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FAIR AND COLDER

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FAIR AND COLDER

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TRAMWAYS COMPANY COMPLETES SCHEME FOR TRAFFIC RELIEF

Company Will Ask For New East and West Lines on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, Vitre and William Streets, and New North and South Lines on University, St. Urbain and St. Hubert Sts. and Decarie Ave.---Advocates Subways Instead of Elevated Tracks for Grand Trunk---Scheme Involves Expenditure of Eight to Ten Million Dollars.

Experts working for the Montreal Tramways Company have now completed plans for the relief of the street car congestion in Montreal. These plans cover a gradual development designed to be spread over the next couple of years, and Mr. E. A. Robert, in an interview with a 'Witness' representative, stated to-day that if they are carried out, the development will care for the population for the next ten or twenty years.

Leaving aside minor questions as to re-routing of cars and changes of stops, the scheme drawn up by the Tramways Company to be submitted to the civic authorities contains the following proposals:—

1.—The opening up of Vitre street, from Viger Square to Beaver Hall, and possibly to Windsor street.

2.—The extension of the Guy and Beaver Hall line from the Fraser Institute along Dorchester to Guy.

3.—The straightening out of Guy street above Sherbrooke, and the lowering of the grades, to make it a safe line for a continuation to the back of the mountain.

4.—The opening up of Sherbrooke street to tramway lines from Greene avenue to the extreme east.

5.—The extension of the Beaver Hall line from St. Catherine street up University to Prince Arthur, and along Prince Arthur to St. Lawrence Boulevard.

6.—The granting of new routes to the north by opening up St. Urbain and St. Hubert streets, from Craig street to the extreme north.

7.—The extension of the Papineau avenue line from St. Catherine to St. James street.

8.—The opening up of William street and the building of a subway under the canal at Seigneurs street.

9.—The building of subways under the canal at Cote St. Paul bridge, to allow better service to Cote St. Paul, Verdun, etc.

10.—Instead of elevating the Grand Trunk tracks, subways should be built at Mountain, Guy, Atwater and Fulford streets, and at St. Henry, and all the other streets closed. This would cost one-tenth of the elevated scheme, prevent all accidents, and allow far better street car service to an enormous and populous area.

11.—The opening up of Decarie avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, from St. Henry to the back of the mountain. The city and the C.P.R. is already building a subway where this avenue crosses the C.P.R. tracks.

Mr. Robert declared to-day that if these proposals are agreed to all traffic congestion will be done away with, and it will be necessary for the company to get another 200 cars built, in addition to the 200 now on order. The total expenditure necessitated would be from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, which the company is quite prepared to make.

TAKING THE FENCE.



GERMAN DECLARATION FRANCE NURSES IDEAS OF WAR OF VENGEANCE

Press Appeals to Government to Point Precisely Whence Danger is Threatened, 'For the Sole Object of Recapturing Alsace-Lorraine.'

Berlin, March 11.— The semi-official Cologne 'Gazette,' publishes an extraordinary leading article headed: 'The Mischief Maker,' in which it declares:

'It will not be difficult for the German Government to justify the necessity for the army increase if it will only speak out plainly, and, without mincing words, indicate that the point from which the danger is threatened is, as all the world realizes, from France.

'This journal does not underestimate the grave and new conditions in the Balkans, but when the country is asked to make such heavy sacrifices, chapter and verse must be given, and the Government finger must point to the precise spot from which there is immediate peril: That is France.'

'Never,' the 'Gazette' adds, 'were our relations with our western neighbor so strained as to-day.

'Never has the idea of revenge been so openly flaunted.

'Never has it been so apparent that the French wanted the Russian alliance and British friendship for the sole object of recapturing Alsace-Lorraine.

'One this is absolutely sure—that, whenever the world catches fire, the Germans will have to cross swords with the French.

'When that will happen—nobody can tell.'

MR. ASQUITH'S DENIAL.'

London, March 11.— The alarming development of European armaments and the open references of the German press to the posibility of a French war of revenge creates a feeling of anxiety in Great Britain, and the London morning papers express disappointment at the omission in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament of any indication of the Government's intentions with regard to further defensive measures to meet the growth of Continental armaments.

The subsequent debate on the address, however, brought an important statement from Premier Asquith.

Lord Hugh Cecil had voiced the current rumors that the Government was embarking on a dangerous foreign policy, and had entered into an engagement in certain contingencies to throw a British expeditionary anmy across the Channel.

The Prime Minister suddenly jumped up and said: 'I ought to say at once that is not true.'

This explicit denial was received with loud cheers.

COL. HUGHES CONGRATULATED BY ALLIANCE

Abolition of Liquor From Canteen and Training Camps Approved.

(See also page 7)

Strong approval of the action of the Minister of Militia in abolishing the canteen from training camps was expressed by the Dominion Alliance convention this morning, when it passed a resolution of the Political Action and Resolutions Joint Committee rejoicing at the elimination by Col. Hughes of the use of liquor in camps and at his banquet at Ottawa.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention were: Approval of the progress of the temperance movement, especially in the Province of Quebec; congratulating the Premier of the province and his Government upon their declared partisanship of the temperance cause; rejoicing at the appointment of the Royal License Commission, and instructing the executive to assist the commission by the presentation of evidence; approval of the action of the executive in forming a joint committee with the Anti-Alcoholic League; approval of the action of the secretary in exposing to the City Council, the Board of Control, and the public, the relationship of certain officials with a liquor dealing firm, and urging the Board of Control to investigate the charges laid; and thanking the churches for the opportunities they gave the Alliance to appeal for financial aid. These resolutions were made, the report stated, believing that the true solution of the liquor traffic lay in the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and use, of alcohol, except for scientific purposes.

The financial report was not ready for presentation, but the committee recommended that Judge Leet and Mr. W. H. Rosevear be appointed auditors, and that the appointment of an assistant secretary to deal with financial work be considered.

At eleven o'clock Mrs. D. K. Livingstone spoke the 'Human Factor.' She told how all the work in connection with temperance depended on the individual, the human factor, and that realization of the fact had led to greater results in the past few years. It was a question of dealing with manhood and womanhood, inaffected by geographical boundaries on divisions. The purpose was a common one, and meant the uplifting of the human race.

The canteen was referred to by the speaker, who rejoiced in its prohibition in the United States, but said that agitation for its re-establishment was the subject of constant agitation, and the repeal of the law was something the temperance workers had constantly to guard against. She was glad to note the declaration of the Kaiser against the canteen.

Coming back to the power of the individual, Mrs. Livingstone said that great commissions were liable to dwarf the single person, but his power could not be overlooked. Especially was this so with the coming generation, who, now that they had the advantage of vocational schools, were able to realize that they could not touch anything that would reduce their efficiency, and they were being reared in an atmosphere whose effect would be of the greatest value to the temperance cause in the future.

Touching on the world-wide character of the temperance movement, Mrs. Livingstone said that one of the greatest trouble swas the enforcement of legislation. The human factor there again played its part, for there was no lack of legislation, yet people to enforce it were comparatively scarce, as Kansas, Maine and Georgia well knew.

NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Winnipeg, March 11. — Major William J. Wright has been appointed provincial police magistrate, succeeding Mr. Alex. McMicken, retiring on account of advanced age. Major Wright was born at Brockville, Ont., fifty-four years ago.

DR. FRIEDMANN CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS

Arrived in Montreal This Morning to Try Cure Here.

PREPARED SERUM IN McGILL LABORATORY.

Selected a Few Patients For Treatment at Royal Edward Institute.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the German physician whose claim to have found an effective cure for tuberculosis now holds the entire continent in a state of anxious, hopeul suspense, arrived in Montreal this morning. He spent over two hours at the McGill medical laboratory preparing the serum for his demonstrations to be given this afternoon, and then went down to the Royal Edward Institute to select a small number of patients from the hundred and more who had been received from all parts of the city.

LOOKS A STUDENT.

Dr. Friemann has all the appearance of a man whose life is given to concentrated study and arduous scientific research. About 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, and of rather slight build, he has a serious, pallid countenance. His bearing is that of a man who has a no particular interest in mundane affairs except such as concern the subject in which he is interested and the great purpose of his life.

He is accompanied on this trip by his brother, who is a physician in the United States, and his secretary, Mr. Hunt.

WENT TO THE WRONG STATION.

Lieut.-Col. Burland, president of the Royal Edward Institute; Professor Adami, of McGill, and Dr. H. Claude Blake, superintendent of the Institute, were at the station to meet the party on their arrival from New York this morning. They were at the Windsor Station at 7.15, and did not learn till nearly half an hour later that the party were coming in on the Grand Trunk. They hastened down to the Bonaventure station, just in time to meet the train, and, after a brief, but very cordial greeting, Dr. Friedmann and his companions were driven up to the Ritz-Carlton in Col. Burland's handsome 50 horse-power limousine. Here the whole party were in conference for about forty minutes, deciding upon the arangements for the demonstrations. Dr. Friedmann's brother and his secretary were obliged to act as interpreters, as Dr. Friedmann does not speak English.

The visitors then breakfasted, and at 9.30 they were again wafted in the same motor-car up to the laboratory at McGill.

DISAPPOINTED JOURNALISTS.

The famous German physician is not here purposely to give interviews to the press or pose for the photographers. Far from it, and it was a disappointed contingent of press men who waited at the hotel this morning in the hope that some opportunity might be afforded for getting into touch with Dr. Friedmann or his secretary. And when the party set off for the laboratory at McGill the chauffeur was instructed to take a circuitous route so as to throw the reporters off the scent. They accordingly sped along Sherbrooke street to Park avenue and went up to Milton street and thence back to University street and up to the Medical college.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when they left again for the Royal Edward Institute. Here there was gathered over a hundred patients suffering chiefly from tuberculosis of the joints and the bones. The only reason that the commoner, better-known form of tuberculosis—that of the lungs—is not chosen, is that the effect of the treatment cannot be detected so soon as in the case of tuberculosis of the joints or bones, where the subsidence of the swelling can be seen at once. The patients on hand were of all classes, English and French speaking, and also including Hebrew and other antionalities.

There were a large number of women, but many men were also present, and some children. Arrangements had been made beforehand for all who were to be received, and many others who came along this morning had to be refused.

FIFTY DOCTORS.

Some fifty medical men of Montreal and other outside places were invited to witness the demonstrations. One physician telephoned during the night to see about coming up from Richmond. There are also some doctors here from the sanatorium in Muskoka.

Dr. Friedmann was given a luncheon by Lieut.-Col. Burland at the Mount Royal Club, to which a number of prominent medical men and others were invited. After the luncheon the demonstrations were held at the Institute.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Contrary to the programme arranged, Dr. Friedmann operated on seven tuberculosis patients at the Royal Edward Institute between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day for the special benefit of the fifth year medical students at McGill.

The patientsc included men, women and children having various forms of the disease and some of them rather advanced cases. Each patient was given one injection with the serum, sometimes on the arm and sometimes on the hip or other part of the body.

Dr. Friedmann examined each case carefully and commented upon it. Professor Adami interpreted and told the students what he said.

Dr. Friedmann said that the effect of the treatment should be seen in about five days on one case—that of a boy with tuberculosis of the joints.

