eral 57 1-2 cents making 16 3-4 of a preference."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Do I understand that under the new tariff the privilege of importing raw sugar at preferential rates is abolished?"

Mr. White: "It is abolished. We shall have to repeal that item in the tariff. You will recall that that is required by the express terms of the West Indian trade agreement which was recently validated by parliament, in other words, the West Indian representatives were very desirous of getting an exclusive preferential market in Canada and consequently that was abolished."

Cement Duties.

Continuing the Hon. Mr. White said: "During last summer on account of shortage of cement, particulraly in Western Canada a temporation reduction of fifty per cent. in cement duties was made. We came to the conclusion that it would be posible to make a reduction on the duties of cement without injuring existing industries. The duty on cement is specific 12 1-2 cents per hundred pounds. A barrel of cement contains 350 pounds, therefore the duty on a barrel of cement would be 43 3-4 cents. The cost of production of cement, by reason of improved methods has been somewhat lessened during the past few years. In view of that fact and also that the rate is specific we think that without injuring a Canadian industry or preventing Canadian enterprise from establishing cement plants throughout Canada we can make a slight reduction in the duty.

"The British preferential tariff is eight cents; intermediate, 11 cents, and general, 12 1-2 cents. We come to the conclusion that we would be justified in reducing the tariff to British preferential, seven cents; intermediate, 10 cents, and general, 10 cents, that is to say in reducing the duty on cement from 12 1-2 cents per 100 pounds to 10 cents, or from 43 3-4 cents a barrel to 35 cents. The average selling price of cent in the United States is $1.10 or $1.15 per 100 pounds. In some seasons, especially whe nthere is over production, the price of cement in the United States has gone as low as 70 cents per 100 pounds.

"I have been informed that a large plant is to be established in the west during the coming year. I hope that it will be one of many, because Canada has abundant raw materials for the production of cement. There is no reason why we should not produce practically the whole of the cement required in Canada."

Then continued Mr. White: "Another item I have is the casting and typesetting machines which are in use throughout Canada. They are made use of by all our newspapers large and small. For some considerable time past it has been drawn to the attention of the department that these machines were not manufactured or likely to be manufactured in Canada. They are manufactured by a large concern in the United States, which I believe has an agency in Toronto. I therefore propose that typesetting and typesetting machines shall be placed upon the free list. I think we will admit that the newspaper proprietors of Canada as a whole do not make undue profits either upon their capital or the intelligence with which they conduct their enterprises."

Another matter to which his attention had been called repeatedly by rural members, said the minister, was that of traction-ditching machines. These were expensive and were not manufactured in Canada. They were of great value in draining agricultural lands. He proposed to place these macihnes upon the free list. At the present the tariff was 27 1-2 per cent.

Other articles to be placed on the free list were articles of glassware, being scientific apparatus for public hospitals, sterilizing apparatus, but excluding laundry machines. Appliances for miners' rescue were to go on the free list.

The finance minister than formally moved his resolution to amend Schedule "A" of the customs tariff, and he submitted in detail the revised schdule.

HARD WORK TO MAKE MAINE "DRY"

(Continued from page 1.)

liquor in this manner from Boston and he says that the dealers there are willing to furnish the autos, drivers and take the risks. If this is true, it is possible that within the next few weeks machines will be regularly employed in the business, and there is no reason why their activities will not extend as far as Bangor.

In Androscoggin county, where former U. S. Deputy Marshal Fred E. Stevens now holds sway, the deputies seem to be confining their efforts largely to get a raise in pay. They claim that a state law was passed in 1907 which makes the salary of a deputy the same as a court officer, which is $3 a day. Heretofore the deputies have received but $2. The matter is to be sent to the Supreme Court for a decision, and if allowed there will be a mad scramble for back pay.

Down in Cumberland county Everett G. Sculley, who has replaced Sheriff Moulton, has his work cut out for him. Portland under strict enforcement has gone back to kitchen barrooms and "hides." Old hiding places for the ardent, unused for years, are now being employed and it will be a long time before they are all unearthed.

No one contends that Sheriff Moulton, of Cumberland, tried to enforce the law in the manner which his successor must do if he maintains the high standard of efficiency which is expected of him by Gov. Haines. Sheriff Moulton did give the county a good enforcement in many respects. He did drive kitchen bears out of existence, believing that they were a danger to the homes, and he made the dealers contribute very liberally to the coffers of the county.

He regulated rather than stopped the sale of beer, and "hard" liquor had few friends under his administration.

In Portland the automobile will play a particularly important part in the battle between the enforcement and the liquor elements. The deputies will do their work from machines, enabling them to get about quickly and cover a lot of territory in a short time, and, on the other hand, the dealers have automobiles as well, for the traffic in liquor in Maine is a profitable undertaking under open conditions, and they will employ them in bringing in and distributing the ardent.

Power Boats Carrying Liquor.

The power boat will also figure in the game in Portland and along the southwestern coast of Maine. It is not a long run from Boston to the Maine coast, and there are plenty of places where a boat load of liquor can be safely handled away from the prying eyes of the deputies. Then the automobiles can take it to its destination, and the trick is done.

There are many in Maine who are wondering what effect Gov. Haines' strict policy of enforcement will have on the campaign next year, when the present governor will again be the standard bearer for the Republican party. There are many who believe that his attitude will spell his political death, while others claim that the increased prestige that it will give him in the country sections and among the prohibition element, which is strong in the state of Maine, will save him. It is apparent, however, that he cannot look to the cities of Maine for support.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

VOL. LII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913 NO 68

U. N. B. CONFERRED DEGREES ON 45

Brilliant Gathering at Encaenia

Thirty-Nine Graduates in the Various Departments

LL. D. for Premier Flemming, Dr. Thomas Walker and J. D. Phinney — The Prize-Winners — Essay Subjects Announced — Senate Proceedings.

CHANCELLOR JONES, of U. N. B.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, N. B., May 15—The University of New Brunswick graduated a class of thirty-nine members this afternoon, one of the largest in its history, and one which has made an excellent record for scholarship. The encaenial proceedings in the university building attracted a large number of spectators. Many graduates were here today to attend the exercises and members of the graduating class had many friends here also. The William Crocket scholarship, donated by Dr. A. P. Crocket, of St. John, in honor of his father, Dr. William Crocket, of Fredericton, formerly chief superintendent of education and principal of the Provincial Normal school, was presented by Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, who in the course of his remarks paid eloquent tribute to the worth of the gentleman whose name is borne by the scholarship. Dr. Crocket, he stated, had performed a remarkable work in the couse of education in New Brunswick and one which was well worthy of recognition.

Dr. W. W. White in presenting Hon. L. J. Tweedie's prize to Arthur N. Carter, of the graduating class, complimented the winner upon the marked ability which he had displayed during his career at the U. N. B., and expressed the opinion that he had a brilliant future before him at Oxford, where he will go in the autumn as Rhodes scholar for New Brunswick.

Essay Subjects.

The subject of English asseys in competition next year for the Douglas gold medal was announced this afternoon as Undeveloped Resources of New Brunswick.

The City of Fredericton gold medal next year will be awarded for the highest terminal marks in the senior year in the subject Public Water Supplies and Sewerage.

The passage of English prose to be translated into Latin in competition for the Alumni gold medal in 1914 has been announced as: Meyers History of Greece, chapter 20, from beginning to end of words, "While the expedition was away."

The encaenial proceedings took place under ideal weather conditions and with a large attendance of graduates and friends of higher education. Lieutenant-Governor Wood presided over the proceedings this afternoon, which took place in the college library, and members of the university senate and of the alumni and a number of prominent personages were seated with his honor and Chancellor Jones upon the platform.

In all forty-five degrees were conferred, one of them in absentia as a member of the graduating class could not be present. The proceedings passed along without a hitch and the addresses, which are annually a feature of the programme, were declared to be well up to the high standard of the past.

Degrees granted in addition to those already announced were:

Degree of M. A. in course—William H. Morrow, Sydney B. Smith, Isabelle A. F. Thomas.

Degree of M. Sc. in course—Clarence McN. Steeves.

Prizes Presented.

After a few introductory remarks by Chancellor Jones, Professor Stephens was called on and delivered his address in praise of the founders. Prizes and medals were then presented as follows: Douglas gold medal, to George Carpenter, by Governor Wood; Connaught medal, to Jack C. Hanson, by Premier Flemming; Ketchum medal, to Frederick S. Jones, by Hon. F. F. McLeod; Montgomery Campbell prize, to Arthur N. Carter, by Judge McLeod; Tweedie prize, to Arthur N. Carter, by Dr. W. W. White; City of Fredericton gold medal, to George P. Melrose, by City Clerk McCready; Dr. Crocket scholarship, to Murray M. Baird, by Dr. Carter; Alumni gold medal, to Jack C. Hanson, by Dr. Thomas Walker; Brydone Jack scholarship, to S. R. Weston, by Attorney-General Grimmer; Alumnae scholarship, to Miss McNaughton, by Mrs. H. F. McLeod; honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Premier Flemming, Dr. Thomas Walker and J. D. Phinney.

The graduates in arts received degrees from Professor Raymond, while the graduates in forestry and engineering were presented by Professor Miller and Professor Carson. The graduating class numbers thirty-eight.

The alumnae oration by Dr. Bridges and the valedictory by Arthur N. Carter brought the proceedings to a close.

The Senate Meeting.

The encaenial meeting of the senate of the University of New Brunswick was held this morning at the education office. Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, presided and there were present Dr. Thomas Walker, Dr. H. V. Bridges, Dr. W. W. White, Judge Barry, Dr. Murray MacLaren and Judge McLeod, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen; Chancellor Jones and Registrar Coy, of this city.

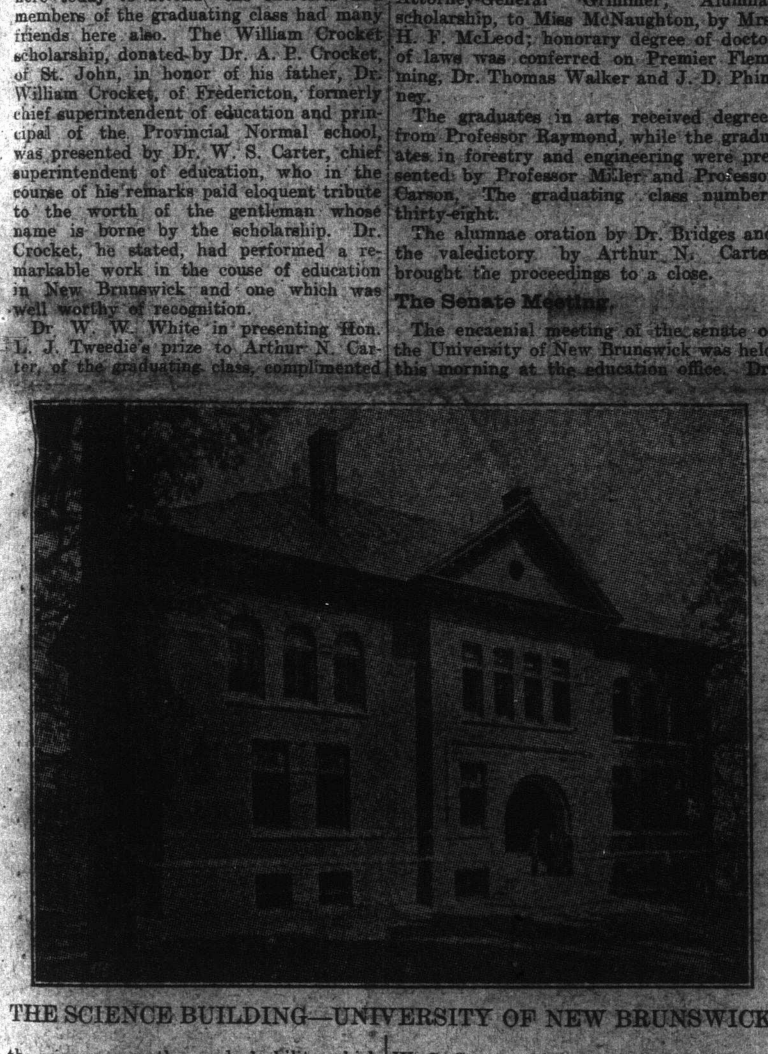
The senate approved of the report on the granting of the degrees in the course of M. A. to three, M. Sc. to one, B. A. to seventeen, B. Sc. and C. E. to sixteen, B. Ss. in E. E. to three, and B. Sc. in F. to three, and also the recommendation of the Alumni Society to grant the honorary degree of LL. D. to J. D. Phinney, K. C., of this city.

The senate also decided to confer the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Hon. J. K. Flemming, premier of New Brunswick, and Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John, president of the Alumni Society. An order was also passed for the conferring of the degree of B. Sc. in electrical engineering in absentia upon W. Arnold Murray, who is unable to be present at the encaenia.

As soon as some details are perfected an affiliation with McGill University will be arranged so that students may take the necessary first year instructions at the University of New Brunswick. A letter was read to the meeting from President McKenzie, of Dalhousie University, regarding the affiliation which has been perfected with that university for the law course.

Prof. Gordon, professor of English at the university, is retiring.

Chancellor Jones was authorized to make inquiries looking towards the selection of a capable professor to fill the vacant chair, and he will report at a special meeting of the senate to be held on June 5.



THE SCIENCE BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE ELECT OFFICERS

Winnipeg, May 15—The Daughters of the Empire in session this morning elected officers, most of these chosen beinb members of western chapters. The officers are: President, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto; honorary treasurer, Mrs. J. Bruce, Toronto; honorary secretary, Miss Chaplin, Toronto; standard bearer, Mrs. Henshaw, Vancouver; vice-regents, Lady MacKenzie, Mrs. James George and Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Toronto. The convention will conclude tonight.

NAVAL BILL IS NOW UP TO THE SENATE

Government Has a Majority of 33 on Third Reading

Final Vote Indicates Many of Borden's Followers Were Afraid to Go On Record—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Makes Final Protest Against the Policy of Contribution and Stands for a Canadian Built and Controlled Navy.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 15—The naval bill was read the third time at 12 o'clock tonight by the Commons of Canada, and next week will be before the senate for its decision.

The end of the famous struggle which has been in progress for five months came quietly. Yesterday the opposition decided that it would not give the government further excuse to disgrace the parliament of the country by gag and breaking rules, therefore closure was not required. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a dignified protest against the bill, and moved the six months hoist. Premier Borden replied defending the measure. There were other brief speeches before the vote was taken which marked the close of the most remarkable fight for length, strength and intensity which has ever been seen at Ottawa.

Both divisions showed majorities far below the actual strength of the government.

Sir Wilfrid's motion for the rejection of the bill was lost by an adverse majority of 34 and the premier's motion for third reading was carried by a majority of only 33—101 members voting for it and 68 voting against it.

Five of Premier Borden's Quebec followers voted against him on each occasion, and Col. H. H. McLean, of Queens-Sunbury, voted with him.

The Conservatives did not show great enthusiasm over their success. When the house adjourned, and after the speaker had left the chamber a number of them gathered at the back and gave three cheers. Then they sang Rule Brittania and the chamber quietly emptied.

It is expected that the senate will have considered and disposed of the measure before the end of next week. Opinion is divided as to whether the bill will pass or will be rejected by the upper house.

Amendments Voted Down.

When Premier Borden called the third reading of the naval bill, Mr. German briefly submitted his amendment, rejected in committee, providing that the contribution be voted annually and spent under the control of parliament and not of the governor-in-council, as provided by the bill. Mr. German pointed out that Liberalism had sought to have parliament united on the question, and the premier must assume responsibility for the dissension which had arisen.

Premier Borden replied briefly. He had been surprised that the opposition insisted on fighting the measure to the last gasp. He resented the imputation that he was responsible for the division of opinion in Canada on the matter. He had simply carried out the suggestion of the admiralty.

The vote was then taken, the German amendment being defeated by 85 to 46, a government majority of 39, all the Nationalists present voting with the government.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed immediately, submitting his amendment that the provisions of the bill be brought under the naval service act. He declared that Mr. Borden was inaugurating a permanent policy of contribution.

"This policy of contribution is un-Canadian and un-British," Mr. Lemieux continued. "It is a policy of defiance, not a policy of reliance."

Mr. Middleboro replied, stating that Liberalism was representing the Borden policy as a policy of permanent contribution in order to justify its demand that the people be consulted.

The division was then taken on the Lemieux amendment, and resulted in its defeat by a vote of 94 to 49, a government majority of 45.

Mr. Carvell's Amendment.

Mr. Carvell then submitted his amendment that the work of construction of the warships be done by contract under public tender. The New Brunswicker quoted the statute providing for the awarding of all government contracts by tender. He contrasted the estimates furnished by the admiralty to show that in September last the estimate of the construction of a battleship was $11,162,000, while now this estimate had been raised to $13,000,000.

Premier Borden admitted that the principle of tender was a good one. There was no intention on the part of the government to depart from this well recognized principle, but in this case they proposed to utilize the scientists of the admiralty and would safeguard the public interest.

"Then why not accept Mr. Carvell's amendment?" asked Mr. German.

"Because one or more of these ships might be built in the royal dockyards, and this would be a sufficient safeguard for the public money," replied the premier.

The house then again divided and the Carvell amendment was defeated by a vote of 95 to 54, a government majority of 41.

Mr. Carroll then followed immediately with his amendment which he was prevented from submitting in the committee stage by the action of Deputy Speaker Blondin. The amendment provided for the adding of a clause to the bill providing that wherever practicable the contractors engaged in the construction of the warships should be bound to use Canadian steel, nickel and other materials produced in Canada. In support of his amendment Mr. Carroll maintained that the responsibility of the Canadian government was to Canadian industry and Canadian artisans. A $35,000,000 contract would prove a great impetus to the steel, nickel and lumber industries. There was now no pretense of an emergency, and, in his opinion, Canadian enterprise was entiled to primary consideration.

Replying, Premier Borden declared the amendment had a "happy sound" but there was not much to it. Armor plate and the material out of which the hulls of battleships were made were not manufactured in Canada. If Mr. Carroll retorted that great iron and steel industries, such as operated at Sydney, could undertake the work, he would inform him upon authority that the plant required to produce these materials would cost £1,000,000 sterling. No company in Canada would undertake such an expenditure.

At 6 o'clock the division was taken on the Carroll amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 102 to 58, a Nationalist-Conservative majority of 44.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose amid intensely enthuisastic Liberal cheering, and said:

"I rise now simply to offer a last protest, to voice as we on this side of the house understand it, the sentiments, nay the conviction of Liberalism. I make this last protest not, alas, with any expectation that it will in any way influence or affect the decision soon to be recorded by the majority. That decision will not decide the complicated problem of naval defence. The question must come again. (Liberal cheers).

"It is a question which means much in its wide significance to Canada and Canadians, to Britain and the empire. And I would, speaking for those whom I have had the honor to represent for so many years, earnestly and with all sincerity seek to give counsel. Is it not well, still at the threshold, to determine the landmarks which should guide us this day and in the future years?

"There has been expressed in some quarters," continued Sir Wilfrid, "surprise at the strenuous character of the opposition to this measure. I should have been disappointed in Liberalism if it had failed to do what it has done. (Prolonged Liberal cheering.) With the submitting of a

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

WARNS MANUFACTURERS TO BE ON THEIR GUARD

President Gourley Sees Signs of Discontent in Canada Over the High Tariff and Asks Protectionists to Unite in Fight to Retain Their Special Privileges.

Canadian Press

Montreal, May 15—Important revisions in the tariff were predicted by R. S. Gourlay, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in his address at the annual banquet of the Montreal branch of the organization held at the Canada Club tonight.

It was incumbent therefore upon the manufacturers to work together to protect their interests, and those of the country in general so that when the time for revision arrived, they could lay their views before the government as a strong and united body instead of having isolated delegations recommending this and opposing that without serious result. Impending revision, he stated, was foreshadowed by the West Indian treaty and the coming Australian one, by insistent demand in some sections of the country for an increase of the British preference, by the American tariff changes, and finally by the fact that it was not pleasant for the government to be told by the opposition that their prosperity was due to following its standard, even though that standard was laid down originally by great Conservative leaders.

THAW FLEECED IN THE ASYLUM

White's Slayer Says He Spent $65,000 to Secure His Freedom

BRIBED A DOCTOR?

Declares He Paid $25,000 to Superintendent of Mattawan to Free Him But Plan Miscarried and He Got Part of His Money — Testifies at Trial of Lawyer Indicted for Bribery

Canadian Press

New York, May 15—Dr. J. W. Russell, former superintendent of the Mattewan Hospital for the Criminal Insane, first made the suggestion to Harry K. Thaw that he could be released by the payment of a large sum, Thaw testified today at the bribery trial of John N. Anhut here. Anhut, a young attorney, is charged with offering Dr. Russell a bribe of $25,000 for an order or certificate which would result in freeing Thaw from further confinement in the asylum.

Thaw, who was brought from Mattewan early today, was the first witness in the case. He was subjected to a rigid examination and was rigorously cross-examined by counsel for Anhut. Thaw gave his testimony in a low voice, frequently being asked to repeat his answers that the jurors might hear. Objections of counsel for the defence that Thaw, legally insane, was not competent to testify, were overruled by the court, who, however, held that the testimony must be considered as that of an insane person.

Thaw told of visits paid to him by Anhut in Mattewan in November and December, 1912, when he declared the young attorney said "he would get me discharged." Continuing, Thaw said:

"I asked if Dr. Russell had settled on something definite and he (Anhut) said he had and I said the money was much more than I expected to pay, that I was not in a position where I could pay it."

Later under cross-examination Thaw said he had spent $65,000 in all in efforts to secure his release, and no more. This sum, he said, was exclusive of the expenses of his two trials for the killing of Stanford White.

"I was pretty well swindled on my two trials here," Thaw explained in this connection. "The costs were something tremendous."

The witness testified that during a conversation with Anhut questions of raising the money were discussed and that a week later he secured 140 shares of a gas company stock valued at about $20,000 and $5,000 in cash from his sister, Mrs. Geo. L. Carnegie.

"Weren't the securities to be turned over to Anhut?" Thaw was asked.

"No, they were to be turned over to Dr. Russell. We had arranged everything before I ever saw Anhut."

Thaw declared that his agreement with Anhut called for the return of all or part of the $25,000 if he did not walk out of the door of the asylum, or was not released by the court by a specified date. He stated that Anhut paid him back $14,700 of the $25,000 on Jan. 1 last when the plan had failed.

When turned over to the counsel for the defense for cross-examination Thaw objected to being called "Harry," saying that his name was "Henry."

"Are you the Henry K. Thaw who shot and killed White?" the witness was asked.

"Yes," in a low voice.

"Did you intend to kill him?"

"This is a question outside the issue, and I refuse to answer."

Justice Seabury refused to direct the witness to answer the question, although Thaw declined to avail himself of the plea that an answer might degrade him.

Thaw said he was anxious to get out of Mattewan but in doing so he did not want to injure anyone. He testified that he did not see Anhut, as attorney for himself, but that Anhut was attorney for Dr. Russeil to conclude the negotiations for his release. He added that he understood the receipts for the gas stock and $5,000 in cash were written by Dr. Russell.

Anhut, the witness testified, said "that Dr. Russell had to have all the money before he would do anything."

This testimony was brought out in connection with the alleged preliminary negotiations conducted by Anhut previous to the time Thaw testified he obtained the gas stock and cash from his sister.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CUTS DIVIDEND

New York, May 15—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today reduced its dividend rate from eight to six per cent. a year, by declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 on the common stock.

The road has been paying eight per cent. since 1895. Between 1873 and 1893 the stock paid ten per cent. and its shares sold as high as 279. The stock sold as low as 102 3-4 during the past fortnight.

MILITANT LEADERS HELD FOR TRIAL

Kept "Crimes Book" Record

Startling Evidence of Their Outrages Read in Court

Those Who Were the Most Desperate in Their Attacks on Property Received Special Mention in Despatches—Another Church Organ Destroyed But the Edifice Saved.

Canadian Press

London, May 15—Six militant suffragette leaders and a male adherent of the "cause" were committed today by Henry Curtis Bennett, the magistrate at Bow street police court, to take their trial at the Old Bailey sessions on charge of conspiracy under the malicious damage to property act. All of them pleaded "not guilty" and reserved their defence. Bail was allowed on the usual undertaking being given by the prisoners that they would refrain from all participation in militancy pending their trial.

The militant suffragettes "roll of honor" entitled The Crimes Record Book, created profound interest when it was produced at Bow street police court during today's proceedings against the suffragette leaders. Miss Harriet Rebecca Kerr, Miss Alice Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Laura Lennox and the chemist Clayton again occupied the prisoners' enclosure.

"Crime's Record" Book.

Particulars of some 1,400 convictions for suffragette outrages in which 456 persons were concerned, were entered in the list exhibited, which was accompanied by receipts for money paid to some of the perpetrators.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's conviction on the charge of inciting others to commit the bomb outrage which destroyed Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's country house at Walton Heath, was among the entries, as well as all sorts of trivial disturbances arising from deputations of women to the house of parliament.

One item referring to prisoners' hampers ($400) indicates that considerable quantities of chocolates and other delicacies must have been supplied to the imprisoned "martyrs."

A comprehensive form was provided for the signature of those seeking to have their record entered in the "crimes record book." It called for the name, prison, date of arrest, date of committal for trial, result of the trial, where imprisoned, date of release, reason for release, "Did you 'hunger strike?' if so, how long? and date of previous imprisonments. Attached to some of the forms were receipts for medals, illuminated addresses and brooches.

Another Church Outrage.

Eastbourne, Eng., May 15—A fire apparently started by militant suffragettes today damaged the organ in St. Anne's church but was discovered in time to prevent the flames spreading to a valuable painting in the building, representing Christ being entombed, surrounded by three women.

The picture was defaced, the word "votes" being scratched in several places.

Quebec Drug Store Burned.

Quebec, May 15—The Red Cross drug store, owned by Edmond Dube, situated at the corner of Palace street, was gutted by fire this morning. The stock, valued at between $10,000 and $12,000, was completely destroyed. Insurance, $8,000.

$500,000 FIRE ON BUFFALO DOCKS

Erie Railway Elevator Destroyed With All Its Contents

SPECTACULAR SIGHT

Big Structure Burned Fiercely—Bins Full of Grain Poured Down in Blazing Stream and Handicapped Firemen—Several Grain Boats Blistered

Buffalo, May 15—Half a million dollars' worth of water front property was damaged by fire today. The Erie elevator, one of the old style wooden structures, with its bins filled with wheat, corn and other grains, was completely destroyed.

The south end of the Erie Railroad Company's east bound freight sheds was damaged by the flames and a large quantity of flour stored there was ruined by water. The flames leaped across Buffalo Creek, and set fire to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's trestle, but this blaze was quickly checked by a fire tug. Twenty-eight box cars loaded with grain were destroyed.

The fire was a most spectacular one and for a time a large section of the water front terminals was threatened. The wind blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, scattered the blazing embers over the buildings on both sides of Buffalo Creek, causing frequent small blazes.

The fire started in the cupola of the elevator and was caused either by a spark from a passing tug or spontaneous combustion, according to the elevator officials. The wooden material in the structure burned like tinder and within half an hour after the fire was discovered every portion of the roof was ablaze and it was apparent that nothing could be done to save the building.

As the fire worked its way downward, thousands of bushels of grain were released from the bins, pouring down in a blazing stream. This, with the intense heat, made it almost impossible for the firemen to get within striking distance of the elevator. Twenty-eight engines, thirty thousand feet of hose and three fireboats fought the flames.

Several grain boats lying alongside the elevator were in danger. Their superstructures were blistered by the heat and their sides were smoking when they were released and towed up the creek.

The elevator was owned by the Erie Railroad Company, and was leased to the Buffalo Grain Company. The loss on the building is estimated at $175,000 and on the grain $300,000. The loss on the adjoining property, including the damage to the fire hose of the fireboat Potter, will reach $25,000.

HALIFAX STREET CAR MEN MAY STRIKE

Meeting in Session Early This Morning to Decide the Matter—Company Issues Ultimatum.

Halifax, May 15—A meeting is to be held at 1 o'clock this morning by the employes of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company to decide whether they will strike in the morning for an advance in pay.

The company posted a notice tonight notifying the men that unless they repudiate Sydney Mosher, the organizer, they will be no longer considered employes of the company. The alleged reason is that eight months ago an agreement was reached regarding wages and that now this arrangement has been abrogated through the instrumentality of Sydney Mosher. The time limit is set for May 20.

TEXAS NEGRO RUNS AMUCK

Kills Policeman, Wounds Several Others and Then Commits Suicide.

Fortworth, Texas, May 15—Tommy Lee, a negro boot black, today shot dead Policeman Ogiltree, a veteran of the local force, and Walter Moore, a negro, and shot and severely wounded David Colton, and Harold Murdock, and a unidentified negro. He then crawled into a sewer while pursued by a mob of two thousand people and shot himself. He will die.

The trouble started when Lee fired upon a negro with whom he had quarreled. This excited him and he ran to a negro pool room and killed Moore. The policeman was killed when he attempted to arrest Lee.

Madame, Why Not Rent Your Extra Rooms?

Why don't you make the extra rooms in your house help pay your rent? There are a lot of fine young people who would be delighted to take them at a good price. Very often persons looking for rooms run a little Want Ad in our Classified Advertising section. Perhaps you will find the ad of the very roomer you want there now. Turn to it and see. If not, just send us a little Want Ad describing the rooms you have for rent. It is pretty certain to find a roomer for you. Want Ads cost but a few pennies.

Use

"The Want Ad Way"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., May 12—The body of Wm. Sears, son of the late Charles Sears, of Sackville was discovered by Howard Lyons on the shore at Lyons' cove at 4 a.m. Sunday afternoon. Mr. Lyons went for assistance, and with his brother Andrew and Patrick Clark, succeeded in moving the body out of the reach of the tide. Chief of Police Coughlan with Coroner Benson examined the body. They found letters which proved him to be William Sears.

