withdrawn from a certain district, where he was presiding as Minister of Railways, while apparently admitting the truth of the statement, the Minister had any influence in the matter, explained the incident by declaring that "a newspaper in the east" had been conducting a campaign of misrepresentation against the Board and its general manager. "Some of the statements," said Mr. Graham, "were absolutely unfair and untrue, and in my private capacity I would not have been able to do anything to stop them. It is not my duty to state what was not true."

THE SUN'S FINANCES

One enthusiastic advocate of the present system of Intercolonial management refers to this year's surplus as a remarkable change from an annual deficit of \$1,000,000. As a matter of fact, the I. C. R. has shown eight surpluses and only four deficits during the last twelve years of its management. Under Mr. Blair's regime a profit of \$23,545 was shown in 1898-9, and \$127,670 in 1902-3. The following years of deficit were: 1899-1900, \$213,138; 1901-2, \$187,800; 1902-3, \$187,800. The current year provides the eighth surplus in twelve years.

PRACTICAL CHURCH UNION

During the past few years we have heard a very great deal about church union. Separate ecclesiastical institutions have been officially united. Doctrines of divinity have met in solemn and harmonious convocations and have attempted not without success to compromise confessions of faith. But in spite of all this union activity there has been but little apparent change in the local institutional situation. The men who lead and the men who follow, the clergy and the laity realize fully the foolishness of the present divisions, but they are slow to let go of the ministry or doctrine which they have inherited. They are slow to let go of the ministry or doctrine which they have inherited. They are slow to let go of the ministry or doctrine which they have inherited.

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BISHOP CASEY'S LETTER

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of St. John read yesterday in all the Catholic churches contains a message of notable significance. The letter is a very fair and sane statement of the position that the Church is out of touch with the needs and the evils of the day. The sins mentioned are very real and very serious, and they are being committed by the people of the Maritime Provinces. His Lordship expresses the hope that the people will be moved to improve conditions and to advertise their own great natural advantages as a manufacturing and distributing center. There is no doubt that large and profitable advances can be made. The question facing St. John is one confronting almost every business center in the country. It is the question of how to keep expenses down to the level of ten or even two years ago. The main problem is to extend the business area and increase the revenue.

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POTATOES FOR CUBA MARKET

18 Carloads of New Barrels for Them

STR. CENTREVILLE

It is Understood That There is No Insurance on Little Coaster

DIGBY, Feb. 8.—Eighteen carloads of new barrels, seven thousand in count, began to arrive in Digby this week to be forwarded to Fredericton, where they will be filled with potatoes for shipment to the Havana market via St. John. The second consignment went forward by S.S. Yarmouth yesterday. The complete set from the barrel factory at Port Williams.

It is understood that there is no insurance on the little coaster steamer Centreville, before reported ashore at the Trout Cove breakwater. Her cargo is gone and the houses washed off, but the hull can be repaired if the attempt now being made to float the vessel is successful. All the general cargo was taken from the Centreville, without damage.

Chief Bowles returned from Yarmouth on Monday with him the three traps arrested on that town on suspicion of being implicated in three burglaries in Digby, viz., breaking and entering the Bonnell summer residence, the O'Leary summer residence, and taking a sum of money from the residence of Rose Smallie.

BOSTON STEALS ST. JOHN SHIPS

Cuban Line Decides to Cut Out This Port

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The St. John and Boston and Cuba Steamship Line, which since last October has been operating from Boston to St. John, via St. John, will in future run its boats direct from Boston to Havana. The line was opened last fall for the purpose of providing New England with a direct route for goods to Cuba in place of the previous route via New York, which entails transshipment at that point. The call at St. John was originally made for the purpose of filling the ships with New England merchandise, but the line has since been abandoned.

BADLY CRIPPLED WITH LAME BACK

Could Not Walk Straight

Very few cases can cause you as much pain as a lame back. Sitting down in a chair, or even standing, nearly kills you—walking is agony. Even when you lie in bed, that nagging pain keeps up its ache, ache—and when you roll over or try to get up again, well, it brings tears to your eyes. Mr. Mackenzie, an old resident of Elmfield, Nova Scotia, knows what it is to have a lame back—and he knows, too, what to take to cure it, and is free of pain and suffering.

SMILES A FAREWELL PLUNGE

Young Girl Succeeded in Asking Parents

NIAGARA FALLS. Smiling, a farewell plunge was taken by a young girl into the stream. The girl, who was the daughter of a local merchant, had been suffering from a severe case of rheumatism, and her parents had been unable to cure her. She had been in bed for several months, and her condition was so bad that she had to be carried to the river. She was smiling as she jumped into the water, and her parents were watching her from the bank.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S

In St. Stephen's Group, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, who said that the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, who was in charge of the meeting, had been very successful in his efforts to bring about a better understanding between the different churches in the group. He said that the meeting was largely attended and that the clergy members in the group are confident of having large meetings each evening during the campaign.

HE SMILE CAME OFF

In a Pennsylvania town, where the Friends abound, a prime old Quaker spinster recently attended the marriage of her grand-nephew, a young person who had in the course of his twenty-one years received much discipline at her hands.