When the demonstrations were over and the students were leaving, they seized upon the presence of a press photographer to have their pictures taken with Dr. Friedmann standing with them.

Dr. Harding, honorary secretary of the Institute, afterwards stated that Dr. Friedmann was very careful in his methods, and very careful about the selection of his cases. He did not take merely the incipient cases, and chose a good variety. He had his own instruments, and displayed skill in the way he used them. The demonstration in each case took only an instant, the examination of the patient being simply followed by the brief jab of the injection needle.

The students, needless to say, showed the utmost interest in the demonstration.

The main demonstration is this afternoon, as previously arranged, before a large number of physicians.

GOING TO OTTAWA.

Dr. Friedman will attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at Ottawa to-morrow to give further demonstrations.

A despatch from New York this morning states that when Dr. Friedmann returns from Canada, he may find Bellevue Hospital, which is the largest of the city hospitals, opened to him for further demonstrations in New York. It was learned that Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health Service, had opened negotiations with the directors of the hospital, for the admission of Dr. Friedmann. This institution would provide a larger variety of cases than any other, it was explained, and therefore a better test. While the decision of the Bellevue authorities was pending, the Montefiore Home had decided to open its doors to Dr. Friedmann, and it was said he had accepted the welcome. The hospital has given notice that all 'fresh' cases of tuberculosis of the joints or glands, meaning cases which have not been operated upon, would be treated without fee under the auspices of the public health service.

The executive committee of the New York County Medical Society, which has thus far refrained from recognizing Dr. Friedmann's claim, held a meeting last night, at which his work was informaly discussed, but the attitude of the society remained unchanged.

According to Dr. Friedmann's secretary, the Berlin bacteriologist will reveal the secret of his vaccine upon his return from Canada.

'On my return from Canada,' the doctor was quoted as saying, 'I shall deliver accurate and scientific lectures on the preparation and aplication of the vaccine. These lectures will be before medical bodies, although just when or where has not been definitely determined.'

U. S. GOVERNMENT TEST BEGINS TO-DAY.

Washington, March 11.—Government tests of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis vaccine were begun here to-day in the hygienic laboratory. Mr. John F. Anderson, chairman of the board appointed by Surgeon-General Blue, of the Public Health Service, to investigate the new remedy, returned to-day with cultures placed at the government's disposal by Dr. Friedmann, and tests upon animals and other culture media were at once begun.

SAYS HARBOR BOARD CONTROL WAS BEST

Quebec, March 11. — The Pilotage Investigation Commission to-day proceeded to the office of the Quebec Harbor Commission, where they examined all documents in possession of the Commission dealing with the pilots' system of the St. Lawrence during the time the pilots were under control of the Quebec Harbor Board. The investigation was held behind closed doors, and at the close, Mr. Robb said the investigation was provocative of good results, as they had taken cognizance of information that showed the pilotage system was better conducted when controlled by the Harbor Board than since under the amended law of the Pilot Corporation.

DISASTROUS FIRE DESTROYS ENGINEERS' PLANT

Blaze at Miller Bros. & Toms Works Does Damage to Extent of $75,000.

PRICELESS PATTERNS ARE COMPLETELY LOST

Brigade's Smart Work Alone Prevents Damage Being Three Times as Heavy.

A disasttrous fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the big plant of Miller Brothers and Toms, engineers and millwrights, Dalhousie street, this morning, entailing a loss estimated between $50,000 and $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by the watchman, Arthur Peachy, at 4.40, on his rounds, and before the arrival of the firemen from No. 3 station, which is close at hand, the pattern room of the big building was shooting out its dense smoke, followed immediately by the flames, which were rapidly eating up the wooden fixtures of the pattern rooms of two storeys.

ASSUMED ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

A second alarm was sent in on the arrival of Chief Tremblay, which brought out the entire Central Division, to cope with the job, which now had assumed big proportions.

In a half hour's time, the pattern room, and office, besides the big store room where valuable prints and patterns that can never be replaced, were kept, was a mass of charred and blackened ruins. Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery, and prints, together with the accumulation of 45 years of pricess indispensible patterns, were utterly destroyed.

Between the pattern shop and the hugo machine shop, a fire wall stands erect, and it is due to this solid interference that another hundred thousand dollars is not added to the loss by fire and water. The fire did not get beyond this wall, the damage to this shop being entirely by water. It is considerable and at an early hour workmen could be seen moving about the water-soaked floor with dry cloths wiping off the moisture from the various machines, to prevent destruction by rust.

What caused the fire is a mystery, as there was a watchman in the building at the time. The fire is supposed to have started on the upper floor of the pattern room, running along the wall to the rear of the building, staring a big blaze where the patterns were kept, over the main entrance, gradually creeping toward the office, following the light woodwork on this floor. When the firemen arrived it had penetrated the flooring, and was fast eating away the ceiling the falling hot and blazing pieces dropping below, setting fire to the pattern shop, where eighteen men were employed.

NEARLY ALL SAVED TOOLS.

Of these men, mostly all saved their tools, which represent over $5,000 worth. The chests in many cases were partly burned away. Many of the employees had their tools insured. One man, with $500 worth, saved all of his outfit, the chest alone being slightly damaged.

The premises of Messrs. Watson and Son, architectural iron workers, on James Lane, were damaged by water, but to what extent it was nc possible to learn.

A gang of workmen were busy today removing the machinery, which is deep in water, caused by the rush to this building.

Mr. K. Miller, superintendent of Miller and Toms, said there was a big lot of orders on hand, and the loss of trade would be considerable, if the carrying on of business was long delayed. However, he gave out the statement that he expects to be running the machine shop to-morrow morning, with his 100 men, getting out the orders. When the damage was mentioned, he expressed the belief that the work of the firemen must have been very prompt to confine the fire to one portion of the building. The amount of damage to the building could not be ascertained from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, the owners.

SPENT NEARLY $100,000,000.

The latest report issued by Mr. H. A. Woods, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with regard ti progress on the Eastern Division, shows that the total estimate for December, 1912, on the line from Moncton to the East bank of the Red River amounts to $673,619.97, the total estimate up to the end of the past year amounting to $96,970,214.56.

GOVERNMENT DARE NOT FACE PEOPLE ON WOMEN'S VOTES

To Advocate Female Suffrage After Yesterday's Outrage Would Arouse Revolt.

MR. ASQUITH POKES FUN AT BONAR LAW

Education Bill May Lead to Fight on Disestablishment of English Church.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own ocrrespondent.)

London, March 11.—The Parliamentary session does not promise to be eventful, though matters may arise to fan the flames of party strife.

For instance, the proposed Education Bill cannot fail to raise a heated controversy between Anglicans and Free Churchmen. Notwithstanding the inequalities in the present educational system, if the Opposition carries its proposals for reform to extremes, there will surely arise the greater question of the Disestablishment of the English Church.

For the moment the Liberals have greater reforms in hand, but provocation might lead to the question being dealt with earlier than it would otherwise be.

BITTER FEELING OVER MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

The Tariff Reformers are admittedly hard hit by the reference in the speech to the sustained prosperity of trade and employment. Mr. Asquith drove home the nail by chaffing Mr. Bonar Law because his own candidate at the Kendall bye-election declared himself a Free Trader, a supporter of the Insurance Act, and of the Home Rule Bill.

In the present state of public opinion there does not appear to be the slightest chance of the Women's Suffrage Bill passing. After the fresh illustration yesterday of the insane development of militancy by the burning down of two railway stations, the government scarcely dare face the spirit of bitterness in the country against the militants.

WESTMINSTER.

WORLD'S GREAT PREACHER COMES TO MONTREAL

Toronto. March 11.—Sir William Boyd Carpenter, late Bishop of Ripon, England, who will speak in Convocation Hall at McGill University, Montreal- to-morrow afternoon, had a magnificent reception on his appearance here, Convocation Hall being crowded to capacity to hear the man reputed to be the most eloquent preacher in the Anglican Church and one of the foremost thinkers and writers of the present time.

A small man of delicate frame and fine features, his head well matted with a wealth of silvery white hair, which, with the venerable yet austere countenance, bears evidence of his 72 summers, the late Bishop presented a striking figure as he stood, a puny form before a vast congregation and delivered his master sermon. Sir William's voice is one of the most remarkable ever heard within the precincts of Toronto University. At first, so weak that it was scarcely audible to those in the front seats, he gradually accustomed it to the new auditorium, and before many minutes it was heard in the highest gallery, a clear, mellow, liqueous expression, musical in its impression and powerful in force.

His message was this: The man with little ability who consecrated his life and works, along whatever pursuit of science or learning that he may have chosen, will attract divine favor, while the man richly endowed with talent who misspends it will not see heavenly reward.

Sir William Boyd Carpenter is one of the few members of the clergy to receive knighthood. The honor was conferred upon him by King George last summer. For many years he was honorary chaplain and later chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria. He has received degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Glasgow, Durham, Aberdeen and Leeds. At different times he held lectureships in some of these halls of learning, and is now the author of more than a score of widely read books on theological themes.

NEW NAVIGATION PLAN.

Scheme for Boat Service Lake Superior to Gulf of Mexico.

Madison, Wis., March 11. — The Wisconsin Legislature is to be asked to endorse a project for connecting Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico for steamboat traffic. More particularly it proposes to canalize the waterways from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River at Prescott, Wis., making it navigable for boats of heavy draft. It is estimated that the realization of the plan will provide a revenue to the Federal Government for power sold amounting to $3,300,000 annually.

GRAND TRUNK STREET MURDER CASE ENDED

Fred Michaud Acquitted at Inquest, Jury Returning Open Verdict.

AXE IN CASE WAS NEVER IDENTIFIED.

Children's Evidence Was Refuted by Testimony of Michaud's Fellow-roomers.

The inquest into the tragic death of Mr. and Mrs. Vatour, of 187 Grand Trunk street, on February 23, was continued at the morgue by Coroner McMahon this morning.

Francis Labelle, of 118 Murray street, was put on the witness stand and asked by Coroner McMahon if he had ever before seen the axe with which the crime was committed, and replied that he had never seen it before, and had never claimed to have done so. He was again queried as to whether he knew a certain Pierre Martin, and if he had not told him that he knew where the axe came from, and replied again in the negative. Questioned as to whether or not he had told Martin that Michaud had told him that something had happened during the night, he again replied that such was not the case.

Paul Roy, 115 Murray street, then testified that he was acquainted with Fred Michaud, and was asked to replace him as carter, when he was arrested, but had not done so. He also stated that the axe, with which the crime was supposed to have been committed had never to his knowledge been in Michaud's possession, and that he had no idea as to who it was that killed the Vautours.

Constable Arthur Senecal of No. 9 station, gave evidence to the effect that on the morning of the tragedy he had heard Vautour say 'Fred did it.'

Leopold Bellefenille testified that in the morning Vautour's little son came to the police station across the street from his home and said that his father was covered with blood, and wanted the police and that his mother was dead. In leaving the police station the youngster said 'Uncle Michaud did that,' but nothing more.