He was about forty-five years old, and as far is known was unmarried. The last time he had been seen he was crossing the river on the ice about the latter part of March. The ice at that time was not safe.

James Cunningham of the Dominion Pulp mill, who saw him crossing, warned him to go back, and remembers that when he looked a few minutes later the man was nowhere in sight. Sears has been known around here for the last two or three years, having worked for James Russell at the spool mill at Bartibogue and for others. The body was taken in charge by Maher Brothers, and is now at their rooms.

Fire early on Sunday destroyed an old building belonging to the the Connors estate, for many years unoccupied. There was no insurance.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, May 12—The house of Victor Fournier, I. C. R. section man at Beaver Brook, about six miles from her, was burned with all its belongings Saturday night.

Two Scott Act fines with costs—$54.25 in each case, were collected last week from Mathew Daly, of the Miramichi Hotel, and James Robinson, of the Commercial, on complaint of Inspector Brobecker. Inspectors Brobecker and Dickison seized two barrels of Pabst ale consigned to "P. Ryan." Who the real owner is is not known as the name "P. Ryan" is thought to be fictitious. Meantime the ale is stored in a police cell.

Newcastle, May 13—At the annual meeting of the Methodist Mission Circle last night, the following officers were elected for ensuing year: Hon. president, Mrs. H. H. Stuart; president, Miss Elizabeth G. H. Dick; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Harrison; secretary, Miss Laura Williston; corresponding secretary, Miss Evelyn Price; treasurer, Miss Lida Copp; superintendent of mite boxes, Miss Jean Ashford.

Addington Gremley, of the Rhodes, Curry staff, Amherst, came home yesterday to see his mother, Mrs. Wm. S. Gremley, who is ill.

A daughter was born Sunday night to Mr. and Mrs. James Dutcher.

Rev. Dr. William Harrison exchanged pulpits Sunday with Rev. R. G. Fulton, of Chatham.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., May 12—The death of philip Dean took place at an early hour this morning at his home here. Mr. Dean was about seventy years of age, and had been an invalid for several years. He is survived by one sister, Mary, with whom he lived. He was a cousin of Thomas Dean, City Market, St. John.

Ella Laughey, of Boston, has been called home on account of the serious illness of her brother, Councillor D. O. Laughey. There is very little hope of his recovery.

Miss Bertha Higgins, of St. John, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Gallagher.

Miss Ella J. Stark is spending a few days in St. John.

W. H. Irvin, of St. John, is the guest of his brother, Rev. George Irvin.

E. L. Perkins, jr., of St. John, spent Sunday at his home here.

Hayes King, of Newton, is the guest of J. W. Davis, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here.

Mrs. Dawson, of Moncton, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. O. R. Patriquin.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., May 13—Mrs. David Clark, a highly esteemed resident of Bass River, passed away Wednesday night, after a brief but severe illness. Mrs. Clark was formerly Miss Esther Brown, of Chipman, and she was in her 43rd year. Her kind and charitable manner had made for her many warm friends in the five years she spent at Bass River. She is survived by her husband, two brothers and two sisters. The sisters are Mrs. Anthony Spencer, of Beersville, and Mrs. William Henderson, of Chatham. The brothers are Isaac and John Brown, of Chipman. The funeral, which took place Saturday, was very largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Stavart and Mr. Auld. Interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery at Bass River. The pall-bearers were James Thompson, Perley Keswick, Hugh Campbell, Fred Robertson, Robert Keswick and George Hanson.

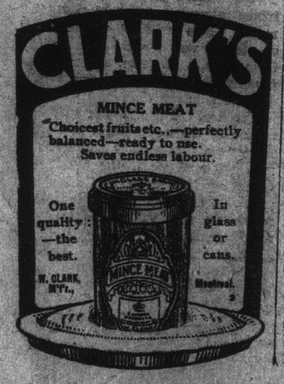
The schooners Champion, Captain Orr, and Dwina, Captain Fraser, sailed this morning for Charlottetown. They are loaded with lumber and potato-baskets.

Mrs. R. A. Irving, of Buctouche, is visiting Moncton friends.

Mrs. R. A. de Olloqui returned Saturday from a visit to her daughter, Dr. M. J. de Olliqui at Rogersville.

William Perry, I. C. R. officer, of Moncton, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry.

John Farrer, who has been suffering some days with blood poisoning, was taken to the Moncton hospital yesterday. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, P. Palmer, and Miss McMinn.



HARCOURT

Harcourt, May 12—A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Timothy's church, Adamsville, on Wednesday morning, when Miss Agness McCann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCann, became the wife of Mr. David Murray, of Smith's Corner, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Gaudet, in the presence of only a few friends of the bride and groom. The bride, who was unattended, wore a very becoming dress of pale blue nun's veiling with trimmings of white lace. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents, where luncheon was served, after which the happy couple drove to their future home at Smith's Corner.

Charles Lyons, an old and respected citizen, passed away on Monday evening last at his home in Mortimore. He is survived by two sons, James, of Millerton, and Thomas, in the United States. The funeral was held from his late home on Wednesday afternoon, service being conducted by Rev. E. H. Creed and interment made in the Baptist cemetery, Grangerville.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, who spent part of the week with friends in the village, on her return from a visit to St. John, returned on Saturday to her home in Campbellton. She was accompanied by Miss Effie Miller, who has been spending the past two weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh.

Miss Jessie Dunn, of Dalhousie Junction, spent Thursday in town, the guest of Mrs. S. M. Dunn, and left on Friday for a trip which will include St. John, Sheffield and Fredericton.

Rev. Father Gaudet, of Adamsville, was in the village on Thursday and Friday to hold his regular Easter mission.

Mrs. John Beattie and Miss Edith Ward spent part of the week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. W. N. Ingram and little daughter, Elizabeth, of Moncton, were guests last week of friends here and at Mortimore.

Harcourt feels proud of two of her boys who passed their recent college examinations with honors, James McK. Wathen, who led his class in the finishing course in dental surgery at McGill, and Melvin B. Dunn, who took a prize in English at U. N. B.

Mrs. D. W. Clark entertained a number of young people on Saturday evening last for the pleasure of her daughter, Helen, in celebration of her 14th birthday.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., May 13—A meeting of those composing the syndicate which has purchased the steamer Victoria was held in the Queen Hotel last evening. W. J. Barton of St. John, engineer of the Victoria, made a report on the condition of the steamer. Others present were R. F. Randolph, Ald. W. G. Clark, Ald. Robert Scott, Ald. E. G. Hoben, Ald. W. J. Osborne and J. J. McCaffrey. These with F. Del Clements and H. G. Harrison of St. John will act as provisional directors of the company, which will be known as the Victoria Steamship Company.

Several local merchants have been victimized by checks which they cashed for navvies.

A meeting of business men is called for Thursday morning to decide whether or not Victoria Day should be observed on Saturday or Monday.

Gordon C. Grant, inspector for the corporation drive, will start up river tomorrow with a crew of men and outfit for some of the drives.

The water here is still falling and unless there is rain soon it will go hard with some of the drives.

Profesor A. H. Ross of Toronto University is now making a trip through the maritime provinces collecting data for the forestry branch of the department of interior. He was here yesterday and left this morning for Halifax.

The senior class dinner, which has come to be one of the recognized features of encaenia week at the University of New Brunswick, took place today at the Queen hotel, Class President Chas. R. Barry in the chair. Chancellor Jones and Mrs. Jones were present, the others being members of the graduating class, which numbers thirty-eight.

Tomorrow night in the college gymnasium members of the graduating class will entertain their friends at a dance.

The encaenial meeting of the Associated Alumni of the University will be held at 8.30 Wednesday night in the Normal school building. Two representatives of the society in the university senate will be elected then. Those eligible for election are Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, M. K., K. C.; W. H. Harrison, B. A., LL. B.; G. W. Merserean, M. A.; J. D. Phinney, B. A., K. C.; R. St. John Freeze, B. A.; W. D. Rankin, B. A., M. D.

Tomorrow afternoon Chancellor and Mrs. Jones will be at home to members of the graduating class.

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, May 12—Miss Winnifred McKinney, of St. Stephen, spent the week-end with Mrs. Walter T. Burgess, returning to St. oJhn on Monday morning, where she is a student at business college.

Miss Olive McLeod, of Penobsquis, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. P. McAuley, for a few days last week.

C. W. Mallory and little son Harry, of St. Andrews, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Johnson.

Colby H. Jones, who is a student at the U. N. B., came home on Saturday for the summer vacation.

Mrs. S. H. Hayward, of Hampton, was the guest of Mrs. C. B. McCready today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Wetmore, of Sussex, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Folkins on Saturday last.

Miss Katie Manchester is visiting in St. John, guest of her brother, Percy Manchester, and Mrs. Manchester.

The Misses Flora and Nettie Sinnott, since their mother's death, are breaking up their home here and removing to Sussex. They have many friends and will be greatly missed in social and musical circles. Miss Dora having been the leading soprano in the Baptist and Episcopal churches.

Mrs. Joseph Leach, of Sussex, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. W. A. Jones, has returned home.

Mrs. T. B. Wetmore returned on Friday evening from St. John, where she had been spending a few days.

Announcements were received today of the marriage of Miss Dora McL. Humphrey and Alexander J. Kent, of Edmonton (Alta.), which took place in McDougall's church on Saturday, May 3.

Mrs. Kent's home was in this village and she has many friends who extend best wishes. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Humphrey, will leave May 26 to visit them in their western home.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, May 12—Rev. E. M. Bacon has returned from Windsor (N. S.), where he was attending the school for clergy.

Mrs. J. B. Wright returned on Wednesday from a visit to Halifax.

W. E. Forbes returned today from St. John.

Mrs. Theo. Vautour has recovered from her attack of erysipelas.

Duncan Allenach, of the I. C. R., Moncton, has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Robert Allenach, and his brother Clarence, who is so ill. He returns to Moncton tomorrow.

Mrs. Frank Magee and child, of Moncton, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Leger, have returned home.

Miss Oakes, of Summerside (P. E. I.), was last week engaged as stenographer by R. O'Leary. Her mother, Mrs. Oakes, who accompanied her here, returned home today.

Mrs. Samuel Allenach and children, of Kent Junction, who have been visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Robert Allenach, returned to their home on Saturday.

Joseph Doherty, who purchased the property recently owned and occupied by Malcolm MacKinnon, has arrived with his family. They are now occupying their new home.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, May 12—Men for handling deals are in great demand, and the boss stevedores are offering $3 a day.

Good reports are received from the lumber drives, the big drive on the Crooked Creek being in the vicinity of the Moore dam. Water, however, is only moderate.

The Smith & Peck mill at Albert, formerly the Prescott mill, broke down today, and sawing will be suspended for a few days, till repairs ar effected.

New arrivals came today to the homes of E. J. Fullerton and Percy Nelson—both boys.

Howard Reid returned home last week from Cape Breton, where he spent the past four months.

Mrs. F. J. Brewster went to Moncton today to spend a few weeks.

Chas. E. Beaumont, of Albert, has purchased the residence there owned by Henrietta Buchanan.

A government engineer was here today in connection with the improvements to be made to the Shepody river wharf.

Hopewell Hill, May 13—C. D. Dickson, principal of the Hill school, is resigning his position, his resignation to take effect at the close of the present term. Mr. Dickson, who has been here for a year and a half, has been a good citizen and has made many friends and he will be much missed.

S. B. Starratt, who has been living at Hillsboro for the past two years, has secured an excellent position with T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, as the firm's representative in Quebec province.

Silas C. Wright, junior clerk in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Riverside, returned today from a holiday trip to St. John and King's county.

Mrs. Harry Hawkes, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tingley, has moved to Moncton, where her husband has located.

The death occurred today of the infant child of Joseph Bishop, of Harvey. The little one's mother died two weeks ago.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, May 13—Principal E. D. MacPhee, of the Salisbury Superior school with a number of the boys of his own department and the intermediate department have organized a club for football and other athletic sports for the summer months. The officers are: E. D. MacPhee, manager; Arthur Steeves, captain, and A. E. Trites, jr., secretary-treasurer.

George W. Gaynor, postmaster here, who has been having some touble of late with his left ear and the left side of his face, went to Moncton today for surgical treatment.

Mrs. Brittain and her little grandson, of Norton (N. B.), are spending a few days in Salisbury with Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Francis.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., May 13—Kennedy & McDonald have obtained permission from the town council to lay a track on the streets from the C. P. R. tracks to a point of their operations on the Valley Railway to move their engines, cars, steam shovel and other apparatus. They will commence the work at once.

Two carloads of potatoes for Boston went forward Tuesday. The shippers will receive fifteen cents more a barrel after paying duty than they can get in the Canadian market. Potatoes are selling here for 70 cents a barrel, while $1.40 was paid the farmers yesterday at Houlton.

Three arbitration cases of St. John & Quebec Railway were before the arbitrators Monday and Tuesday. The evidence in the cases was taken some time ago and the board heard the arguments of F. B. Carvell and J. C. Hartley at this session. A decision was reached in each case, but has not been made public. The arbitrators were John M. Stevens, chairman; John S. Leighton, jr., and A. D. Holyoke.

The Press office was broken into last night and a small sum of money stolen. Entrance was made from the cellar.

Mrs. Annie Grant, of New Glasgow (N. S.), president of the Rebekah Assembly of the Maritime Provinces, visited Brunswick Lodge, No. 44, officially Tuesday evening. The degree was conferred on four candidates. During the evening Miss Nellie Montgomery was presented with a traveling bag and purse by the lodge. Miss Montgomery will leave in a few days for Campbellton.

Pictures for the guest room should be those of general interest, not family portraits, on any account.

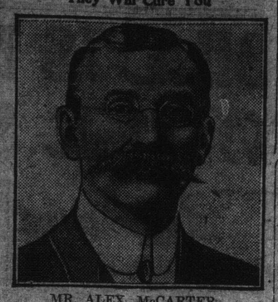
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated—when their kidneys are out of order—when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They 51

Keep the Children Well

STRONGLY ADVISES "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because They Cured Him, And They Will Cure You



MR. ALEX. McCARTER.

Walkerton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.

"I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods was precarious. My trouble was extreme Nervousness, brought on by Indigestion and Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in the most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-tives" for similar trouble and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction and sleep without an effort. I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints, to commence using "Fruit-a-tives."

ALEX. McCARTER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO MARKET BY-LAW

Dealers Can Now Buy Whole Carcasses of Fresh Meat Inside of Three-hour Limit.

Tuesday, May 13.

The by-laws governing the city market were amended yesterday at the meeting of the city commissioners so that dealers may buy whole carcasses of fresh meat without going through the formality of having them exposed for sale in the market for three hours. This will give the people who bring in large quantities of fresh meats a chance to dispose of them immediately.

It was pointed out by Commissioner McLellan that the original law was a harship in some cases, especially in warm weather and for that reason he introduced the following amendment to Section 9:

"No lease of a stall, stand or rack in the market or person to whom license shall be granted by the mayor under the law of this province to sell fresh meats outside of the city market, shall either by himself, his servant, or agent contract, bargain for or purchase within the said city, with intent to sell the same again, any fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or fresh meat of any kind or description, in quantities smaller than the entire carcass of the same, until the same shall have been actually exposed for sale at least three hours in the said city market, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every such act."

It is thought that the amendment will be a benefit to the meat dealers as well as the consumers.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

The Montreal Star says: In the faculty of applied science the degree of B. Sc. will be conferred upon the following New Brunswick men at McGill convocation: Robb Roy Duffy, Hillsboro (N. B.), in civil; Charles G. McDougall, Moncton, in eelctrical; Thomas M. Morrow, St. John, in civil, and Charles C. Ryan, of Sackville, in mechanical engineering. This year's graduates in law include Daniel P. Gilmour, B. A., St. George (N. B.), and John McNaughton, B. A., Black River (N. B.), both of whom will receive the degree of B. C. L.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hanington and family, of St. John, will arrive at Shediac Cape this week to take up their residence for the summer months, Mr. Hanington having rented Mr. Hale's pretty cottage for the season. Mrs. H. B. Steeves has returned home to Shediac from a three weeks' visit to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Harper, of St. John. Mrs. R. C. Tait and Miss Hilda Tait returned to Shediac on Saturday from a short visit to St. John.—Moncton Transcript.

Chatham Commercial: Harry Mowatt, son of William J. Mowatt, formerly of this town, but lately a resident of St. John, has accepted a position on the staff of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Miss Alice Melvin, daughter of Dr. Melvin, of St. John, is visiting in town, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Marven. Rev. Fr. McLaughlin spent part of last week in town.

FUNERAL OF J. E. MACHUM

New Jerusalem, N. B., May 12—The funeral of J. Redwin Machum was held on Sunday, burial being in the family lot in the cemetery at the Methodist church. The services at the home of the deceased, the church and at the grave were conducted by Rev. G. Earle. A very large concourse assembled as a tribute of respect to the departed and an expression of sympathy to the bereaved family. Relatives and friends were in attendance from St. John, Welsford, Hampstead, Clones, Brown's Flats, and Oak Point.

The pall-bearers were Charles Moore, Edwin Inch, Guy Johnston, W. B. Kee, Percy Inch and Fred. Wallace.

A small quantity of carbolic acid added to paste, mucilage and ink will prevent mold. An ounce of the acid to a gallon of whitewash will keep cellars and dairies from the disagreeable odor which often taints milk and meat kept in such places.

URGES GOVERNMENT TO SPEND MORE MONEY IN ADVERTISING PROVINCE

Immigration Question Discussed at Some Length at Board of Trade Luncheon Tuesday—The West Side Wharves—Discussion on Timber Question and Suggestions made.

Wednesday, May 14.

Transportation facilities and immigration were discussed at the board of trade luncheon at Bond's yesterday. James Gilchrist, local superintendent of immigration, briefly outlined the work that was being done by the provincial immigration authorities. W. W. Corfield condemned the local government's immigration policy, and asked that a more aggressive and scientific policy be adopted. J. M. Robinson, president of the board of trade, was in the chair.

The question of new wharves came before the meeting and after considerable discussion on the merits of the various materials used in wharf construction it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the traffic committee of the board.

Mr. Gilchrist spoke of the work of his department and said that last year they had distributed many thousand pamphlets in the old country, on the steamers, and at other places where it was thought that they might bear fruit. Fifteen thousand copies of the pamphlet Comfortable Homes in New Brunswick, 10,000 of the dominion government's pamphlet on New Brunswick, 10,000 of the pamphlet Opportunities in New Brunswick, and 3,000 of How to Obtain a Farm in New Brunswick, with several others, had been distributed. The work of the Farm Settlement Act under which the Farm Settlement Board was in operation, was explained. The practicability of the scheme had ben amply demonstrated, Mr. Gilchrist said:

The work of the provincial immigration agent in Great Britain, A. Bowder, Mr. Gilchrist also outlined. Mr. Bowder last season had given more than one hundred illustrated lectures in various parts of England. The work in the old country, Mr. Gilchrist said, was to be greatly extended this fall. It was probable that more lecturers would be appointed, and the work of lecturing and explaining the advantages which New Brunswick offers to the immigrant will be extended to Scotland. If it is found to be necessary an office will be opened in Glasgow, Scotland, to deal with the Scotch immigration. The C. P. R. had provided an operator and machine in return for a supply of films which the province had given it. These films were being shown by the C. P. R. in many different countries of Europe, and should have a beneficial effect on the immigration to New Brunswick.

Mr. Corfield's Criticism.

W. W. Corfield said the question of immigration and the settlement of well to do farmers in the province, is without doubt the most important question to be solved by the board of trade throughout the province, and is a most important one to the local government. "The towns and villages of the province," Mr. Corfield said, "rely on the rich natural resources of the province. Some of the finest fruit lands in the dominion are in New Brunswick, and the greater number of farms are splendidly adapted for general mixed farming. The people of the old country are blind to the fact that New Brunswick has anything to offer them. The Daily Telegraph of this morning in a paragraph referred to a recent English publication which did not contain one word on New Brunswick. I am sorry to say that the government has only a very rough idea that something ought to be done, and it is doing it in a half-hearted way for the province. Any advertising specialist will tell you that unless the thing is done well it might just as well be left alone altogether. When in session the government discusses the minor details, but if a proper immigration policy were adopted it would cover all those minor details. If there was a rich province at the back of us, the people would themselves see that there were good transportation facilities."

"For several years," Mr. Corfield said, "we have been sitting down watching the immigrants pour in in thousands to Western Canada. It would have been a different matter if the province had had no inducements to offer them. You can in no way call this a businesslike government. It has the goods to offer the public, yet still it does not wish it to know that it can offer better fruit lands or as good as British Columbia.

"Again, many wealthy men have gone to British Columbia for the sport that country offers. New Brunswick has the same to offer and we have those men overlooking this province and traveling to other parts of the dominion, simply because in England they never heard of New Brunswick. Every old countryman before leaving for Canada goes to the government offices for information regarding Canada, and it is up to this government to supply them in the most accessible manner with the detailed information which they require. The general public in Great Britain know nothing of New Brunswick. As I read from a cutting in this morning's Telegraph they have the impression that Canada begins at Quebec and Montreal and ends at Vancouver. Forty thousand settlers went to Ontario last year, and only a handful came to New Brunswick and they were not all brought by the government.

"My object is not to outline any immigration policy, but I would say that the government's present policy, if you could call it one, is all wrong. My object is simply to show you how important it is for the government to advertise New Brunswick and to adopt a good immigration policy similar to that of other provinces such as Ontario and British Columbia."

The West Side Wharves.

A discussion then took place with regard to the new wharves which the government is to build on the West Side, and the immediate need there is for it. J. M. Robinson in bringing up the question said that by using hard pine instead of birch the work would be accelerated by several months. He suggested that a telegram be sent to the government to this effect pointing out that thy pine was available.

J. B. M. Baxter recommended the use of concrete blocks which had been found to be satisfactory in Halifax. Hemlock, now being used, he declared was entirely unsuitable and without the necessary water resiting properties which birch or hard pine possessed.

Joseph A. Likely gave considerable information regarding the wearing qualities of various woods and their suitability for wharf construction.

L. P. D. Tilley said he thought the government knew what it was doing and he strongly opposed sending any more recommendations to it until experts were heard.

J. Hunter White thought that the construction work ought to be rushed, as it was hardly fair to ask the transportation companies to come here without providing the facilities for them. He saw no harm in making recommendations to the government.

Percy W. Thomson favored pressing the government at once to adopt methods whereby the construction could be facilitated, and the wharves got ready for operation at the earliest possible date.

D. B. Pidgeon and W. I. Fenton endorsed what Mr. Tilley had said.

J. M. Roche and Mr. Corfield were added to the immigration committee of the board which will get in touch with the other boards in the province on immigration matters.

The discussion concluded with a resolution to leave the matter in the hands of the board of trade traffic committee.

After the luncheon the whole party went to the Royal hotel to welcome F. P. Gutelius, the new head of the I. C. R., who with D. Pottinger, F. P. Brady and E. Tiffin arrived in the city yesterday.

AMHERST CLOTHING STORE ROBBED

Amherst, N. S., May 13—Hillcoat & Chapman's, one of Amherst's largest clothing establishments, was broken into last evening and $60 taken from the till. At least three suits of clothes also were taken, besides neckwear, miscellaneous apparel and hats.

The thieves entered the store through a back window, eighteen by eighteen. A glass cutter was found outside of this window.

The police have the thumb print of one individual who had brought a suit case down from the office and had left a bloody thumb print on it.

John Kilonis and Dan McDonald, who wrestled here last night, went forty-five minutes without either sustaining a fall. McDonald commenced slugging and was warned. Kilonis next secured a strong hold and a merry war commenced. The men wrestled on the mat and all over the rink. Finally referee Webster Fraser left the building in disgust, without giving a decison. The two men then made a side bet of $100 in a local newspaper man's hands. Previous to this bout, Archie Fraser, a Nova Scotian, took a fall from Harry Levine, Kilonis' sparring partner, in six minutes.

Amherst, N. S., May 13—(Special)—The thieves who entered Hillcoat & Chapman's gents' furnishing store last evening through a back window are known to the Amherst police. The two young men have left town and descriptions of them have been sent to the police all over the maritime provinces. One of the suspected men has been out of the county jail but three weeks, where he was given a two-months' sentence for breaking into a drug store along with others. The other suspected youth has been before the police court on two or three different occasions, though up to the present none of his crimes was of a serious nature.

A glass cutter, which was found outside of the broken window, was the means by which the robbery was laid to these two men. By some clever work, Chief Carter found the owner of the instrument, and discovered from him the persons to whom the diamond had been loaned.

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

MISSING VERSES OF NEW TESTAMENT FOUND

London, May 13—Some long missing verses of the New Testament are included in the manuscripts of the Gospels discovered in Egypt six years ago and purchased by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Mich., according to a study of the Freer manuscripts by the Times.

A fac-simile of the manuscripts has been presented to the British Museum by the University of Michigan, to which Mr. Freer designed the task of publication and, according to the Times' study, there have been found in the Gospel of St. Mark, several verses which occur in no other known manuscript of the New Testament, although they were known to St. Jerome, who quotes part of them.

In the Freer manuscript, after the passage in which it is said that Jesus upbraided his disciples for their unbelief, the text continues as follows:

"And they excused themselves, saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under Satan who, through the agency of unclean spirits, suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended.

"For the cause, said they, unto Christ, reveal now at once Thy righteousness.

"And Christ said unto them, the limit of the years of the powers of Satan is (not) fulfilled, but it draweth near. (The text here and elsewhere is corrupt).

"For the sake of these that have sinned will be given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in Heaven."

A large number of variations in other portions of the new testament are also pointed out by the Times in the Freer manuscripts.

If a year-old baby refuses milk, try giving it broths, egg and cereals.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whites, Discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain—SENT FREE.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. 311 St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

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warned. Kilonis next secured a strong hold and a merry war commenced. The men wrestled on the mat and all over the rink. Finally referee Webster Fraser left the building in disgust, without giving a decison. The two men then made a side bet of $100 in a local newspaper man's hands. Previous to this bout, Archie Fraser, a Nova Scotian, took a fall from Harry Levine, Kilonis' sparring partner, in six minutes.

Amherst, N. S., May 13—(Special)—The thieves who entered Hillcoat & Chapman's gents' furnishing store last evening through a back window are known to the Amherst police. The two young men have left town and descriptions of them have been sent to the police all over the maritime provinces. One of the suspected men has been out of the county jail but three weeks, where he was given a two-months' sentence for breaking into a drug store along with others. The other suspected youth has been before the police court on two or three different occasions, though up to the present none of his crimes was of a serious nature.

A glass cutter, which was found outside of the broken window, was the means by which the robbery was laid to these two men. By some clever work, Chief Carter found the owner of the instrument, and discovered from him the persons to whom the diamond had been loaned.

MISSING VERSES OF NEW TESTAMENT FOUND

London, May 13—Some long missing verses of the New Testament are included in the manuscripts of the Gospels discovered in Egypt six years ago and purchased by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Mich., according to a study of the Freer manuscripts by the Times.

A fac-simile of the manuscripts has been presented to the British Museum by the University of Michigan, to which Mr. Freer assigned the task of publication and, according to the Times' study, there have been found in the Gospel of St. Mark, several verses which occur in no other known manuscript of the New Testament, although they were known to St. Jerome, who quotes part of them.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

... a woman. ... woman's sufferings. ... found the cure. ... mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure — you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. If you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

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NO CLOSURE NEEDED ON THE NAVAL BILL

Will Let Borden Jam It Through

Liberals Decide Not to Let Tories Disgrace Parliament

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Move Six Months Hoist to the Measure and Party Will Content Itself by Voting Against It — Proceedings Today Likely to Be Brief.

Ottawa, May 14—The naval bill will get its third reading in the commons tomorrow without closure. The Liberals have decided that they will not give Premier Borden and the government opportunity of further disgracing the Canadian parliament by broken rules, trickery, gag and strong-arm methods of the chair.

The events of the past few weeks have shown that the brute force majority intends to "jam through" the bill regardless of all rules even under closure regardless of all appeals to argument or fair play, regardless of all national and imperial considerations, regardless of the will of the Canadian people.

It was made plain by the shutting out of Mr. Carroll's amendments on Saturday morning that no consideration would be granted for any further suggestions or appeals which might be offered.

The issue is now clearly before the people. The mere formal application of closure on the third reading is not necessary to show that parliament is effectually bound and gagged in so far as this measure is concerned. That will be made clear by Sir Wilfrid Laurier tomorrow in re-stating the whole position of Liberalism on the joint issues of the naval bill and of free debate in parliament, before the members are put on record on the third reading of the bill. Then the people will be left to judge.

The proceedings tomorrow will probably be comparatively brief. Premier Borden has clearly intimated to Sir Wilfrid that closure would be summarily applied on the third reading. Sir Wilfrid will not waste time in waiting for the gag. Liberalism is not playing the martyr. All that is now desired is to record their final protest in votes. Following the disposal of the Guthrie, German and Carroll amendments, providing for the expenditure of the $35,000,000 in Canada for a Canadian navy, for the continuous control by parliament of the expenditure, and for a national policy of Canadian development in the interests of Canadian labor and Canadian industry, Sir Wilfrid will move the six months' hoist. Upon this resolution the Liberal leader will present the issue from the parliamentary forum to the Canadian people.

U.N.B. GRADUATES, PRIZE WINNERS AND STANDING

Arthur N. Carter Led the List—George B. Carpenter Won Douglas Gold Medal.

Fredericton, May 14—The annual encoenial exercises at the U. N. B. will be held tomorrow afternoon and promise to be very interesting. Governor Wood will preside and members of the faculty, senate and alumni will occupy seats on the platform. Professor Stephens will speak in praise of the founders, Judge Barry will address the graduating class, Dr. H. S. Bridges will be the alumni orator and Arthur N. Carter the valedictorian. So far as can be learned there will be no honorary degrees conferred.