"Tell us why they never married," Aunt Patience" he said, teasingly. "That is soon told, William," said the old Quakeress, calmly. "It was because I was not as easily pleased as thy wife was."

COMET'S COMING

May Reveal

MATTER

Possibility of Much

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A disaster befalling the inhabitants through proximity of Halley seriously discussed. Although no one has yet predicted the date of the comet's return, it is generally expected that it will be visible in the latter part of the year. The comet's path is such that it will pass very close to the earth, and it is believed that it will cause a great deal of excitement and possibly some damage to property.

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SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Arrived.

Feb. 3—Str Adventure, 238, Couch, from Sydney, R.P. and W.P. Starr, coal.

Feb. 3—Str Empress of Britain, from Liverpool via Hantsport, for St. John.

Feb. 3—Str J. McLaughlin, 147, Thibault, from Parrabro, for Halifax and St. John.

Feb. 3—Str Centerville, 35, Graham, from Sandy Cove, and old, Sea Flower, 10, Thomas, from fishing.

Feb. 3—Str Haakon VII, from Boston, Str Canada Cape, from South Africa ports.

Feb. 3—Str Lizzie H. Patrick, from westward, Feb. 5—Str Cacousa, 311, Holmes, from Sydney, R.P. and W.P. Starr, coal.

Feb. 3—Str Canada Cape, 376, Thomas, from Cape Town, South Africa, J. H. Scammell and Co., pass. and mds.

Feb. 3—Str Lizzie H. Patrick (Ap.), 412, Green, from Stoughton, Me., master, bel.

Feb. 3—Str Louisville, 131, Marsters, from Louisville, R.P. and W.P. Starr, coal.

Feb. 3—Str Morien, 460, Burchill, from Port Morien, I.C.C., 31 tons coal.

Feb. 3—Str Borego Head, 1,613, Pritchard, from Sydney, Wm. Thomson and Co., coal.

Feb. 3—Str Aurora, 132, Ingersoll, from Campobello, sch Jiffie Mabel, 43, Cough, from St. Martin, and old.

Feb. 3—Str Michigan, 5,340, Parry, from London and Antwerp, C.P.R. mds and pass.

Feb. 3—Str Mascheter, 2,812, Linton, from Manchester via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Co., gen cargo.

Feb. 3—Str Bear River, 70, Woodworth, from Bear River, and old; sch Carter H. 29, Thibault, from fishing and old for Musquash.

Feb. 3—Str Oceanic, 1,378, Theostat, from Boston, Wm. Thomson and Co., gen cargo.

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LONDON, Feb. 7—Arrived:

Str. Marquette, from Philadelphia.

BROW HEAD, Feb. 7—Signalled: Str. Dominion, from Portland for Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 7—Sailed: Str. Rappahannock, for Halifax and St. John, N.B.

KINSALE, Feb. 8—Passed, str. Man- gester Shipper, from St. John for Man- chester.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—Arrd, str. Michi- gan, from Boston.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Feb. 6—Sld, str. Donna, for Portland.

ROTTERDAM—Sld, Feb. 8, str. Pla- tea, for Hamburg and U.S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9—Sld, str. George Washington, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Cymric, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9—Sld, str. Oceanic, for Newport News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Do- minion, from Portland.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Man- chester Shipper, from St. John.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Cretic, from Boston.

BRISTOL, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Mon- mouth, from St. John.

Foreign Ports.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 2—Arrd, schs Harry J. McCarthy, from St. John, N.B. for New York; Geo. E. Killick, from Stoughton for do; Samuel Hart, from do for do; Clara J., from Calais for Bristol.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2—Arrd, schs Margaret M. Rice, from St. John, N.B. for New York; Helen Montague, from do for do; Mary Curtis, from Red Beach for do; Ira B. Ellens, from Rockland for New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 3—Arrd, schs Henry Weller, from Savan- nah, for Boston; Grace Davis, from Hoboken for Belfast; Julia A. Berkele, from Guttenberg for Nantucket; Julia Frances, from South Amboy for Bar Harbor; Jessie Ashley, from do for St. Andrews, N.B.; General E. S. Greeley, from Newport News for St. John, N.B.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2—Arrd, str. Kronprinz Olav (Nor), from Sydney, N.S.; schs Peacocks, from Weymouth, N.S. for New York; Metlic, from Stoughton for do; Methesno, from do for do; Minnie Slauson, from eastern port for Greenwich; Geo. E. Prescott, from Machias for Boston.

Clears, str. Ontario, for Glasgow.

Sailed, 2nd, sch. Dorouay Palmer, for Newport News.

BOOTHBAY, Me., Feb. 2—Arrd, schs John A. St. John, from St. John, N.B. for New York; Gertrude, from do; Ravola, from Boston.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 2—Arrd, schs Harold B. Cousins, from St. John, N.B. for New York; Silver Spray, from Writling for do.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 2—Arrd, sch. Eleanor F. Clark, from Bangor.