Little Bella Vautour, who has been adopted by Mrs. Tardy, was then called to the side of the coroner's chair and in her little baby voice did her best to answer his questions. 'Did you know your Uncle Michaud?' 'Yes.' 'Did you see your parents covered with blood?' 'Yes.' 'Who did it?' 'Fred Michaud!' said the little girl. 'How do you know that he did it?' 'I saw him do it.' 'How?' 'With an axe.' 'He came into the room where I was sleeping,' she continued, 'but did not speak to me, and started to choke me.' 'Are you sure?' queried the coroner, 'that your father did not tell you to say that Michaud did it?' 'Father never spoke to me,' replied the youngster, who was then dismissed.

Gilbert Vautour, now Gilbert Leblanc, stated that her brother Theodore told her on the morning of the crime, that Fred Michaud had done it, but that she did not see him herself.

Mrs. Tardy said that little Bella had told her the same story of Michaud. when she had first taken charge of her.

Mrs. Raymond, who had charge of the children for the few days immediately following the tragedy, said that three of the children had finger marks on their throats. She also stated that Vautour, who was her brother-in-law, never made any comprehensible statement to her prior to his death. 'Did you not yourself accuse Michaud?' questioned Coroner McMahon. 'Yes,' she replied, 'on the morning of the tragedy, at the police station.' 'Why did you do that?' 'Because one time during last August, when he was drunk, he struck at my sister with a knife. 'Do you know any one who had a long-standing grudge against Vautour?' 'No,' she replied and stood down.

Mrs. Labelle, 62 Shearer street, testified that on the Saturday evening preceding the tragedy, Mrs. Vautour called at her store about 10 p.m. and made some purchases, but did not say much, and went away, she could not say in what direction.

Alphone Tellier, of Wellington street, was then called and asked if he had had any trouble with Vautour, and replied that he had not quarrelled with him for four weeks before his death, and then only over a trivial matter, which was soon forgotten.

Fred. Michaud was then called in and asked by the Coroner if he wished to make any statement in regard to the death of Mr. and Mrs. Vautour, and replied 'No, I don't know anything about it—I was in my house from 8.30 onwards that night.'

Coroner McMahon then pointed out the salient facts of the case to the jury, and cautioned them to go by facts only. He pointed out that Mrs. Vautour was obviously killed by more than one blow, struck when she was in bed, that there was no doubt that she was killed. He went on to explain that it was hardly possible for a man to inflict on himself the wound that caused Frank Vautour's death, that there was blood on his pillow, and that it would appear that the blow had been struck while he was in bed, and that it was hardly to be supposed that a woman could have inflicted such a blow even with all her strength, and standing up, so that the chances of Mrs. Vautour's having killed her husband while they were both in bed, were very slim.

The Coroner explained to his jury that though the efforts of the police had been useless as far as breaking down the evidence of the three little children was concerned, still the evidence of the little ones was refuted by the occupants of Michaud's rooming house, and his landlady, who had testified that he did not go out of the house on the evening of the tragedy.

The jury returned a verdict of murder in both cases, against a person or persons unknown, releasing Michaud, as the evidence was not strong enough to send him to stand his trial in the criminal courts.

To his many friends and relatives who crowded round to congratulate him, Michaud said 'I am happy and contented, for I know that I did not do it.'

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED IN MONTREAL

Mr. R. H. Miller, of Ottawa, Dropped Suddenly Out of Sight.

FAMILY CONVINCED HE MET FOUL PLAY.

Left His Grips at the Windsor, and Also Purchases He Made.

What happened Mr. R. H Miller, the Ottawa ladies' tailor and milliner, who dropped out of sight in this city on the 26th of February—almost two weeks ago? Neither his family, his friends, the detective department of Montreal or the Windsor hotel have been able to solve the mysterious disappearance of the merchant. That he met with foul play while here is the conviction of the family of Mr. Miller, and so baffling has the case been that others are inclined to think that is the correct solution of the mystery. His grips, the return half of his Ottawa-Montreal ticket and a few small purchases that he made here are at the Windsor Hotel, where they were left when Mr. Miller dropped out of sight.

It was on the 24th of last month that Mr. Miller left his home in Ottawa and came to Montreal to purchase more stock for his store; he is a ladies' tailor and milliner doing business at 170 Sparks street. He carried with him considerable money and was expected home again the next night. He registered here at the Windsor Hotel where he seemed to be in the best of spirits and where nothing unusual was noticed.

On the 25th, Tuesday, he called on some of the wholesale dealers and on the following day he bought some goods from J. O. Bouchier and Company. He was a personal friend as well as a customer of Mr. Bouchier's.

From the time that he left the store not a trace of the merchant has been discovered.

When he did not return home, his eldest son, Mr. Harry Miller, came here to hunt for him. At the Windsor Hotel he found his father's grip in the room for which he had registered upon his arrival. There was in it the return half of his railway ticket and a few little things that he had bought here. But, although he searched every place where he thought that his father might be, the missing man was not found. Suspecting that his father might have gone to New York, he wired that city, but he had not been there. Mr. Bouchier said that Mr. Miller expected to leave for his Ottawa home on Wednesday evening, after he completed his buying here.

At the Windsor Hotel when inquiries were made yesterday it was said that after the room had been unoccupied for two nights the housekeeper reported the case to the office. Mr. Miller's belongings were removed to the office and when the son arrived from Ottawa in search of his father, the case was laid before Detective Cowan. What had happened their guest they had no idea but they feared he had met with foul play somewhere

Mr. Miller is a man who does not indulge in alcohol in any form. He has an excellent reputation as a business man. He resides at 339 McLeod street, Ottawa, and has a family of 5. He has lived and done business in Ottawa for over thirteen years.

The oldest son, Mr. Harry Miller, is about twenty. There are two other boys, William and Aby. There are also two girls at home, Miss Blanche and Miss Sarah. The wife, the girls, and the sons are all grief-stricken at their father's disappearance. The oldest son, who was here last Monday, and who returned to Ottawa on Thursday evening, is sure that the father has met with foul play.

"There is no reason in the world for his disappearance,' said he, 'as his affairs are in fine shape and the business has been increasing and prospering all the time. He carried considerable money with him, and I am afraid that he has met with foul play in Montreal by someone, on account of his money. He was a home-loving man, and never stayed away from home an hour when he could help it. When he left home on Monday morning, he said: "I'll be home to-night if I can make it."'

DR. TUCKER ATTACKED BY MAN HE HELPED

A remarkable case involving the basest ingratitude on the part of a man whom he had gone out of his way to assist, and alleged neglect on the part of a policeman, was related to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Bowman Tucker, of the City Mission. While walking along Sanguinet street on Saturday morning, he noticed a man, apparently under the influence of dope, lying alongside the sidewalk. He took the half unconscious man to the Mission, where he administered restoratives, and then assisted him to the house where he was rooming, on Sanguinet street. To his surprise, when he succeeded in getting him into his room, the man attacked him.

Dr. Tucker managed to get out into the hall, but the man followed him. The doctor sent him to the floor with a hard blow, and got out into the street. The half-crazed man again followed him. A policeman just then came leisurely around the corner, passed between the two men, calmly disregarded Dr. Tucker's cries for assistance, and disappeared around the corner.

Dr. Tucker received several bad blows about the face before he could get away. The matter has been placed before Chief Campeau, and, it is understood, a rigid investigation into the matter will be made.

RUNAWAY TORONTO GIRLS.

Constable Charles Hotchkiss, of Toronto, arrived in Montreal yesterday and returned last night with two young runaway girls who are wanted in Toronto on a charge of vagrancy. They have been missing from their homes about a month since which time Montreal has harbored them. They were found by Detectives Gorman and Lepage living on St. Lawrence street in a private family. Since coming here they claim to have sought employment in over forty places without success. **They gave their ages as 18 years.**

NO OUT-OF-TOWN TRIPS FOR THE FOOTBALLERS

Financial Position of McGill Student Activities Causes Worry.

The financial position of the student activities at McGill University is still causing quite an amount of worry to the Students' Council and others who are immediately interested.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Council was held to discuss how economy could be effected and a recommendation for the new council was adopted, that the English Rugby team and the Association football team be not allowed to take out-of-town trips unless the guarantees are sufficient to cover all expenses The Council also recommended that next year's executive should refuse to pay out money to the Association Football Club, as that club never makes any return.

SITUATION SERIOUS FOR THE COUNCIL.

It is stated that the deficit of the Students' Council for the session amounts to about $1,800, and as there is a deficit of $2,500 in connection with the running of the students supply room, the situation is serious for the Council. While the Council may not be called on to meet this latter amount, owing to their contract with the late secretary, yet it will affect the Council as in the event of those who supplied the goods not being paid for them, it, can hardly be expected that they will pay for their advertisements in the McGill 'Daily,' and so by this process the Council would be affected.

Last year the Council would have been about $800 to the good, but owing to the deficit of $3,500 in connection with the McGill 'Daily,' instead of the Council finishing the year with something to their credit, they had for this reason a deficit of $5,700. Through the generosity of several of the graduates who advanced loans, this amount was considerably reduced, but the question worrying the senior students is how they are going to meet this year's deficit.

PLAN CHANGES IN HEALTH BUREAU

Plans are being considered by the Board of Control to re-organize the City Medical Health Department. The illness of Dr. Laberge, Chief Medical Health Officer, it was said yesterday, makes probable his retirement on a pension, and it is said that Dr. Boucher will be placed at the head of the department. It is also intended to enlarge the scope of this department, and the powers of the Chief Medical Health Officer.

FOUND SHOT IN BED.

Arthur Wicks is Charged With Attempting His Life.

Arthur Wicks, the young man who was found in the house, 60 Clarke street, with a bullet in his side and a 38-calibre revolver lying on the bed, was brought before Judge Lafontaine yesterday charged with attempting to commit suicide, and was remanded for medical examination. The young man was despondent and sick for some time before he made the attempt on his life being without funds and with no work to go to. Failure to procure employment long enough to bring his wife from England discouraged the unfortunate fellow, who has been out of the hospital for only two days.

THEATRE NIGHT.

Students Not To Allow the Function To Die Out.

The theatre night in connection with McGill University is not to be allowed to die out after all as following the example set them by the students of applied science a few nights ago, the first year arts students have decided to have a theatre night also. In addition to this the general convocation committee have decided that a theatre night and baseball game between arts and law will form part of the class day exercises at the coming convocation of May.

STUDENTS DO NOT WISH TO LOSE PROF. TODD.

McGill students do not want to lose their history lecturer, Professor Todd, and have taken a practical way of expressing their feeling on the matter. A short time ago Professor Todd received the offer of an important position in Dalhousie University, and on learning of it the History Students of the third and fourth years, signed a petition, which will be presented to Principal Peterson, asking him to make some inducement to Professor Todd to stay on at McGill.

PURCHASING PROPERTY.

The Board of Control to-day recommends the purchase of the following properties to the council on Sherbrooke street east: Donat Dion, 2500 feet, 62 1-2 cents, assessed value, 15c a ft; $1,562.50; J. D. J. Martin, 3025 ft. 62 1-2 cents, assessed at 15c, $1,890.63; G. Mercier, 2500 feet, 62 1-2 cents, assessed at 15c, $1,562,50; V. A. Pilon, 5000 feet, 62 1-2 cents, assessed at 25c, $3,125; the Rev. J. C. Bernard, 3200 feet, at $1, and 3000 feet at 75c, assessed at 30c, $5,850.