Chancellor Jones today gave out a list of medal and prize winners as follows:—

Douglas Gold Medal for best English essay, George B. Carpenter of Wickham, Queens county.

Governor-general's gold medal for natural science and chemistry, John D. Hanson, Fredericton.

Ketchum silver medal for fourth year engineering, Frederick Simeon Jones, Queens county.

Montgomery Campbell prize for classics, Arthur N. Carter, Fair Vale.

Ex-Governor Tweedie's prize of $50 for best standing in five ordinary subjects in the senior year, Arthur N. Carter, Fair Vale.

City of Fredericton gold medal for forestry, George Payson Melrose, St. John.

Alumnae scholarship of $30 for young lady hvaing best standing in sophomore year, Lowella Bernice McNaughton of Moncton.

William Crockett scholarship of $100 for Greek and Latin, Murray McCheyne Baird, Fredericton.

Dr. Thomas Walker prize of $25 for freshman English, E. Melvine Dunn, Harcourt.

The associated alumni will meet this evening to award the society gold medal for the best Latin essay and the Brydon Jack memorial scholarship.

The order of graduation will be as follows:—B. A. with honors, Arthur Norwood Carter, Class I. Latin and Greek, Class 1 economics and English; Andrew Arthur Brown, Class 1 natural science and chemistry; John C. Hanson, Class 1 natural science and chemistry; Nathaniel C. McFarlane, Class 1 natural science and chemistry; George Brown Carpenter, Class 1 philosophy and economics; John Marshall Nason, Class 1 philosophy and English; Muriel Kathleen Steeves, Class 1, English and French.

B. A., first division, Charles R. Barry, Helen M. Corbett, Gladys Kitchen, Frederick J. Patterson.

Second division, Hazel P. Lingley, Ernest A. McKay, M. L. McKnight, Helen L. Vanwart.

Third division, Beatrice E. Carleton, Freda Alice Russell.

B. S. C. I. civil engineer, Frederick Simeon Jones, Edwin F. Berry, Norman Wilson, Homer L. Currie, Alfred S. Veniot, Wm. J. Johnson, Norman I. Foster, Bernard A. Allen, Leslie K. White, Murdock A. McKinnon, Sylvia E. Renault, Gregory T. Feeney.

Second division, James A. Bowser.

Third division, Norman A. McKenzie, Jack D. McKay, James T. Duke.

B. S. C. electrical engineer, Charles S. McLean, B. A., Wm. A. Murray.

Second division, Harry Parker.

B. S. C., in forestry, Robert K. Shives, Harold B. Murray, Kenneth R. Machum.

At U. N. B. senior class dinner last night Chancellor Jones announced that arrangements had been completed with McGill University whereby U. N. B. graduates taking up medicine will be allowed to enter upon their second year. He also intimated that the engineering staff would be increased before long.

U. N. B. ALUMNI ELECTS OFFICERS

Dr. Thomas Walker President Again—Representatives to the Senate

SOME NEW MEMBERS

Prize Winners Announced — J. D. Phinney Recommended for Honorary Degree—Prof. Gordon to Retire—Sheriffs Reappointed — Business Failures.

Fredericton, N. B., May 14—The encaenal meeting of associated alumni was held at the Provincial Normal school this evening. About forty members were in attendance. Dr. Thos. Walker, of St. John, was re-elected president. Officers for ensuing year are as follows:

President, Dr. Thomas Walker; vice-presidents, J. T. Jennings, Dr. J. R. McIntosh, O. S. Crocket, M. P.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. V. B. Bridges; members of council, P. J. Hughes, E. C. Weyman, A. S. Mcfarlane, H. H. Hagerman, R. D. Hanson, Wm. Brodie, J. M. Robinson; representatives on university senate, W. H. Harrison, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.

The alumni medal for the translation of English prose into Latin was awarded to John C. Hanson, of Fredericton, a member of the graduating class.

The Brydone Jack scholarship of $40 for proficiency in junior year was awarded to S. R. Weston.

A special cash prize has been made up by members of the society for Kenneth A Baird, whose marks in ordinary distinction and laboratory work was within one-third of one per cent. of those of Mr. Weston.

A committee composed of A. S. McFarlane and Dr. H. V. B. Bridges was appointed to select subject for alumni essay to be announced at encaenia tomorrow afternoon.

J. D. Phinney, K. C., of Fredericton, was recommended to the senate by the society for the honorary degree of LL. D.

The following new members were elected: Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, E. S. Carter, H. G. Fenety, A. E. Floyd, W. P. Loggie, Ralph M. Tapley, G. A. Cockburn.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a small balance to the credit of the society for the year.

The senior class dance was held tonight at the college gymnasium, and was largely attended. This afternoon Chancellor and Mrs. Jones were at home to members of the graduating class and their friends.

The lieutenant-governor arrived here tonight to attend the encaenial exercises tomorrow.

Higher degrees in course will be given as follows:

Master of arts—W. H. Morrow, Isabel A. F. Thomas, Sidney B. Smith.

Master of science—Clarence McN. Steeves, of St. John.

Donald S. Trueman, merchant, of Campbellton, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Sheriff James E. Stewart, while Miss E. Blanche Kelly, grocer, of St. John, has assigned to John A. Barry, of St. John.

The board of directors of the New Brunswick Telephone Co. met here tonight in preparation for the annual meeting of the company to be held here Thursday night.

It is reported today that Prof. Gordon is to retire at the close of this year from the U. N. B. faculty. The senate will consider the matter tomorrow.

Sheriffs Reappointed.

In the Royal Gazette today the reappointment of the sheriffs for the different counties is gazetted as follows:

Albert—Benjamin T. Carter.
Carleton—John R. Tompkins.
Charlotte—Robert A. Stuart.
Gloucester—Joseph D. Doucet.
Kent—Basil D. Johnson.
Kings—Fred. W. Freeze.
Madawaska—Levite A. Gagnon.
Northumberland—John O'Brien.
Queens—Russia Williams.
Restigouche—James E. Stewart.
St. John—Stephen S. de Forest.
Sunbury—James Bliss.
Victoria—James Tibbits.
Westmorland—George B. Willet.
York—William T. Howe.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Cynthia—Dorothy and Gladys are going to sing a solo now.

Mrs. Gay—Why, how can they sing a solo?

Cynthia—Oh, Gladys has no voice.—Woman's Home Companion.

A PARLOR CONVERSATION.

Boy—I want to ask you a question.

Sister's Beau—What is it?

Boy—When you were a little boy and fellers called on your sister, did they ever give you a penny to go out and play?—Tit-Bits.

Sew a small brass ring on garden gloves and hang them up when not in use.

TORIES SUSTAIN THEIR NATIONALIST SPEAKER

Liberals' Motion to Impeach Him for Rank Decisions Voted Down

Opposition Shows That Mr. Blondin's Course on Naval Bill Was Without Precedent in Any Free Parliament—Threw Rules of Procedure to the Winds and Jammed the Gift Scheme Through.

Ottawa, May 13—The imperialistic government of Canada loyally rallied behind the Nationalist Deputy Speaker Blondin tonight, who has been interpreting rules for them. The Conservatives to a man supported the representative who said that holes had to be shot in the Union Jack to reach the breath of freedom.

In the morning E. M. MacDonald, by motion had impeached Deputy Speaker Blondin. At midnight the Conservatives gave their votes to clear Mr. Blondin's character and they had a majority of forty-four. Some bitter words were said which left a sting on the government and its followers.

Blondin Impeached.

An impeachment was pressed against Deputy Speaker Blondin this morning in the house of commons. At the head of the Nationalist representative, who shares with Dr. Sproule the privilege of presiding over parliament, E. M. MacDonald levelled a charge of bad faith and faulty performance. This is the first time in Canada a party has felt compelled to take such an action against a presiding officer. The charge was made this morning when the naval bill was called for third reading.

"The man who occupied the position of deputy speaker should regard it as a judicial position," said Mr. MacDonald. "He should not look upon it as a position in which to serve his party. If he does not come up to the proper standard of impartiality parliament should deal with him accordingly."

Mr. MacDonald called attention to the fact that when the naval bill was in committee of the whole Mr. Carroll, of Cape Breton, had sought to add a clause but had been told by the deputy speaker that this could not be done until the other clauses of the bill had been passed. When the clauses were passed and Mr. Carroll had sought to move his clause the deputy speaker, on the demand of the prime minister, had ruled that it could not be done.

"It is curious enough," said Mr. MacDonald, "when a member comes here perfectly within his rights under the rules and when he attempts to make an amendment is asked: 'Why didn't you do this yesterday?' and then with a deputy speaker who is willing to break faith he is not allowed to move it at all."

Speaker Broke Faith.

Not only did the deputy speaker break faith, charged Mr. MacDonald, but he failed in his duty, absolutely ignoring a motion made by Hon. Dr. Pugsley that he should leave the chair that his action should be debated.

Mr. Meighen argued that Deputy Speaker Blondin had been within his rights under the rules throughout. The moment the question was put from the chair Mr. Pugsley had no right to rise to a point of order, said Mr. Meighen. He said that a man who levelled such a censure at the chair was himself guilty of a breach of privilege and deserved the censure of the house. Mr. Carroll did not want to move his amendment but was seeking a grievance. If Mr. Carroll wanted to offer the amendment he could do so at the present stage.

"I am going to," said Mr. Carroll.

"Hansard shows that the chairman was in his seat when I rose," said Mr. Pugsley.

"This is not the first time members have challenged the records," said Mr. Meighen.

"Yesterday the speaker himself questioned the accuracy of Hansard," said Mr. Oliver.

"The notes and proceedings are the official guide," said Mr. Meighen.

"My hon. friend appeals to whichever record suits him," said Mr. Oliver.

"Words failed to describe the scandalous conduct of the member for St. John in accusing the chairman of having made a false report," said Mr. Meighen.

"Order, order," shouted the Liberals, and Speaker Sproule required Mr. Meighen to retract the offending words.

"Had the member for St. John addressed such words to a judge on the bench he would now be behind prison bars," said Mr. Meighen.

Dr. Pugsley protested that such remark were out of order.

"It would depend on the rules of the court," said Speaker Sproule.

"That is striking evidence of your impartiality," said Dr. Pugsley.

The debate was continued in the afternoon.

Hansard Doctored.

Mr. Bovin declared that some one in authority had doctored the Hansard of Friday night and Saturday morning when the closure was applied and the naval bill reported from committee.

Col. Currie declared that on Saturday morning the chair was simply carrying out the will of the majority and that was what it was there for.

Mr. MacKenzie argued that the whole procedure on Saturday morning had been irregular. No one had heard a word said. It was simply "interpreting a dum show without explanation."

Hon. Mr. Oliver stated that the action of the chair was a part of the policy of the government, and this being the case the government was entitled to a share in the censure. "The new principle which the government is asserting," said he, "is the right of might. The policy is for a chairman to observe the rules when it suits them and to violate them when it suits them."

Premier Borden stated that the deputy speaker had had a trying position and it seemed to him that he had "conducted himself in a dignified and impartial manner." He argued that Mr. Carroll could have discussed the bill previously. If the Liberals had permitted the clauses to have been passed then Mr. Carroll could have moved his additional clause. Mr. Borden said he took the responsibility himself for pressing his motion to report the bill but sought to disclaim any intention of discourtesy to Mr. Carroll.

Mr. Bovin asked concerning the deputy speaker's treatment of Dr. Pugsley's motion.

"Of course," explained Premier Borden, "Deputy Speaker Blondin must secure allowance for acting at the time under stress of great excitement." In conclusion, the premier said he trusted that it would at least bring about a clear understanding of procedure. He submitted that his Nationalist deputy speaker was right and deserved the commendation rather than the censure of the house.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley said the object of the Liberals was not to censure the deputy speaker but rather to find out just what their rights really were under the new rules. Closure had been passed simply as a resolution of the majority of the house and all amendment to the new rules had been shut out. Now all that the minority could do for the present was to appeal to the majority for justice, even under these rules. If this was to be denied them and all precedents of parliamentary procedure absolutely violated then the sooner the people had something to say about it the better.

After reviewing the arguments advanced by the previous speakers as to the right of Mr. Carroll to move his amendment, Dr. Pugsley dealt more particularly with his own motion of Saturday morning that the chairman "do now leave the chair."

"Rule 15 of the house says such a motion is always in order and shall take precedence of any other motion."

Dr. Pugsley noted that the object of that rule was simply to guarantee the minority an opportunity to protest against any irregular proceeding. That had been his object in moving it. Chairman Blondin had heard him make the motion and had actually started to put it when he corrected himself and put the premier's motion first. It was a case of deliberately ignoring the rules of the house. If the majority were prepared to justify this sort of proceeding and allow any rule to be broken with impunity by a presiding officer what was the use of passing the closure rules at all? Why not have simply instructed the chairman weeks ago to have ignored any Liberal speaker or amendment and declare the clauses carried one by one?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the government's course was without justification and that the rules had been disregarded.

At midnight the house divided and the Conservatives by a majority of forty-four declared that Mr. Blondin had acted properly.

The bill will be offered for third reading tomorrow.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

The calendar of the Summer School of Science for the maritime provinces, recently issued, contains much information concerning the past work of this organization together with full particulars of the coming session to be held at Halifax this summer from July 8 to July 29.

This school has been in successful operation for the last twenty-six years, meeting alternately in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The popularity of its work is evidently increasing, judging from the attendance of the last two years which has reached an average of over three hundred, chiefly teachers of the three provinces.

Those attending this school will have an opportunity of studying under some of the best teachers in the maritime provinces. The staff includes professors from such well known institutions as Dalhousie, Acadia and Mount Allison Universities, Macdonald College, Quebec, Provincial Normal School as well as others in the United States. Ten courses, covering the various branches of natural science as well as English literature, drawing, manual training, etc., are offered.

The morning sessions of the school are devoted to class room and laboratory work while the afternoons are set apart for field excursions in nature study, botany, geology, etc., as well as pleasure excursions and visits to various places of interest. Several interesting evening lectures on general subjects are to be delivered by prominent persons.

Last year more than fifty scholarships of $10, $20 or more, donated by city corporations, school boards, members of parliament and private individuals, were offered for competition and this year the donations for this purpose promise to be greater than ever. It will be interesting to intending students from New Brunswick to learn that a large number of scholarships will be open to those attending from various parts of this province. Among those who have already donated scholarships this year are: Hon. J. D. Hazen, Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., H. H. McLean, M. P., J. B. Hachey, M.L.A., J. F. Tweeddale, Esq., the St. John Globe, and the municipality of Victoria county.

The calendar for 1913 which contains particulars regarding courses, etc., together with interesting illustrations, may be had from J. D. Seaman, the secretary, Charlottetown (P. E. I.)

ON THEIR WAY

—Toronto Star.

ILLUSTRATING THE DIFFICULTIES OF CERTAIN ABLE SEAMEN

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT PROOF AGAINST HOODOOS

Thirteenth Legislature Opened and Closed on 13th of the Month and was in Session Thirteen Weeks Without Causing a Ripple.

Halifax, May 13—The Nova Scotia legislature, which was prorogued this afternoon, has caused a disciple of the mysterious to do some figuring. He has shown that the present session of the provincial parliament was convened on Feb. 13, was prorogued on May 13, was 13 weeks in session and was the 13th legislature since confederation. There are 13 members in the opposition and twice 13 on the government side. During the session there were 13 times 13 bills passed.

MOUNT ALLISON CLOSING EXERCISES PROGRAMME

Friday, May 23, 3 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Concert by conservatory students (junior).

Friday, May 23, 8 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Concert by Bostonia Sextette, assisted by Miss Lucia Fydell and Miss M. L. Smith.

Saturday, May 24, 9 a. m., college lawn—Physical culture drill, students of Ladies' College.

Saturday, May 24, 10.30 a. m., Beethoven hall—Exhibition of work of household science students. Inspection of household science rooms.

Saturday, May 24, 2 p. m., athletic grounds—Sports of Mount Allison Athletic Association.

Saturday, May 24, 7 p. m.—Closing reception, Ladies' College.

Sunday, May 25, 11 a. m., Methodist church—Annual sermon before the Theological Union, Rev. H. E. Thomas, St. John (N. B.)

Sunday, May 25, 3 p. m., Memorial hall—Farewell meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

Sunday, May 25, 7 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Baccalaureate address by Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A., D. D., professor of systematic theology, Victoria College, Toronto.

Monday, May 26, 10.30 a. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Concert by conservatory students (senior).

Monday, May 26, 3 p. m., Music hall—College play, Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer.

Monday, May 26, 8 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Concert by Bostonia Sextette, assisted by Miss L. Fydell and Miss M. L. Smith.

Tuesday, May 27, 9 a. m., Memorial hall—Annual meeting of Theological Union, with lecture before union by Rev. George J. Bond, LL. D., of Halifax (N. S.)) Subject, The Three Religions of China.

Tuesday, May 27, 9 to 10.30—Engineering shops in the Science hall open to visitors.

Tuesday, May 27, 10.30 a. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Anniversary exercises of the acdemy.

Tuesday, May 27, 2 p. m., Memorial hall—Business meeting of the Alumni Society.

Tuesday, May 27, 2 p. m., drawing room, Ladies' College—Business meeting of the Alumnae Society.

Tuesday, May 27, 4 p. m., university library—Meeting of senate.

Tuesday, May 27, 4 p. m., athletic grounds—Baseball game, Graduates vs. Undergraduates.

Tuesday, May 27, 7.30 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Anniversary exercises of the Ladies' College.

Wednesday, May 28, 10.30 a. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—Jubilee celebration, class of '63.

Wednesday, May 28, 1 p. m., dining hall university residence—Alumni and Alumnae luncheon. Tickets may be obtained from Profs. Bigelow and Killam, 75 cents each. No tickets will be reserved for members after Tuesday night.

Wednesday, May 28, 7.30 p. m., Charles Fawcett Memorial hall—University convocation.

Thursday, May 29, 10 a. m., university library—Annual meeting of the regents.

The Museum of Fine Arts will be open to visitors free of charge as follows:

Saturday, May 24, 10.30 to 12.30 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.; Monday, May 26, 9 to 10 a. m.; Tuesday, May 27, 3.30 to 5 p. m. The work of the students for the year will be found in the studio rooms. The studio of Prof. Hammond, R. C. A., containing some of his recent work, will be open to visitors.

Return tickets at one way fare may be obtained at all stations on the I. C. R., D. A. R., and P. E. I. railway. Visitors will please be sure to ask for a standard certificate when they purchase their tickets. A free return ticket will be given them by the I. C. R. ticket agent at Sackville on the presentation of this certificate duly signed.

SEVERAL KILLED IN WESTERN TORNADO

BRISK SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Bill to Give More Salary to Head of Railway Commission Passed

SENATORS ALERT

See Sinister Purpose in Government's Agricultural Aid Bill and Want It Amended—Bill to Stop Adulteration of Turpentine and Arsenate of Lead Passed.

Ottawa, May 14—Parliament had a quiet business session today in which several pieces of legislation were advanced.

The bill providing compensation for animals destroyed when suffering from contagious diseases, was given a third reading. The same thing was done with the grain inspection bill. On this the government announced that it would build storage elevators in western Canada and terminal elevators at Vancouver and Hudson Bay.

There was some discussion upon the minister of railways bill increasing the salary of the chairman of the railway commission and to provide compensation for railway employes when forced to move from one town to another, when a railway moves a terminal.

Mr. Boulay, of Rimouski, one of Mr. Bordon's followers, opposed increasing the salary of Chairman Drayton. He did not think that any of the commissioners worked hard enough to earn the salaries they were getting.

"I worked for ten years for $400 a year," he declared, "and I was working harder than the railway commissioners."

Chairman Blondin called the member to order for wandering from the subject.

On the third reading, Mr. Boulay repeated his protest, saying he was sure the commissioners did not work one hour a day.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier said the honorable member was talking through his hat. "I have pleaded before the commission and I know how much work they have to do."

"For once I agree with the postmaster general, and it is the first time," put in Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

The bill was adopted.

The government this morning stated to parliament that there would be something in the supplementaries for the widow of Captain Scott.

The bill increasing the maximum of annuities from $600 to $1,000 was before the commons this morning. There was some criticism of the award of the contract for display posters to the Wm. Stone Company of Toronto, at $15,000 per year, for two years, without tender.

The postmaster general explained that it was work for which the Stone Company was specially qualified.

The revenue from annuities last year declined $25,000.

In the Senate.

Ottawa, May 14—The senate today began discussion on the agricultural aid bill. There was a difference of opinion as to the effect of the provisions. The opposition announced that it was not opposed to the principle of the bill, but wanted to be sure of details.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed advanced through committee a government bill amending the adulteration act by fixing a standard for turpentine and arsenate of lead. Hon. Mr. Lougheed stated that at present turpentine was largely adulterated, as was arsenate of lead, which was replacing paris green as a spray. The description of the standard was exceedingly technical.

On a bill to vest in the Van Buren Bridge Company rights of the Restigouche & Western Railway Co., to construct a bridge across the St. John river, Senator Baird said this was merely an extension of time. The Restigouche & Western now has authority from the state of Maine to build this international bridge, and the work would at once be pushed. The structure would extend from St. Leonards to Van Buren.

Tht bill was given a second reading.

Agricultural Aid Bill.

In committee on the government's bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the promotion of agricultural education, Sir Geo. Ross was told that under this bill aid could be given the veterinary college at Toronto.

Senator A. Watson, on behalf of the stock men of Canada, protested against regulations which had prevented the shipping of live stock to British Columbia. He said the stock breeders had recently protested against them at a Toronto meeting.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said the minister of agriculture had to take a broad outlook and make regulations which were best for the whole of Canada.

Sir George Ross suggested that the bill should be amended so as to provide for the publication in Canada of the regulations governing veterinary colleges.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said this was clearly a money bill.

Senator Cloran declared that a money bill was one which imposed taxation upon the people. This did nothing of the sort. He asked Hon. Mr. Lougheed for a statement.

Senator Choquette said that the senate was entitled to a statement of what it held was a money bill.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed—"As to that, I would refer the gentleman to section 54 of the British North America act."

Senator Kerr said the bill in some places gives authority to the minister and in some others to the governor-general-in-council. There was lack of uniformity. Either this was poor drafting or there was a sinister purpose behind this bill.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that the clause under discussion provided only for the administration of $20,000 as aid to veterinary colleges. It would be absurd to require the whole government to deal with this. There was no concusion in the bill. Power was taken to require the approval of the government, should it be desirable, of any regulation made by the minister of agriculture, under the bill. That this was a money bill was indicated by what had happened to the grai nbill. The senate had amended this, and in the commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier had objected that this was a money bill, which the senate could not amend. The bill still lay on the table in the commons. The amendments suggested were not important enough to make and put the bill in jeopardy.

Senator Watson thought the bill was drawn so that a minister could favor one province at the expense of others.

Senator Murphy said that each minister was a member of the government and the government as a whole was responsible for the acts of each minister. It would be absurd to say that the minister of agriculture should not be allowed to make regulations under which $20,000 a year should be distributed among veterinary colleges.

Senator Kerr, Senator Belcourt, and Senator Dandurand insisted that with the consent of the province the whole of the $10,000,000 could be spent in one year instead of ten years, and all spent by the dominion government instead of by the governments of various provinces.

Senator McKeen, of Cape Breton, and Senator Murphy spoke for the bill, arguing that its provisions were desirable and satisfactory.

Sir George Ross said that there was no opposition to the principle of the bill. He believed that all members of the senate thought that there could not be too much done in aid of agriculture or in the promotion of agricultural education. It was desirable, however, to make sure that the measure under consideration was drawn to best reach this end.

Senator Derbyshire stated that he favored the proposal to aid agricultural education. There were some points in the bill which were not altogether clear, and he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow.

Ten Known Dead in Nebraska Town

Many Others Injured But Details Are Meagre

Seward, Thirty Miles From Lincoln, Suffers Severely and Damage is Reported at Other Places—Communication Cut Off.

Seward, Neb., May 14—A tornado which took a toll of ten lives, injured thirty odd persons and destroyed more than a third of the town, occurred shortly before 6 o'clock this evening.

Twenty-two residences, including several of the best, were destroyed, and many more were partly wrecked, but the busines psortion of the place did not greatly suffer. The tornado struck the western or residence portion of Seward and swept everything in its path. Those killed mostly were caught in the wreckage of their homes.

The tornado after passing through Seward, continued to the northeast. Reports tonight say that the towns of Tomaro, Lushton, Grafton and McCool Junction were wiped out. Four persons are reported killed at Tomaro and several at McCool Junction. Utica was in the path of the twisters.

Before the last telephone wire went down an appeal was sent to Lincoln to send physicians and undertakers. Reports from surrounding sections indicate that the effects of the tornado were felt over a wide range of territory.

The tornado was followed in Seward by a hail and rain storm. Tonight the town was without lights and searches was made with lanterns.

FARM SETTLEMENT BOARD SCHEME WORKING WELL

Sale of Several More Farms—Immigrants Are Satisfied and Are Keeping Faith with the Board.

Thursday, May 15.

The sale of three more farms by the Farm Settlement Board of the province was concluded yesterday. These are situated at Knowlesville, near Woodstock, and at North Ridge, Glassville. The purchase of another farm at Upper Maugerville, Sunbury, was also concluded. Applications for several other farms are in the hands of the board. The farm at Knowlesville was bought by two sons of the farmer who owned the adjoining farm, and as they wished to have a farm of their own they made arrangements with the board to take over the adjoining farm, on which there are two houses.

The immigration office, Mr. Gilchrist says, is continually in receipt of letters from satisfied settlers, who find the conditions here all that were promised. One was received yesterday stating the satisfactory conditions which the new settler found in the farm life of the province.

At the present time there are several old country people who have received assistance from the immigration authorities towards their passage money. Quite a number of people have been assisted since the fund was started, Mr. Gilchrist says, and so far there has been very little loss, the immigrants in nearly all cases keeping faith with the board. The second last instalment was received yesterday from the head of a Scotch family of nine who arrived about a year ago and who received an advance of more than $100. Only a few dollars remain to be cleared off. Half the passage money is advanced to the immigrant after careful inquiries as to his character, and a guarantee is now being taken from his friends as well.

Flower holders of bronze or copper in the shape of lizards or dragons insure a graceful arrangement of the stems.

When young children grow restless, let them string things—beads or cut straws or short lengths of macaroni.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 17, 1913.

MR. BORDEN'S THREAT

Mr. Borden evidently has decided that he must avoid an election at any cost. The Standard points out the well known fact that the Senate has not the power to amend a money bill, but that it must accept such bills without change or reject them in toto. The Conservative organ says that Liberals "need not presume to hope that a general election will follow as the result of obstructive tactics in the Senate." It adds this significant statement:

"If Liberal Senators decide upon partizan warfare, the government will be obliged to take up the gauntlet thrown down. There are strong considerations in favor of an appointed Senate, but a great many other considerations point in the opposite direction. The entire abolition of the present Upper Chamber, and the substitution of an elected Senate would probably meet with the approval of a great majority of the Canadian people."

Thus the Liberal Senate is threatened with abolition if it does not bow to Mr. Borden's wishes and pass his "ship money" bill without regard to the honest opposition to this measure which animates a very large majority of the members of the Upper Chamber.

But how is Mr. Borden going to abolish the Senate as an appointed body and substitute for it an elective chamber? And how long a time will such a process occupy? The constitution of the Senate is fixed by the British North America Act. The Senate cannot be abolished without changing the Canadian constitution, and, in fact, no changes can be made in the size, the character or process of creation of the Senate without an appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

Moreover—and this point should be specially noted—the British North America Act cannot be changed without the consent of every one of the provinces affected. Mr. Borden cannot abolish the Senate and make it over to suit his own convenience. He cannot dispose of the Liberal majority in the Senate and fill it up with willing tools of his party, unless, after a prolonged discussion of the question of Senate reform in the country, every province interested should consent to such a change. In other words no policy which Mr. Borden may inaugurate with respect to the Senate can posibly rescue him from the situation in which he finds himself today in connection with his proposal to borrow $35,000,000 from Great Britain and send back to that country a cheque for the amount on the plea that Canadians are incapable of constructing or controlling their own ships of war.

The Standard's statement of the Conservative attitude of the day toward the Senate is an indication of Mr. Borden's helplessness in that respect and also a confession of his fear of an election, a fear so strong that he evidently is willing to resort to any excuse for delay if only he can avoid an appeal to the people until such time as he and Mr. Rogers, and their admirable friend Mr. Blondin, may have concocted some fresh scheme for misleading public opinion.

It was to be expected that the helpless Conservative Premier would attempt a policy of bluff and bluster in connection with the Senate. But the country knows, and the Senate knows, that the Upper Chamber is secure against any assault from the Conservative majority in the Commons. The Senate, and the Liberal party generally, will await with no little complacency Mr. Borden's attempt to change or override the constitution in order to deliver himself from his present difficulties.

There is another point. What would the people of Great Britain say about an "emergency" contribution of $35,000,000 from Canada which could not be adopted without altering the constitution, without tearing down the structure which has existed since Confederation and which has hitherto been found adequate to deal with the most serious questions that have arisen since the Dominion was created as such? Already there is in the United Kingdom a rapidly spreading conviction that it would be a serious error from the Imperial standpoint to force upon Canada any policy of naval contribution unless a very large majority of the people of this country were unanimous in regard to it.

Now, it is known universally that the people of Canada are not divided in regard to the necessity for undertaking a fair share of the burden of Imperial naval defence. But they are divided, and very seriously, with respect to Mr. Borden's mistaken "emergency" proposal, with respect to his assertion that Canada cannot build, maintain and control ships of its own, and in regard to his attempt to introduce a policy of continued contributions in place of the permanent policy which he was pledged to formulate and which he promised again and again to submit to the people before finally adopting it.