PORTLAND, N.E., Feb. 2—Arrd, sch. Triton, from Jonesport for Gloucester.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2—Arrd, sch. Frank Leaming, from Norfolk; A. S. Kimball, from Georgetown.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2—Arrd, str. Iyernia, from Liverpool and Queens- town; Armenian, from Liverpool; Ince- ban, from Buenos Ayres; schs Geo. W. Schurman, from Amherst, N.S. for New York; Lois V. Chaples, from New York via Plymouth for Lubec; J. Y. Wellings, from Portland, Conn. for New York; Perry, from Rockport; Morris and Cliff, from Rockport.

Sailed, str. San Jose, for Port Linton, N.S.; Dual Genoa, for New York; Inverlyde, for do; Haakon VII, for St. John, N.B.; sch. Ella May, for Rock- port.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arrd, str. Sira, Du- ffein, from Manila; schs Geo. W. Wells, Baltimore for Portland (arrived below); Barbara, Jacksonville; Ed- ward B. Winslow, Norfolk; Henry O. Barrett, Bath, for New York; schs in for repairs; Frank B. Withers, Charleston.

Sailed: Strs. Georgian (Br.), London; Lhanika, (Ger.), Hamburg via Balti- more; str. Harlow, Portland; str. CITY ISLAND, N.Y., Feb. 4—Bound south, schs Rebecca G. Whiddell, Cal- is, Me.; Adriatic, Moss River, N.S.; str. Edna, from New York; Feb. 4—Sld, sch. Julia Berkele, from Guttenberg for Nantucket.

Wind north, fresh, thick, snowing, rough sea.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Arrd, str. Roon, from Bremen.

PERTH AMBOY, Feb. 4—Sld, sch. Protector for Lunenburg, N.S.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 5—Arrd, str. Massolt, from St. John for Boston (and proceed), schs. Harwood, from New- port News; Alice M. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Preference, from St. John for New York.

Old, schs Wyoming, for Baltimore; D. T. Hammer, for Friendship; Emma F. Chase, for Jonesport; M. J. Sewall, for Milbridge.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4—Arrd, str. Mount Temple, from St. John and Halifax via London.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5—Arrd, sch. Lady Smith, from Parrabro, N.S. for New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 4—Sld, sch. Jessie Ashley, from South Amboy for St. Andrews, N.B.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arrd, str. Numidian, from Glasgow and Mobile via Halifax.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Feb. 7—Arrived: Schs. Samuel Hart, Stong- ington for New York; Harold B. Cousins, St. John, N.B., for orders.

SABLE ISLAND, N.S., Feb. 7—Str. Rea- ling (Br.), St. John, N.B., for Halifax and New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi Sta- tion here when 68 miles north-east at 8 a.m.

MALTA, Feb. 7—Arrived: Str. Arabic New York, via Funchal for Naples.

HAVRE, Feb. 4—Sailed: Str. Sardinian, Halifax and St. John, N.B.

GENOA, Feb. 6—Sailed: Str. Romanic for Boston.

HAVRE, Feb. 5—Sailed: Str. La Gas- conne, for New York.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Feb. 8—Arrd, schs Metlic, from Stoughton for New York; Methesno, from do for do; Mary Curtis, from do for do; Jessie Ashley, from South Amboy for St. Andrews, N.B.

RYANNS, Mass., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. J. Frank Seavey, from Stoughton or New York.

BOOTHBAY, Me., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Sada, A. Kimball, from Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Edna, from New York, for Mt. Desert; Ravola, from Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Hume, from Boston for Portland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Hastings, from Rockport for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Silas Brainerd, from Greenport.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 8—Arrd, sch. Rescue, from St. John for New York; Harold J. McCarthy, from do for do; Edward Stewart, from Stoughton for do; Annie Almsie, from do for do; Luther T. Garretson, from Rockport for do.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arrd, str. Varian, from Sydney and Melbourne; Ethika, from New York; Lishon, Lowther Castle, from Japan and China and Singapore; Forno, from Louisa; CB; sch. Governor Brooks, from Balti- more; str. Iyernia, for Liverpool via Newtown; sch. Eleanor A. Percy, for Newport News.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 8—Arrd, schs Helen, from Hurricane Island; Sam- uel H. Hubbard, from New York; Har- vester, from Vinal Haven; Abdon Keene, from Vinal Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 8—Arrd, schs George Churchman, from Weymouth, N.S. for New York; Man- uel R. Cusa, from St. John for City Is- land; Clara Kimball, from Boston for Promised Land; George M. Low, from do for Newport News.

Sld, schs Harold J. McCarthy, from St. John for New York; Samuel Hart, from Stoughton for do; Clara Jane, from Calais for Bristol.

PIRAEUS, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Arabic, from New York.

GENOA, Feb. 9—Sld, str. Sanno, for New York.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9—Sld, str. Di- ana, for St. John, schs John A. Daven- port, for New England ports; Martha P. Small, for Portland.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9—Sld, str. Ham- burg, for St. John and Halifax.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arrd, str. Menom- inee, from Antwerp; Stuyvesant, from Rotterdam; Magda, from Cardenas and Neuvias; schs Henry S. Little, from Norfolk; Governor Brooks, from do for Liverpool.