The controllers informed the aldermen that they would not sell the residue of the land after what is needed for the street has been taken out, until the improvements are fully done, to permit the city to get full value for it.

DIED IN ROOMING HOUSE.

Moses Murphy, about 60 years of age, was found dead in bed in a rooming house, kept by Ralph Blanchard, at 59 St. Paul street, early on Sunday morning. Murphy had gone to bed immediately after engaging a room the previous night, and did not complain of illness, though he appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor. He was found dead the following morning by a fellow roomer, who tried to rouse him. The case was disposed of by Coroner McMahon Monday morning, as one of natural death.

GIANT SUSPECT GOES QUIETLY WITH CAPTORS

Alleged Confidence Man Arrested in Corridor of City Hotel.

One of the biggest arrests of the year in this city took place on Saturday afternoon, when Detectives Cowan and Charbonneau walked into the corridor of the Windsor Hotel, and emerged five minutes later, accompanied by Charles Strosnider, alias William Strosnider, alias James Shea, confidence man and wire-tapper, wanted at New York, Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Chicago, where a reward of $300 awaits his capture.

Strosnider is a powerful man, standing six feet two inches and weighing 233 pounds. Detective Cowan is the young giant of the local detective bureau, and, when the two men stood face to face at the hotel, there was a minute of indecision on the part of Strosnider when Cowan quietly took him by the arm and suggested a walk. The big form of Detective Charbonneau was discerned about that time, and the wanted man allowed himself to be taken to detective headquarters. When confronted with a photograph of a man answering his description, he admitted he was the man sought for and was held until yesterday for appearance.

In the absence of Extradition Commissioner Judge Choquet, the court stenographer, John J. Lomax, was kept busy finding some one to act in the case. Chief Justice Davidson was finally persuaded to have the arraignment take place before him, and Strosnider, accompanied by U.S. Vice-Consul Gorman, High Constable St. Mars, Gonzalès Desaulniers, lawyer for the accused, and Sergeant Harry J. O'Donnell, of Chicago, appeared before him.

Strosnider was accused of stealing the sum of $20,000 in Cork County, Illinois, on the 29th of October, 1912, the complainant, William J. Kirby, alleging a confidence game as the means employed to get the money. Strosnider pleaded not guilty, and, through his counsel, Mr. Desaulniers, will fight extradition.

The usual procedure is for a remand covering eight days. This was explained by Mr. Lomax to His Lordship, who took a different view of the matter and placed the remand for twenty-four hours, thus necessitating the appearance of all concerned in the case every day pending the inquiry and disposition of the case.

DUKE AND DUCHESS SAIL MONDAY NEXT.

Ottawa, March 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Ottawa at the middle of the week and, after spending two or three days at Montreal, will sail on March 17 from Halifax for England. The Duke is expected to return to Canada at an early date, but it is not expected that the Duchess will return to Ottawa again. Their departure, owing to the illness of the Duchess, will be of a quiet nature and marked by no ceremony.

SCOUTCRAFT.

Opening of Westmount Exhibit Well Patronized.

At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the doors of the Boy Scouts' Exhibition at the Victoria Hall, Westmount, were thrown open, and that constituted the opening ceremony.

The commencement of the exhibition, however, was presided over by Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, who was one of the first to make the round of the exhibits, and he was soon followed by acting-Mayor E. H. Brown, Ald. W. K. Grafftey, P. W. McLagan, W. G. M. Shepherd, and R. B. Common.

Thereafter the main hall and gymnasium were visited by a continuous stream of people, who came to admire the displays of all kinds, and who were not allowed to go away without having purchased some novelty or another to remind them that Westmount held the first exhibition of this kind in Canada. S. Brown received a special award for a meccano model, judged by Mr. Hammond, provincial secretary for Ontario.

DELINQUENTS BECOME CRIMINAL YOUNG.

'The majority of delinquents become so between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one,' declared Dr. J. T. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, Toronto, in his address at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday.

'Prisoners of the worst type,' he said, 'were either mentally, morally or physically handicapped, and far more became prisoners from weakness than from wickedness.'

Sympathetic treatment, he urged, as a means of dealing with such cases, and he quoted the prison farm near Guelph, Ontario, as an example of what kindness could do. Of 1,800 prisoners there, with out bolts or bars, only twenty-two had deserted. He compared this method with that of close confinment, which meants the 'degradation of the cell.'

DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT DUNCAN

The sudden death occurred Sunday morning of Jean Paterson, widow of the late Robert Duncan, of Montreal. The deceased is survived by three sons and three daughters, Robert, David, and Samuel Duncan of Montreal and Mrs. John A. Bangs, of Carleton Place. Ont: Mrs. Robert H. Cram, of Ottawa. Ont.; Mrs. Richard A. Abbey, of Redlands, Cal., and one sister, Mrs. Alfred Edgill, of Montreal.

KNOCKED DOWN BY G. T. R. ENGINE.

While trying to get out of the way of a G. T. R. light engine, at the Hibernia Road crosisng in Point St. Charles, at about 2 a.m. yesterday, Abraham Bockus, 60 years of age, a conductor in the employ of the Grand Trunk, slipped and was struck by the cowcatcher, and thrown to the side of the track, where he was picked up by some fellow trainmen, who responded to his cries for aid. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound, minor internal injuries, and two broken ribs. When at first examined at the hospital his case was considered to be rather serious, but he improved rapidly, and it is stated that he will soon be out of danger.

BIG LIST IN RECORDER'S COURT.

There were 175 cases in the Recorder's Court this morning—162 on the ordinary and 13 on the special list.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY, WRECKS SCOTCH TOWN

Irvine, Twenty Miles From Glasgow, Shaken to Foundations by Dynamite.

DISASTER SPREAD TO THE HARBOR WORKS

Six Bodies Taken From the Wreckage and Injured Removed to Hospital.

Glasgow, March 10. — A terrific dynamite explosion killed many inhabitants of the town of Irvine in Ayrshire, and injured hundreds of others to-day, as well as virtually wrecking the town itself.

The explosion occurred at Nobel's Explosive Works at Arder, a little over twenty miles from Glasgow.

The town of Irvine was shaken to its foundations. Many houses, churches, schools, and public institutions were irretrievably damaged. Ceilings fell everywhere, partitions collapsed, and scarcely a window was left intact.

People walking on the streets were thrown to the ground, and all the inhabitants rushed from their houses in consternation.

The harbor and many works adjacent to the scene of the explosion were masses of wreckage.

There were three distinct explosions, followed by an immense column of smoke which rose high into the air and could be seen miles away.

Six bodies had been recovered up to four o'clock this afternoon, while seven people were seriously injured, and a large number of others with slighter hurts had been taken to hospitals.

DOMINION REGULATES PURE LIQUOR SALE

Mayor Lavallee said yesterday that adulteration of liquors came under the adulteration of foods, and like weights and measures, came under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The city had only the duty of enforcing early closing of hotels. The Province, he said, collected the revenue. The prosecution of all food adulteration and compounds was in the province of the federal authorities.

Gets Injunction to Stop Tunnel

The Hon. H. B. Rainville has succeeded in his petition for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the C. N.R. from tunnelling under his residence at the corner of Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue. Mr. Justice Guerin handed down judgment yesterday ordering the work discontinued until the dispute had been decided on its merits by the courts, or the land had been expropriated by the company. His Lordship emphasized the fact that the company had the right to expropriate, but to do so certain legal forms should be gone through, and this had not been done. Failing expropriation they could not bore any further without Mr. Rainville's permission. The injunction will go into effect immediately Mr. Rainville has lodged the security required, $5,000.

It is believed the stoppage of work necessitated by the injunction will be of short duration as expropriation proceedings have already been started.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN RAILWAY YARDS.

Jules Desjardins, aged 35, of 1762 St. Denis St., a yardman in the employ of the C. P. R., was picked up from between a platform and a freight car, where he had been crushed, in the yards of the C. P. R., at Moreau and Ontario streets, about 1 o'clock Sunday night.

He was carried to a near-by shed, and a hurry call sent in to the Notre Dame Hospital, where, after three hours of agony, he breathed his last, having been conscious until a few minutes before his death.

No one saw the accident, but it is thought that he slipped on the edge of the icy platform, and fell between it and the moving freight train. He leaves a wife and six children.

MINISTER BEREAVED.

The death occurred on Sunday at Island Pond, Vermont, of Martha Buchanan Hall, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hall, who was for some years pastor of the Congregational Church at Point St. Charles, and mother of Mrs. C. G. Macartney, of 436 Wood avenue, Westmount. The funeral will take place this afternoon from Island Pond, and among the chief mourners will be Rev. T. K. Hall, of Bancroft, son, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Macartney, of Westmount, son-in-law and daughter, and Mrs. W. A. Elliott, of New York, daughter. Three other sons survive, but they are in the west, and will be unable to attend.

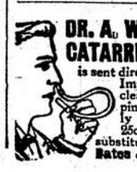
SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Empress of Britain, arr. Halifax, March 9
Victorian, arr. Halifax .. .. " 9
Cymric, arr. Halifax .. .. " 9
Pomeranian, arr. Halifax .. .. .. " 9
Pennsylvania, arr. New York .. .. " 9

OUTWARD.

Columbia, arr. Moville .. .. .. March 9
Carmana, arr. Flahguard .. .. .. " 9
New York, arr. Southampton .. .. " 9
Adriatic, arr. Alexandria .. .. .. " 9



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

EARL BEAUCHAMP MAY BE DUKE'S SUCCESSOR

Rumor Still Busy With His Nomination as Canada's Governor-General.

(Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 10.—If precedent is followed, the name of the Duke of Connaught's successor should be divulged within a very short time.

Rumor still remains busiest with Earl Beauchamp's name. He is now First Commissioner of Works, a position involving mainly the care of all the national buildings and royal palaces, the holder of which is also a cabinet minister.



EARL BEAUCHAMP

A Canadian, writing to the 'Post,' says there is little doubt Earl Beauchamp would be highly acceptable.

Countess Beauchamp is a sister of the Duke of Westminster.

When only twenty-six Earl Beauchamp was appointed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Governor of New South Wales.

The exclusiveness of his official entertainments in those days are said to have caused a certain amount of friction. He held the Governorship for two years. Previous to that, he was Mayor of Worcester, and a member of the London School Board.

BOSTON OPERA CO. WILL NOT COME TO MONTREAL

Col. Meighen yesterday denied that any arrangement had been entered into for Boston Opera Company to visit Montreal next season, instead of Montreal having an Opera Company of its own.

A Boston despatch says such an arrangement is under way, and that the Boston Company will probably spend six or eight weeks in Canada, dividing the time equally between Montreal and Toronto.

'I know nothing about it,' said Col. Meighen. 'Possibly there may be some scheme for a portion of the Boston Company to go on tour at the conclusion of their season, but I know nothing about this. In any case there is no need to attach any importance to the rumor.'