Mr. Borden's threatening attitude toward the Senate indicates how well the Liberals in the Commons have done their work. Also, it discloses more strikingly than almost anything else could do the helplessness of the Conservative Premier and the party at his back.

Let the Senate do its duty fearlessly and the electors of Canada will deal with the situation after that.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

The budget speech finds the country with an overflowing treasury—thanks largely to the good government and wise fiscal policy of the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid—but though he finds himself with a record surplus Hon. Mr. White is standing pat, or nearly so. He gives the newspapers duty free typesetting machines—a wise proceeding, as they are not made in Canada—and the western farmers are to pay no more tariff charges on traction ditch-digging machines; but we hear nothing of free agricultural implements and farm machinery, with the exception noted, and the great army of consumers is left unconsoled. The trifling cut in the cement duties is of little moment. Cement could well have stood a real cut. There are some changes in connection with the West Indian treaty, and these emphasize the fact that the preferential treaty is of doubtful utility when the cost is counted.

Under a Liberal government so great a surplus would have called for a considerable scaling down of the tariff, but while Mr. Borden and Mr. White have avoided that at the bidding of their friends of the "interests," they lacked the courage to reward their manufacturing friends with higher duties in the face of the strong Democratic movement towards tariff for revenue only and the evident return of fiscal sanity in the United States.

With the coming American free list staring him in the face, together with a long list of reduced duties on Canadian exports, the Finance Minister has evidently felt compelled to bid the gentlemen who raised the last Conservative campaign fund wait for better days. It is some gain, however, to see a protectionist government, with a large majority in the House, hesitating to give "adequate" protection a hearing in the budget speech, not to mention a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows." For the present at least the protectionist group must be content with the thought that if the tariff has not been raised, at least it has not been lowered.

The day is at hand when even to stand pat in tariff matters will be dangerous for a professed protectionist government. That surplus, the American tariff bill, and the collapse of protection in Great Britain, will cause low tariff doctrine to gain thousands of adherents in Canada, and already a majority of our people would favor an increase in the British preference and a scaling down of many duties which tend to enhance unduly the home price of many articles of common use. The Liberal party will find an inviting line of advance in the fiscal question as Hon. Mr. White leaves it. This question is the biggest before the country today. A straightforward low tariff campaign based on the needs of the people at large, increasing the British preference and cutting special privilege to the bone, would carry the country.

THE CURE OF DISEASE

The anti-vivisectionists in their opposition to experiments that cause pain to animals, emphasize two opposite modern tendencies. One has a sincere concern for the rabbit, the guinea-pig and the turtle in the laboratory, and the other for the child in the slums and the sufferer in the hospitals.

Medical men are generally content to argue that they have achieved good results by using vivisection. The reply is at once forthcoming that while this may be no doubt true, yet it is possible that the same or even superior results could have been achieved by following different lines. Had they taxed their ingenuity to do without, it is possible that more would have been accomplished. There is the instance of Dr. Jackson who succeeded in completing his map of the higher brain centres, by the most patient observation during his long practice, and he did not conduct a single experiment on animals. He did all his work by observation—and the cutting and carving of animals which the Germans had done before him led only to confusion.

The world is more sensitive to pain and the waste of animal life than it has been at any time before, but it is also fired with an ambition to make an end of disease. But it is extraordinary how persistent is the fallacy that has led us all to concentrate attention upon discoveries for specific diseases, when everyone knows that the real evil is not specific disease but dirt, and ignorance and poverty. We look for the magical serum that will cure consumption, but neglect to bring pure air into the slums. When in command at Woolwich General Maurice found that after a term of probation three out of every five recruits had to be rejected as physically unfit. Flat feet, bad teeth, or inherited and acquired taint of disease were the chief causes; but he maintained that at the root of all the causes lay "a low, anaemic condition," and the cause of that condition is poverty. No magical injection can cure "a low, anaemic condition," and it is this condition that will require curing before disease can be banished.

There is nothing fantastic or sentimental or visionary about the hope of removing disease; the hope of removing it by a serum only is quixotic. The poverty which means a low standard of living, overcrowding, overwork, disease, friendlessness, and other forms of misery can be abolished. No community is so poor that it can afford inefficient children for lack of good schools, or criminals for lack of playgrounds, or wayward girls for lack of protection, or a low, anaemic condition for lack of good food, or exploited childhood for lack of factory supervision. The present reliance upon serums looks like the despair of social transformation.

THE WAY TO GET IMMIGRANTS

The gentleman who remarked once upon a time that the way to resume specie payment was to resume, was denounced by a great many interested persons as notoriously failing in the matter of detail. However, that style of advice may well be applied to New Brunswick's immigration problem. The way to get immigrants, is to get them. New Brunswick has wanted them badly for many years, and it has known, for many years, how to get them, but always, now as formerly, the government of the day has not acted as if it believed thoroughly in its own immigration policy.

The way to get immigrants is to employ, intelligently, enough money in publicity and in personal explanation and solicitation to interest and convince the requisite number of desirable settlers. Publicity—a reasonable amount of properly displayed advertising in the better class journals of the United Kingdom—will prepare the ground for the provincial government's agents and lecturers. Thus far, through no fault of the officials concerned, an insufficient amount of money has been appropriated for these purposes.

Those who have followed the local government's course in immigration matters will remember that Hon. Mr. Flemming remarked on one occasion that if 5,000 immigrants were to come to New Brunswick this year or next we should not know what to do with them, meaning that we would be unprepared to deal with so many, and that many of them must be neglected or fall into unfortunate circumstances. It is to be observed that no great danger of this character threatens us, inasmuch as we are not at all likely to be overwhelmed by an army of new settlers at the present time. It is a fact, nevertheless, and this fact should be kept to the fore, that so many settlers are available in the United Kingdom, in the Scandinavian countries, and elsewhere, that New Brunswick can get any number it wants just so soon as the government begins to finance its immigration machinery and enlarges it.

It should be said in this connection that there is still room for improvement—although things are better than they used to be—in connection with the selling of land and other property to people from other countries. A satisfied and successful settler is the best advertisement any country can have. Therefore, it is in the public interest that any prospective purchaser of property in this country should be urged to make a personal inspection of it before buying, and to ascertain as thoroughly as posible from competent persons what his prospects are for carrying on agricultural or other business operations in New Brunswick. This province can well stand such thorough investigation, because hard work and average intelligence here will produce quite as desirable results as anywhere under the British flag. Our advertisements and our agents in other countries should tell the plain truth about New Brunswick conditions. That is plenty good enough, and it leaves no room for complaint afterwards.

ETHICAL IDEAS AND REFORM

It is instructive to note the new spirit that is coming into the outlook and method of reformers in nearly every department of life. This new spirit leaves little room for the denunciatory methods of a former day. The most successful leaders have altogther ceased from denunciation. In dealing with intemperance, crime, and greed, and in all matters in which we try to make ourselves and our neighbors better, they shun the negative side and spend their energy in building up the affirmative. This method calls for more patience, insight, firmness and confidence in men. It recognizes that good and evil are always intimately bound up together, and that to abuse groups of men in the large is generally futile and often unjust. A close and sympathetic study of the actual situation generally reveals that men are not given over to conscious badness; our common human nature has just worked out that way in the conditions under which it was placed. The reformer is coming under the sway of that relative spirit, of which Walter Pater says, "the ethical result is a delicate and tender justice in the criticism of human life."

In no instance is the need for this sympathetic spirit that seeks to understand the point of view more required than in analyzing what may be described as the rudimentary pietism indicated by the actions and attitudes of some notable modern rich men. A contributor to the Nation in speaking of the opening passages of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan's will says: "But it is significant that the remnant of the Old Guard should have retained in its ranks so stalwart a supporter as the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the opening passages of whose will ring with the notes of fierce challenge to the invasions of modern thought. Two generations and more of scientific study in comparative religion and ethical criticism mean nothing to him. But the utterances which the writer doubtless designed for the publicity which he knew, it must attain cannot properly be passed in silence. For the circumstances of his utterance bring up in almost dramatic prominence a whole group of profound spiritual issues, the reconcilement of the worship of God and Mammon, the spiritual relations between the things of this world and of 'the next,' and the secular controversy between faith and works as modes of salvation. Indeed one aspect of this last testament is that it translates the doctrine of the Atonement into a veritable 'needle's eye,' through which the greatest accumulator of riches who has ever quitted this world may pass, and that not hardly, into a divine habitation. With what a power is vested this simple act of faith, by which the soul is purged of all the 'dross' of this world's dealings, and presents itself in 'faultless' purity for a fresh eternity of life in which neither trust-making nor art collecting play any part!"

The sincerity of Mr. Morgan is not questioned, but the incredible superficiality which accepts without question the doctrine that enables a man to believe that without the least interference with the engrossing pursuit of riches, power, and other worldly accessories, he can enter at a moment's notice upon the possession and enjoyment of a wholly different sort of treasure after exhausting those which moth and rust corrupt, is the thing that gives pause to the critic who might condemn unreservedly without understanding. The idea that a business hustler suddenly projected into a state which made no call upon the only faculties that he had accustomed himself to use in this life, would find himself at once at home, will be new to the ordinary thinker. But here it is projecting itself from the aggressive enterprise of industry and finance, in all its nakedness against the ethical conceptions of the day. The hope has been that when this present money madness had spent its fury the heart would be be found sound, and that the return to the law of right dealing with the neighbor and to the gospel of love and truth would not be found too difficult; but if men of whom the late Mr. Morgan and the present Mr. Rockefeller are types, are satisfied with the rudimentary pietism against which Jesus thundered so fiercely, the case is different. The higher ethics of life are utterly ignored by men whose piety enables them to play the great game of business or of politics or of society on the rules framed by the ethics of bygone ages. The welfare of a nation rests upon the moral sense of its people, and if that moral sense is perverted, where is the nation's welfare? Wealth unlocks many doors, but here is one which it threatens to open which had better be left closed.

WALKING WITH A WOODEN LEG

Mr. Borden is looking about for expedients to force the Senate to follow the lead of the Commons, and is hinting of coercion, purgation, limitation and abolition. If he is seeking for precedents he may go back to Oliver Cromwell who abolished the Upper House and managed without it for three or four years. In urging him to that action one of the poetasters among his followers wrote:

"The Lower is the Upper House,
And hath been so seven years;
Your votes they value not a louse
Ye antichristian peers."

Finally, when the king was executed, the abolition of the Upper House was decreed.

Perhaps Mr. Rogers will fulfill the functions of the doggerel writer and screw up the courage of the Premier to the sticking point. Mr. Borden is no Oliver Cromwell. That must now be as abundantly evident to himself as it is to the people of Canada. He is much more like Richard the Feeble, son of the great Protector. Yet it may be recalled that Oliver did not find things go smoothly with one chamber government. Three years afterwards he organized an "other house" composed of his own nominees, and although that house was exceedingly unpopular there was a general feeling that it was better than none at all. "I am as little pleased with these Lords as any one," said the member for Hastings, "yet we are but one leg, and cannot go, but hop up and down without them. Though they be not to our content, I have seen a man walk very well with a wooden leg." But a man with one leg when that leg is wooden cannot hop much up and down. That would be the condition of Canada with the Senate abolished at present—that or the ugly alternative of public tumult.

With the coming of Richard Cromwell—who was not too unlike our present Premier—it was found necessary to restore the ancient constitutional forms. A writer of that period stated in a very effective way one of the chief arguments for the necessity of a Second Chamber, and the argument has very considerable force at this present time in Canada. He said: "Our government imitates the best and most perfect commonwealths that ever were; where the senate assisted in the making of laws; and, by their wisdom and dexterity, polished filed and made ready for the more populous assemblies; and sometimes by their gravity and moderation, reduced the people to a calmer state; and by their authority and credit stemmed the tide, and made the waters quiet, giving the people time to come to themselves. And therefore if we had no such peerage now, upon the old constitution, yet we should be necessitated to make an artificial peerage or senate instead of it. Which may assure our present lords that though their dependencies and power are gone, yet we cannot be without them; and that they have no need to fear an annihilation by our reformation, as they suffered in the late mad times."

The people do not at present need time to come to themselves, but they do need opportunity to come at a government that has deliberately disregarded every promise it has made the people and every conviction it was supposed to hold—a government that has destroyed every constitutional safeguard of the minority and done more to degrade parliamentary life than any since Confederation. Individual autocracy might be tolerated under an Oliver Cromwell, but under Richard!—hardly.

THE REASON FOR THE ABUSE

Hon. William Pugsley continues to occupy a leading place in the editorial columns of the Standard. That journal daily subjects the former Minister of Public Works to abuse and gross misrepresentation, but not even the most foolish Standard reader believes he will be injured thereby. The daily tirade is recognized by everybody as an attempt to lead public attention away from the troublesome situation occupied by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries—the man who turned down the Cammell-Laird tender and deprived St. John of a great shipyard.

Hon. William Pugsley was instrumental in giving St. John the Courtenay Bay improvements and making this port the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He planned, also, to have a great shipbuilding plant located on the eastern shore of Courtenay Bay. A leading British firm was the lowest tenderer for the ships. It selected St. John as the most favorable site in Canada.

But Dr. Pugsley could not prevent Mr. Hazen from sending back the Cammell-Laird deposit and shutting out the industry that would have been of immense value to St. John in money and in prestige.

All the ink spilled by The Standard in abuse of Dr. Pugsley cannot obscure these facts. Mr. Hazen must face them when he comes back to ask for re-election, and that time should soon come if Mr. Borden is not going to drop the "emergency" scheme for a $35,000,000 contribution which he and Mr. Hazen, and Mr. Blondin, and other patriots have devised.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE MUNICIPAL HOME

A very sharp difference of opinion has arisen as to the value of the Municipal Home, upon which the Municipal Council has given an option for $75,000. There is talk now in some quarters about securing an injunction to prevent the councillors from selling the property for $75,000, and it is to be noted that Mayor Frink and three of the city commissioners are very strongly opposed to the sale.

The public mind is disturbed over the question, because, only a short time ago, the Municipal Council declined to grant an option for $150,000. Properly speaking the city never has had a binding offer for $150,000, or for any other amount, and there is today no certainty that the holders of the present option will take it up. But, unfortunately, there is a widespread impression that if the property were held it could be sold in the future for much more than the figure now agreed upon. There is room for considerable difference of opinion as to how much, if any, the blasting operations have affected the value of this property, even temporarily; but it must be clear that in the course of time the operations at East St. John will enhance the value of the site in question, and all the extensive acreage in the rear of it.

Should any one decide to apply for an injunction it probably would be necessary to allege, as a reason for granting it, that the councillors who voted for the option, or some of them, were animated by improper motives. If that is not alleged, there is no ground for an injunction, for a majority of the duly elected representatives of the city and county have power to sell the property in question. While there is considerable talk about the transaction, and while it is generally condemned, it is unlikely that the sale can be prevented unless some of those who are opposing it will take the responsibility of asserting, and setting out to prove, the existence of improper or dishonest motives or processes in connection with the vote in the Municipal Council on Tuesday. No one is likely to do so. A temporary injunction, it is probable, might readily be secured. Whether or not evidence to justify its being made permanent would be forthcoming is another matter. It would be difficult to fix definitely the market value of the property, unless, perhaps, it were put up at auction in order to test the matter, but the public will be slow to appreciate the argument that, if the home and the land with it were worth $150,000 some months ago, they are worth only $75,000 today; and yet it is to be noted that one or two of the councillors are on record as saying that $75,000 is a high price. There will not be many who will share that opinion. Another institution must be provided, probably with a prison farm in connection. There is a tentative suggestion that the Municipal Home be transferred to St. Martins, or some other distant locality. Such a transfer would not be wise.

The public does not understand the matter, and it naturally expects considerably more information from the councillors who put the selling motion through in the face of strong opposition from four of the city members. Of course, the option may not be taken up; but, on the other hand, there is danger that it may be used by speculators and that unpleasant complications may follow. The gentlemen who voted for the option are probably aware by this time that the reasons they gave on Tuesday for their action are not satisfactory to the taxpayers and that further and more cogent ones are awaited with lively interest.

DON'T START FIRES

The Telegraph, at the request of the provincial government, is giving publicity today to certain sections of the law relating to forest fires and those responsible for setting them. At this time of year accurate knowledge of the law on the subject is greatly needed all over New Brunswick, and the portions of the statute which we are printing on another page set forth clearly, not only the danger of great public loss through carelessness, but also the penalties incurred by those guilty of neglecting the precautions prescribed for men who are clearing land or who go into the woods on business or pleasure.

New Brunswick's fire loss in past years has been tremendous, and a very large portion of the damage has been not only unnecessary but criminal. This generation should have a clear-headed idea of the value of timber, not only from the lumbering standpoint but from that of the conservation of stream flow as well. It is a fact, however, that many persons who clear land, or who go into the woods to fish, or to bruise, are criminally careless with respect to fire, and in many instances it has been true that fires causing immense damage have been set, accidentally or otherwise, by men of the most thoughtless and worthless character. For this reason it is necessary to direct attention to the law upon the subject, and to urge upon the authorities the necessity for sharply following up every report concerning the origin of forest fires.

BACK TO FREE TRADE

The Nation in a recent number says: "In the budget debate this week Tariff Reform "shammed dead" almost to the end, and might have been entirely forgotten but for a spasmodic and rather farcical little revolt which came to enliven the closing half-hour of the three days' talk on land taxation. By this time Mr. Bonar Law had gone, the greater Unionist guns had fired their last shot, and consequently there was no danger of Mr. Rowland Hunt or Mr. Petro, or Sir Arthur Boscawen being blown out of the water for mutiny. To find a parallel for this derisory treatment of a sacred cause by its devotees we have to go back more than ten years when, just as the Hunts and Boscawens are doing today the late Sir Howard Vincent used to get up at the fag-end of every budget debate and put in a forlorn word (to which nobody ever listened) for a revival of the protectionist system of our forefathers. For the moment Tariff Reform seems to have swung back to precisely the same phase—the phase, that is to say, of an occasional pious mortuary tribute."

This is apparently the passing of the movement for a "scientific tariff," which was the ideal cherished by ill-informed protectionists who had visions of a great and good government considering in detail the industries of the country and beneficently imposing such duties and only such duties as should be for the general good. Its passing will be greeted with a sigh of relief by many who never enlisted in the cause of protection from conviction but fought for it under the influence of a dominant personality. They were striving after the impossible. There is no such thing as a scientific tariff. The fact is that tariffs are arranged by would-be monopolists scrambling for gain, and there is no tariff in the world that satisfies those who have it. Mr. Chamberlain's agitation was doomed from the first by the remarkable buoyancy of British trade. Trade was subject to one of its seasonal fluctuations at the time he started his agitation ten years ago, but the recovery was too rapid for his plans.

The heresy will rise again. As regularly as times of depression come round, protectionists are found preaching that it is Free Trade that is causing the bad trade. This is poor misrepresentation; there are cycles in trade which seem to be inherent in the competitive system of industry. These cycles come in all nations and they follow a certain rhythmical fluctuation which may be anticipated and explained. They come regularly when supply overtakes demand and causes depression. They are not due to fiscal policy, although it is very possible that depression in trade may be aggravated by the unnatural conditions produced by a protective system. Protection is today a losing cause all over the world, and the Tory party will continue to be pushed back from its goal by the fatal policy forced upon it a decade ago. The party is still in the entanglement of 1903. No other policy is seen to emerge from the shifty counsels and unsettled minds that mark the party leadership with the passing of Tariff Reform. An unqualified Free Trader sits today for Westmorland as a Tory member, and he is the last Tory who has been elected to the British Parliament. But he has been described by his fellow members as a "freak" a "back number" a "go-as-you-please," politician. If the Unionist party is to continue, he will not be considered a freak or an eccentric after the next election. The Unionist party is likely to assume its true functions with fresh thought and new directing energy only when it throws off completely the heavy handicap of special privilege in the guise of protection.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Having threatened the Senate with sudden official death, the Conservative newspapers are now urging it to "think imperially." What the Senate ought to do is to send Mr. Borden and Mr. Blondin back to the people, as soon as possible. The people will do the rest.

* * *

The Suffragettes appear to be able to raise large sums of money in Great Britain. Before long it may be necessary to seize their "war chest" on the ground that it is against public policy to permit the collection or expenditure of money for insane and dangerous purposes.

* * *

The American Senate is now struggling with the Wilson tariff bill. This fight in the Senate promises to be one of considerable fury and of vast importance. The country will know presently whether the Democratic platform was made for campaign purposes only, or for the good of the people at large. In a very large measure President Wilson's future as a statesman depends upon what the greybeards of the Senate do during the next few weeks.

* * *

Former Grand Master Sproule's deputy, Mr. Blondin, the Nationalist appointed by Mr. Borden to preside over certain debates in the House of Commons, has drawn upon himself the fire of the Liberals by proving too docile an agent of the Premier and Mr. Rogers. Mr. Blondin merely did what he was told to do. His instructions were to ignore Liberal speakers and facilitate government progress without respect to the public welfare. That sort of thing does not pay.

* * *

Speaking of "truck and trade with the Yankees," Hon. Mr. White points out that Canadian imports from the United States during 1913 were valued at $[illegible]783,343, while our exports to that country amounted to $150,961,675. After this country has secured free access to the neighboring market for its principal products our exports will begin to gain upon our imports from that quarter. It is a curious fact that the Conservative statesmen and orators who were horrified in September 1911, by the thought of all this treasonable traffic with our neighbors to the south, are now complacently boasting about the volume of our international trade. Of course, at that time they were—or professed to be—eager to save the old flag and the Empire. Now they are enjoying the loaves and fishes. All of which is another story.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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DAMS ON THE ST. JOHN, AND MORE POPULATION

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I note in your Saturday's issue that Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John River Log Driving Company, is opposed to the building of a dam across the St. John River at Meductic, giving as his reason that it would be detrimental to the lumbering industry, and would seriously impede the driving of logs. It seems that Mr. Gregory has been connected with the St. John River Log Driving Company for twenty-five years or more, and that he has often been over the proposed dam site. I am afraid that Mr. Gregory has not given a matter of this kind the consideration that it surely merits. I have no disposition to boast of experience or "knock" any part of New Brunswick as I am a native here and grandfather before me was a native of this good old province by the sea, and I love it, want to see it forge its way ahead. I have spent, however, a number of years in the West, and in probably one of the best—if not the best States in the Union, Minnesota. There are a great many New Brunswickers there, engaged in almost every calling. It is a very common thing to hear it said all over the West that New Brunswick is fifty years behind the times. And why is it so? It is simply because there are always people who are too ready to grab the engineer and throw him from the lever of development, thus driving our young men from this province to the great centres of industry made by harnessing water powers. I am very well acquainted with all the lumbering conditons on the Mississippi River above St. Paul and Minneapolis, having had connection with the largest interests there in the lumbering industry. And I want to refer Mr. Gregory and others to some dams which are now built on the Mississippi River, a river very much the same as the St. John River. The first of the dams I will refer to were built for the purpose of assisting in the driving of logs and wherever these dams are built a great industrial centre has been made.

It is, of course, unnecessary to refer to the St. Anthony Dam at Minneapolis—every one knows that this dam furnishes power to the greatest flour mills in the world. It furnishes power to the greatest street railway system in the world. It gives the city of 300,000 people electric lights and the driving of logs over this place is almost without expense.

I want to refer to the dam at St. Cloud (Minn.), 90 miles above Minneapolis, built particularly for facilitating the driving of logs. At this place there is not much of a fall in the river but a 20-foot dam furnishing power. There is also another 20-foot dam at Sunk Rapids, 92 miles from Minneapolis, and two miles above St. Cloud.

And then there is another dam at Little Falls (Minn.), furnishing power for flour mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., as well as being utilized by the largest lumberman in the world, Frederick Weyerhauser, in operating drives and booms to one of his large mills located at that place. I may add that Mr. James McNair, of the McNair Lumber Company, of Lickford, Victoria county, was one of the men who built this dam at Little Falls (Minn.)

I want to refer again to the Brainard dam 130 miles up the Mississippi River from Minneapolis built for the purpose of handling logs coming down the river and for power purposes.

I will also point out the Pokegama Dam at Grand Rapids, Itasca county, Minnesota, and on the Mississippi River, 200 miles from Minneapolis, where a pulp and paper mill is being operated together with other industries around which is built a thriving town of 5,000 people.

All these dams are successful for all purposes for which they are built. And more dams are being built, opening up the country, and bringing in great population, and many of these are from New Brunswick. And why from New Brunswick? Because there are no dams being built in New Brunswick. We need great population in New Brunswick, and the only way under the sun to secure population and industry is by developing our resources. We want the Meductic Dam. We want the Tobique Narrows and the Grand Falls Dam, and many others we have in New Brunswick, a country second to none on the American continent. Then if this is true, and it is true, let all spirited men, every one, stand shoulder to shoulder pull together to develop our resources and we will soon see our departed population coming home. Victoria county has room for 50,000 settlers. Several of the other counties are well fixed for settlers, and there is no reason why we should not at least move around the half million mark in population at the next census.

I want to say, too, that it is an easy matter to make a sluice-way at Meductic or any other dam to carry rafted logs safely over withous every log being pinned, and at an expense no greater than the ordinary sluice. The writer is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for such a sluice to the proper parties. I trust that readers of this article will not entertain or harbor any false notions of what I have written.

Yours truly,
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Perth, N. B., May 12, 1913.

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Yours truly,
MANLY H. CRAIG.

rth, N. B., May 12, 1913.

$75,000 OPTION ON MUNICIPAL HOME

Eastern Trust Company Gets Right to Purchase Valuable Property at Half Its Former Offer

Councillors Frink, Wigmore, Agar and Schofield Vigorously Oppose It, and Declare the Offer Ridiculous--Offer of $150,000 Turned Down a Short Time Ago--Modern Buildings for General Public Hospital--Lancaster Sewers to Cost $35,000--Expert to Report on Matter of Foreshore Rights--Directors Selected for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Wednesday, May 14.

The meeting of the municipal council yesterday afternoon proved particularly interesting and at times the session was more than usually lively. The most important business was the decision to give an option on the Municipal Home to the Eastern Trust Company for $75,000. The company is to have an option until November, 1913, and then must pay for the property in three instalments, the last to be paid in November, 1914. All the county members of the council, with Councillor McLellan, voted for the offer being accepted. They were strongly opposed by the remaining city members of the council.

It was hinted that the new Municipal Home would be in St. Martins, but this is thought to be unlikely.

The city is to have a new modern hospital to take the place of the present General Public Hospital. It was proposed to erect a new building right away capable of accommodating 60 patients, and an electric power plant at an estimated cost of $125,000. When additions are made it is intended to build new structures and in time new buildings throughout will take the place of those at present in use. The building to be erected now is to face in White street. Plans and specifications are to be secured immediately.

The plans of the Lancaster sewerage board for extensions to the service in that district were approved. The details for the sewers are to be drawn up by G. G. Murdock, but the city commissioners must approve of the details before the work can be started. The directors for the proposed hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis were selected at the meeting. The foreshore rights in Courtenay Bay were discussed. Messrs. Warren and Palmer, of the Norton Griffiths Co., Ltd., appeared and explained their company's stand in the matter. It was decided to have a lawyer look into the matter and give the city an opinion.

Other matters of routine business were transacted but the meeting will be continued this morning at 9.30 o'clock in order to finish the business.

Those present were Councillors Carson (warden), Smith, Golding, Shillington, Long, Dean, Bryant, Stephenson, Howard, Black Carscaden Wigmore Frink, McLellan, Schofield and Agar.

The report of the committee on finance and accounts was first considered. The bills as approved by the committee were ordered paid.

The Hospital.

Hospital matters were next considered, and Councillor McLellan introduced a resolution calling for the erection of a new building for hospital purposes. The proposal was for a building with accommodations for 60 patients. This would be erected in White street, and connected with the old building by a covered walk. The estimated cost of the new structure was placed at $125,000. This would include an electric power plant.

The idea of building a wing to the present building was discarded.

Councillor McLellan explained that the new building could later be used as an executive building for the new hospital.

A motion to go into committee and hear Dr. Curren in regard to the cost of maintenance, was voted down.

Ful detailed plans are to be prepared and the committee is to have experts advice in regard to the building and cost of maintenance.

The assessment committee reported. Real and personal property is to be rated at full value, as in case of estates, for assessment purposes.

The request of the C. P. R. for an additional track across streets in Lancaster was not granted.

The report of the Lancaster sewerage board was received. The route of a proposed sewer was explained by means of blue prints. The new works will be almost wholly in Lancaster Heights and Lancaster avenue.

The estimated cost of the proposed new work was $32,000.

Councillor Wigmore called attention to the condition of streets in the vicinity of the city line, and he pointed out that no provision had been made for sewerage there.

The council then went into committee, and G. G. Murdock explained the plans of the sewerage route.

The sewerage board of Lancaster was given authority to undertake the construction of the sewer, according to the plans as prepared by G. G. Murdock. It was pointed out by the secretary that the motion was rather early as the bounds of the area mentioned had not been defined.

The council then went into committee and Mr. Murdock gave a description of the bounds of territory involved.

Commissioner Frink asked if the council could issue these additional bonds without going to the legislature.

J. King Kelley, K. C., county secretary, said the council could issue the bonds.

On resuming business, David Hargrove was reappointed commissioner of the Municipal Home.

William McAfee was selected to succeed the late Andrew Gibson on the same board.

The vacancy in the board of health caused by the death of James Ready was filled by the appointment of George Blake.

The Tuberculosis Board.

Nominations for commissioners for the new St. John Tuberculosis Hospital, which is to be erected near Douglas avenue, were then made as follows: Dr. A. F. McAvenney, H. B. Schofield, W. J. Dean, James Bryant, Mrs. J. H. Frink, F. B. Carson, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Dr. Stewart Skinner, Mrs. E. J. Broderick. Councillors McLellan and Long were appointed scrutineers. The following were elected to form the board: Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Mrs. James H. Frink, F. B. Carson, H. B. Schofield, J. Bryant and W. J. Dean.