Sld, str. Armenian, for Liverpool; Forno, for Louisa; N.S.

Shipping Notes.

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INTERESTING BUREAU FROM THIRING TOWN OF SUSSEX

Last Carnival of the Season to be Held February 25th

(From The Fun's Own Reporter.)
SUSSEX, N. B., Feb. 7.—Mr. H. P. Robinson of St. John was in Sussex Saturday night en route to Halifax.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Midland, passed through Sussex today en route to Moncton.
The last carnival of the season will be held in the Albemarle rink, Sussex, on the night of February 25th. A good time is anticipated by everybody.

Mr. H. A. McArthur has severed his connections with the Sharples Separator Co., for whom he has been the Maritime representative for a number of years, and will now devote his time to the interests of the Acme Steel Ladder Company, of which he is one of the principal owners.

Miss Jennie Spear, who was visiting in Boston for the past few months, returned home last week.
His Lordship Bishop Casey's pre-lent pastoral letter is being very favorably commented on alike by Catholics and Protestants in this vicinity.

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IMMEDIATE TEST OF GOV.'S STRENGTH

Amendment to the Address Will be Moved

Will Raise Whole Question of Existing Fiscal System

Cabinet Meetings Called by Asquith-Liberals Confident

Split in Ranks of Irish Party Widens-Kitchener for India

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The tariff reformers are determined to put the alliance of the Liberals and the Nationalists to the test at the earliest opportunity. They believe that the Irish exponents are overwhelmingly in favor of tariff reform and that the Nationalists will either vote against the Nationalists or abstain from voting.

Mr. Asquith returned to London this evening. He has called a meeting of the cabinet for Friday and Saturday, and it is expected that he will go to Brighton on Friday to confer with the King. It is practically certain that the first business of parliament will be the re-introduction of the budget, which the chief Liberal whip tonight predicts will be passed intact within a fortnight. It is understood that the cabinet has decided that the exigencies of the fiscal situation make the course desirable, as it is believed that the question dealing with the veto of the house of lords may prove a long and difficult business.

The two sections of the Irish party are already coming in grips. John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, has written a letter to Mr. Redmond challenging his action and claiming that every member elected, including himself, is entitled to be invited to the meeting, that Mr. Redmond has no right to discriminate between the members and that his action nullified the party pledge.

In spite of Mr. Healy's protest, however, it is stated that Mr. Redmond has no intention of recognizing the O'Brienites as members of the party. It is reported that Lord Milner, who will retire from his post as viceroy of India before the end of the month, has been succeeded by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

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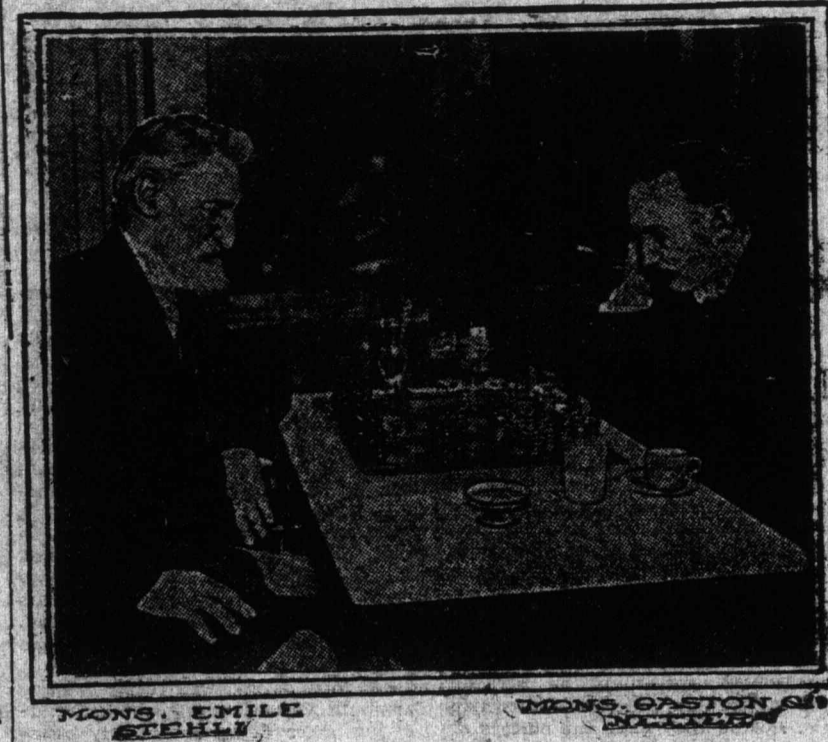
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MONS. EMILE STEHLI

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Probably the longest chess tournament ever held was concluded last Sunday when Mons. Gaston G. Netter won a game from Mons. Emile Stehli at the Hotel Lafayette and was declared champion in a match of a thousand games, begun on April 22, 1902.

Mons. Netter is a Frenchman and Mons. Stehli a Swiss. They are business men and became acquainted at the Hotel Lafayette some years ago. During their introduction each discovered that the other prided himself on his skill at chess. A challenge to a game followed and was accepted. The two gentlemen played every afternoon after luncheon for some time. Honors were equally divided; one day one would win, the next day the other.