Definite arrangements as to the future of the Montreal Opera Company have not yet been made.

ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ALBERTA

In opening his address before the Montreal Canadian Club yesterday, Mr. W. A. Buchanan, M.P. for Medicine Hat, who spoke on a seven-year-old province, said he did not feel at home speaking in the day, for of late he had been more accustomed to speaking the small hours of the morning. Alberta, he proceeded, was a province of many millions of acres of land. The constituency he represented contained a population of 72,600, and the city of Medicine Hat had more than doubled in population since 1911. His constituency stretched on the south from Saskatchewan to British Columbia. No wonder, he said, the people of Alberta were anxious for redistribution. The province now had a population of close on half a million. In seven years the railroad mileage of the province had increased by 2,000 miles; yet there were large portions of the province thickly settled which had as yet no transportation facilities. In his own constituency there were settlements more than 100 miles from a railway.

Speaking of the resources of the provinces he said that they were far from being wholly dependent on agriculture, as the coal mines of the provinces were employing 7,000 hands, and the coal output was continually increasing. Seven years ago, the yield of grain was only 13,000,000 bushels, but last year the grain yield was worth $30,000,000. In the West they considered that the development of Eastern Canada was due to the development of Western Canada, and his hearers could realize what tremendous development awaited Montreal and Eastern Canada generally when the millions of acres of land as yet undeveloped in the West were settled. One thing which impressed a visitor to Alberta was the way the people favored the control of public utilities by public corporations. Every city in Alberta owned its own public utilities. Edmonton and Calgary, the only cities which had street railways, owned them themselves. Another thing was the advanced legislation which was being enacted. Amongst this he might mention the single tax.

The Government of Alberta was now co-operating with the farmers in building elevators as well as in operating creameries. They also had a government telephone system, which had been extended so that person at Athabaska Landing, 100 miles north of Edmonton, could talk to a person on the American border.

While Alberta was looking after the material welfare of its people, it was not neglecting their intellectual welfare, and as proof of this he remarked that during 1910-'11 and '12 a school district had been established almost every day of the year, and two normal schools for the training of teachers had been established.

Referring to fears sometimes expressed as to the effect on Canadian citizenship of the influx of foreign population to the West, Mr. Buchanan declared that on this score he had no fears, as the American settlers who were coming in were just as anxious to become good Canadian citizens as the people of the East. He wished to give a warning on one point: real estate speculation in the West. Millions of dollars had been lost by the people of Eastern Canada in such speculation. Such people deserved to lose it, as they should remember that not every divisional point in the West could become a city. The real estate men who went about from place to place putting on sub-divisions and opening handsome suites of offices in Montreal, were to be watched for. The genuine real estate dealer who remained in his own town and put his stuff on the market for sale there, might be trusted, but the other kind was one of the worst enemies to genuine development in the West.

Drawing Crowds to the Church

Preaching at the American Presbyterian Church on Sunday on the 'Desire for Excitement,' the Rev. Dr. Johnston took a most hopeful view of the religious outlook in the world to-day.

The Church, he said, that seeks simply to attract the multitudes by methods that appeal only to interests that are temporary, may gain passing success, but success that is abiding and permanent can only be secured by a faithful adherence to the great purpose for which the Church was established in the world—the proclamation of the eternal verities of God and his Gospel, and the Church that is loyal to its true work will not fail of the favor of the people

It is a remarkable thing, and surely worthy of note, that to-day in New York, which is regarded as the most material of cities, two philosophers from the Old World should be attracting to their lecture as large multitudes as are listening to any of the great operatic stars. Thousands during the past weeks have been turned from the doors of Columbia University, where the distinguished French philosopher Henri Bergson, is lecturing, and the same thing has occurred at New York University, where Rudolph Eucken is lecturing. These men are discussing the religious problems of life. Surely there is cause for hope when the world is not indifferent to the highest and best things.

This, too, should be said of the churches, when those that are attracting great multitudes are the churches that appeal to the highest motives, not by methods that are usually spoken of as attractive, but by the messages of the Gospel applied to the life of to-day.

Church life in Montreal, the preacher thought, looked very hopeful, and with some knowledge of the city for the past twenty-five years, and particular knowledge of it for the past ten years, he believed that church attendance was increasing, and that, with that increase, there was a desire for the eternal message of the Gospel which it was the Church's special work to proclaim.

At the Market's Close

STOCKS WENT TUMBLING IN GREAT STYLE

The 'bears' certainly had a happy time of it on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The list took a further tumble and some of the stocks made low level records. Canadian Pacific Railway continued to be a good target for attack, touching 219 1-4, while Montreal Power took a dip to 219. Dominion Steel was low, selling at 51, but rallied fractionally before the close. Brazilian was also well looked after by the 'bear clique,' going to 92 3-4, and poor Richelieu got another nice 'dip' to 110. Detroit United was selling at 74. Toronto Rails was quiet at 136 1-2, while Crown Reserve did not escape, selling at 3.80. Towards the end of the session the list made a slight rally from the extreme low prices of the hour's trading.

C. P. R. GAIN $234,000.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first week in March, issued at three o'clock this afternoon, show an increase of $234,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

C. P. R. DIRECTORS MET.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held their monthly meeting this afternoon, which concluded at 3 o'clock.

They stated that there was no announcement to make public.

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 22 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the New York Cotton Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High	Low.	2.30 p.m
Jan.	1131	1131	1131	1131
March	1213	1213	1206	1213
May	1179	1185	1175	1181
July	1172	1179	1168	1175
Aug.	1162	1168	1162	1168
Oct.	1134	1140	1134	1139
Dec.	1135	1135	1135	1135

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 22 Hospital street, Montreal, reports the Chicago Market this afternoon for the 'Witness' as follows:

	Open.	High	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
May	91 3/8	91½	91¼	91½
July	88¾	90⅛	89¾	90¼
Corn—				
May	52¾	53	52½	52⅝b
July	53¾	53⅞	53½	53¾
Oats—				
May	34⅛	34¼	34	34⅛
July	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛b
Pork—				
May	2075	2082	2055	2080
July	2020	2040	2020	2040b
Lard—				
May	1072	1080	1067	1077
July	1065	1070	1062	1070
Short Ribs—				
May	1080	1080	1070	1080b
July	1067	1072	1060	1072

WALL ST. DOWN BAD AT CLOSE

New York, Wall Street, 3 p.m.—Spasmodic selling for both accounts enlivened the market at intervals during the late afternoon. Many stocks went to still lower prices. Steel losing 58 7-8, Union Pacific 147 7-8, Canadian Pacific Railway 220 Active stocks also slumped badly towards the close, with Adams Express breaking 10 points.

TRAMWAYS INTERESTS.

The Montreal Tramways Company interest for the half year at the rate of five percent per annum will be paid on the first of April to registered holders. No transfer will be registered during the fourteen days previous to April 1 next.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel com.—80 at 51, 25 at 51, 25 at 51, 50 at 51 1-4.
Scotia—50 at 80, 100 at 80.
Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 24 1-2.
Power—375 at 220, 20 at 219 1-2, 90 at 220, 20 at 220, 30 at 220, 20 at 220, 25 at 220, 25 at 219 1-2, 25 at 219 1-2, 25 at 219 1-4, 175 at 219.
Shawinigan—10 at 133.
Ottawa Power—6 at 184.
Brazilian—50 at 94 1-4, 25 at 94 1-2, 25 at 94 1-4, 100 at 94, 50 at 93 3-4, 25 at 93 1-2, 20 at 93 5-8, 75 at 93 3-4, 25 at 93 1-2, 25 at 93 1-4, 50 at 93, 75 at 92 3-4, 50 at 93, 25 at 92 3-4, 25 at 93 3-4.
Shaw. Rights—250 at 1-2, 170 at 1-2, 10 at 1-2.
Toronto Railway—25 at 137 1-2, 25 at 137, 25 at 137 3-4, 75 at 137, 20 at 137, 25 at 136 1-2.
Quebec Railway—10 at 15, 40 at 16.
Richelieu—75 at 111 1-2, 50 at 111 1-2, 25 at 111 1-4, 25 at 111, 25 at 111 3-4, 25 at 110 1-2, 150 at 110, 50 at 110 3-8, 50 at 110.
Detroit—20 at 75, 35 at 74, 5 at 74 3-4, 35 at 74, 2 at 76, 25 at 74 1-4, 10 at 74.
Canuners—50 at 75.
Tucketts—25 at 57.
Crown Res.—200 at 3.85, 100 at 3.82 1-2, 200 at 3.82, 500 at 3.80, 100 at 3.82 1-2, 200 at 3.82, 200 at 3.80.
Illinois Pfd.—5 at 92 1-2.
Tuckett—25 at 55.
Royal Bank—25 at 222.
Union Bank—10 at 150.
Montreal Bank—15 at 240.
Iron—1,000 at 91 3-4.
Quebec Ry.—1,000 at 55.
C. P. R., 175 at 220, 25 at 220 1-4, 50 at 220 1-4, 50 at 220, 50 220, 100 at 220 1-4, 50 at 219 3-4, 50 at 219 3-4, 50 at 2-9 1-2, 50 at 2-9 1-4, 50 at 220.
Spanish, 10 at 66, 25 at 65, 25 at 64.
Textile, 1 at 85, 25 at 84 1-4, 100 at 84 1-2.
Laurentide, 5 at 210.
Can. Cotton, 35 at 41.
Can. Cot., Pfd., 100 at 78 1-4, 25 at 78.
Ogilvie, 20 at 121.
Cement, 125 at 27.

Spring Costumes and Millinery

Natty Small Hats and Smart Costumes Features of Goodwins' Display.

Very charming are the new styles as shown by Goodwins Limited, in their Spring Merchandise Exposition, by which they herald the formal opening of the season. Yesterday there were many visitors to the show-rooms, to inspect the various models, form definite ideas of the trend of fashion, and make selections as to shapes, colors, and design for the new spring outfit.

The tailored suit, always the premier consideration, may this season be either quite plain or of a more 'dressy' character, depending on whether it is intended for street or more formal wear. In the realm of the 'dressy' costume, the blouse-coat is much in evidence. The blouse portion has the fullness drawn in, and attached to a fitted skirt portion, with or without a belt. One of the former is in a rich soft shade of blue corded material, the skirt plain with a panel back ending about a foot from the hem. The blouse-coat has a similar panel treatment at the back, and there is a folded girdle of corded silk of the same shade of blue. A fawn-colored costume has the wide back panel continued in the shaped facing round to the sides where it confines slightly draped side pieces. The coat is after the Russian-blouse order, without revers at the throat, and closed down the front with dark brown buttons rimmed with fawn. There are boots to match the costume, for this is one of the smart style features for the spring and summer.

The new hats are almost invariably small, and they have a great deal of chic. The trimming is very simple, but for that very reason requires an artist's handling and discrimination. Often the trimming consists chiefly of a feather poised exactly in front and erect; again there will be a flatter treatment, with perhaps a looped bow of ribbon projecting from the back. A touch of vivid color is introduced in the trimming of neutral tinted chapeaux.