The Lancaster sewerage district was enlarged to include all that territory in which sewerage work is to be done and the boundaries were defined. Before the motion was voted on Councillor Frink called attention to the fact that the city of St. John was responsible for the bonds issued by the county. It was therefore added to the motion that the plans and specifications for the sewers be submitted to the city commissioners for approval before the work is undertaken. The issue of bonds is not to exceed $35,000, and is to run for forty years at 4 1-2 per cent. It was also decided that the plans of the sewers should sewer board.

Foreshore Rights.

The council then went into a committee of the whole to hear Messrs. Warren and Palmer of the Norton Griffiths Co., Ltd., in regard to an application for the use of the foreshore which the company had made to the dominion government. Mr. Warren explained that the company had withdrawn its application for foreshore in front of property other than its own. Objections to the original application were made by the municipality and for this reason the application was withdrawn.

It was explained that the foreshore in front of other property than that owned by the company would not be required. The council was asked to withdraw its objection to the granting of the use of the foreshore.

Councillor Frink explained that the foreshore on the western side of the Courtenay Bay had been given to the dominion government. He thought it would appear from what had been said that the site of the dry dock belonged to the Norton Griffiths Co., Ltd. The work is being carried on by the dominion government and it is therefore responsible. He moved that the council withdraw its objection. The motion was seconded by Councillor Schofield.

Councillor McLellan: "I am surprised that Councillor Schofield has favored this without having the matter fully considered." He thought that legal advice should be secured before the council granted the request. He moved that a committee be appointed to look into the matter before the protest was dropped. The resolution to secure legal advice was carried. This was placed before the council as a recommendation and adopted.

The committee to secure legal advice and consider the matter is as follows: McLellan, Wigmore, Howard, Dean, Carson, Bryant, Shillington.

Councillor Frink thought it would cost at least $500 or perhaps $1,000 and trips would have to be made to Halifax, Fredericton and Ottawa.

Councillor McLellan thought $1,000 would be well spent in getting the information as to whether these foreshores were worth anything or not.

Councillor Frink thought the advice of a lawyer would not settle the matter but a conference between parties concerned would be the only solution.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company asked for authority to change the position of some of its poles in Simonds.

Councillor Shillington will make the necessary arrangements.

Option on Municipal.

The request of the Eastern Trust Company for an option on the Municipal Home until November 1, 1913 for $75,000, which is to be paid in three installments, the last in November, 1914, was next taken up.

Councillor Agar moved that the letter be acknowledge and that the applicants be told that the property was not for sale. He considered the offer ridiculous.

Councillor McLellan reviewed the history of the recent offer of $150,000 from the same company for the Municipal Home property. "I am," continued the councillor, "again supporting the offer of the Eastern Trust Company. In reply to Mr. Agar's remark that the present offer was ridiculous I might say that it was the result of Mr. Agar's own action. I believe that the property has depreciated in value. The offer of $75,000 may look ridiculous but there has been a falling off of values in the vicinity of the home. The blasting operations there have hurt the property and I think the place is very undesirable for a municipal home. I believe if the Eastern Trust Company is given the option they will protect their interests. I think the property now is only worth $75,000 but some time ago it was worth $150,000. As an amendment I move that the option be given."

Councillor Agar—"I do not consider the offer adequate."

Councillor Schofield—"As one of the culprits I also wish to speak."

Councillor Frink—"Speak for all the sinners."

Councillor Schofield—"I am still of the opinion that I was when the other offer was made and I see no reason why we should accept this offer. The city, of course, is feeling some effects of the blasting operations at Courtenay Bay, but we must consider it as an adjunct of commercial prosperity."

Councillor Frink pointed out the importance of the property under discussion. It was situated on the Little River and the land was very valuable. He did not think that the present offer was enough.

The amendment was ruled out of order. The motion was then put and lost with only Councillors Agar, Frink, Wigmore and Schofield supporting it.

Councillor McLellan then moved that the offer be accepted, and that the necessary papers be drawn up at once. The motion was seconded by Councillor Howard.

Mayor Frink.

Councillor Frink—"It is evident that the old macihne methods of politics are at work. I think the matter is not being considered on its merits."

Councillor McLellan—"I will not stand for any such statements. I challenge any man in the room to say that I influenced him in any way."

Councilor Frink—"Not one man from the county has taken part in this discussion. I think they should tell where they stand and their reasons."

Counicillor Shillington thought the price offered was the outside value of the property.

Councillor Black said that he was never in any ring, but when he voted he voted intelligently. He thought that the price offered was all the property was worth.

Councillor Howard said there was no frame-up on the matter and he had not known of the price offered until yesterday.

Councillor Schofield pointed out the need of getting as much as possible for the property in order to have something to secure a new home with; $80,000 was the estimate for the new building alone and the land was to be secured besides. He thought that the home could be maintained in its present location for some time to come. The work that is going on at Courtenay Bay would increase the value of the property.

Councillor Dean said that because Councillor Frink was the mayor of St. John city was no reason why he should cast a slur on the county members of the council. He believed that $75,000 was 50 per cent more than the property was worth. He thought that a new home would have to be secured.

Councillor Black—"If it should go to St. Martins it would be all right."

Councillor Frink—"Is it to be in St. Martins? Is that decided?"

Councillor Dean thought that the farm in connection with the home should be small. "If the home goes to St. Martins it can be secured at low cost, the whole building can be got cheap," he added.

Not If He Owned It.

Councillor Agar thought the present site was favorable and if he owned it he would not wish to sell it at that price. He referred to the sentiment that existed in the city and referred to the councillors having to meet their constituents.

Councillor McLellan—"As far as the amount of sentiment is concerned I think I represent as much as Mr. Agar does. I do not feel uneasy about what will appear in the morning papers either. The work at Courtenay Bay will be of no value to the city if many of the citizens die of nervous prostration."

Councillor Wigmore believed that the Eastern Trust Company would make money out of the deal. "I looked upon the offer as a joke," said he, "but now I consider it as more than a joke."

Councillor Agar moved that the matter be deferred till morning for further consideration.

The vote was a tie and Warden Carson decided that the matter be settled at once.

How They Voted.

The motion to give the Eastern Trust Company an option on the Municipal Home property for $75,000 to run till November, 1913, and allow the company to pay for the property in three installments, the last to be paid in November, 1914, was then passed, the members voting as follows:

Yea:
McLELLAN.
SMITH.
GOLDING.
SHILLINGTON.
LONG.
DEAN.
BRYANT.
STEPHENSON.
HOWARD.
BLACK.
CARSCADEN.
Nay:
AGAR.
SCHOFIELD.
FRINK.
WIGMORE.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

Thursday, May 15.

The fact that the city already faces a bond issue of three-quarters of a million dollars this year was brought up by Councillor Frink at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday morning when the extension to the plant of the general public hospital was under discussion. He said the pace was too fast for him, but nevertheless, a motion authorizing a committee to secure the land for the new building was adopted.

The council voted in favor of a movement to permit the taxation of railway property, which is now exempt.

The necessity of securing a modern abbatoir for the city and county was discussed and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

Several communications protesting against certain houses near Brookville and Torryburn were submitted to the council and the county secretary was given authority to take the necessary steps to drive them out of business.

A committee was appointed to arrange a reorganization of the sheriff's staff, with increased salary for the sheriff.

Another committee was appointed to confer with the St. John Railway Company regarding an agreement under which the company would be permitted to extend its lines to Crouchville.

The council was called to order at ten o'clock by Warden Carson.

The secretary read a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of York county urging the repeal and asking the co-operation of other municipalities in securing the repeal of chapter 46, 33 Victoria, which exempts railways in the province from taxation and seeking legislation to enable taxes to be assessed on railways as on other corporations and in other provinces and in the United States.

On motion of Coun. Agar seconded by Coun. Wigmore the resolution was approved and the support of the St. John county council promised.

The Hospital.

A letter from the commissioners of the General Public Hospital was read by the secretary. The letter urged the necessity of extension to the hospital and suggesting the method of providing additional room.

Coun. McLellan said that, as everything in the letter had been dealt with on Tuesday, he moved that the letter be filed.

Coun. Frink said that, on reviewing the situation, he found it necessary to recede from the position he had taken on Tuesday. He added:— "I was calculating last night what the city will have to face. The Municipal Home has been practically abolished. The cost of land, buildings, etc., to replace it will be $250,000. We must spend a large sum on the streets and roads, provide a new tuberculosis hospital, an incinerator, a central fire station and now an additional wing to the hospital at an estimated cost of $125,000, which means at least $150,000. Altogether the city and county must face a bond issue of at least $750,000. This may be all right for the county members but it is too much for the city rate-payers. The pace is too ghastly for me and I must recede from the position I took yesterday and must second the motion to file the correspondence and allow the hospital matter to stand over. The motion carried.

Slaughter Houses.

A communication from the city council drawing attention to the need of better slaughter house accommodation was read. Coun. Frink urged the pressing need of modern facilities which he thought would not cost more than $25,000. He moved that a committee be appointed to report. Coun. Black seconded the motion and Coun. McLellan also urged the importance of the matter mentioning some shocking incidents under the present management. He suggested that the committee should be instructed to act immediately. He said it might be possible to limit the sale in the

(Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

AGRICULTURE

Corn Cultivation Must Be Carried on Under Most Favorable Conditions—Weeds and Their Destructive Work—What Experience Has Taught.

(By G. H. Cutler).

All successful corn growers realize that a thorough system of cultivation is essential to highest production; that from the time of germination to the maturing of the corn the plants must not be subjected to unfavorable conditions; but be given every opportunity to make a steady, vigorous growth; that if their development is retarded from any cause, recovery will never be complete, no matter how favorable the later treatment may be; that to be efficient, cultivation must be done often and at the proper time.

The principal effects of cultivation are weed destruction, moisture control, and soil aeration. Hence if one would obtain the greatest returns he must be familiar with these fundamentals and what is quite as important, understand the relation which they bear to the practical operations. It is the intention therefore to elaborate upon these principles and their application in the various steps essential to successful corn culture.

Weeds make their appearance much sooner than the blades of corn, especially if the weather conditions are unfavorable for best germination. It is therefore advisable to commence cultivation at the most five days after corn planting. From this time, even until the corn has reached a height of three or four inches, the weeder or light harrow may be used to destroy myriads of small weeds and at the same time loosen the surface soil which becomes compacted by frequent heavy rains immediately after planting. Weeds are injurious in several ways. If allowed to grow from the beginning unheeded they become so numerous and vigorous as to crowd upon the plants and deprive them of air and sunshine, they also appropriate tremendous amounts of moisture and available plant food needed by the plants; or they may by their presence in the harvested crop, injure its quality. Thus systematic cultivation is quite indispensible even if weed destruction were the only end cought, and doubtless a satisfactory crop could be secured if the cultivations were sufficiently frequent to hold weeds in check.

The conservation of moisture is a point in the production of corn which should receive earnest consideration. Our high summer temperatures combined with an unequal distribution of rain fall, are two factors which all corn growers must ever bear in mind. This becomes much more important when we remember that the corn crop makes its heaviest demands upon soil moisture and plant food at a time when the climatic conditions are most acute. Thus producing a combination of circumstances somewhat difficult to overcome with a maximum of success. The secret lies in part at least in regular cultivation of the soil before and after the corn is planted. These assist in controlling the soil moisture, by retarding evaporation and simultaneously producing a warm, quick soil. This is effected by means of a dust, mulch of loose earth—of varying thickness which prevents the moisture from rising to the surface and escaping into the atmosphere as vapor.

During the excessively hot days of the summer the mulch may become so heated that the moisture in the sub-soil will be converted into vapor and escape as such through the dust mulch. Under such conditions the mulch blanket of loose earth must be made thicker than ordinarily, hence during a drought a very thick mulch is imperative for greatest economy of moisture. Commencing, as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, with the weeder and harrow, followed by the one-horse and two-horse cultivators, the surface soil is kept loose and open throughout the entire growing season. Especially after heavy rains, as soon as the land is sufficiently dry to work, should the cultivator be applied in order that a surface crust does not form. Another condition of soil which can be averted by cultivation is the cracking of the sub-soil brought about by excessive evaporation and often occasioned by the breaking of the rootlets which naturally inflicts a severe handicap upon the plant.

The effect of aeration of the soil by cultivation, though not so evident as the results discussed above, is none the less important. The corn plant is a rapid grower; a large supply of readily available plant food is therefore necessary. One of the chief agencies in transforming the plant food into an assimible condition is the action of certain soil bacteria which are active only in the presence of oxygen. By means of a free circulation of air among the soil particles, these micro-organisms can perform their peculiar function and cause nitrogen to become a part of compounds which are made use of by the plant. Besides, the roots require a supply of oxygen to perform their proper functions. A constant supply of air is therefore necessary which condition is made possible by a thorough cultivation at regular intervals. The stirring of the soil opens and loosens the surface soil and thereby hastens nitrification and prevents dentrification. A compact soil, especially a puddled one, hinders the entrance of the air into the soil and finally causes the death of the roots and the dormancy of the organisms mentioned above.

The depth of cultivation will depend upon seasonal and soil conditions. Experience has taught us that deep cultivation is essential during early growth when the moisture is most abundant and the root systems are confined to a small area. The roots at this time can be induced to strike deep so that when the hottest summer days occur they are sufficiently extensive and well established to draw from much deeper and wider areas, when cultivation is shallow.

Cultivation must continue throughout the growing period of the plant and particularly at ear producing time, because at this time the plant is called upon to supply large quantities of moisture and plant nourishment.

Hilling corn should not be practiced until after it has reached a height of about two feet and then very little each time it is cultivated will suffice to keep a light mulch and induce the growth of secondary roots. These roots grasp the earth firmly at a period in the life time of the plant when greatest demands are made for moisture and strength to resist the strong winds.

It will therefore be seen that cultivation meets a three-fold need and if performed early, often and continuously, will be rewarded by abundant returns.

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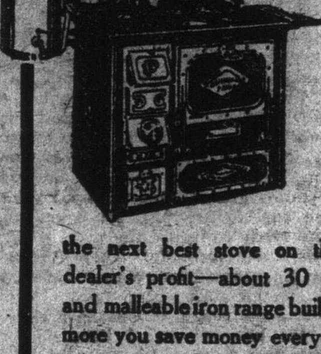

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MR. CARVELL SHATTERS THE "OBSOLESCENT" TALK OF MINISTER OF MARINE

Proves With Striking Figures Used by the Greatest Naval Experts in the World That There is Very Little Difference Between the Bristol Type and the Last Word of the Admiralty in Cruiser Construction—Mr. Hazen's Poor Excuse.

Speaking in the house of commons last week F. B. Carvell, the aggressive member for Carleton county, gave Mr. Hazen an unhappy hour, as he dealt with the minister of marine's stock reference to the "Roper memorandum" as his excuse for refusing to execute the Cammel Laird contract and thereby bring a great industry to St. John.

Mr. Carvell also shattered Mr. Hazen's feeble attempt to argue that the ships if constructed in Canada, would be obsolescent before finished. Hansard quotes him as follows:

We had a little attempt at explanation of the policy of the government on the part of the minister of marine last evening, after a quiescent interval of something like a month. It is most remarkable that he could throw no further light upon the subject than he did. The government seems to be perfectly willing to sit quiet in their seats and take no part in the debate and give us no further information. Things have happened in the last month and in the last three months and enough things have happened in the last six months to cause a government which really wanted to work for the best interests of the country to call a halt in this whole thing. As I understand, the minister of marine has put up the only argument which the government intends to or can put up in answer to the criticisms of this proposition made by members on this side of the house. The whole gist of his argument was that because the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy (Mass.) had made a financial failure, it was impossible to build ships in Canada. There cannot be any other reason for his alluding to that company. If any hon. gentleman can show any other possible application I would be glad to make way for him.

Mr. Foster (Kings, N. S.): It seems to me that it was clear to every hon. gentleman in this house that the reason the minister referred to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company was to prove that the member for St. John did not know what he was talking about in that particular instance.

Mr. Carvell: My friend from Cape Breton says there are others like him. I have never yet used the tu quoque argument in this house and do not wish to commence it today. My hon. friend from Kings ought to be allowed, in all justice to himself, to make a speech on this subject. The prime minister might remove the gag from the lips of a few of his younger followers and let them show their constituents some reason for their existence here. I find no fault with my hon. friends from Kings for attempting to get in a little bit of information o nthis matter. But I am afraid that so far as the real subject at issue is concerned, he has not given very much light.

The minister of marine last evening gave a lot of figures in the effort to show that it would cost £9,500,000 to get ready to build a ship in Canada. He said: You will have to spend £1,000,000 or $5,000,000 in a shipyard, $5,000,000 in rolling mills, $10,000,000 in armor plate plant, $5,000,000 in engineering works, $17,500,000 in gun works, $2,000,000 in proving ground, and $3,000,000 in torpedo and ammunition works. I would like to ask if any hon. gentleman in this house can name a solitary shipyard on earth that produces all the articles manufactured in the different plants mentioned in the speech of the hon. minister last evening. I have not the absolute knowledge and therefore I cannot make the absolute statement but I do not believe that there is a plant on earth which produces one-half the articles that make up a complete ship.

I have been through the largest shipbuilding plants in Great Britain and in my judgment perhaps the most complete there would be that of Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne or Elswick. They build the hull, the guns and the turret, but they do not build the armor plate, the boilers, the engines or the electrical work. There are a thousand things about it that they do not build.

Mr. Meighen: The Vickers-Maxim Company do.

Mr. Carvell: They do not, they build the ships, guns and turrets.

Mr. Meighen: Oh, yes, they do.

Mr. Carvell: Even then there are a hundred other things that they do not build. The minister of marine tries to use the unfair, dishonest argument made by Mr. Churchill in his letter—and I again use that word advisedly—to prove that we cannot build ships in Canada because it is necessary to have all these different collateral establishments to build all the materials that enter into the construction and equipment of a battleship. Of course, it is necessary to have guns to go into a ship, but I think I am safe in saying that there is not a shipbuilding establishment in the United States that manufactures its own guns. In fact, there are only two shipbuilding plants in the British Empire that manufacture their own guns: the Armstrong, Whitworth Company at Newcastle, and Vickers Sons & Maxim. They do manufacture their own guns, but all the other shipbuilding firms buy their guns from whatever concern happens to have them in the market.

In the United States the Fore River Shipbuilding Company bought its guns from the Bethlehem Steel Company. I only mention these things to show what an unfair argument the hon. minister of marine and fisheries attempted to make last evening. He even went so far as to say that if we wanted to build a ship in Canada, we would need engine works costing $5,000,000. I do not believe there is a shipbuilding firm in the world that builds its own engines and boilers

When my hon. friends from Antigonish (Mr. Chisholm) was speaking I was looking up something about the United States navy, and I found in Burgoyne's Annual a statement that throws some light on how those vessels are built, or rather how they get the different pieces of machinery. If you turn to Burgoyne's Annual, page 163, you will find a description of the ships of the Dalaware class which are the very latest pattern built in the United States. Referring to the Florida and the Utah it states that they were built in different yards entirely. The Florida was built in the navy yard at Brooklyn. I am not sure where the Utah was built, but it was at a different place.

These shipbuilding yards did not make their own boilers; they bought Babcock and Wilcok's boilers, which are well known throughout the civilized world. They buy the boilers and the engines from the highest class works. Then again on page 169 reference is made to three destroyers built by the United States government withi nthe last two or three years. The Jarvis, the Jovett and the Henley, practically the latest type of destroyers. The Jarvis was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden (N. J.); the Henley by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy (Mass.), and the Jovett at Bath (Me.); all different shipyards, not one of which built its own boilers. They all bought the boilers, and they did not buy even the same kind. The Jarvis had Parsons' turbines and Thorneycroft boilers, another well known type of boiler; the Jovett had Nonuand boilers, and the Henley had Curtis turbines. In the matter of turbines, some are equipped with the Parsons' type and some with the Curtis-Farrow boilers, it all depends on the specification put in by the admiralty. No matter where you go, the machinery for those vessels is bought from well known manufacturers. It is the same with the electric plant. I am satisfied that there is not a shipbuilding yard in the world that makes its own electric plant. It is arrant nonsense to talk about it. They buy their electric plant from manufacturers, and get, not only a better article, but a cheaper article. The same thing applies to boilers and to engines, they do not manufacture either of them. Nor do they manufacture their own armor plate, though I believe Vickers Sons & Maxim do. In the United States there is not a solitary concern that manufactures its own armor plate or guns.

I have taken more time than I intended to take in dealing with this matter, but I was compelled to do so because of the hon. minister of marine and fisheries, when he said that we could not build those vessels in Canada because it would cost $45,000,000 or $50,000,000 to build the plants necessary to complete the vessels. He even said that we could not roll steel plates. It has been stated a number of times, by the hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Macdonald), and has never been contradicted, that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company have had for three or four years the machinery required to roll steel plates for the construction of steel ships, and they are ready to install the plant if they have the business to do. They have not done the business because they have had no demand for steel plates.

But give the people of Canada a chance to do the business, and I have no fear whatever that there will be enough energy and pluck in the business firms of Canada to carry it on successfully. But you will never have it done unless you give them the opportunity. My hon. friends opposite are not living up to the traditions of their party; they are not carrying out the traditions upon which their old chieftain fought, and on which they maintained themselves in power. They are playing a un-Conservative hand, and a un-Liberal hand, a hand that does not do justice to the Liberals or to the Conservatives, or to Canadians of any stripe of politics. If my hon. friend the minister of marine and fisheries cannot offer some better reasons for this unconstitutional proposition, he had better revise his policy and get down to something lake real business common-sense.

Some figures were given by my hon. friend the minister of marine and fisheries last evening which, I think, are very illuminating. My hon, friend stated that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company referred to by the hon. member for St. John, was practically bankrupt, and that it had been sold out to the Bethlehem Steel Company for $600,000 of preferred bonds and $600,000 of other bonds. He admitted that, in addition, that company had to pay all the liabilities of the old company. He did not say how much there was in the form of bonds, though no doubt there would be a large amount. He admitted that the balance sheet of the company a year ago showed that they had asets amounting to $3,631,000. Now Sir, the facts are that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, with a plant worth $3,600,00, has been able during the last ten years to build over 100 vessels. That is the important point to me, and I think it is the important point for Canada, that a shipbuilding plant which cost less than $4,000,000 is able to build the finest type of battleship in the world today.

That is the lesson which I want my hon. friends opposite to take home to themselves, and which I think every Canadian should take home to himself from the statement made by the hon. minister of marine and fisheries. And if they can build ships in the United States, they can build them in Canada. All this talk of the hon. minister of marine and fisheries about a $50,000,000 plant being required is simply nonsense. It is only put forward to draw the people of Canada away from the real issue, and to try to prove to them that we cannot build ships without the expenditure of an enormous sum of money. My hon. friend is simply following out the unfair statement put forward by Mr. Winston Churchill in his memorandum to the prime minister on the 10th of March.

I do not wish to enter into the discussion between my hon. friend the minister of marine and fisheries (Mr. Hazen) and my hon. friend from St. John city (Mr. Pugsley) about the construction of works in St. John from a political standpoint. I do not intend to go into that discussion at all. I will leave it to these two hon. gentlemen to settle it in the future, I have no doubt they will have an opportunity to settle it and the opportunity cannot come a day too soon to suit me or to suit my hon. friend from St. John. They will settle it themselves as to the political end of it. But I want to discuss the business end of it for a few minutes. The hon. minister of marine and fisheries has made the statement three times during the course of this debate in my presence, and once or twice when I was not here, that he had refused to enter into this contract because he had a memorandum in the department of naval affairs stating that these vessels would be obsolescent before they were constructed, which, in every day language, means, I suppose, that they would be of no use by the time they were built.

Mr. Lemieux: That was a concocted memorandum.

Mr. Carvell: I do not know whether it was or not, but I believe it was. I cannot conceive of a responsible official, such as this gentleman, Commander Roper, on the very day before a general election—

Mr. Lemieux: And without being asked.

Mr. Carvell:—when the policy of constructing ships in Canada was one of the principal policies of the government then in existence, and the principal policy in the province of Quebec, leaving a memorandum of that kind without being asked and of his own motion. It simply is not common sense. My hon. friend from Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) was his minister for something like two weeks and during that time he never made reference to it. Yet that is the memorandum which the minister of marine and fisheries states he found in the department.

Mr. Lemieux: My hon. friend might add that a year previously the same Commander Roper expressed a radically different view about the Canadian navy, and for having expressed that view, he was threatened by the hon. minister for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) with being brought before the bar of the house.

Mr. Carvell: I remember that incident very distinctly indeed. But even if the incident referred to by my hon. friend from Rouville had never taken place, I repeat there is no responsible official, no man who knows as much as Commander Roper does, who would dare do such a thing, who would ever conceive of doing such a thing. Imagine an official preparing a memorandum the day before the general election condemning the government on a certain line of policy which was being discussed at the polls! It is not conceivable. The only reasonable supposition is that that he prepared that memorandum afterwards and dated it back. It is due to this house and the people of the country that this man Roper, if he is still in the employ of the government, should be brought back to Canada,brought before the bar ofthe house and compelled to say, when he did write it. There is some proof of it somewhere. There is probably a stenographer somewhere around Ottawa who wrote that article, and if we could find him we would know how it was concocted. It was the most ridiculous proposition that I ever heard of since I have been in the house of commons. My hon. friend the minister of marine and fisheries falls back on a report like that as a justification for refusing to carry out the agreement. Why does he ont come out like a man and say that he did not cary out this agreement because the Nationalists of Quebec would not let him do it? Does he suppose that he is fooling anybody in Canada when he tells them this cock-and-bull story? Does he suppose that every man who reads and thinks does not know why he did not carry out this agreement? Does he not know that his leader issued manifesto after manifesto, in Quebec and in other parts of the country, all condemning the Laurier naval policy? When my hon. friend came into office, of course, he could not sign the contract. Of course, he could not enter into a policy which he had fought and which the Nationalists had fought in the province of Quebec. He turned it down because he had to. I am almost ashamed that a man representing my own province should come here and put forth the finding of this memorandum as a reason why he did not sign that contract.

The Chairman: I think the hon. gentleman is using strong words.

Mr. Carvell: I do not wish to say anything that is unparliamentary. I am not saying anything against the hon. minister of marine and fisheries, but I am giving my own opinion of his action and stating how I feel about it. I wat to say something about the obsolescence of these vessels that the Laurier government were ready to contract for and for which tenders were in the possession of the naval department when the present government came into power. The tenders were to build thee ships in St. John. My hon. friend the minister of marine and fisheries may say that my right hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) stated that if this government had signed the contract they might have been biult on the St. Lawrence. If the government had signed the contract these vessels might have been built at Montreal, Sydney or Halifax, but let me tell the hon. minister of marine and fisheries that the tender which he found when he came into office and the deposit of $100,000 which had not been returned were not for building ships in the city of Montreal, but for building ships in the city of St. John, and he knows it. The people of St. John do not care about what might have happened if the government had gone on and done this, that or some other thing, but the question is: Why did not the minister of marine and fisheries sign that contract and why did he not allow these ships to be built in St. John? That is the question we ask him and that is the question that we are going to continue to ask him. He may say that he has Commander Roper's statement that these ships would be obsolercent before they were completed. I turn again to Burgoyne's Naval Annual, page 345, where reference is made to the type of vessel for which tenders have been called and where Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., had agreed to construct in St. John for, I think, $1,900,000.

An hon. member: Carried.

Mr. Carvell: Do not get excited about it being carried. Probably there will be some little formalities yet before it is carried. My hon. friends might as well remain patient over it. The tender for construction of these vessels in St. John was $1,950,000 without armament and stores, which latter would amount to $250,000, and these sums added together would make $2,200,000 for each vessels. These are the vessels that should have been built in St. John. Will give the committee a statement with reference to the type of vessel which it was proposed to build. It is the Bristol type, displacement 4,820 tons; designed initial horse-power, 22,000; speed, 25 knots. Then these vessels were to be armed with two six-inch quick-firing guns, ten four-inch quick-firing guns and four machine guns, or altogether sixteen guns. That is the type of vessel for which the old government asked tenders and for which a contract would have been signed.

The very latest type of cruiser which the British admiralty is beginnig to build is the Nottingham which will be completed in 1914, or posibly 1915. The very latest word with reference to this class of vessel gives a displacement of only 5,440 tons, or about ten per cent. greater than the tonnage of the Bristol class. It has a designed initial horse-power of 25,000, a speed of 25.5 knots and its armament consists of nine six-inch quick-firing guns, four three-inch quick-firing guns, four machine guns and one light gun, or eighteen guns. That vessel has not ten per cent. greater displacement than the Bristol type, it is only ten per cent. greater in tonnage, it is practically no longer and no wider, it has little more horse-power and has only half a knot extra speed.

There is very little difference between the Bristol and the last word of the British admiralty in cruiser construction, and yet that is the ship which my friend Roper and his friend the minister of marine say will be obsolescent before it is built in 1916. I wonder if the minister of marine has ever gone to the least reasearch to satisfy himself of the truthfulness of this man Roper's report. Obsolescent! Why, in 1916 the proposed Canadian ships would be right in line with the very latest vessels in possession of the British admiralty.

Look at what the Australians did, and I have never heard anyone in this house on either side find fault with the Australians as not knowing what they are about. They went to England and at first had their vessels constructed there, but I am happy to say the Australians have given up that foolish and unpatriotic policy, and they are now building their vessels at home. The last of the Australian vessels was launched only this last year, and I do not think anyone can say that it was obsolescent. At first the Australian government purchased three destroyers in England, and they now have three building in the shipyards at Sydney, Australia.