A tournament of one thousand games was suggested; neither of the two refused which it was that made the proposal. Sunday happened to be the fortieth birthday of Mons. Raymond Arteil, proprietor of the Hotel Lafayette and the event with a celebration of the ending of the long distance chess tournament and made it a gala day. Mons. Ortel entertained the chess players and others at luncheon at the Lafayette. Mons. Ortel's wife played her rarest witticisms.

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CHURCHES NOT AT WAR, BUT WAR IN CHURCHES

Modern Thought Gaining Among Catholics and Protestants, Says Dr. Van De Water

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—"Modernism is truth and truth must triumph," says the Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in a sermon on "Modernism," last night.

"Ever since the time of Luther," the preacher went on, "Catholicity has been divided between two great bodies, generally but wrongfully called Catholic and Protestant. Changes significant in their effects on both Protestant and Romanist are now going on. The Roman Church has added doctrine to doctrine—Papal infallibility in 1870 and the Immaculate Conception in 1854. The Protestant churches have reduced the standards of belief in predestination, everlasting punishment and other doctrines.

"Recently a new school of thought has arisen in both branches of the Christian Church. While it is less endorsed in the Roman communion, it still counts many adherents and it destined to work out the providential ends of God. Christians, in whatever Church they worship, want to know the meaning of the higher criticism.

"The Rev. Dr. Briggs, recognized as the greatest authority in America on Biblical history, who has equal access to the Vatican Library and those of the Protestant centres of Europe, is the apostle of modernism in America, as Father Turner was in Europe.

"The number of modernists among the Romanists is constantly on the increase, and they recruit their numbers among the younger and more able men of the clergy. The Roman curia has attempted to execute a flank attack, but it has proved unsuccessful. Though the Pope, as the mouthpiece of antiquated cardinals, most of them Italian, has silenced some of the modernists, their work goes on. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

"If we are to believe the Old Testament, God never cared much for monarchies, and the modern spirit exhibits the same tendency. It seems inconceivable that the Papacy should long resist the onward march of modernism. Change the majority of the cardinals from Italian and Spanish to those of any other nationality and the problem will be solved.

"Among the Protestants there are many who hold as hard to medievalism as do the cardinals of the Roman curia. The conflict, therefore, is no longer between the Romanists and the Protestants, but between those who believe that inspiration ceased with Luther and Thomas Aquinas, and those who accept the views so eloquently set forth by Robertson that there is still much truth to be revealed in religion. Modernists adopt the approved critical methods of literature in their examination of the Bible. They are sure to dispense some saints, discredit some miracles and throw out some verses, but they will bring out the stronger the real truths of the Sacred Scriptures."

Modernism is truth and truth must triumph," says the Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in a sermon on "Modernism," last night.

"Ever since the time of Luther," the preacher went on, "Catholicity has been divided between two great bodies, generally but wrongfully called Catholic and Protestant. Changes significant in their effects on both Protestant and Romanist are now going on. The Roman Church has added doctrine to doctrine—Papal infallibility in 1870 and the Immaculate Conception in 1854. The Protestant churches have reduced the standards of belief in predestination, everlasting punishment and other doctrines.

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WAR SCARE IS TWO PARTIES BATTLE OF SETTLERS OF TORIES

First Personally Conducted HERE APRIL 1ST

Largest Ever Brought From Great Britain to New Brunswick

Dreadnoughts Not Enough AN EMERGENCY

Beating of Ultra-Imperialistic Drum With Calomel Effects

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Mr. Middlemore (North Grey) who resumed the debate on the second reading of the naval bill in the House today devoted the first part of his speech to refuting the view taken by Mr. Monk that Canada and the other overseas dominions were not bound either by a sense of duty or by a sense of gratitude to the allies of the motherland. He maintained that the paramount consideration now was not the question of maintaining our autonomous status, but rather a question of giving effective and prompt assistance to Great Britain in the presence of emergency.

He concluded by submitting that the only way to meet the emergency which he claimed existed was by a contribution of Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Powke (South Ontario) claimed that the naval purpose of the government was an acceptance of responsibility to protect Canada's growing foreign trade.

Mr. Armstrong—"If there is no emergency why build a Canadian navy?" "Because," replied Mr. Powke, "we are carrying out a well defined policy which has been under advisement for some years and which was first laid down by the government. The policy of a direct contribution as urged by the Opposition was, he contended, an undemocratic and un-Canadian policy. Why should any other country than Canada be advocated? Did the Opposition place greater confidence in the parliament of Great Britain than they did in the parliament of Canada? He believed that the party was merely in want of the councils of their old chief, Sir John A. Macdonald, who had steadily advocated this principle, and whose first lieutenant Sir Charles Tupper had only recently advised Mr. Borden that duty to party and country lay in supporting the principle of the government's policy.

Mr. Burrell criticized the Premier for injecting partisan into the debate by ridiculing the dissensions in the opposition ranks.

Resuming after recess, Mr. Burrell declared that he was convinced that the Empire was in great danger and that the government's policy of assistance for the future did not go far enough.