A smart little Panama hat with scarcely any brim is trimmed in a deep shade of American Beauty velvet which is folded softly around the crown. Paradise plumage dyed to match floats at the back. A natty black and white hat is one of the somewhat elongated small shapes in Milan straw. The trimming consists of two perky little white wings, fixed at the left side, and white silk corded ribbon encircling the crown, and tied in a 'propeller' bow at the back.

The 'Tam' crown is exploited a good deal in the spring millinery. One pretty model has the gathered crown of old gold hued shot satin veiled in violet French crepe, and posed in front is the new 'Numidie' feather, in dark violet with vivid gold and dull red spots of color at the base of the feather. A cerise straw is wreathed with tiny flowers reminiscent of old gardens. These flowers, wreathed or in a little bunch, seem especially adapted to the small hat shapes.

One rather large shape was remarked. It was in quaint shepherdess shape, of flowered chiffon, laid over mohair, and veiled in shadow lace. Underneath the brim was a wreath of roses, and the crown was encircled by three-inch Nattier blue velvet ribbon ending in streamers.

AGENTS WANTED

We want High Class Agents to sell our "ALEXANDRA PARK." Car line running across and up through Property. Fifteen minutes' ride from heart of business district. Liberal commission paid.

Apply to **REALTIES LIMITED, 23 Cartier Building.**

N. M. MOWAT,
S. McPHERSON, Managers

GERMANY NEEDS MONEY--BROKER NOT DISCOURAGED--STOCKS NERVOUS

STOCKS MADE A GOOD START, BUT FELL LATER

High-priced Issues Suffered the Most---No Forced Selling Looked For.

The local market took the wave of selling that occurred in the last hour of trading yesterday much better than was expected, in view of the money situation that has prevailed or some which stocks were taken is expected little time past. The readiness with to have a good effect locally and in additions to this calls for margins have been very readily met. On this account brokers do not seem to look for very much forced selling and on any improvement several issues are likely to advance.

The opening was better than the closing, however. Nearly all stocks registered a slight decline with the heavy priced issues suffering the most.

New York, March 11.—Wall Street—Noon—Having passed through several days of severe liquidation, the stock market was in a position to respond to-day to the exhibition of strength of Americans in London, and indications that the political situation abroad was clearing. Many traders took the view that the market again had been oversold, and pointed to the celerity with which prices improved when bears attempted to cover.

Yesterday's losses were more than retrieved in short order. Reading, Steel, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Erie, Amalgamated and Smelting sold above Saturday's close. Bonds were irregular.

U.P. AND S.P. PLAN TO DISSOLVE IS AGREED UPON

New York, March 11. — No agreement on the dissolution plan of the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Southern Pacific Railway Company was reached to-day at meetings of the directors of the two companies and the executive committee of the Union Pacific.

Neither the executive committee nor the directors of the Union Pacific will met again this week. This was accepted as an indication that the agreement between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the syndicate of bankers to finance its $126,000,000 holdings of the Southern Pacific Company would be permitted to lapse. This agreement expires next Saturday.

Regarding reports of a possible application to the courts for the appointment of a friendly receiver to take charge of the Union Pacific assets in the Southern Pacific Company, the directors of the Union Pacific said that such action would rest with the courts.

STOCKS REBOUND A BIT ON THE LONDON MARKET --GOLD TROUBLE ON FOOT

London, March 11.—Money was scarce and dear to-day. The firmer discount rates forced bills into the Bank of England, but the latter has complete control of the market, and, although Germany is bidding for gold here, a rise in the bank rate is not considered imminent.

The stock market opened weak, but Berlin buying of Canadian Pacific and local bear covering caused a better tone and a general hardening in values. Paris supported its favorites in the afternoon and this buying also assisted in the improvement. Consols recovered an early loss and the markets closed comparatively cheerful. Japanese bonds were weak exceptions on fears of fresh borrowing.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher. Berlin buying advanced C.P.R. 3 1-2 points, and the rest of the list gained from 3-8 to 1 1-4 on covering during the forenoon. Later New York supported stocks and the market continued to improve and closed firm. Carry over rates for American shares ranged from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, March 11—Consols for money 73¼; do. for account 73½.
Can. Pac. 228⅞; G.T.R. 29¼.
Bar silver easy 26 13-16d per oz.
Money 4¾ percent.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5 to 5⅛ p.c.
The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅞ to 15-16 percent.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OF TEN PERCENT ON NEW LAND CO. OFFERING.

In connection with the offering of the 7 percent preferred stock of the Montreal Welland Land Company with a bonus of 50 percent on common stock, it has been decided, owing to the present money stringency, to allow payments on stock to be made in monthly instalments of 10 percent in addition to instalments of 25 percent, as shown on application forms.

BANK NOVA SCOTIA TO OPEN IN LONDON

Halifax, March 11.—It is reported here that the Bank of Nova Scotia is about to open a branch in London, Eng., with Mr. C. H. Easson, formerly general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, in charge.

Mr. Easson was manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Winnipeg when he was called upon to take over the direction of the Bank of New Brunswick affairs.

The merging of the two institutions was effected shortly after this appointment.

BETHLEHEM DIVIDEND.

Bethlehem Steel declares 5 per cent dividend out of 1912 earnings, payable in quarterly instalments.

ANOTHER SMALL LOAN HAS FAILED

New York, March 11.—A London cable says that tightness of money and the prevalent lack of confidence among financiers is again well illustrated by the attempt of the Swiss government to obtain a loan. Switzerland sought last week to place in London a $2,000,000 loan for twenty years at 4 1-2 per cent, issued at 96 1-2, and a $1,000,000 loan for twenty years at 4 1-2 per cent, issued at 96.

The larger loan was definitely refused, but one financier said he would try to find the money for the smaller loan if the issue price were put at 94.

$20,000,000 LIGHT & POWER CO. A SURPRISE

United States Interests Mainly Involved--- First Impression Wrong.

It is stated that Canad had little interest in the new International Light & Power Company, which has just been capitalized at $20,000,000. It was thought at first that the company was incorporated for the purpose of taking over a number to the public utility concerns in Toronto controlled by Mackenzie and Mann together, possibly, with a number of other companies in the vicinity.

Now it is reported that only a few Ontario gas companies are included in the new incorporation and that the rest of the concerns are established in various parts of the United States.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY LA ROSE

The Larose Consolidated Mines Company is making steady progress in its volume of operations at the mines.

The February statement shows a total production of 230,102 ounces of a value of $136,182. Sundry income for the month amounted to $2,330, giving a total of $138,512. With deduction of $57,409 for marketing and concentration and other expenses this left a balance of $81,103 for the month. The financial position of the company at the end of the month is indicated as follows:

Cash on hand	$1,425,836
Outstanding shipments	184,032
Ore ready for shipments	78,017
Total	$1,687,885

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported for the "Witness" by O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com.	19	19½
Pref	31	32
Can. Con. Felt com.	23	27
Dom. Bridge	—	123
Hillcrest com	—	25
Macdonald	55¾	57
Mex. Mahogany	46½	—
Mex. N.P.	19¼	20
Nat. Brick	60¾	60½
Tram and Power	38	28¾
Wayagamack com.	29	33¼
Bonds	76	—
West. Can. Power	59½	59¼

MORNING SALES.

Ames pref. 25 at 81½, 125 at 81, 1 at 82.
Felt, 25 at 23.
Bridge, 2 at 125.
Macdonald, 25 at 55, 50 at 55½.
Mahogany, 25 at 45.
Brick, 150 at 61½, 60 at 61, 25 at 60½ 125 at 60¼.
Brick bonds, $2000 at 80.
Tram and Power, 55 at 39, 55 at 39½, 50 at 38¾, 25 at 38⅝, 25 at 38, 20 at 37 1-2, 150, at 37¾, 25 at 37⅝.
Wayagamack, 35 at 30, 40 at 29.
Wayagamack bonds, $1500 at 77.
West. Can. Power, 25 at 65, 50 at 60, 25 at 59.
Lyall bonds, $2500 at 90.

TUESDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian, 50 at 94 1-4, 50 at 93 7-8, 550 at 94, 350 at 94 1-8, 50 at 94 1-4, 75 at 94 1-2, 10 at 94 3-8, 85 at 94 1-2, 150 at 94 1-2, 300 at 94 3-8.
Can. Pacific, 25 at 222 1-2, 25 at 222 -4, 25 at 22, 25 at 222 1-4, 75 at 221 3-4, 25 at 221 7-8, 25 at 222, 25 at 221 7-8, 200 at 222, 25 at 222 1-4, 100 at 222 5-8, 25 at 222 3-4, 250 at 223, 125 at 222 1-2, 100 at 222 1-4.
Rich and Ont., 50 at 111 1-2, 1 at 112, 75 at 111 5-8, 25 at 111, 5 at 111 1-4.
Bell Telephone, 1 at 149, 25 at 147.
Power, 75 at 221, 50 at 220 1-2, 50 at 220 5-8, 50 at 220 3-4, 25 at 220 1-2, 175 at 220 1-4, 25 at 220 3-8, 35 at 220, 15 at 219, 25 at 219 1-4.
Mexican L. and P., 25 at 74 1-4, 50 at 74.
Montreal Power and Shaw Rights, 1 at 5-8, 2105 at 1-4, 41 1-3 at 3-8, 320 at 1-4, 16 at 3-8, 212 at 1-4, 10 at 3-8.
Detroit, 10 at 74 3-4, 70 at 75.
Twin City, 25 at 104, 75 at 105.
Shawinigan, 55 at 132.
Quebec Ry., 100 at 16.
Toronto Ry, 25 at 137.
Can. Cement, 335 at 27, 100 at 27 1-4, 5 at 27.
Dom. Textile, 25 at 84 1-4, 25 at 84 3-4, 50 at 84 1-4, 25 84 1-8, 25 at 84 3-4, 25 at 84 1-2, 50 at 84 1-4, 200 at 84.
Scotia, 10 at 80 1-2.
Steel Corp., 10 at 51 1-4, 25 at 51 1-2, 162 at 52, 25 at 52 1-4, 50 at 52.
Penman's, 10 at 54 3-4.
Spanish River, 10 at 64, 15 at 63, 75 at 64, 5 at 64 1-2, 35 at 64, 25 at 64 1-8, 25 at 64 1-4, 5 at 64.
Laurentide, 50 at 211.
Can. Cottons, 50 at 40.
Dom. Canners., 25 at 76, 5 at 76 1-2, 5 at 76.
Can. Car, 5 at 76.
Cement Pfd., 135 at 91, 1 at 91 3-4, 25 at 91.
Mont. Cots. Pfd., 15 at 102 1-2.
Illinois Pfd., 15 at 92.
Can. Cots. Pfd., 15 at 78 1-4.
Dom. Iron Pfd., 48 at 102 1-2.
Can. Loco. Pfd., 10 at 94 3-4.
Tooke Bros. Pfd., 1 at 91.
Scotia Pfd., 5 at 125, 2 at 124.
Canada Cement, $3000 at 99 1-2.
W. Can. Power, $2000 at 87, $7000 at 87, $11000 at 87 1-4.
Street Ry., $200 at 100, $8000 at 100, 1700 at 100.
Price Bros., £400 at 85 1-2.
Dom. Textile, $10000 at 100B.
Montreal, 21 at 240, 46 at 240.
Hochelaga, 15 at 150, 100 at 150.
Royal, 3 at 222.
Nova Scotia, 2 at 261.
Molsons, 10 at 201.
Crown Reserve, 200 at 3.80.
Quotation Montreal Power and Shawinigan ts., 3-8 at 1-4.