Let us compare the Australian destroyers with the destroyers we were to build and we will see how obsolescent ours would be as compared with theirs. Our destroyers were something over 600 tons displacement and the Australian 700 tons; our destroyers were to be 25 knots, and the Australian 28 knots, and the armament was practically the same. We would build exactly the same kind of destroyers as did the Australians; and yet Mr. Roper and the minister say that if we had built these destroyers they would be obselete before being launched in 1916. I mention these facts merely to show the ground on which the minister of marine and fisheries justifies himself for refusing to carry out that contract. Of course, the ground he publicly acknowledges is not the real ground at all. He did not refuse to carry out the contract because the vessels would be obsolete; he did refuse to carry it out because his Quebec Nationalist allies would not allow him to, and from the standpoint of the Nationalists they would be big fools if they did. Do not forget that the Nationalists in Quebec won out in the last election, and they are winning out now, and they are going to win out so long as the right hon. gentleman remains in power. It is true, they absent themselves once in a while from a vote, when it does not please them; but they always come back. Just so long as the minister of public works holds out his hands with the loaves and fishes, the Nationalists of Quebec will come around to vote when it is necessary to save the government.

Mr. Carvell: I do not think there is much chance of the government losing the Nationalists, but if they are going to hold them they must not build ships in Canada; they must not recruit men in Canada, and they must dismiss the men who already have been recruited in Canada. That is the one condition of the support of the Nationalists, and so long as the Prime Minister complies with that condition he will have their loyal support. At all events, that is the reason the minister of marine did not sign the contract to build the vessels at St. John and not because the vessels would be obsolescent before they were completed.

When the prime minister introduced this measure on the 5th day of December last, he proposed it on the sole ground that a condition of emergency existed in the British Empire, and that if this contribution were not made the British Empire might go to pieces. True, the prime minister did not put it in as plain English as I do now, but that was the substance of what he said. And, if my right hon. friend omitted anything in that direction, it was supplied by his followers who were allowed to speak during the first fortnight of the debate. One after the other of them got up and delivered himself of the German scare as the sole argument for sending this $35,000,000 out of the country. It may be well to call attention to the language used by the prime minister on that memorable occasion, the 5th of December, and it will be found that the only reason he gave for this proposal was directed to the fear that some fine day the German navy might descend upon the British Isles. He read it with the greatest satisfaction, and it was applauded to the echo by his followers. In this statement he practically set forth that there was an emergency. Let me read it to the house again:

"It may be fairly asked what we would do if we were in power today with regard to a great question of this kind. It seems to me that our plain course and duty would be this: The government of this country are able to ascertain and to know, if they take the proper action for that purpose, whether the conditions which face the empire at this time in respect of naval defence are grave. If we were in power we would endeavor to find that out, to get a plain, unvarnished answer to that question, and if the answer to that question based upon the assurance of the government of the Mother Country and the report of the naval experts of the admiralty were such—and I think it would be such—as to demand instant and effective action by this country, then I would appeal to parliament for immediate and effective aid, and if parliament did not give immediate and effective aid I would appeal from parliament to the people of the country."

Any reasonable man must take that to mean that he went to England and found that a real condition of emergency existed, a condition which required immediate and effective aid. If there was any question as to his intention or the grounds upon which he was applying to parliament, his succeeding remarks dispelled any doubt as to that. They are as follows:

"Then, Sir, as to the permanent policy, I think the people have a right to be consulted. I do not know whether I have made my position clear, but I have done so according to my humble capacity. I think the question of Canada's co-operation upon a permanent basis in imperial defence involves very large and wide considerations."

That was his belief as to the condition of affairs in December, 1912. He asked parliament to grant $35,000,000 on the ground that a real emergency existed at that time. After this money was granted, he intended to take up the question of a permanent policy. I want to be fair to him. I want at least to be logical in any conclusion that I may draw from the facts that I am giving to the house. I wonder if my right hon. friend could find any man on the other side of the house who would argut that a condition of emergency exists today. Even the Montreal Star has given up that idea. About six weeks ago when people were getting away from the crux of the question, that paper came out with an editorial, in which it said: They are forgetting the emergency. Why, the Montreal Star has forgotten it now. No reasonable thinking man in the British Empire would say that there is an emergency at the present time.

My right hon. friend in his address of the 5th of December, made the air lurid in his description of the condition of affairs existing in the North Sea. He told us how many vessels the Germans had in the North Sea, and how many the British had in the North Sea. We heard the thunder roll and saw the lightning flash. The battle of Armageddon was at hand, and the German navy was ready to come over and to blow us up at any moment. Many things have happened since that time. When my right hon. friend made his speech in December, 1912, a condition of affairs existed in Europe which made it very easy for him to make an argument even though it was not based on facts. There was a war between Turkey and the Balkans which threatened to set Europe on fire. Turkey was humiliated and practically driven out of Europe, and finally had to come to the powers and say: We place ourselves entirely in your hands; do with us as you think best and we will be satisfied.

Then my friends got hope from another complication in Europe. The Montenegrins captured the fortess of Scutari and said that they were going to hold it. Every hon. member knows that Austria determined that Montenegro should not be permitted to hold Scutari, but that Scutari should become Austrian or Albanian. It looked as if there was going to be war over that. Every paper came out with scare headlines; but Scutari has now been abandoned by the Montenegrins, and Europe is at peace and at rest as it has not been for the last forty years.

The German Empire for the last ten years has been spending enormous sums on its navy. It has transferred its energies now to its army. It is increasing its army on a peace footing by about 250,000 men; and, in order to get the necessary funds, it has been compelled to resort to what I might call the expropriation of public property. It has had to assess a tax upon the property of the people which amounts almost to confiscation. France has increased her land forces by lengthening the term of service from two to three years. A new force has arisen in the Balkans.

A million armed men are there who are supposed to be the allies of Russia. The whole theatre of trouble in Europe has been transferred from the water to the land. So far as any person who thinks and reads can see, it will be generations before there will be any question of trouble on the ocean. If any trouble takes place in Europe in the future, it must be on the land. The German Empire, without any question whatever, has agreed to the proposition of restricting its construction of war vessels to the ratio of ten German vessels to sixteen British. With an agreement like that, why should we go into this un-Canadian and I might say unpatriotic proposition to send this money out of the country and to establish a condition of affairs which sooner or later must be broken by the people of Canada, and which cannot be broken without causing trouble either here or in the Mother Country?

These are matters which I think my right honorable friend would do well to consider carefully before he attempts to force this matter through by closure, as we understand he intends doing. I thing he will have some difficulty in getting it through in any other way. I am not making a threat; I am only stating a fact. If we were justified in December, 1912, in refusing to agree to this un-Canadian proposition, we are a hundred times more justified in refusing to agree to it now, when the very reason put forward by my hon. friend for its existence has absolutely failed and has ceased to exist. I do not wonder that he does not attempt to justify this proposition at this stage of the debate. I do not wonder that he has left the matter to the minister of marine and fisheries, who has tried to draw the attention of the people away from the fact that we can build ships in Canada, by stating that a ship-building firm in the United States has got into financial difficulties and has been sold out to a larger firm. That will not put it out of existence but will enable it to continue on a wider basis than in the past. I do not wonder that my right hon. friend will not allow any of his followers to make a speech or to endeavor to justify this proposition. I do not wonder that none of his newspaper followers in Canada have attempted to do such a thing. The reading public are reasonable beings. They are able to read the signs of the times, just the same as hon. members on this side of the House are. They know that condition of emergency has ceased to exist. They know that the idea of rocing this bill through is taken up only because the government are compelled to do so at the behest of their Nationalist followers, and not because it is necessary for Canada or for the British Empire.

Even at this late date, I consider that the right hon. the prime minister would not lose in prestige; that he would gain in prestige; that he would be stampel as a man of big proportions if he would have the manhood to say: Conditions have changed since I introduced this bill in 1912. The condition of emergency which I thought existed then has ceased to exist. There is no danger of trouble arising in Great Britain. An agreement has been entered into between Great Britain and Germany by which naval constuction shall be limited in the ratio of sixteen to ten. He can give all these reasons without any loss of prestige, and, indeed, I think he would gain a great deal of prestige if he were to stand up and say: The conditions have changed; therefore I will withdraw this bill. If he would do that, there would be no trouble about agreeing on a policy which would be of great benefit to Canada as a whole.

My hon. friend has said that, although we are now giving this money, we are going to have a permanent policy. My impression is that we have the permanent policy before us now. In introducing this bill, my hon. rriend said that the Canadian ships were to be stationed in the North sea, and he and those of his followers whom he allowed to speak during the first two or three weeks of this debate placed great emphasis upon the conditions in the North Sea. They wanted the ships to be in the firing line when Armagedon comes; they wanted to be represented not by their men, who would be of some use, but by their money; they wanted to be where there would be no danger that the sons of Canada would be disembowelled by German bullets. When it was suggested by hon. gentlemen on this side of the house that, if we had a fleet unit on the Atlantic, that fleet unit could get to the North Sea in six days, we were told that the whole danger would have passed over before the fleet could get there. That argument was made use of up to March 10, when my right hon. friend read this remarkable production from the Right Hon. Winston Churchill. My right hon. friend hesitated long and anxiously before producing that letter; I do not wonder that he did so. I am surprised that a responsible minister of the crown in Britain should write a letter which contains an insult to one-half the Canadian people and a libel upon the other half—an insult when he says that the people of Canada have not the brains, the pluck, the energy and the ability to do what other countries have done, and a libel upon our workmen in Canada when he says that there cannot be found in this country men to drive rivets, build cranes or man shipyards. He even intimated that we had no soil in Canada sufficiently solid to support the ways for holding a ship.

As I say, I do not wonder that my right hon. friend hesitated long and anxiously before he presented that memorandum to parliament. I do not wonder that when it was read in this house it created a storm that my right hon. friend did not anticipate; I do not wonder that it created a tempest not only in parliament but throughout the country. I do not wonder that his own party papers, as well as the Liberal press, condemned him and his party for repeating that libel upon the Canadian people. But the storm created in Canada was but a gentle zephyr compared with the storm that took place in Great Britain when this matter became known. It is well known that in Britain, not only the Conservative press but the Liberal papers supporting the Hon. Mr. Churchill, condemned him in the severest posible manner for his action. An hon. member of the British parliament gave notice of a resolution of censure upon the admiralty for writing such a letter and for offering such an insult to the laboring people of the Dominion of Canada, and it was only on account of the exigencies of British politics that this gentleman was not allowed to make his motion of censure. It is well known in England that if the members of the British parliament were given a chance to tell Mr. Churchill what they thought of him, he would be driven out of the government, and, as in this event such great reforms as home rule, the abolition of plural voting, and other great social reforms now being projected in England might go to the wall, for their own self-preservation the Liberal party in Britain abstained from giving this gentleman an opportunity of placing upon the first lord of the admiralty that censure which the parliamentarians of Britain would like to mete out to him for offering this insult to Canada. Then Mr. Churchill had to do something to pacify public opinion in Britain, and the naval emergency was shifted from the North Sea to Gibraltar; the Canadian ships were linked up with the Sultan of Perak and the Malay States.

At first the Right Hon. Winston Churchill would have us believe that the Canadian ships in this flying squadron were to be associated with those of Australia and New Zealand. But Australia said two or three years ago: We will have none of your flying squadron; we are looking after our own affairs, building our own navy, manning and owning it, and if the time comes when the British Empire is in need of aid we shall place the ships at the disposal of the British admiralty. It is true that New Zealand had adopted a policy of contribution, and that she handed one ship over to the British Empire. But even New Zealand has gone back on that policy, and, if we correctly interpret the remarks of Colonel Allen, who was in this country last week, it is evident that New Zealand will have nothing more to do with contributions, and intends to pursue the manly course of building her own ships, manning and maintaining them, and, like Australia, placing them at the disposal of the British admiralty when the hour of danger should arise. That is the course Canada should adopt.

When Winston Churchill transferred these vessels to Gibraltar, while he may have pleased some people in Britain, did not please my right hon. friend. The Conservative party in Canada saw that the whole argument they had been putting up to the people of Canada was by this course swept away. For two months subsequent to December 5, 1912, they tried to make the people of Canada believe that the vessels must be in the North Sea when Armageddon comes, to fight the Germans,but Winston Churchill now says: We do not want those vessels in the North Sea; we have the ships and the men and the money and the resources, and we can take care of ourselves; we are going to send these Canadian vessels to Gibraltar. Then my hon. friends opposite saw that their argument was entirely shattered, and, while I have no actual knoweldge of the matter, I can quite conceive of the wires being kept red-hot with cablegrams going across to Churchill from my right hon. friend saying: Look at the hole you have put me in. Then Mr. Churchill says: I must placate my friends in Canada. It is true we can take care of ourselves in the North sea; it is true that we have made arrangements with Germany by which future naval construction will be reduced to the ratio of 16 to 10; it is true that we do not want the Canadian warships in the North sea, and it is equally true we have not got the men to man them even if they were there.

Mr. Burnham—The hon. gentleman has spoken very glowingly of Australia. Is it true or not true that Australia considers its navy a component part of the navy of the Empire?

Mr. Carvell—It is both true and not true.

Mr. Burnham—That is just what I expected.

Mr. Carvell—It is true in time of trouble, it is not true in time of peace, and if any man can conceive any better Canadian doctrine than that I would like to hear him speak now or forever hold his peace.

Mr. Burnham—It is independent, that is what it is.

Mr. Carvell—My hon. friend must not get excited over independence, we will discuss that later, and I hope my hon. friend will be permitted to make a speech on that subject. My right hon. friend ought to see that there are dozens of his followers anxious to give the public their views on this question. Free speech never hurt any country or any party. Every time one of my hon. friends opposite asks a question it is an illustration of this great doctrine of free speech and of the danger attending the method of burking free speech which has been adopted by this government. The Australian fleet, I believe, the moment there is a possibility of danger to the British Empire, will be placed unreservedly under the British Admiralty.

Mr. Burnham—Is that arranged now?

Mr. Carvell—I believe it is.

Mr. Burnham—Is that the way with the Canadian navy?

Mr. Carvell—I believe it is.

Mr. Burnham—Will your leader say that?

Mr. Carvell—My hon. friend has not the floor now.

Mr. Burnham—You dare not do it, you dare not do it.

Mr. Carvell—I will tell my hon. friend what will happen, so far as I am concerned. So far as I am concerned the Canadian navy will be at the disposal of the British Admiralty the moment the time of emergency comes or it is required for the defence of the empire, and if my right hon. friend has any doubt about that let him move an amendment to sections 22 and 23 of the Canadian Naval Service act in order to improve it in this respect; then he will see if every man on this side of the House will not vote for him. My right hon. friend dare not amend the Canadian Naval Service Act in that way. He is the greatest sinner of them all in this regard, because when speaking on this question at one time he harked back to an answer given by the right hon. leader of the opposition to a supposed question when the Naval Service Act was under consideration by the committee of the whole house.

He stated a certain condition of affairs and asked the right hon. gentleman what would happen under those conditions under the Canadian Naval Service Act, and the right hon. leader of the opposition gave the only logical answer which could be given, the logical answer that any hon. gentleman would give, and which I for one would never for a moment go back on. If my right hon. friend fears that some action might be taken by a future Canadian government that should not be taken, because of the wording of sections 22 and 23 of the Canadian Naval Service Act, and these are the only ones referring to it, I say to him: Amend the act and put it exactly in the same form as the Australian and New Zealand act and he will not hear a word of dissent from this side of the house. If that were done we would have a Canadian navy controlled by the dominion government in time of peace and at the service of the empire in time of war.

Mr. Middlebro—Is my hon. friend of the same mind as the right hon. leader of the opposition, who said that if circumstances arose again the same as those existing at the time of the Crimean war he would not send the Canadian navy to the assistance of Great Britain?

Mr. Carvell—I was not on this earth at the time of the Crimean war, neither was my hon. friend; and, while I know something about the history of that war, I do not care what would have happened in 1854; what I am talking about is what is happening in 1913 and what will happen in the future and I am telling my hon. friend what would be my attitude in case a Canadian navy were built and certain conditions arose. Under the Canadian Naval Service act there is not a word, line or expresison which prevents the Canadian government from doing anything they have a mind to; they may send the Canadian navy to the British admiralty any day they want to, or they may send them to the Crimea or anywhere else, the only condition is that if they transfer it to the British admiralty they must call parliament together within ten or fifteen days to provide funds.

They must do the samt with regard to the navy as with regard to the militia. The Militia act, passed a few years after Confederation, provides that if you send the militia of Canada out of the country you must call parliament together to provide funds. The same thing applies to the navy. The Militia act provides that the militia must be controlled by the Canadian government and by nobody else; but if the militia be handed over to the British government a new condition of affairs arises and parliament must be called together. If my right hon. friend or any of his followers have any doubt about that let the prime minister bring down an amendment to the Canadian Naval Service act which will eliminate the bogy which they profess to see in those two clauses or any other clauses.

An hon. member: And you will vote against it.

Mr. Carvell: And I will vote for it. My right hon. friend dare not bring in such an amendment, his Nationalist allies will not allow it. I think he is having enough trouble with the Nationalist wing of his party now without attempting to amend the Naval Service act. One minister of the crown said last year that they would abolish the Canadian Naval Service act. The prime minister seems to have kept them quiet by arguments or promises, promises I presume, and they havt remained quiet and have allowed this session to go on without demanding the repeal of the Naval Service act.

It is true that they have not all voted with the government on all occasions, but enough of them have voted with the government to keep them in power and I presume that the government will be able to get through the session without repealing the Naval Service act. But if they have any doubt about this side of the house or any doubt about the efficiency of the Canadian Naval Service act and want to make it paliner that the Canadian navy will automatically pass into the hands of the admiralty in time of war, all they have to do is to change the wording of the act and they will not find any necessity of applying closure to pass such a measure through the house.

At 6 o'clock, house resumed, and then took recess.

(To be continued).

THE SENATE DOWN TO WORK

Many Bills Discussed and Advanced a Stae—Some Crit-g inism of West India Agreement.

Ottawa, May 12—In the senate tonight the bill amending the dominion police act was given third reading, as was the bill amending the Intercolonial Employes Protective Fund act.

The bill to control wireless telegraphy was put through committee after the various clauses had been explained by Hon. Mr. Lougheed.

In committee on the bill to confirm the agreement between Canada and the West Indies, Senator Domville stated that he could see no prospect for trade expansion. Canada needed some West Indian sugar, but as to the West Indies there appeared to be little likelihood of Canada's products being taken.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell stated that when he was minister of customs it had been found that some of the darkest and poorest looking sugar gave the highest saccharine test. He had introduced the system prevailing today of ascertaining the strength of sugar. He felt that there was opportunity of sending large quantities of goods to the West Indies if Canadian manufacturers and producers sought the trade intelligently.

This was a bargain which would tend to bind outlying portions of the empire more closely together and should be ratified.

Sir George Ross asked if the agreement provided for improved steamship service.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that such a service was provided for. In an answer to the question he stated that the steamers shall have accommodation for both freight and passengers business and the rates shall be no higher than those to American ports. The bill was reported without amendment.

A bill to provide advances to the Quebec harbor commissioners; a bill to incorporate the Vancouver harbor commissioners; a bill amending the petroleum and naptha inspection act, were advanced through the committee stage and the bill amending the Ottawa Mint act was given a second reading.

The senate adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

SAW MILL BURNED

Luther B. Smith's saw mill at Centre Blissville, Sunbury county, was destroyed by fire on last Friday. The mill, which was valued at $13,000, was a total loss and $4,000 worth of lumber which had been left over from last season also was destroyed. The mill was a new one having been built to replace another which was also destroyed by fire.

The loss was partially covered by insurance to the extent of $12,000 with the Royal and Union of Paris insurance companies, for which Machum & Foster are agents.

Mr. Smith had recently put on some additional insurance to cover improvements to the mill and had arranged with the inspector for the company to visit the mill on Friday. The owner and the insurance man got off the train in time to see the mill in flames.

The mill was not in operation at the time and the cause of the fire is unknown. It is believed that it must have been due to some one's carelessness in dropping a match around the mill.

Baked stuffed tomatoes or peppers will be much improved if brushed over with olive oil.

Good table napkins for summer use are made of cotton crepe. They need no ironing.

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WANTED—By April the 1... and housemaid. Apply ... Mrs. David Robertson, Th... Rothesay, N. B.

WANTED—Housemaid; refe... quired. Apply Mrs. J. M... 70 Leinster street.

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Travelling Salesmen ...
to sell Watches, Diamonds, Jew... cals and Fancy Goods. Salary... mission paid. Yearly contract... our salesmen are now making ... $100.00 weekly. Now on sale, ... K. Gold Watch, Waltham 15 J... ment. While they last $19.5... $40.00 to retail. Good as rep... money back. Write for our ... logue.

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EGG CIRCLES FOR P. E. IS...

T. A. Benson Tells ... Methods for Egg H... —Poultry Products ... to Consumer.

Thursday, ...

"People in Prince Edward ... taking the poultry question ... said T. A. Benson, dominion p... presentative, of Prince Edward ... The Telegraph last evening. "... thoroughly recognized the value ... selves, the consumer, and the ... a flourishing poultry trade, an... centrating that part of their e... devoted to the raising of black... developing the poultry industry...

For some time, Mr. Benson s... partment has been trying to e... farmers in all parts of the d... properly breed, feed, house and ... take care of the fowls in a scie... and it has been found that the... ner in which the industry may... oped, the stock improved, the ... vided fresh and of a respectabl... the middleman, where unnecessa... ated, is to establish "egg circle...

"The organization of these ... is simple," Mr. Benson said. ... farmers of a suitable district ... several fairly progressive men. ... is formed with a president, vice... secretary, business manager, an... of directors. Sometimes there ... sums of money deposited by th... to cover their first small ex... other times these have been def... contribution of eggs. The opera... circle consists of the eggs bein... by a business manager, who i... commission, not by salary, and... to the buyer. It has been foun... cost of this collection and distr... the farmer is just about two ... dozen.

"In a circuit sixty miles fro... it costs the farmer just two ... dozen, and that," Mr. Benson s... be taken as an average. The e... stamped with the date and the... the owner, and thus the respon... bad eggs must be shouldered ... proper people. Before the eggs ... to the centre from which the... tributed they are graded and... packed, and the result of this i... consumer receives a standard e... size and guaranteed freshness... Mr. Benson said, "is a boon in t... when everyone breaks an egg ... tion. The net result of these ... been that the careful poultry m... ducing more eggs for he can be ... ceiving an appropriate price for... the careless producer, of unsani... ods of storing, is being eliminate... with the middleman. Under th... tem it is estimated that the fa... about five cents per dozen for ... against two cents under the o... an egg circle.

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Some of thet prettiest summe... trimmed with maline. Someti... most covers the hat; sometimes ... little silk plateau around the ... again, it may be used as facing...

In laying a table the sharp e... knives should be turned toward...

he would not send the Canadian navy to the assistance of Great Britain?

Mr. Carvell—I was not on this earth at the time of the Crimean war, neither was my hon. friend; and, while I know something about the history of that war, I do not care what would have happened in 1854; what I am talking about is what is happening in 1913 and what will happen in the future and I am telling my hon. friend what would be my attitude in case a Canadian navy were built and certain conditions arose. Under the Canadian Naval Service act there is not a word, line or expression which prevents the Canadian government from doing anything they have a mind to; they may send the Canadian navy to the British admiralty any day they want to, or they may send them to the Crimea or anywhere else, the only condition is that if they transfer it to the British admiralty they must call parliament together within ten or fifteen days to provide funds.

They must do the same with regard to the navy as with regard to the militia. The Militia act, passed a few years after Confederation, provides that if you send the militia of Canada out of the country you must call parliament together to provide funds. The same thing applies to the navy. The Militia act provides that the militia must be controlled by the Canadian government and by nobody else; but if the militia be handed over to the British government a new condition of affairs arises and parliament must be called together. If my right hon. friend or any of his followers have any doubt about that let the prime minister bring down an amendment to the Canadian Naval Service act which will eliminate the bogy which they profess to see in those two clauses or any other clauses.

An hon. member: And you will vote against it.

Mr. Carvell: And I will vote for it. My right hon. friend dare not bring in such an amendment, his Nationalist allies will not allow it. I think he is having enough trouble with the Nationalist wing of his party now without attempting to amend the Naval Service act. One minister of the crown said last year that they would abolish the Canadian Naval Service act. The prime minister seems to have kept them quiet by arguments or promises, promises I presume, and they have remained quiet and have allowed this session to go on without demanding the repeal of the Naval Service act.

It is true that they have not all voted with the government on all occasions, but enough of them have voted with the government to keep them in power and I presume that the government will be able to get through the session without repealing the Naval Service act. But if they have any doubt about this side of the house or any doubt about the efficiency of the Canadian Naval Service act and want to make it paliner that the Canadian navy will automatically pass into the hands of the admiralty in time of war, all they have to do is to change the wording of the act and they will not find any necessity of applying closure to pass such a measure through the house.

At 6 o'clock, house resumed, and then took recess.

(To be continued).

THE SENATE DOWN TO WORK

Many Bills Discussed and Advanced a Stae—Some Critcism of West India Agreement.

Ottawa, May 12—In the senate tonight the bill amending the dominion police act was given third reading, as was the bill amending the Intercolonial Employes Protective Fund act.

The bill to control wireless telegraphy was put through committee after the various clauses had been explained by Hon. Mr. Lougheed.

In committee on the bill to confirm the agreement between Canada and the West Indies, Senator Domville stated that he could see no prospect for trade expansion. Canada needed some West Indian sugar, but as to the West Indies there appeared to be little likelihood of Canada's products being taken.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell stated that when he was minister of customs it had been found that some of the darkest and poorest looking sugar gave the highest saccharine test. He had introduced the system prevailing today of ascertaining the strength of sugar. He felt that there was opportunity of sending large quantities of goods to the West Indies if Canadian manufacturers and producers sought the trade intelligently.

This was a bargain which would tend to bind outlying portions of the empire more closely together and should be ratified.

Sir George Ross asked if the agreement provided for improved steamship service.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said that such a service was provided for. In an answer to the question he stated that the steamers shall have accommodation for both freight and passengers business and the rates shall be no higher than those to American ports. The bill was reported without amendment.

A bill to provide advances to the Quebec harbor commissioners; a bill to incorporate the Vancouver harbor commissioners; a bill amending the petroleum and naptha inspection act, were advanced through the committee stage and the bill amending the Ottawa Mint act was given a second reading.

The senate adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

SAW MILL BURNED

Luther B. Smith's saw mill at Centreville, Sunbury county, was destroyed by fire on last Friday. The mill, which is valued at $13,000, was a total loss and $1,000 worth of lumber which had been cut over from last season also was destroyed. The mill was a new one having been built to replace another which was also destroyed by fire.

The loss was partially covered by insurance to the extent of $12,000 with the Royal and Union of Paris insurance companies, for which Machum & Foster are agents.

Mr. Smith had recently put on some additional insurance to cover improvements in the mill and had arranged with the inspector for the company to visit the mill on Friday. The owner and the insurance man got off the train in time to see the mill in flames.

The mill was not in operation at the time and the cause of the fire is unknown. It is believed that it must have been due to some one's carelessness in dropping a match around the mill.

Baked stuffed tomatoes or peppers will be much improved if brushed over with olive oil.

Good table napkins for summer use are made of cotton crepe. They need no ironing.

WANTED

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut, Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Jessie J. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-tf

WANTED—By April the 18th, a cook and housemaid. Apply by letter to Mrs. David Robertson, The Cottage, Rothesay, N. B. 568-tf

WANTED—Housemaid; references required. Apply Mrs. J. M. Robinson, 70 Leinster street. 718-tf

AGENTS WANTED

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

WANTED immediately; reliable agents; good pay weekly; outfit free, exclusive stock and territory. Our agencies are valuable. For particulars write, Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ontario.

SALESMAN WANTED

Travelling Salesmen Wanted to sell Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Musicals and Fancy Goods. Salary and commission paid. Yearly contract. Some of our salesmen are now making as high as $100.00 weekly. Now on sale, 16 size 14 K. Gold Watch, Waltham 15 Jewel Movement. While they last $19.50. Worth $40.00 to retail. Good as represented or money back. Write for our 1913 catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CO.,
326 St. Lawrence Boulevard,
MONTREAL. - - - CANADA

No Summer Vacation.

We would greatly enjoy one, but as many of our students come from long distances, and are anxious to be ready for situations as son as possible our classes will be continued without interruption.

Then, St. John's cool summer weather makes study during the warmest months just as pleasant as at any other time.

Students can enter at any time.

Send for Our Catalogue.
S. KERR,
Principal

EGG CIRCLES FOR P. E. ISLAND

T. A. Benson Tells of New Methods for Egg Handling—Poultry Products Direct to Consumer.

Thursday, May 15.

"People in Prince Edward Island are taking the poultry question seriously," said T. A. Benson, dominion poultry representative, of Prince Edward Island, to The Telegraph last evening. "They have thoroughly recognized the value of themselves, the consumer, and the country of a flourishing poultry trade, and are concentrating that part of their energies not devoted to the raising of black foxes, to developing the poultry industry.

For some time, Mr. Benson said, his department has been trying to educate the farmers in all parts of the dominion to properly breed, feed, house and generally take care of the fowls in a scientific way, and it has been found that the best manner in which the industry may be developed, the stock improved, the eggs provided fresh and of a respectable size, and the middleman, where unnecessary, eliminated, is to establish "egg circles."

"The organization of these egg circles is simple," Mr. Benson said. "From the farmers of a suitable district are picked several fairly progressive men. A company is formed with a president, vice-president, secretary, business manager, and a board of directors. Sometimes there are small sums of money deposited by the members to cover their first small expenses, at other times these have been defrayed by a contribution of eggs. The operation of the circle consists of the eggs being collected by a business manager, who is paid by commission, not by salary, and delivered to the buyer. It has been found that the cost of this collection and distribution to the farmer is just about two cents per dozen.