Dr. Clark (Red Deer) said the opposition amendment was based entirely upon the supposition of an immediate danger to the naval supremacy of Britain. But he believed that the German scare was largely worked up by the yellow press. Mr. Borden's omnibus resolution included, Mr. Jameson's attitude of not knowing what to do, but wanting the country to tell him and with this was incorporated the extreme extravagance in the matter of furnishing ships and money for Britain. The third party attitude, that of Mr. Monk, had been looked after in a separate resolution. If a plebiscite were necessary to test the policy of a majority of the members of parliament, then surely it would also be logical to ask for a referendum on Mr. Borden's proposal.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The following appointments proposed by Cardinal De Lai, secretary of the Consistorial congregation, were ratified by the Pope today: Rev. J. D. Decollier to be auxiliary archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. J. W. Shaw of Mobile, Ala., to be coadjutor bishop of San Antonio, Tex.; Right Rev. Denis O'Donahue, auxiliary bishop of Indianapolis, to be bishop of Louisville, Ky.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 8.—Edward, son of Neville Whitney of Strathadam, died yesterday from effects of internal injuries received while skating a few days ago. He was playing hockey, when suddenly his stick struck him in the leg, ran into his side, and caused him to pitch forward, striking his head. He was twelve years old.

MISS FRANCES ALLEN.
Despatches from Buffalo, N. Y., announce the death in that city on Monday of Miss Frances Allen, widow of the late Walter J. Allen of Carleton. The deceased young lady had been in poor health for some time, suffering from heart disease. She had a large circle of relatives and friends in this city, who will regret to hear of her death and will sympathize with Mrs. Allen in her bereavement. The remains will be brought to St. John for interment.

CHESTER DAVIS.
FREDERICTON JUNCTION, Feb. 8.—Last evening Chester Davis, son of the late Elijah Davis, died after over a year's illness from pulmonary tuberculosis. He was taken ill while travelling in Ontario and spent last year at Gravesend, Sanatorium. About Christmas he came home, ostensibly to close his days amid the associations of his youth. He was 29 years of age, and is survived by one brother, Harry, and his mother, Mrs. Rev. O. N. Mott, Chas. L. Clarke, the well known C. P. R. bridge inspector, who has known C. D. since his early days, and pneumonia, is still in a precarious condition.

PAYS FINE IN LIQUOR CASE

Costs P. M. O'Neil Over \$100

PAID UNDER PROTEST MEN UPHOLD THEM

Case Against C. N. Beal Will Not Come Up for Week or Two

HOPEWELL, Feb. 8.—Phillip M. O'Neil, wholesale liquor seller, St. John, was fined fifty dollars and fifty-two dollars and 25 cents costs at the magistrate's court at Albert today. The case was not defended. When served with a warrant in St. John yesterday by Constable Asbell, Mr. O'Neil decided not to appear and placed ninety-five dollars in the constable's hand to cover the fine and estimated costs in case of conviction, saying that if he was convicted he would pay the fine under protest.

When the case was called today the evidence was presented showing that an order had been sent to the defendant for liquor, which was shipped into the county addressed to a Harvey in November, 1908. In contradiction of the amendment of the C. T. A. a conviction was accordingly registered.

W. E. Jonah of the firm of Fowler & Jonah conducted the prosecution. The case against C. N. Beal, on account of Dr. Curry, the defendant's counsel, not being able to be present today, was adjourned until next week and will then probably have a further week adjournment on account of Dr. Curry's court engagement at that time.

The cases against Morrissey and Mahar, charged with selling liquor, will come up before Magistrate Peck tomorrow. Mr. Jones will conduct the prosecution in all of the cases.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Rev. B. M. Tipple, pastor of the Methodist Church in Rome, gave a dinner last night in honor of Charles W. Fairbanks. Among the guests were Dr. Walling Clark, head of the Methodist organization in Italy, the Rev. Walter Lewis, rector of the American Episcopal Church in Rome, and John W. Garrett, first secretary of the U. S. embassy. Ambassador Leishman was unable to attend. The conversation at the dinner centered in the incident between the ex-vice-president and the Vatican.

With regard to the Pope's refusal to give an audience to Mr. Fairbanks, except on condition that he withdraw from his promise to address the Methodist Church on Sunday, the Vatican explains that it is customary for the Pope never to receive a personage who acts in any manner other than that of a Catholic minister in Rome.

Three hundred intercolonial employees in St. John voted yesterday in the election for Provincial Fund Board membership. Keen interest among the men on the railway system is being manifested over the election. There are six candidates for the two positions.

Any man who suffers with nervous debility from over-exhaustion, or who has been brought on by excess of dissipation, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that will gladly send free. Please send envelope to any man who will write for it. Dr. J. H. H. Lock, 222 Lock Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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CHIVALRY NOT DEAD, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Hesler on Auld and Robnett

Would Resent Any Freedom Taken With a Woman's Name

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—"Every real, true American man resents any freedom taken with a woman's name. I believe that American chivalry is just as active and real as was the old-time chivalry of centuries ago." Such is the view of Miss Dorothy Hesler, the young Chicago girl, who was one of the chief figures in the court-martial of Paymaster Auld.