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS ARE NOW HOARDED

Fright of War in Europe Aggravates Bad Money Situation---Germany's Position.

Berlin, March 11.—(Cable)—The fear of a European war is undoubtedly spreading throughout Germany and adjacent countries. Whether such fears are justified or not makes no difference in the unpleasant monetary difficulties which are thus brought about.

Money rates are higher than ever before at this season of the year. Last week all records for the first week of March in the history of the German money market were broken.

For the first time our market has shown unwillingness to subscribe to an issue of government securities.

Failure of the Prussian 4 percent notes was not surprising, however, in view of the dearness of money. Bankers were naturally not inclined to take 4 percent, while they themselves were offering 6 percent for short loans abroad. The incident illuminates German monetary conditions.

The great industrial boom of three years, making heavy demands upon capital, has been followed by the withdrawal of foreign assistance; then, the banks were drained of cash for hoarding, and the market was left impoverished. Hoardings in this country alone are estimated at more than $100,000,000, while the same process is noted throughout other European countries.

The monetary stress will be sharply augmented at the end of this month, when some observers expect an advance in the bank rate. Others take a more cheerful view, drawing attention to the bank's ample stock of metal and the lowness of foreign exchange.

Impending heavy military taxes and huge increases in the army have aggravated the situation, and also reacted unfavorably upon the subscriptions of loans.

C. N. R. EARNINGS HIGH.

Canadian Northern earnings for the week ending March 7th were $324,500, as against $312,800 for the cortespinding week of last year, being an increase of $11,700. Earnings from July 1st to date were $15,476,200, being an increase of $2,397,200.

PARIS BOURSE RATHER HEAVY

Paris, March 11.—The Bourse opened heavy to-day. A better tone prevailed later, and the market closed firm. Trading was light.

Three percent rentes 89 francs 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 24½ centimes for cheques. Private discount rate 3⅞ percent.

CORN MEN WILL PUT UP FIGHT

Chicago, March 11.—The big men in corn are likely to have to fight for their rights later on, and from the stand taken by the bull longs they are likely to put up a battle that will surprise the bear shorts. Heavy charters have been made for the movement of corn to Buffalo at the opening of navigation, which will reduce the stocks here. Oats will continue to change with corn.

There is a big business in cash provisions right along, and with a falling off in the movement of hogs to the Western markets and with Eastern shippers good buyers of the latter the situation is decidedly bullish.

CANNERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the British Canadian Canners, Limited, will be held at the head office of the company, tenth floor, Transportation building, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon.

CANADIAN BANKS ARE EXPANDING

At the end of 1907 there were 35 chartered banks in Canada, average note circulation of which was $2,214,000 and average current loans $15,900,000. Average note circulation of the 25 banks at end of 1912, was $4,400,000 and average current loans $35,353,000.

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Gordon and Shorey, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, for the "Witness":

MORNING SALES.

Bailey, 2000 at 9.
Larose, 200 at 280.
Preston, 1000 at 5.
Porc. Gold, 500 at 27¾.
Swastika, 500 at 17¾.
Hollinger, 150 at 1712½.
Lit. Nipissing, 500 at 2¾.

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Following was the course of prices in the Winnipeg grain pit this morning:

	Wheat.		Oats.	
	May	July	May	July
Close yesterday	88⅛	89½	34¾	35⅝
Open	88⅛	89⅝	34¾	35½
High	88⅛	89⅝	34⅝	35½
Low	87½	88¾	34⅜	....
Noon	87½	88¾	34⅝	....

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were receipts reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

	G.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	6663	....
Oats	....	4220
Barley	....	1250
Corn	1228	....
Hay bales	172	174
Flour sacks	....	410
Eggs cases	451	150
Butter pkgs	75	18
Cheese boxes	34	16

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

Following were receipts of grain in carloads at Winnipeg reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 1; No. 1 northern, 30; No. 2, 164; No. 3, 105; No. 4, 12; No. 5, 4; No. 6, 9; other grades 151; winter, 2.

Total 478 as compared with 445 for the corresponding date of last year.

Oats 183, barley 58, flax 106.

Clear. 10 ab...

HOW STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS HAVE FLUCTUATED IN NEW YORK MARKET.

Year.	High.	Low.
1913	....	$45,000
1912	$74,000	55,000
1911	73,000	65,000
1910	94,000	65,000
1909	96,000	72,500
1908	72,000	52,000
1907	80,000	51,500
1906	95,000	78,000
1905	95,000	70,000
1904	81,000	57,000
1903	82,000	51,000
1902	81,000	65,000
1901	80,000	49,500
1900	35,000	30,000

What the BANKER BROKER and FINANCIER are DISCUSSING

There is a good deal of vagueness in the average man's conception of tight money, and hence the exaggerated notion that some people have of the depredations of a tight money market. It is true that at many periods such as the present quite a lot of money—real legal tender in gold and notes—is put away into safe deposit vaults, thereby lessening the floating supply. But it is only there while agitatioins are brewng, and will quickly come out again when troubles subside.

A man complained that he could not borrow $10,000 from a leading bank, and then expressed surprise that last week a St. James street bank was able to hand out nearly $3,000,000 to depositors in two days' time. There seemed to be a discrepancy here, but the 'Street' will not form the opinion that the bank does not know its business.

FEAR MUCH WORSE THAN REALIZATION

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold recently for $45,000, a drop of $50,000 from the top price a few years ago, and the lowest figure in thirteen years. The sentence epitomizes Wall Street's state of mind. Oh! you can have no idea how blue Wall Street feels. The sun is never, never, never to shine again. Darkness is to reign across the face of the land for ever and ever. Europe, too, is on the brink of financial perdition.

Let one offer a morsel of philosophy evolved from the fifty years' experience of a banker, who has during that time closely followed events south of the border, and who now tells us that only two things has he learned about the stock market during all the half century he has been down here. One is to buy stocks when they are away down in price and nobody can see one encouraging sign. The other is to sell them when they are very high, no matter if there is not a speck of cloud on the horizon.

Under this rule stocks should be bought now, for is not everything rushing toward universal ruin? Why, it is awful—simply awful! The times are not only out of joint, but drawn and quartered. The world, financially, is mortally wounded.

WHY FEAR WILSON AND SULZER NOW?

To describe all the ills that Wall Street fears it is to suffer would call for a thick octavo.

President Wilson—so it is dolefully whispered—is to berate Big Business in his first message to Congress a few weeks from now. Congress—so it is foretold—is at once to take off its coat, roll up its sleeves and beat capital to a frazzle. Our whole industrial system it to be turned topsy-turvy, then turvy-topsy, and finally pitched into the scrap-heap.

Governor Sulzer and his cohorts are to slay that wicked monster, the Stock Exchange, and scatter all Wall Street institutions to the four winds. Well that remains to be ... It is not so easy as imagined to revolutionise customs of nearly a century's operations.

Suppose, for argument sake, that the three or four foolish bills before Albany are dropped. And suppose a speedy declaration of peace in the Balkans released the hundreds of millions of hoarded gold in Europe. What then? Instead of a panic, would not a swift rebound be in order?

Remember, dear reader, the two things learned by the successful banker of fifty years' experience—buy securities when they are down in price and everything looks black, and sell them when high, though everything is rosy.

UNLISTED ARE ALSO AFFECTED

The unlisted stocks displayed marked weakness this morning. Tramway and Power dropped a point and a half to 37 1-2, while Western Canada Power declined six points to 59. Macdonald and National Brick also showed noticeable weakness.

SELLING OF TRAM. AND POWER.

Shortly after eleven o'clock some selling developed in Tramway and Power, the stock running off to 38 3-4.

LAROSE DIVIDEND.

The directors of La Rose Consolidated Mining Company to-day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 percent., payable April 20, to the shareholders of record of March 31 next.

BAR SILVER LOW.

Bar silver was quoted in New York this morning at 58 3-8 cents per ounce.

BROKER GIVES OUT WORDS OF HELPFUL KIND

Mr. Colin McCuaig Says While Money is Tight Outlook Not Gloomy.

Mr. Colin M. McCuaig, in discussing the stock market outlook, said that there does not seem to be any signs of easy money at present. The European markets have been upset by the demands for funds caused by the war between the Balkans and Turkey. The effects of which are likely to be felt for some time to come. The determination of Germany to impose a heavy tax, amounting to $250,000,000, for the purpose of increasing the German Army, has further aggravated the situation and caused a demand for gold from America, where the political uncertainty as to the tariff, etc., has created uneasiness.

'While these events,' continued Mr. McCuaig, 'are not favorable, it must be remembered that many of them have been somewhat discounted in the security markets, and also that underlying conditions are not of a gloomy nature. When the new United States tariff has been definitely decided upon in April, at a special session, this, with the good business conditions now existing, and the chance of peace in Europe at any time, should have a buoyant effect on the markets, and a good recovery is likely to follow.

'As everyone knows the intrinsic value of Canadian stocks has not suffered, though they have gone down in sympathy with other markets, and business conditions being sound here, any rise in Europe and America is sure to be reflected in this market.'

PRICES DROP ON BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, March 11.—There was a general decline in prices on the Bourse to-day. Canadian Pacific led with a slump of six points, while banks and industrial shares lost from 2 to 3. The closing was weak.

Exchange on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for cheques. Money 6 percent. Private discount rate 5⅞ to 6 percent.

TORONTO SALES.

Toronto, March 11—Morning Sales:—Twin City, 205 at 104½ to 105; Toronto Rails,71 at 136½ to 137½; General Elec. 35 at 110½ to 111; G. W. Herm, 10 at 11; Con. Gas, 8 at 184; Steel of Canada, 50 at 23⅝; do. pref. 10 at 87; Maple L. pref. 30 at 96¼ to ½; City Dairy, 25 at 49; do. pref. 5 at 99 to ½; Monarch pfd. 20 at 93⅞ to 94; C.P.R. 25 at 222¾; Sawyer Massey, 10 at 49; Elec. Dev. pref. 100 at 85; Mackay, 70 at 80⅜; do. pref. 45 at 66½; Canners, 45 at 75¼ to ½; Brazilian, 2063 at 94 to ½; Imperial 10 at 216½ to 217½; Dominion, 5at 223 1-2; Montreal, 23 at 239&; Spanish Riv. 110 at 63 to 64⅞; do. bonds, $8000 at 94 3-4; Rio bonds, $4500 at 99; Canada B. bonds, $400 at 87¾; Nipissing, 1000 at 895 to 900; Crown Reserve, 50 at 385; Conigas, 30 at 826; Larose, 965 at 280 ... Paper, 25 at 79½; Loco pref. 25 at 94½ to ⅝; do. bonds, $500 at ... Miscellaneous 15.