"In a circuit sixty miles from Toronto it costs the farmer just two cents per dozen, and that," Mr. Benson said, "may be taken as an average. The eggs are all stamped with the date and the name of the owner, and thus the responsibility for bad eggs must be shouldered by the proper people. Before the eggs are taken to the centre from which they are distributed they are graded and properly packed, and the result of this is that the consumer receives a standard egg of good size and guaranteed freshness, which," Mr. Benson said, "is a boon in these times when everyone breaks an egg with caution. The net result of these circles has been that the careful poultry man is producing more eggs for he can be sure of receiving an appropriate price for them, and the careless producer, of unsanitary methods of storing, is being eliminated together with the middleman. Under the old system it is estimated that the farmer pays about five cents per dozen for delivery as against two cents under the operation of an egg circle.

"The importance of the poultry industry to the dominion is being gradually realized," Mr. Benson concluded, "and the success of these egg circles in Ontario has amply demonstrated their practicability."

Mr. Benson, who is at the Victoria, is visiting the city to arrange for markets as far as possible for the egg circles which will start within a short time on the island.

Some of thet prettiest summer hats are trimmed with maline. Sometimes it almost covers the hat; sometimes it forms a little silk plateau around the crown, or, again, it may be used as facing.

In laying a table the sharp edges of all knives should be turned toward the plate.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, May 12.

Schr J Arthur Lord (Am), 189, Smith, Boston, A W Adams, bal.

Schr Mary E Morse (Am), 293, Low, Calais, A W Adams, bal.

Schr Helen G King (Am), 126, Gough, Boston, A W Adams, bal.

Schr Jennie A Stubbs, 159, Dixon, New York to Fredericton with coal, A W Adams.

Coastwise—Stmr Valinda, 56, Gesner, Bridgetown; Schrs Lizzie McGee, 13, French, St Stephen; Stanley L, 19, McNally, Advocate Harbor; Emerald, 32, Small, Grand Harbor; Alice & Jennie, 38, Guthrie, Berton; Edessa, 14, Campbell, Chance Harbor; Page, 31, Hatt, Beaver Harbor.

Tuesday, May 13.

Str Cape Breton, 1,109, Kemp, Louisburg, Starr, with coal.

Str Governor Cobb, 1,556, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis; Brunswick, 73, Moore, Canning; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; schs Citizen, 47, Alexander, Salmon River; Arthur M, 97, McDonough, Joggins; Fannie May, 25, McLaren, Campobello; Mizpah, 32, Gaskill, North Head.

Wednesday, May 14.

Coastwise—Strs Centreville, 32, Graham, Tiverton; Ruby L, 49, Baker, Margaretville; schr Souvenir, 27, Outhouse, Tiverton.

Cleared.

Monday, May 12.

Stmr Louisburg, Marsters, Louisburg, Starr, bal.

Coastwise—Schrs Lizzie McGee, French, Back Bay; Page, Hatt, Beaver Harbor; Emerald, Small, Grand Harbor; Stanley L, McNally, Advocate Harbor; Edessa, Campbell, fishing.

Tuesday, May 13.

Str Cape Breton, Kempt, Louisburg, Starr, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Casarco, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Granville, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, Woodworth, Bear River; Brunswick, Moore, Parrsboro; schs Mizpah, Gaskill, North Head; Fred & Norman, Cheney, Grand Harbor.

Wednesday, May 14.

Str Governor Cobb, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and gen cargo.

Schr Cheslie, Brown, Annapolis, J W Smith (bal).

Schr Two Sisters, Pritchard, Boston, with 103,662 ft spruce lumber.

Coastwise—Strs Centreville, Graham, Sandy Cove; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown; Ruby L, Baker, Margaretville; schr Souvenir, Outhouse, Tiverton; Fannie May, McLellan, Campobello.

Sailed.

Tuesday, May 13.

Str Louisburg, Marsters, Louisburg.

Str Domira, Robertson, Chicoutimi.

Wednesday, May 14.

Str Governor Cobb, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Str Cape Breton, Kemp, Louisburg.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, May 10—Ard, schr McClure, Tower, Perth Amboy, coal.

Digby, May 10—Ard, bark Matanea (Nor), Glasgow (after discharging ballast will tow to Annapolis to load lumber for South America.)

Sld 10th—Tern schr Catherine, Cienfuegos (with lumber loaded at Bear River).

Passed out 10th—Schrs Neva, Bear River for Boston; tug Freddie V, Annapolis for Yarmouth.

In port 10th—Tern schr William L Elkins (will complete loading lumber for New York by Monday).

Quebec, May 12—Ard, stmrs Scandinavian, Glasgow; Corsican, Liverpool; Scotian, London.

Montreal, May 12—Sld, stmr Inishowen Head, Belfast.

Halifax, May 12—Ard, str Tabasco, Liverpool; 11th, str Shenandoah, London.

Digby, May 12—Ard, schs Sweanhaka, Mallock, Lubec; Cora Gertie, Crocker, Freeport; H S M, Thebideau, Port Wade for Boston (in ter in for harbor and was erroneously reported as passed out 9th).

Sld 12th—Fishery protection cruiser Curlew, New Brunswick coast (ard 10th).

Cld 12th—Sch Dorothy G Snow, Snow, Banks (and sld).

Passed in 12th—One coal-laden schooner from up the bay for Annapolis.

Montreal, May 13—Ard, strs Scandinavian, Glasgow; Corsican, Liverpool.

Cld—Strs Laurentic, Liverpool; Pomeranian, Havre and London.

Quebec, May 14—Ard, Str Barcelona, Hamburg; Lady of Gaspe, Gaspe; Canada, Liverpool.

Montreal, May 14—Ard, strs Scotian, London via Harve; Manchester Engineer, Manchester.

Cleared—Strs Ultonia, London and Southampton; Moncalm, Liverpool; Salilia, London; Lake Michigan, London and Antwerp.

Digby, May 13—Ard, schrs. Valdare, Moore, Boston; Cassie Belle, Cheney, Sandy Cove.

Cld 13th, schrs William L Elkin, Balmel, New York; Cora Gertie, Crocker, Freeport; Verna G, Bridges, Annapolis; Sweanhaka, Mallock, Lubec.

Passed out 13th, schr Onward, Johnson, Port Wade for Boston.

Sld 13th, schrs H S M, Boston (from Port Wade); Cora Gertie, Verna G, and Sweanhaka.

Montreal, May 13—Ard, strs Scandinavian, Glasgow; Corsican, Liverpool.

Cld 13th, schrs Laurentic, Liverpool; Pomeranian, Havre and London.

BRITISH PORTS.

Swansea, May 10—Sld, stmr Trebia, Starratt, for Victoria.

Glasgow, May 12—Ard, stmr Athenia, St John.

Liverpool, May 12—Ard, stmr Tunisian, Montreal.

Plymouth, May 12—Ard, stmr Kronprinz Wilhelm, New York.

Liverpool, May 13—Ard, strs Lake Manitoba; Teutonic, Montreal.

Brow Head, May 13—Signalled, str Ionian, Montreal.

Liverpool, May 13—Sld, str Megantic, Montreal.

Liverpool, May 13—Ard, str Lake Manitoba, Montreal.

Cardiff, May 13—Ard, str Eretria, Crossley, from Havre.

Port Spain, April 22—Sld, schr Adonis, St Andrews (Columbia).

Bermuda, May 8—Sld, str Oceano, Coffin (from Halifax), West Indies.

Sld 5th, schrs Rothesay, Phipps, Turks Island; Hugh John, Scott, Halifax.

Avonmouth, May 10—Sld, str Wladimir Reitz, Olsen, Miramichi.

Barry, May 11—Ard, st Eric Petersen, Schall, Halifax.

Barbados, May 1—Sld, schrs W G Silver, Charlottetown; 2nd, Lavengro, Halifax.

Portsmouth, N H, May 14—Sld, schr John G Walter, Amherst.

New York, May 14—Ard, str Oceanic, moors.

Southampton; schr Ernest T Lee, St Stephen.

Vineyeard Haven, May 14—Ard, schrs Ulva, New York; F A Allan, Windsor (N S); Exilda, Eatonville (N S).

New York, May 14—Sld, schr Minnie Slauson, Calais (Me); str Maia, Grindstone Island.

Vineyard Haven, May 14—Sld, schr Childe Harold, Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Salem, May 9—Sld, schrs Charles F Wyman, Bangor; Klondike, Windsor, NS.

Boston, May 9—Ard, schrs Genevieve, Two Rivers (NS); W H Waters, Shulee (NS).

Cld 9th—Schrs Omaha, Digby (NS); St Anthony, Port Greville (NS).

Sld 9th—Schrs E McNicholl, Clark's Harbor (NS); Laura E Melanson, Saulnierville (NS); Pesaquid, St John (NB); Warren B Potter, Rockport (Me.); Lillian E Melanson, Meteghan (NS); B Hardwick, Clementsport (NS); Colin C Baker, St George (NB).

Las Palmas, May 10—Passed, stmr Sellasia, Hatfield, bound from Bahia Blanca to Hull.

Havre, May 11—Sld, stmr Eretria, Crossley, for Cardiff.

Gloucester, Mass, May 12—Ard, schrs Leora M Thurlow, New York; Mary B Vineyard Haven, May 12—Ard, schr John A Beckerman, St John (NB).

Wellington, South Amboy; G M Porter, do.

Calais, Me, May 12—Ard, schrs Harold B Cousins, New York; Charles H Sprague, do.

Vineyard Haven, May 12—Sld, schrs Crescendo, St John; Palmetto, Halifax; John G Walter, Amherst; Sawyer Brothers, Jonesport (Me.)

Boston, May 11—Ard, schs F B Wade, Tusket; Nellie Eaton, St John; Florence E Melanson, Meteghan; Harry Morris, Ten Mile Creek (N B); Fannie F Hall, Bangor (Me.)

City Island, May 11—Sld, sch R Bowers, Port Liberty for Calais.

New York, May 13—Ard, sch Warner Moore, Weymouth.

Vineyard Haven, May 13—Ard, sch Childe Harold, Cheverie (N S.)

Eastport, May 13—Ard, sch Kolon, New York.

Calais, May 13—Ard, bark E C Mowatt, Philadelphia.

New York, May 13—Sld, str Stephana, Halifax; schs T W H Smith, Calais; Lillian, Machias; Peter C Schultz, Eastport.

Vineyard Haven, May 13—Sld, sch St Bernard, St Andrews.

Portsmouth, May 12—Ard, schr Oriole, St John (N B), for Boston.

Bridgeport, Conn, May 12—Sld, schr Hazel Trahey, Connecticut River.

Havana, May 5—Sld, schr Henry H Chamberlain, Mobile.

Port Reading, N J, May 12—Ard, schr Minnie Slauson, Dickson, New York.

Norfolk, Va, May 12—Cld, ship Avon, Rafuse, Buenos Ayres.

City Island, May 11—Sld, schr J L Colwell, Perth Amboy for Yarmouth N S).

Boston, May 12—Ard, schrs Victoria, La Have (N S); Princess, Nova Scotia.

Cld 12th, schr A J Sterling, Eatonville.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Str Wegadesk (Nor) reports April 29, lat 28.56 N, lon 74.10 W, passed close to a mast from 60 to 80 feet long, with white painted crosstrees.

Str Beatrice (Nor) reports May 3, lat 24.26 N, lon 80.41 W, passed a raft consisting of several large logs tied together. Some very large bolts extended from some of the logs.

Str Inchard (Br) reports April 27, lat 45.17, lon 46.07, passed a large iceberg.

U S revenue cutter Seneca reports May 11: Position, lat 45.05, lon 49.08; foggy; clear yesterday; many bergs reported between parellels 45.30 and 48 and meridians 43 and 48.

Str Montfort (Br) reported May 5, lat 48, lon 48, passed small berg.

Str Philadelphia, from New York for San Juan, etc, reports by wireless May 11, lat 38.06, lon 69.25, passed a large gas buoy, with top frame missing.

Str Baron Ogilvy, from Cardiff, reports May 7, lat 47 47, yon 45 28, to lat 47 08, lon 48.07, passed numerous icebergs, growlers and field ice.

Str Scotia, reports position May 11, lat 47 30, lon 49 30; sighted icebergs May 7, lat 47 45, lon 44 30; 8th, lat 46 45, lon 46 30; 9th, lat 48 45, lon 47 30; 10th, lat 47 15, lon 48 30. Drift not observed.

Str Loceric, reports May 4, lat 24 43 N, lon 83 29 W, saw a number of timbers from 30 to 50 feet long and 18 to 24 inches in diameter.

Str El Sud reports May 5, lat 24 45 N, lon 83 26 W, saw a quantity of timbers from 20 to 30 feet long and a foot square; same date, lat 24 47, lon 83 38, several large pieces of timber from 15 to 25 feet long and 12 to 16 inches in diameter.

Str Roumanian Prince reports May 5, lat 36 50 N, lon 61 38 W, saw a quantity of boards about 15 feet long; May 4, lat 37 04, lon 57 24, passed a spar about 40 feet long and 1½ feet in diameter; May 2, lat 37 59, lon 49 26, saw a spar about 30 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, covered with barnacles.

CHARTERS.

Br stmr Glenaen, 2065 tons, Provincial trade, about 6 months; 6s, May.

Dutch stmr Farnsum, 1597 tons, Picton to one or two p.p. U. K., deals, 55s to 55s 3d; June.

Schr Harold C Beecher, 306 tons, Wiggins to Boston, Portland or Belfast, dry lumber, $5.75 and loaded.

Stmr Whitefield, 1560, St John to West Coast, 53s 9d, May loading.

Stmr Consul Horn, 1396, Herring Cove, to West Coast, 52s 6d.

Norwegian bark, 1,227 tons, lumber, Yarmouth (N S), to Buenos Ayres, $13.

Curtains will hang straight if a small lead weight is fastened in each lower corner. For silk curtains use a weighted braid.

Save hair ribbons; wash and iron them and they will be found good for occasional facings for collars and cuffs.

BIRTHS

STIRLING—On May 13, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stirling, 204 Rockland Road, a son.

DEATHS

CAREY—In the General Public Hospital on May 11, Joseph R. Carey, of Lancaster Heights, leaving mother, five brothers and one sister to mourn. (Boston papers please copy).

PIKE—In this city, on the 12th inst., Gordon Horatio, only son of Captain Charles and Mary Pike, aged four years. (Halifax papers please copy).

HEANS—Suddenly, at the hospital, on Monday afternoon at 5.45, Myrtle G., wife of G. Beverley Heans.

SARGENT—In this city, on the 13th inst., Thomas N. Sargeant, aged 73 years, leaving his wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn.

GREANY—In this city, on the 13th inst., Edward Francis Greany, leaving his wife, one son and four daughters to mourn.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used 102 years for internal and external ills.

A sure relief for coughs, colds, sore throat, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhea, cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, etc.

25c and 50c everywhere

Persons' Pills Relieve Constipation and Headache

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

$75,000 OPTION ON MUNICIPAL HOME

(Continued from Page 5.)

city, of provincial beef to that killed in the city abbatoir or provide for a strict inspection of beef coming in from outside.

Coun. Dean said that he knew of animals being killed and sold which were not fit for food.

The motion carried and the warden appointed a committee consisting of Couns. Frink, McLellan, Dean, Black and Golding.

Coun. Black spoke of disgusting and dangerous cases of the sale of diseased animals and asked if the sellers could not be punished.

Coun. Frink said that this was provided for by the diseased animal act.

Complaint of Road Houses.

Letters from Mrs. J. W. V. Lawlor, Rev. J. J. Pinkerton and Wm. Tait were submitted. The writers protested vigorourously against the continued existence of houses of ill repute in the parish of Simonds, especially those near Crouchville and Torryburn.

The secretary also said that he had a verbal communication from Rev. Father O'Neill on the same subject.

Coun. Frink asked what action could be taken in the matter by the council and Coun. Wigmore asked if there was no existing law.

The secretary:—"There is the criminal code."

Mr. Wigmore—"Whose duty is it to enforce it?"

The Secretary:—"Every good citizen, especially the police."

Mr. Wigmore:—"Why do not the police officers act?"

The Secretary:—"One man cannot raid a bawdy house."

Coun. McLellan said that the houses had been driven from the city and as a natural result were found in the county. It was a difficult matter to secure the necessary evidence but he thought the council was unanimous in agreeing upon the desirability of driving the houses out of the county also.

Coun. Shillington said that the county policeman had been told time and again to close them up and had visited them and had been unable to find anything incriminating.

Coun. Wigmore said that if the chief of police of St. John had jurisdiction he could soon rout out the places by repeated raids.

Coun. Frink moved that the county secretary be authorized to take what steps may be necessary to root out these places, any expenditures made to be borne by the municipality. Carried.

Courtney Bay Dredging.

A letter from G. F. Palmer and W. A. Stewart regarding blasting operations in Courtenay Bay and asking for a committee to discuss the matter was read. Coun. Agar moved that the members for the parish of Simonds be made such a committee.

Coun. McLellan said such a committee should be given authority to make the contractors understand that surface blasting will not be permitted. The motion was carried.

The county secretary reported that, on the instructions of the chairman of the buildings committee, he had brought action against W. A. Stewart for wantonly causing destruction to the Municipal Home. The case had been adjourned and he had received no further instructions and wanted to know what he was to do.

Coun. McLellan reviewed the court proceedings and said that while many promises had been made the surface blasting had not been done away with and the citizens needed protection even if it did cost the company a little more.

Coun. Frink said that any steps which would limit the rapidity of the work would act on the city as they had been urging greater celerity in carrying on harbor development.

Police in County.

Wm. Amos wrote asking that he be reappointed county policeman for Lancaster for the summer months.

Coun. Long moved that the appointment be made.

There were doubts about his pay, time of service, duties and control.

Coun. Frink moved that Mr. Amos be appointed a policeman for the Bay Shore district at the same rate of pay as last year, until the appropriation of $800 is exhausted and that he be under the control of the chairman of the police board of Lancaster. Carried. The suggestion was made that a uniform be provided and on motion of Coun. McLellan this was carried.

The warden and Coun. Shillington were appointed a committee to arrange for the purchase of a suitable saddle horse for the county policeman of Simonds.

Sheriff's Salary.

Sheriff deForest wrote pointing out that his salary now is $1,900 and from this he has to pay $480 for carretakers and now a deputy is needed at a cost of about $600 a year, which would leave him a net salary of $820. He requested that his gross salary be increased to $2,500 or the deputy's salary be provided for otherwise.

Coun. McLellan said that the sheriff received on an average $6 to $8 a week for serving papers and there were court fees to which he was entitled which had not been collected. He moved that the salary be increased by $600.

Coun. Frink suggested that it might be desirable to have all the fees of the sheriff's office turned in to the county and that the sheriff be paid a stated salary, that his deputy be paid a stated salary and might combine the office with that of caretaker of the court house and possibly that either or both of the Misses Rankine be appointed as matrons or superintendents of the jail especially for the benefit of women prisoners.

Coun. McLellan agreed with the necessity of reorganization and, on condition that a committee get to work immediately on the scheme he would withdraw his resolution.

Coun. Frink moved the appointment of such a committee. This carried and the warden appointed Messrs. McLellan, Agar, Dean, Bryant and Black.

Coun. McLellan introduced a resolution providing for acquiring the land and building between the property of the General Public Hospital and the east side of White street for use on the proposed extension of the hospital and that the finance committee be given authority to deal with the matter. Carried.

On motion of Coun. Bryant the turnkeys and other jail employes were granted their annual holidays.

Street Railway Extension.

The warden took up the matter of the extension of the St. John Railway Company's lines to Crouchville. He said that he had been censured by the press for holding up the extension and expressed his independence of the press in any matter in which he was acting according to his best judgment.

The county secretary submitted the correspondence between the city and company. The company had not signed the agreement as they wished permission to make certain extensions when the business warranted it instead of being required to do so within a specified time.

Coun. McLellan wanted more information and moved that the council go into committee of the whole to hear H. M. Hopper, manager of the company.

Mr. Hopper said that the previous committee had not given them permission to make the extensions they wanted and had insisted upon other extensions of their own choice and no agreement had been reached. He had asked for a conference with the councillors of the parish of Simonds in order to reach a working basis. Regarding the delay he said it was not until October 5 that they had any assurance that they could get permission to cross the I. C. R. tracks.

Coun. Agar moved that a committee, consisting of the councillors of Simonds with the secretary, be appointed to confer with the St. John Ry. Co. and draft a new agreement to submit to the council. Carried.

The committee rose and reported and their action was confirmed.

Coun. McLellan reported that no further steps had been taken regarding the erection of a morgue but promised immediate action.

The council adjourned at noon.

Jacob Titus of St. Martins was re-elected as member of the Board of Commissioners of the Municipal Home.

Nothing makes the summer living room look cooler than the linen couch and table covers and airy wicker furniture.

Of the total gold output of the world the British Empire supplies nearly 60 per cent.

READ THE FOREST FIRE LAWS AND HELP SAVE MILLIONS THIS YEAR

Millions of dollars worth of damage are done through forest fires in New Brunswick almost every year. This is the danger season.

In order to point out how fires may be avoided, and in order to warn all persons of their moral and legal responsibility, The Telegraph prints herwith certain extracts from the Forest Fires Law, Chapter 94 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick and amendments thereto:

1. Every person who shall kindle a fire in any woods or open space and leave the same burning without being properly secured, whereby damage may be caused, shall be liable to a fine of $80, together with action for damages.

3. (a) Every person who starts a fire between May 1 and December 1 for the purpose of clearing land shall exercise and observe every reasonable care and precaution in controlling the same after it has been started, and any damage done to adjacent property by reason of such fire, the party offending shall be liable for damages.

(b) Before any person shall kindle or start a fire, he shall notify the adjoining occupiers or land owners.

5. All persons who shall drop a burning match, cigar or other burning substance or discharge a firearm in the forest, shall be liable to a penalty should they fail to extinguish any fire that might be started in any of these ways.

6. (a) Any person who starts a fire, or causes one to be started, on his own lands, or the land of another person, or permits a fire to spread from his own land to adjoining lands, shall be liable to forfeit damages to the Crown or private person or persons injured, in addition to the penalties imposed by this Act.

10. All locomotives used on railways running through forest lands must be provided with spark arresters, and it is the duty of every engineer to see that locomotives under his care are so provided.

12. (a) Railway companies must keep section men along their lines of railway, who shall pass over the line at least once daily to extinguish any fire that may have been started.

(b) Motor speeders must be provided by railway companies to follow trains through forest lands within fifteen minutes after each train passes.

13. Railway companies shall remove all brushwood, logs and light combustible material from off the sides of the roadway from the lands taken for such railways.

14. When a fire is discovered in forest lands, Commissioners of Highways, County Councillors or Constables, shall order as many men residing in the neighborhood as they deem necessary to proceed to the fire and assist in preventing its spread. Failure to give such orders, or refusal to obey them, is punishable by a fine of not more than $20 or less than $5.

25. Any person or persons who shall tear down, destroy, or mutilate so as to make illegible, any of the rules, regulations or notices to prevent the destruction of woods, forests, or other property by fire, which shall or may be put up or posted within the province by special officers appointed by the Minister of Lands and Mines, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $50 and not more than $200 for each and every offence.

25. (a) Every railway company shall maintain telephone lines along its line of railway, where the same passes through forest or woodlands with telephone offices at its stations, properly equipped for sending messages, and motor speeders to be equipped with apparatus so that the telephone line can be tapped at any point.

MAXIMS TO BE REMEMBERED

1. Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.

2. Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.

3. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it out with water or dirt.

4. Don't build a camp fire against a tree or log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves, or grass from all sides of it.

5. Don't build bonfires. The wind may come up at any time and start a fire you cannot control.

6. If you discover a fire, get word of it to the nearest fire warden just as quickly as you possibly can.

POUNDING A BUNDLE.

(New York Times).

Harry Franck's new book on the Canal Zone, where he was for a time a member of the canal police, has some good stories. One illustrates the carelessness which has always been notorious in the handling of dynamite in the canal work, and still exists. One of Franck's friends, he tells, set off one afternoon for a stroll through the Culebra "cut" he had not seen for a year. In a retired spot he came upon two negroes pounding an irregular bundle. "What you doing, boys?" he inquired with idle curiosity. "Jes' a breakin' up dis yere dynamite, boss," languidly answered one of the blacks. My friend was one of those apprehensive, over-cautious fellows so rare on the Zone. Without so much as taking his leave he set off at a run. Some two carlengths beyond an explosion pitched him forward and all but lifted him off his feet. When he looked back the negroes had left. Indeed, neither has ever been seen since.

Wide bandings are most in demand, and some of the favorite combinations are filet ground with inserted medallion of fine nainsook with outlines of cord and inserted motifs of Bohemia and Russian.

Tie a stale bag over the food chopper while grinding bread crumbs if you would prevent them scattering.

Broken molds of lemon or coffee jelly can be remade by warming the jelly and turning it into wet molds.

FLEET FOOT

THE PERFECT SHOE for SUMMER SPORTS,

FOR EVERYBODY

Made In Smart Styles, Suitable For Every Outdoor Occasion

YOUR DEALER HAS THEM

You Might As Well Get THE BEST

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

PNEUMATICA STOPS YOUR PAIN

or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Applied externally. All druggists.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Relives Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.—Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscel weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-2004 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

TO APPLY FOR INJUNCTION IN MUNICIPAL HOME CASE

W. I. Fenton Instructs His Lawyers to Take Action to Prevent, if Possible, an Option Being Given—Council's Action Very Generally Discussed Wednesday—Mr. McLellan's Statement.

Thursday, May 15.

The action of the majority of the members of the Municipal Council Tuesday in deciding to give the Eastern Trust Company an option on the Municipal Home for $75,000, when the same company's request for an option for $150,000 was refused six months ago, and in spite of the vigorous protests of four of the city members of the council, was generally discussed by citizens yesterday. It was the opinion that the price was much too small, and the members of the city commission were called upon by many citizens who protested against the option being given.

W. I. Fenton said last night that he wished to secure more information on the subject, and he had instructed his solicitors, Powell & Harrison, to take action in the matter and secure an injunction restraining the officers of the municipality from entering into any agreement for the giving of an option or selling the property.

Mr. McLellan.

Commissioner McLellan, who introduced the resolution granting the option, said to a Telegraph reporter: "I am resting easy in the matter for the present, and will give a full and proper explanation in due time. The people need not become panicky about the disposition of the Municipal Home so far as the option is concerned. I have such control as will permit of my seeing that nothing will be done which may be detrimental to the interests of the tax payers. No sacrifice will be made of one dollar's worth of interest in the value of that property to which the public is entitled. Suggestions regarding injunctions are absolutely unnecessary and will only incur needless expense on the part of those who participate. Everyone who voted for the option is just as sincere in his desire to secure the best results obtainable and as much so as any other member of the council or any citizen of the municipality."

Mayor Frink and Commissioners Agar and Wigmore were asked if they would make any statement in regard to the option, but said they preferred just now not to add anything to what they said at the council meeting.

The local members of the legislature took the matter up yesterday afternoon and met with some of the city commissioners and discussed the action of the municipal council.

Philip Grannan, M. P. P.

Philip Grannan, M. P. P., said: "I think the price mentioned in the request for the option is rediculous. Only this afternoon I had a man tell me that he would pay $76,000 cash for the property, and he would give the check today if he could secure the property.

"I am a commissioner of the Municipal Home, and in all my talks with people I have never heard anyone say that a new almshouse was needed. There may have been some talk of the need of new commissioners, but a new building has not been asked for by the people. It is ridiculous to think of selling the property for that price. Why, that farm is the best in that vicinity, and there are between sixty and seventy acres under cultivation. The old men there work the land and grow practically all the vegetables, potatoes, pork and beef used in the institution.

"So far as damage to the building is concerned, the contractors on the Courtenay Bay work have paid for all damage done, and Mr. Woods, the superintendent, told me today that there had been no damage for nearly a month. I believe that the present building could not be replaced for anything like $80,000. It is one of the best built structures around here.

"Hon. John E. Wilson, C. B. Lockhart and I met in Prince William street yesterday afternoon and waited on Mayor Frink. We asked him to do something to stop the transaction going through and suggested a meeting of citizens, but his worship thought that in view of his protest when the matter was up in the council he should not take any action as it might be considered as a personal matter. He thought that the citizens should get together if necessary and do whatever was required. We then went up stairs to see Commissioners Agar and Wigmore. Commissioner McLellan was in Mr. Agar's room and we discussed the matter with him. I do not understand yet why the option at that price was given. As I understand it, all the Eastern Trust Company has to do is put up $1.00 for an option until November. Anyone would chance a dollar on a scheme like that.

"Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lockhart and I saw Mr. Tilley and he was also of the opinion that the transaction should not go through. We talked of having an order-in-council made prohibiting the option being granted, but it was later thought that someone might secure an injunction. There is some talk of the home being removed to St. Martns, but that is impossible, as the building there would be too far away, and the cost of transportation would be heavy. There is no better spot for the institution than its present site. Anyway, if the property is required for harbor development work or for city improvements, it is for the persons receiving it to give another building and farm practically as good.

"In talking with Mr. McLellan yesterday he mentioned the damage that was being done by the blasting operations, but I pointed out that before another building could be secured, in case one were necessary, the blasting operations would be finished and the present home would be as desirable as before. Mr. McLellan asked me why I did not protest when the other option was being considered, but I told him that $150,000 seemed fairly reasonable for the property, but still it was not as much as it was worth.

"I do not believe that the property will ever be taken under the present arrangements. I am very doubtful if the land could be sold without the sanction of the provincial government, and I am sure that no such permission would ever be given unless there are better reasons advanced than at present before the public. The action of the council Tuesday in this matter certainly looks bad."