"The service is where the ideal side of life is most emphasized," she went on. "Consequently things which are not according to the code stand out all the more conspicuously. A man can not honorably stand by and hear another man use a woman's name lightly or know that she is being annoyed, without resenting it. Surely all Americans are in this line.

"The court-martial has been awfully unpleasant, but our great anxiety was to see Mr. Auld and Dr. Robnett vindicated. When we knew that the case was to come up for trial it about made us sick, but we knew that the only thing to do was to come on here and do what we could to help them, and my mother and I started right away. I can't see how they can find them guilty, and I am sure that as men and officers of the navy the judges cannot blame Mr. Auld and Dr. Robnett. I look for a complete vindication. The whole matter has been so unpleasant from beginning to end we will all be glad when it is over."

Mrs. Florence Cowles, wife of Dr. Edward S. Cowles, to-day told for the first time of her trip to Washington, which led to the court-martial.

"I felt that I could do more in Washington for my husband than he could do," said Mrs. Cowles. "A woman can often go where a man would fail. I did not know anybody in Washington, but I felt sure that I would get a chance to present my case and that if I got an opportunity the matter would come to trial.

"How did I get in to see Senator Lodge and Secretary Meyer? I just walked in. I first went to see Secretary Meyer. He was at a Cabinet meeting. His private secretary did not ask me my business, I simply gave him my name and he made an appointment for me. At the appointed time I saw Mr. Meyer. What Secretary Meyer told me came out in the testimony in court. I went to see the Senator. 'I am glad to see you,' he said. 'What do you want to see me for?' 'I want to see you about my husband's case.' 'Did you tell him your business?' 'Oh, no, the Senator was out and the secretary made an appointment for me. I went at the appointed time and saw the Senator. He heard my story and told me what I have already repeated in testimony. He said he would see that something was done about the attack on my husband, and that afternoon I got word that the case would come to trial.

Senator Lodge was extremely kind. He is a splendid man, and from my acquaintance with him I feel

LARGER ATTENDANCE AT TODAY'S MEETINGS

Dr. Ora Samuel Gray was heard for the first time in St. Andrew's church last evening. He is a speaker of great ability and made a deep impression on the large congregation which completely filled the church.

Dr. Gray took as his text the words "Thou art Simon, thou shalt be Peter, and on introducing his subject said, "There are two pressing questions of personal condition and one of future possibilities. All of us are interested in reading character."

The meetings in the Francis Street Church were under full swing last night with a full house, and the Rev. W. A. Cameron in charge and Rev. George Wood leading the singing.

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EXCEPTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS WORK IN DOVER

Evangelist Greenwood addressed a considerably augmented audience in the Fairville Baptist Church last evening. The singing was a striking feature.

Evangelist Greenwood kept every face bright through four stanzas. Mr. Peters sang "My Lord and I." The sentiment of the hymn was driven home to the hearts of the audience.

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INTERESTING DOGGE FROM THE TOWN ACROSS THE BAY

Digby Burglar Suspects Rounded Up—A Cosmopolitan Trio—The Steamer Centreville Floated

DIGBY, N. S., Feb. 9.—It is due to the United States immigration officials at Boston that the three men, one a Swede, one an Italian, and the other a Frenchman, suspected of being implicated in three recent burglaries in Digby, are behind the bars of Digby jail.

The Centreville was successfully floated from the rocks at Trout Cove last night and is now alongside the breakwater there. The little steamer was not so much damaged as feared at first.

One hundred and fifty crates, or in count, eleven thousand five looters, were prevented from going forward to the Boston market today from points down Digby Neck and the Island, owing to the non-appearance of the steamer Westport, which met with a mishap just as she was ready to leave Yarmouth yesterday to go on her regular run after being thoroughly overhauled.

COST OF FOOD PROBE COVERS A WIDE FIELD

Measure Providing for Investigation Passes in the United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—As finally determined to-day, the investigation into the increase of the prices of food and other necessities of life, which the senate is about to enter upon, will cover a broad field.

At the instance of Senator Burton, the resolution was made to cover all commodities, while Senator Warren procured the inclusion of prices of hides, leather, and boots and shoes; Senator Johnston obtained the inclusion of prices of beef, sheep, and hogs, and Senator Bacon the inclusion of prices of steel.

It authorizes an inquiry by a special committee of seven senators into the causes of the increase of the prices of food and other necessities of life, and also into the causes of the increase of the prices of hides, leather, and boots and shoes.

CLASH BETWEEN COUNSEL IN GLOVER WILL CASE

Interesting Points Brought Out in Yesterday's Hearing—Hattie LeBlanc's Statement

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9.—The hearing on the Glover will in the probate court to-day, developed into a clash between counsel over the question whether the investigation should be held in the probate court or in the court of the murder of Clarence F. Glover in his Waltham laundry on November 13th, or confined to the proceedings which are under investigation and threats were made by Mrs. Glover in order to obtain provisions in her favor.

Lawyer A. F. Tupper, a partner of S. D. Eimora, who drew the will and who is counsel for Mrs. Glover, was describing the examination of Miss Hattie LeBlanc, the indicted servant girl, at the police station after the discovery in the Glover house, Mr. Eimora had just left the witness stand on which he had been testifying for three days, when he objected to further evidence being brought out regarding the murder, on the plea that it had no bearing on the charges.

THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

WOLFVILLE, Feb. 10.—Mrs. John F. Churchill of Hantsport, was in town last week, the guest of her niece, Mrs. W. R. Parker, Westwood Avenue.

Mrs. Charlotte Murray intends leaving shortly for England, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Estey, formerly of Fredericton, with whom her daughter, Miss Emma Murray, is spending some time on the continent before returning home.

COBBE MOG CO.S, HE ASSERTS

Fight Against Clauses in Insurance Act CANADIANS' SIDE

J. B. Laidlaw Insists That Out side Companies Take Out Licenses

(Special to The Sun) OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Representatives of fire insurance companies before the senate banking committee today again presented argument against several clauses in the new fire insurance bill, to which objection is taken, particularly those which would allow unlicensed foreign companies to carry risk in Canada.

Tomorrow the committee will hear representations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the grain elevator men and the lake and St. Lawrence shipping men, who strongly support the clause on the ground that Canadian companies will not take care of all Canadian risks offering and that the competition of outside companies is necessary to keep the rates down to a reasonable figure.

J. B. Laidlaw of Toronto, appearing on behalf of the Fire Insurance Companies Association, today again urged the senate committee to protect the interests of Canadian companies and of the public generally by striking out the clause permitting unlicensed foreign companies to do business in Canada.

SENSE OF URGENCY THEN AFTER \$500 HAD BEEN SPENT IN VAIN, TWO BOTTLES OF D. D. D. CURED

Mrs. Rogers Martin of Sparbot Lake, Ont., writes: "My husband had eczema for seven years. He spent hundreds of dollars but could not get cured. He was almost wild with the pain and itching."

"I saw D. D. D. Prescription advertised in the paper. I sent and got a bottle and it gave my husband relief at once. He has used a second bottle and is entirely well."

"The two bottles of D. D. D. which my husband used have done him more good than the \$500 he spent before."

FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE OF D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION write to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Department J. E. 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

missionaries, are spending a few weeks in Wolfville.

The Ladies Social and Benevolent Society of the Wolfville Baptist Church has subscribed one thousand dollars towards the building fund. The Finance Committee are asking for tenders for the purchase and removal of the church building.

A lecture recital was given in St. Andrew's Church on Monday evening by Rev. James Rogers of Halifax. The subject was "Character Sketches from the Bonnie River Bush." Dr. Carruthers also delivered an address on the King Edward medal.

Miss Evelyn Bishop, only daughter of Mr. E. L. Bishop of this town, was united in matrimony to Mr. Grover Wya, a wealthy young business man of Laredo, Texas.

The news has been received here of the death of the wife of Owen Eaton, a native of Cornwallis, son of the late Benjamin Eaton of Sheffield Mills, at Philadelphia. The Hoffingworth Hotel, in which she occupied apartments, was burned and Mrs. Eaton was one of the victims.

Mrs. Douglas White of Toronto is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. H. Mastey, Port William.

The Government has begun moving operations of the Baptist Church in Canimung which they recently purchased. A new up-to-date church will be built on the old site in the spring.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

CHARLOTTETOWN ELECTS ITS YOUNGEST MAYOR Benjamin Rogers, Liberal, Wins Sweeping Victory in Chief City of the Garden of the Gulf.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Hon. Geo. P. Graham has appointed Mr. David Pottinger to the position of assistant chairman of the board of management of government railways.

CHARLOTTETOWN, N. E. I., Feb. 9.—A hot and "stiff" contest for the mayorship of the city of Charlottetown was held to-day, when Benjamin Rogers, 37, of the Rogers Hardware Co., defeated Chas. Rogers, 40, of the Rogers Hardware Co., by a majority of 105.

THE LADIES SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE WOLFVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH HAS SUBSCRIBED ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TOWARDS THE BUILDING FUND.

EVERY WORKMAN MAY WIN KING EDWARD'S MEDAL

But is Now Extended to all Industrial Workers.

In the future any person engaged in an industrial pursuit will be eligible for the King Edward medal.

WOLFVILLE, Feb. 10.—James Hall, the marine who made a heroic confession to the effect that he was the murderer of the unfortunate Anna Schumaker in the cemetery in Rochester, N. Y., is apt to pay dearly for his joke.

MADE JOGUS CONFESSION; AND WILL SUFFER FOR IT

U. S. Marine Said He Killed Anna Schumaker—Navy, D. G. Holds Him on Charge of Fraud.

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WANTED—Second Class Female Teacher for present term, District 3, Perth and Drummond, State salary. CHARLES E. DEMERCHANT, Secretary of Trustees, South Thely, Victoria Co., N. B. 4-24

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send story for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Montreal.

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Hon. John M. Opening Se Municipal

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The Public H New Mem Execu

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments and its status as a world-renowned medicine.