Another man told The Telegraph that he was willing to pay $100,000 cash for the property. He is a gentleman who has invested a large amount in St. John real estate.

Hon. J. E. Wilson.

Hon. John E. Wilson, M. P. P., said last night: "I believe a mistake has been made by members of the municipal council in accepting the offer for an option. I am very much opposed to the sale of the home, for I believe that it could be used for many years yet. The building is in a good state of repair and I think that if the members of the municipal council who voted in favor of the option, had visited the home they would have voted differently. I do not believe that the building could be replaced for $125,000. If there was any need of the sale on account of harbor improvements the front part of the property could have been given over and a new home erected on the other side of the road on the property not utilized for harbor purposes.

"As a citizen and a member of the legislature I shall do all I can to prevent the sale being made. I believe that county property cannot be sold without the sanction of the legislature, and I feel sure that no such action would be approved. There is absolutely no need of a new home. A new building and farm would cost the city a very large amount of money."

"The farm, I believe, is much larger than thought, and 200 acres would be nearer right than 120. It extends quite a distance back of the Catholic cemetery and is very valuable.

"I have not yet heard any reasonable argument in favor of the sale and I do not believe that the citizens are in favor of it."

C. B. Lockhart, M. P. P., was also asked his opinion of the granting of the option and replied: "I am opposed to the sale of the property as it is adequate for present conditions. There is no doubt that a mistake has been made, and I am opposed to the giving of the option."

L. P. D. Tilley, M. P. P.

L. P. D. Tilley, M. P. P., said: "I consider the action of the council in agreeing to an option for $75,000 most unbusinesslike. If it is true that the option is to be given for a consideration of $1 or any other nominal amount, I think a great injustice is being done to the municipality. I have not yet seen any need of a new municipal home, but even if such a need exists there is nothing to justify tying up such a valuable piece of property six months by granting an option for $75,000, most especially for a nominal consideration. I think the public is entitled to a very clear explanation of the whole thing."

The opinion was expressed yesterday that the purchaser might claim the foreshore rights, which would complicate matters considerably. Another commissioner of the home said that $100 would easily cover all damage done to the building by the blasting operations. Of course, this would probably not include the repairs to roof when a large rock went through it some time ago, endangering the lives of several of the inmates.

H. A. Powell was asked if the injunction would be secured, and said that he could make no statement until this morning, but admitted that his firm had been retained by Mr. Fenton to secure an injunction.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

The sale of Charles F. Francis' country place at Ketepec to N. Louis Brenan has been recorded.

G. W. Magee, accountant of the Bank of Montreal, Charlottetown, has been transferred to the branch of the bank in St. John.—Moncton Times.

Rev. W. R. Robinson, of the Ludlow street Baptist church, is building a bungalow at South Bay. The building is being constructed from his own plans, and the work is being done under his personal supervision.

The Canada Gazette of May 10 contains notice of the appointment of John McDonald, Jr., to be district inspector of inland revnue for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in room of T. Burke, retired.

The monthly timber circular of Duncan, Ewing & Company, of Liverpool, contains the following report on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia timber: "The imports to Liverpool last month was 2,600 standards, and to Manchester 1,190 standards. The consumption was 2,770 standards and 2,790 standards respectively. The stock on hand at both ports is 7,970 standards, the lowest for several years. Prices are firm."

Numerous complaints have been made of late about the disgraceful state of the Little River and Black River roads, which are used daily by a great many people. A few hundred feet beyond the construction works at East St. John the road is in a particularly bad condition. There is one large hole which is about twenty inches deep and about three yards long. The other evening two gentlemen, and a lady on driving past this hole met with a mishap. The lady was thrown out of the wagon and narrowly escaped serious injuries.

Among the St. John men at McGill University, Montreal, last Tuesday, was Cecil G. Porter, who then received the degree of M. Sc. Mr. Porter graduated in science from McGill two years ago, after having, in addition to his collegiate experience, had practical training at Sydney, and also at the steel works at Bethlehem (Pa.). After graduation he was engaged for a considerable time in research work at McGill University, where he has specialized in metallurgy and he is now connected with a steel smelting works at Belleville (Ont.) He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Porter and received his education at Rothesay College.

WEDDINGS

Lobb-Mayall.

An interesting event took place Monday afternoon at the home of Charles Mayall, Coronation House, Loch Lomond road, when his eldest daughter, Miss Frances Beatrice, was united in marriage to Ronald W. Lobb of St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Hoyt in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride. who was beautifully gowned in a trained gown of point d'esprit over white satin, was attended by Miss Edith Church, who wore pink silk trimmed with baby Irish lace. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, George Lobb of St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Lobb came to St. John yesterday and left on the noon train for a wedding trip to Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia. The bride's traveling costume was a grey tailored suit with picture hat. A great number of valuable wedding presents were received.

Long-Kierstead.

Thursday, May 15.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the home of Mr. Worden, 143 Guilford street, West End, when Theodore Albert Long, of Apohaqui, Kings county, and Mrs. Margaret Jane Kierstead, of Sussex, were united in marriage by Rev. W. Camp, pastor of the Leinster street United Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Long will reside in Sussex.

Cooper-Hornbrook.

Thursday, May 15.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of St. James the Less at Renforth when Roy F. Cooper, of Ottawa, and formerly of the International Harvester Company in this city, was united in marriage to Miss Mae V. Hornbrook, daughter of John W. Hornbrook, of Renforth. The bride was attended by Miss Eleanor Shaw, and the bridegroom by Lawrence T. Allan. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were married by Rev. A. W. Daniel, of Rothesay. Only immediate relatives and friends were present. Many handsome presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who were very popular amongst their many friends here. They left last evening for Ottawa, where they will take up their residence.

OBITUARY

Miss Jane Paterson.

Tuesday, May 13.

The death of Miss Jane Paterson took place last night at the residence of Mrs. Scott, 188 Britain street. She was seventy-seven years of age and is survived by one brother, William H., watchman, of this city. The funeral will take place today at 2.30 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Scott. Service will be in St. James' church.

Mrs. G. Beverley Heans.

Tuesday, May 13.

Many friends will be shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. G. Beverley Heans, which took place at the General Public Hospital yesterday afternoon. Up to Sunday night Mrs. Heans was in good health, and her death will come as a great shock to her friends. There survive her her husband, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James McBeath, and two brothers. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon from her late residence, 80 Adelaide street.

Capt. F. R. Fowler.

Tuesday, May 13.

The death took place yesterday at Carter's Point of Captain F. R. Fowler, aged 66 years. He leaves besides his wife, one sister, Miss Johanna Fowler, who is nearly 90 years of age, and who lives at Carter's Point. Captain Fowler was born at Carter's Point and for many years he followed the sea, retiring to a farm about twenty years ago. At farming he was highly successful. The funeral will take place from his home tomorrow at 11 a. m. Burial is to be at Harding's Point.

Capt. Charles Bailey.

Digby, May 12—The funeral took place Saturday afternoon at Westport, of the late Captain Charles Bailey, one of the most prominent citizens of that town. He died Wednesday night, having been ill but six hours with paralysis. He was a member of the Christian church, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Independent Order of Foresters and Sons of Temperance. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters. George Bailey, of Seattle; Charles, of the schooner Valdare; Mrs. Judson Pugh, of Westport, and Mrs. H. B. Churchill, of Pines Hotel, Digby. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, pastor of the Westport Baptist church, and at the grave by Juanita Lodge of Oddfellows, of which he was a past grand. The other orders of which he was a member, also attended in a body. His sudden death has cast a great gloom over his native village, where he was highly respected by all.

Mrs. Joseph Dryden.

Moncton, N. B., May 12—Unable to recover from injuries received in a fall, Mrs. Joseph Dryden, aged 73, died this morning. On November last she slipped on the ice and fractured one of her hips. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Cabot Hicks, of New Scotland, a brother, Alfred Berry, and a sister, Mrs. William McLean, both of Albert county.

Mrs. Johanna O'Neil.

Northboro, Mass., May 12—Mrs. Johanna Leaver O'Neil, (nee Shea, of St. John), died at a local hospital yesterday as the result of an operation. She went there about a week ago. She was the daughter of Patrick Shea, of St. John. She was 50 years of age and has lived for some years in the United States. Besides a son, Doris Leaver, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John Quinlan. The burial will probably take place here.

Thomas N. Sargeant.

Wednesday, May 14.

The death of a well known resident of Moore street, Thos. N. Sargeant, occurred at his home there yesterday morning, in his 73rd year after an illness of about a fortnight. In the early days of ship-building in the city he was a foremost contractor, doing business about the Marsh Bridge, and since the decline of that great industry he had worked along the harbor front as a ship-joiner. He was respected by many friends. He is survived by his wife two sons, James and William, and two daughters, Mrs. David Clark, and Miss Huetta Sergeant, all of this city. The funeral will be from his home, 55 Moore street, on Thursday at 2.30 p. m.

William A. Scribner.

Wednesday, May 14.

Death came without a moment's warning yesterday morning to William Anison Scribner, of Kings county, when he fell unconscious in the city market, stricken with heart trouble, and died a few minutes later.

Mr. Scribner left his home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and drove to the city with a wagon load of produce. This he was unloading when he was stricken. He had just lifted several cases to the shelf of a stall and as he turned away he remarked that they were too heavy for him. He started to walk towards the door when he suddenly stopped, threw his hands upward and collapsed on the floor. His cousin, Albert Scribner, and his brother-in-law, Otis Hazen, who also had driven to the market at the same time, were within a few feet of him and rushed to his assistance. He was still living and was carried to Charlotte street to A. C. Smith's drug store. The store was not opened, and he was laid on the door step while a messenger was sent for Dr. G. A. B. Addy. Doctor Addy arrived in a few minutes, but by the time he had arrived the unfortunate man had expired. The body was taken to Powers' undertaking rooms to be prepared for burial.

Mr. Scribner, who was sixty-three years of age, had been in fairly good health, but had consulted a doctor only last week on account of trouble with his heart and had been warned against straining himself.

He was unmarried and is survived by his father, Charles Scribner, of Kingston; two sisters, Miss Annetta, at home and Mrs. Otis Hazen, of Kingston; and four brothers, Norman and Leslie, also of Kingston, and Cory and Norval, in the United States.

Vincent Wilson.

Wednesday, May 14.

Vincent Wilson, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, residents of Queens county, died yesterday morning in the eighty-eighth year of his age, leaving his wife, eleven children, thirty-seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren to mourn. He was born in Cambridge, Queens county, and lived there all his life. His death causes the first break in the immediate family.

Mr. Wilson was a prosperous farmer and owned quite a valuable property. Fifty-eight years ago he married Delilah Black, of Cambridge. His children are: Jacob, of California; H. S. and A. M., of Manchester (N. H.); Mrs. E. D. Starkey, Mrs. S. D. Hamm, and Mrs. Frederick Black, St. John; Mrs. Charles Gilchrist, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Burtfield Hamm, Cambridge; Mrs. A. C. Chase, Lower Cambridge, and Hercey, at home. The grandchildren are the son, of Harvey Wilson, of Manchester (N. H.), and the daughter of William Eagles, of this city. One brother, George, of Cambridge, and two sisters, Martha, of Cambridge, and Mrs. Deborah Hartt, of Massachusetts, also survive.

Three years ago on the occasion of the fifty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, all the children with the exception of one, thirty-five of the grandchildren and one of the great-grandchildren took part in the celebration at the old homestead.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at Cambridge.

Edward F. Greany.

Wednesday, May 14.

The death of Edward F. Greany, which occurred yesterday morning at his home, 46 Pitt street, has caused much regret amongst a wide circle of friends and acquaintances about the city and throughout the mritime provinces. He was a man of genial disposition, of strong personality and to know him was to iike him. He made friends wherever he went and his pleasing manner and uprightness of character were the means of retaining them. He was a bright, cheery entertainer and very popular.

Mr. Greany was born in Ireland, but migrated to New York in his early years, later coming to this city and establishing himself in business as a retail and wholesale shoe merchant in King street, and this business he conducted for many years both before and after the fire of '77. Later he became the representative of several large upper Canadian shoe houses, and traveled throughout the Atlantic provinces in their interests. For thirty years he was a member of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, and was one of the best known commercial men in the eastern territory. He was a prominent member of St. John Council, Knights of Columbus, and also belonged to the C. M. B. A., and was president of the Holy Name Society of the Cathedral.

Mr. Greany, who was 69 years of age, had been ill for several months, and had retired from business some time ago. He is survived by his wife, one son, Frank E., of this city, and four daughters—Mrs. Claude F. Cassidy, of this city; Miss Katherine Greany, of Montreal, and Misses Evelyn and Sadie, at home. The funeral will be conducted on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late home, 46 Pitt street.

Mrs. Margaret Morrison.

Wednesday, May 14.

By the death of Mrs. Margaret Morrison, widow of Rev. Daniel Morrison, which occurred on Tuesday morning at her residence, St. George street, West End, there has been removed one of the oldest residents of Carleton. Of loyalist descent and a native of Charlotte county, Mrs. Morrison came to St. John after her marriage in 1850. She was a woman of genial disposition who, through a long illness, maintained an active interest in life and who will be kindly remembered by a very large number of friends.

Her energetic efforts on behalf of the Missionary Society of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church were recognized by the gift of a life membership which was presented to her in 1909.

Much sympathy will be felt for her family which consisted of Miss Belle, at home; Miss Mabel, superintendent of Robinwood Hospital, Toledo (Oo.); Mrs. J. M. Walker, Aberdeen (Wash.); Dr. Ephraim, Newton (N. J.); Dr. J. Bennett, Wewark (N. J.); Dr. William, Tantallon (Sask.), and Fred, manager of the Berkshire Insurance Company, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Dr. J. Morrison, who died a few years ago was also a son.

Tobias Richardson.

Sackville, N. B., May 14—(Special)—Tobias Richardson, a respected resident of Sackville, died tonight after an illness extending over a year. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Jennie, at home. He was about sixty years old. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon.

W. G. Dykeman.

Fredericton, May 14—Ex-Ald. W. Gilbert Dykeman, a highly respected citizen, passed away this morning at his residence on Saunders street after a lingering illness of over eleven months from heart trouble and dropsy. He had been in failing health for about four years, and last September he spent some time with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Hartt, at Athens, Georgia. His condition was not benefited by the trip south and he has been gradually sinking during the past year.

The late Mr. Dykeman was 68 years of age, and a native of Queensbury, York county. He was the only son of the late Joseph H. Dykeman, and before moving to Fredericton seventeen years ago, was engaged at farming at Queensbury. After coming to this city he went into the grocery business with Hedley Vanwart, but during recent years has conducted a store himself at the corner of King and Northumberland streets.

Besides his widow, who was formerly Miss Charlotte M. Vanwart, daughter of the late George Vanwart, he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Hartt, wife of Prof. J. W. Hartt, of the Agricultural College at Athens (Ga.), and three adopted sons, William M. Boone, a conductor on the B. & A. Railway; Harry J. Clark, of Glasier Mountains, and Alfred J. Howland, of Saskatoon. One sister, Mrs. J. S. Cliff, of Queensbury, also survives.

For the veranda tea service a wicker tray and tea service of green Japanese ware are peculiarly pleasant.

QUAINT REMEDIES OF ENGLISH PEASANTS

Keys With Pieces of White Bone and Witch Cakes as Charms Against Disease.

London, May 4—Quaint remedies for all manner of troubles and diseases declared by peasants in many parts of England to be most efficacious were described by E. Lovett in a fascinating lecture at a meeting of the Folk Lore Society.

Charms and amulets, relics of mediaeval superstition, still exist, it appears, in many of those counties which are washed by the North Sea. They are, however, gradually dying out; but while they exist they provide a splendid field for research. Mr. Lovett brought with him about twenty or thirty neat little glass boxes, each of which contained an object about which a wonderful story could be told.

Old keys are regarded as powerful charms throughout East Anglia, and although Mr. Lovett offered five shillings for an example with a piece of white bone attached which he saw in the keyhole of a barn, so great was the belief of the country people in its power that the rustic at once refused the offer. Great reverence is also felt for stones with holes in them. Round about Thetford they are hung by a piece of string to the cottage doors as a preventive against the visits of witches or the devil.

For cramp it is averred that the one satisfactory cure is the skin of an eel, while at Brandon, when one is afflicted with rheumatism, immediate recourse is had to the simple expedient of tying up a potato in a cloth and carrying it about in one's pocket.

The Norfolk peasants always regard pointed flints as thunderbolts. So consistent are the simple folks that they will often assure you that they picked them up red hot. They carry flints and stone arrowheads about with them in the belief that this custom will prevent them from being struck by lightning.

Around about Flamborough Head "witch cakes" are to be met with in almost every cottage. These are circular shaped, with a hole in the middle and with spikes projecting on all sides. If you hang one up in your cottage and once a year burn it and replace it with another you will have good luck, we are told. At Scarborough there lives an old fisherman who is supposed to possess a special faculty for curing rheumatism. He sells the "patient" a copper bangle and a copper ring. A special feature is that on the ends of the bangle there must be wedged two small bore brass cartridge cases.

The fishermen of Whitby have a special charm against drowning without which they would never venture out of port. It is a little hammer shaped bone known as "Thor's hammer"—from the head of a sheep. In many parts toothache can apparently be cured by carrying a mole's foot, while in Sussex the same article will surely cure cramp. Two little hearts made of polished amber, with small holes pierced in them, are worn by fishermen in the north as a cure for rheumatism.

In Suffolk a girl always keeps the first tooth she loses—in some districts the milk tooth and in others the first "second tooth." When she marries and has a child she wraps the tooth up in a dainty little silk bag and suspends it from the infant's neck while teething. It is said to bring instant relief.

Mr. Lovett told of his difficulty in many cases of discovering what good the charm was supposed to accomplish. It often took him weeks of patient endeavor before he could find what he wanted to know, so reticent are the country folks.

In a discussion which followed other members told of wondrous charms and remedies. Amputated limbs are in some cases preserved so that in the next world the crippled person may not be deficient in that respect. In public houses in parts of the East End all pieces of "silver paper" are preserved, moistened with beer and made up into one large ball. This is hung up, is a preventive against the visits of witches. Thistle heads carried in the pocket also cure toothache.

STRANGE BELIEFS OF AN AFRICAN TRIBE

Worship of Great Snakes—Legends of Mountains of Fire and a Sea of Lava.

A London despatch says:

A range of volcanic mountains in Africa, in a land where the natives worship snakes, was suggested as the possible origin of the old legends of the course of the Nile by Capt. E. M. Jack, R. E., at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

Capt. Jack was a member of the Anglo-German-Belgian boundary commission, and the mountains he referred to are the Mufumbiro Mountains, which are situated in a part of Africa where three empires meet—the British, the German and the Belgian—the frontiers of these three powers joining each other on the rocky and inaccessible summit of Mount Sabinio.

The great volcanic range of Mufumbiro was one of the most striking physical features in Africa, he said, and had a historical romantic interest in that it might possibly be the origin of the old legends of the sources of the Nile. They all knew the story of the Nile; how its fountains were said to rise in the Mountains of the Moon and to flow into some great lakes, and then to form one river. Since the discovery of Ruwenzori the tendency had been to look on it as the origin of the legend, but he thought that these volcanoes had at least an equal claim to be considered.

They were famed for miles around, as their name implied, as "the place where there is fire," the mountains that belched forth flame and smoke. These mountains had a profound effect on the native mind and gave rise to many legends. One of these was that Gongo, a demon who inhabited the range, cut off the head of his wife, represented by the mountain Nina Gongo ("the wife of Gongo"), and threw it into Lake Kivu.

The region was covered almost entirely b ya sheet of lava which stretched like a sea as far as the mountains of Rukiga. It had decomposed to a large extent into soil of great fertility, which was closely cultivated by the natives. This lava was honeycombed with holes and caverns which rang hollow under one's feet, and into which probably a great deal of the surface water percolated, accounting for the absence of streams. These caves were put to various uses.

One of them was found to be a burying place, bodies being brought on biers and left there. Another formed a water reservoir, to which cattle were brought from many miles distant in times of drought. Many were used as places of hiding and refuge for men and beasts when alarmed or during raids. Describing the series of

NAVAL BILL IS NOW UP TO THE SENATE

(Continued from page 1.)

measure at variance with the historic progress and development of the country since confederation, the people of Canada had the right to expect their rulers in parliament to treat them with frankness and candor, to tell them where they were being led, and to consult them directly as to the decision.

"I charge the government in this respect with being remiss in its duty, unfaithful to its great responsibility, and delinquent to the trust imposed upon it. I arraign the government before the people of Canada, and the first indictment I charge against the administration is that the basis upon which this measure was professedly presented to parliament and the country had no foundation in fact. Little perhaps thought the government when it presented its proposals to the Canadian parliament and the Canadian people, on the ground that there was an emergency in Britain, that before teh matter was finally disposed of we would have in our hands, all of us, indisputable evidence of the falsity of that assertion.

Empty Ships for an Emergency.

"Emergency! Emergency! Britain in the throes of an emergency! Were it true, then what?" exclaimed Sir Wilfrid in one of his dramatic outbursts. "The people of Canada should do their part by contributing $35,000,000 in money to build three of the greatest warships that money can buy and science devise. Let the Canadian people,—loyal British subjects that they are,—reflect on the cold mockery of such a proceeding. Britain facing an emergency, and Canada proposing to buy three empty ships to put on the firing line. If emergency had existed this policy would not represent the sentiment and the spirit of Canadians. (Cheers.) But, thank heaven, the emergency did not exist.

"Liberalism stood as it stood in 1909 for a continuance and development of that policy which had had the unanimous endorsation of Canada's parliamenz, a policy which had had the endorsation of the admiralty.

"This is where Liberalism stands today, just as it stood in 1909," reiterated Sir Wilfrid. "Canadians realize their responsibility to the wider constituency of empire and are eager to take up their share of the burden. But they want to do it in the manner adopted unanimously by the house when free from party prejudice in 1909." (Cheers).

On the government side it had been claimed on behalf of the present proposal that Canada owed a debt of gratitude to Britain. "So say I," declared Sir Wilfrid, "but I do not place the basis of our gratitude on the childish argument that Britain has lent us money. But I base it on the higher ground that Britain has given us our liberties, and let us become a self-governing nation within the empire. If gratitude be the basis of this contribution, then whoever heard of paying a debt of gratitude with a loan of empty ships?

"Because Liberalism has stood constantly by a policy of autonomous development and had remained faithful to the Canadian navy idea, unanimously adopted by parliament in 1909, it was, forsooth, now attacked by the double fire of Nationalists and Imperialists.

Then again, he continued, he had been branded as a separatist because he had preached the doctrine that the Canadian parliament should at all times control its own provisions for defence. That was a doctrine for which he had no apology. The voice and views of the Canadian people through their parliament must always prevail. The great mistake of the present government was that they were not willing to trust the people.

In conclusion, the Liberal chief declared, amid enthusiastic cheers from his followers:

The Liberal Policy.

"We are a nation within the British Empire. It is one of the greatest glories of Britain that her colonies have grown into nationhood without weakening the imperial tie. We are proud to claim our rights of nationhood within that empire. It is our duty to take up all the responsibilities of nationhood. This policy of makeshift and expediency which the government now advocates is based on no broad or permanent principle. It takes no root. It leaves no residuum.

"We believe that the $35,000,000 should be applied to a Canadian naval service, built, manned and equipped in Canada, and in close co-operation with the imperial fleet. We stand by that policy in opposition as we stood by it in office. For these reasons I beg to move, seconded by Hon. George P. Graham, the six months' hoist." (Prolonged Liberal cheering).

Mr. Guilbault, one of the seven still recalcitrant Nationalists, followed briefly. Speaking in French, he declared that he had wanted to propose the same amendment but for entirely different reasons. Sir Wilfrid wanted to continue as a permanent policy the Canadian navy. He still wanted "the blood of our children." Premier Borden's policy of contribution was almost equally objectionable. Both parties had evidently connived to prevent the plebiscite which the Nationalists demanded.

Premier Borden.

Premier Borden said the opposition had claimed that there was no emergency and that the sky was clear in Europe and that there was no danger of peace being broken in Europe. Yet only the other day Sir Edward Grey had declared that the agreement regarding Scutari had been essential for peace and that the agreement had been reached only in time to prevent that peace being broken.

On this side of the house it was held that Canada might create a naval force which would be distinctly Canadian but at the same time essentially a part of the empire's defence system and that with such a force Canada should have a voice in questions of peace and war. The proposals he had made for the participation by Canada in the councils of the empire had been criticized by the opposition in the Canadian parliament but he could say that those proposals were thought well of by statesmen of both parties in the motherland and were regarded as likely to lead to important and far-reaching results.

There were important steps which Canada could well take to aid in the defence of the empire. For instance, Canada could proceed with the construction of dry docks which would be useful for both commercial and naval purposes. It was the intention of the government to proceed with the construction of dry docks on both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The government was calling for tenders for a dock at Quebec. In addition the dock at Halifax was inadequate and would be enlarged and there would be an adequate dock constructed on the Pacific.

The government contemplated the establishment of naval bases on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, to undertake their fortification, and in addition to provide for their additional defence by torpedo craft, under the advice of the admiralty, which would afford a measure of protection for commerce for some distance from the coast.

Premier Borden stated that he had expressed to the British authorities the view that all the facilities for shipbuilding should not be concentrated in the British Isles but that shipbuilding could well be established in Canada. The admiralty had agreed with this view and had undertaken to place orders for smaller cruisers in Canadian yards, when such yards were established. Canada could well proceed with the training of naval officers at the Halifax college and with the training of men to man war vessels. In his opinion, the vessels of the Canadian hydrographic survey and of the Canadian fishery service should be manned by such officers and men and the fishery protection service might well be amplified by the addition of small cruisers which would be a protection for the fisheries from encroachment and in time of war would prove useful aids to the forces of the empire in time of war.

These would be measures which would provide protection for the coasts of Canada, for the protection of Canadian commerce for a certain distance and would be an aid to the admiralty in time of war. The aid proposed in the present bill would be appreciated not only for the actual force which would be provided but for the moral force and strength which the measure would add to the empire. The proposal of aid was not merely for Canada but for the empire and was for the construction of three of the most modern battleships to be placed at the disposal of the British government for use whenever the defence of the empire required.

NEW CHARGE LAID AGAINST ISAACS

Man Wanted in St. John Discharged in New York for Carrying a Revolver and Rearrested.

New York, May 15—In the Court of General Sessions of New York county, yesterday afternoon, Judge A. C. Swann presiding, Richard D. Isaacs, forty-one years old, of St. John, New Brunswick, pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon, a revolver, in violation of the recently enacted Sullivan anti-dangerous weapon law which makes such an offence a felony, with a five year term in the penitentiary the lowest punishment. Isaacs being a stranger from out of the state, pleaded ignorance of having violated the law, not knowing it was an offence, and Judge Swann suspended sentence with an admonition. However, when Isaacs started with his lawyer to leave the court room he was immediately re-arrested by United States marshals, whom, it is stated, had a government warrant for him on a charge of smuggling and dangerous assault on shipboard.

MYSTERIOUS THEFTS OF GOODS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES CLEARED UP

Were Stolen at Point St. Charles—G. T. R. Trainmen Under Arrest and Much Loot Found.

Moncton, N. B., May 15—For some time heavy claims for missing goods in transit have been put into the I. C. R. by the Grand Trunk Railway, but at last the mystery surrounding the disappearance of a greater portion of the stuff has been cleared up, as a result of police investigation at Point St. Charles, where the I. C. R. takes charge of goods shipped over the G. T. R. for the maritime provinces. Seven or eight Grand Trunk trainmen are under arrest.

Special Agent, A. J. Tingley, of the I. C. R., arrived home last night from Montreal, where he was called in connection with this matter. He says that during the last three or four days Special Agent Hodges of the G. T. R. and I. C. R. Inspector Moore succeeded in establishing the fact that breakage of seals on cars and theft of goods in transit was done at Point St. Charles. On last Saturday the railway police, acting upon information, arrested five G. T. R. conductors and three brakemen, while three other conductors and one brakeman, for whom warrants had also been issued, left.

Mr. Tingley says they searched eight houses around Montreal and St. Charles and found a great quantity of goods that had been missing from railway cars, and altogether they located two team loads of goods, including 100 pairs of boots, many shirts, towels, bath robes, traveling bags and various kinds of toilet articles. The goods were taken charge of by Special Agent Hodges, of the G. T. R.

Some of the men accused of stealing this stuff from the railway were brought up on Friday: .

This is considered one of the most important roundups the railway police have made for some time. The clearing up of the mysterious disappearance of goods en route to the maritime provinces is important from more than one standpoint. The Grand Trunk has been making claims for goods alleged to have been handed over to the I. C. R. at Point St. Charles in good order with the result that there was the suspicion that the missing articles were taken while passing over "The People's Railway." The facts brought to light at Point St. Charles, however, are taken to prove that the trouble was on the G. T. R. end and not on the I. C. R.

VALLEY ROAD LAND DAMAGE AWARD

Woodstock, N. B., May 15—John M. Stevens, A. D. Holyoke, and J. S. Leighton, Jr., arbitrators in the land damage cases with the St. John & Quebec railway, made the following awards: Albert McBride, $1,100; was offered $200 by the railway; L. Berton Bedell, $850, was offered $200; John C. Kennedy, $392, was offered $170. The case of Charles A. Peabody was not taken up at this session, as the railway filed an agreement to give him an under-crossing for his cattle. J. C. Hartley argued for the railway, and F. B. Carvell for the appellants.

Rev. Father Byrne, of Norton, who has been for the last few months visiting in the south, passed through the city yesterday morning on his return home. He is in much better health and greatly enjoyed his visit, which was for the most part spent in Florida. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. James Byrne, his sister, Miss Sarah, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. P. Byrne, of Bathurst.