TORONTO CATTLE

Toronto, March 11.—Export cattle ch. $6.50 to $7.10; do. medium, $5.50 to $6.25 do. bulls, $2.75 to $3.75.

Butcher cattle choice, $6.50 to $6.70; do. medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do. common, $4 to $5.

Butcher cows choice, $4.50 to $5.25; do. medium, $4 to $4.50; do. canners, $3 to $3.50; do. bulls, $2.75 to $4.25.

Feeding steers, $5.25 to $5.60; stockers choice, $4 to $5.25; do. light, $3 to $3.50.

Milkers choice each, $40 to $75; springers, $40 to $60.

Sheep ewes, $6 to $7; bucks and culls, $4 to $5; lambs, $8.50 to $9.75.

Hogs fed and watered, $9.60; do. f.o.b. $9.25; calves, $8 to $9.

Receipts, City Yards, 48 sheep and lambs; Union yards, 2282 cattle, 215 sheep, 111 lambs and 896 hogs.

GOOD DEMAND FOR POULTRY.

The tone of the market for dressed poultry is firm, under a good, steady demand. Turkeys are quoted at 22c to 24c per pound; ducks, 18c to 20c; chickens, 18c to 21c per lb.; fowls, 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 14c to 15c per lb.

TWIN CITY INCREASE.

Twin City earnings for the fourth week in February show a decrease of $12,581. For the month of February, the increase was $18,481. From Jan. 1 there is an increase of $73,148.

WE OWN AND OFFER
A Large Assortment of
Ontario Town Debentures
Yielding Investor 5% to 5½%.
We advise placing orders now to take advantage of the present attractive yield rates.
Write for list of offerings.
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Capital Fully Paid . . $1,000,000
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Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G.
A. E. Holt, Manager.
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
Bank of Montreal Building,
109 ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal.

SAWYER MASSEY BALANCE LESS

The annual statement of the Sawyer Massey Company shows a small increase in net profits in 1912, but against this is a new charge created by a bond issue of $750,000 in the second quarter of the year.

The increase in net profits was $13,355. The bond interest and the expenses in connection with the issue entailed charges amounting to $33,856. The balance available for common stock, after meeting the regular preferred dividend, was accordingly $20,495 less than in 1911. Against earnings of 8.3 percent shown on the common stock in 1911, the percentage was 6.9 percent in 1912.

With the balance of $104,011 carried forward from the 1912 operations, the company had on December 31 last a balance at credit of profit and loss of $360,738, or equal to about 24 percent on the common stock.

Capital liabilities this year include $750,000, which were issues during the year. The cash position is slightly improved, the accounts receivable amount to $550,000 more than a year ago, the inventory to $200,000 more than a year ago, and the real estate, etc., to about $200,000 more than a year ago. On the other hand bills payable show an increase of $80,000, but there are no accrued wages, whereas a year ago this account amounted to $7,000. The statement of assets and liabilities also shows an account having apparently been set up during the year for reserves for depreciation amounting to nearly $65,000.

C. P. R. DOING WELL.

Canadian Pacific Railway return of traffic earnings from March 1 to March 7 are as follows:

1913	$2,378,000
1912	2,144,000
Increase	$234,000

BIG FOUR DOING WELL.

Big Four earned 3.92 percent on its common stock in 1912, against 2.77 percent in 1911.

LESS DEMAND FOR FISH NOW

The demand for fish is slackening somewhat owing to the advanced stages of the Lenten season.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh and Frozen——Fresh haddock, not frozen, 5c per lb.; frozen haddock, cases 200 to 300 lbs., 4c; frozen steak cod, large; heads off, cases 200 and 300 lbs., 6c; headless and dressed pike, cases 120 lbs., 6½c; frozen round pike, cases 110 lbs., 5½c; fresh halibut, not frozen, cases 400 lbs., 13½c; frozen pickerel or doree, new round, cases 110 to 120 lbs., 9c; whitefish, cases 110 to 125 lbs., 9½ per lb.; B.C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each, cases 225 to 250 lbs., 9c; Qualia salmon, 10 lbs. each, headless and dressed, cases 135 to 105 lbs., 7½c; No. 1 smelts, boxes 10 to 20 lbs. each, 9c; extra do, boxes 15 to 20 lbs. each, 13c.

Mackerel, fancy stock, 10c per lb.

Large Halifax herrings, weigh 58 lbs. per 100 fish, in cases containing 300 herrings; per 100 fish, $1.75; less than cases $1.85; Tomcods, new, $1.50 pr brl.

Oysters and Lobsters—Standard bulk oysters, $1.40 per imperial gallon; select do., $1.60; paper pails,per 100 pints size, $1.10; do., per 100 quarts size, $1.50.

Boiled lobsters, 25c per lb.

Special—Solid Meat Oysters, in non-returnable cans, containing 2½ and 4 imperial gallons. Standards, $1.70 per imperial gallon; selects do., $1.90.

Cape Cod shell oysters, medium size, $8.50 per brl.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT.

Minneapolis, March 11.—Unsatisfactory conditions prevail, but they are regarded as merely temporary and brought about largely by a fairly well supplied market. Mills are running on about 75 per cent capacity, and sales fall considerably below output. Cereals and feed are dull and uninteresting.

SMALL TRADE IN CHEESE.

The cheese market continues firm with small supplies. Trade is very limited. Septembers quote at 12 3-4c to 13c; Octobers, 12 1-4c to 12 1-2c; Fodders 10 3-4 to 11 3-4c.

BUTTER STILL FIRM.

The butter market continues moderately firm, with finest creamery quoted at 29c to 29 1-2c; fine creamery at 27 1-2c to 28c; fresh made creamery, 24c to 26c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

EGGS CONTINUE FIRM.

A good demand continues for eggs, with prices unaltered. New laid eggs quote at 28c to 30; selected cold storage, 20c to 22c; No. 1 cold storage stock, 16c to 18c; No. 2 cold storage stock, 14c to 15c.

POTATOES QUIET.

The demand for potatoes is rather quiet, buyers being fairly well supplied for the present. Green mountain in car lots at 70c, and Quebec grades at 60c to 65c per bag, and in a jobbing way at 90c per bag.

TRY TO UNLOAD WHEAT UNDER FALSE MOVES

Chicago Longs Make Effort to Liquidate Without Depressing Market.

Chicago, March 11.—The bull longs in wheat are straining in every way to liquidate their holdings without attracting a great deal of attention and at the same time without driving prices downward in too rapid a manner. These speculators are resorting to every means known in the trade to mislead the rank and file of the professionals by changing their brokers from day to day and by enlarging upon any bull news that may be floating around.

The engagement of vessel room for shipment of wheat abroad is heralded as a large export business, while in reality it is business of several weeks or possibly several months back. Exporters are taking only an occasional lot of wheat from the United States, and these transactions are small and under present conditions should not encourage even the bull long, who is not unlike the drowning man grabbing at every available straw.

Cash wheat is as flat as the proverbial flounder, and the situation of the flour markets of the Northwest and West is even worse. Stocks of the white staple are enormous in all positions, and with the opening of navigation there will be heavy shipments from this market, but it will only be a matter of transferring the flour from one point to another, with the flour still unsold.

Speculation in wheat has been of the smallest possible character, although visitors from other points are impressed with the idea that trade here is large. A bearish set of statistics will face the wheat holders this week and this will include large world's shipments, an increase in the amount on ocean passage and a possible increase in the visible supply for the week.

Paid-up Capital, $6,747,680. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $6,559,478
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Telephone MAIN 4491.

GRAIN REPORT.

Washington, March 10.—Wheat remaining on farms March 1 amounted to about 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 percent of the 1912 crop, the Department of Agriculture announced this afternoon.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Livingstone Centennial

HIGH SCHOOL HALL, PEEL ST.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8.15

Speaker—Venerable Archdeacon Cody, M.A., Toronto.

ALL WELCOME

CONCERT THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

Wednesday Evening, March 12th, 1913, at 8.30 o'clock.

Madame ENID MARTIN HANSON, Soprano

TICKETS $1.50 The Ritz-Carlton Hotel. J. W. Shaw & Co. Willis & Co., Limited.

Knabe Piano supplied by Willis & Co.

PIANO RECITAL

By ADRIANO ARIANI

IN AID OF THE HERVEY INSTITUTE,

Y.M.C.A. HALL, Drummond Street, FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 8.15 P.M.

TICKETS, $1.50. To be obtained from Members of the Committee, and at the Hall.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

Miss HORNIMAN'S COMPANY

Last week of the season.

To-Night & Wed. Eves The School for Scandal

Wed. Mat. She Stoops to Conquer.

Thursday Evening, The Silver Box.

Fri. & Sat. Eves—What the Public Wants.

Saturday Matinee—Nan and Makeshifts

Evening prices, 25c to $1.50; Wednesday Matinee, 25c to $1.00.

Evening performances 8.15, and Matinees 2.15 sharp.

NEXT WEEK.

SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

Assisted by FLORA ZABELLE In the New Sensational Musical Play

THE RED WIDOW

EASTER SALE AND POUND PARTY

In Aid of the

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Saturday, March 15th, 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Hospital

44 McGill College Ave.

Aprons, Novelties, Cakes, Candies, etc.

AFTERNOON TEA

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

A Special Meeting of the Convocation of McGill University for the purpose of conferring the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.Litt., D.C.L., formerly Bishop of Ripon, will be held in the Royal Victoria College, on WEDNESDAY, March 12th, 1913, at 4.30 p.m.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Bishop on "THE MESSAGE OF DANTE ALIGHIERI."

Members of Convocation will please meet in Academic Dress in the R.V.C. Common Room (ground floor) at 4.15 p.m.

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.

Art Association Of Montreal

GALLERIES CLOSED until further notice.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending March 15, 1913.

March.				
11	1.00	p.m.	Franconia,	Cunard.
*11	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
12	1.00	p.m.	La Touraine,	G. T. Atlantic.
*12	6.0	p.m.	" Supply.	
14	1.00	p.m.	Philadelphia,	American.
14	6.00	p.m.	Amerika,	Hamburg-American.
**14	6.00	p.m.	Victorian,	Allan.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by this steamer; latest time of mailing is 4.30 p.m. on Friday.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes, and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

Registered matter 30 minutes before the hour of closing at head office.

*Matter for registration close at 5.15 p.m.

*Letters for registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Gidley (George), last heard of 1906, and now believed to be in the Colonies, is sought by sister Ethel.

Harvey (John Wilfred), wrote from New Westminster, Canada, February, 1911; may be in Vancouver. Mother asks.

Hayward (John), formerly of Wolverhampton, went to Manitoba 30 years ago. Sister asks.

Hodges (Frederick Arthur Reginald), was last heard of Portland, Oregon, 14 months ago. Mother asks.

Kearns (Alice), was last heard of at Westport, County Mayo, 1885; believed to have gone to America. Sister Norah asks.

MacGown (Catherine and Annie), were living in California and New York, 1866. Niece Mary asks.

Munday (Alfred Arthur), was employed in an hotel in New York, 1911. Mother asks.

Rollings (Charles and Sarah), left Denton, Oxon, with their children, and went to Canada 43 years ago. Niece Sarah asks.

Tooth (Elizabeth), went from Tunbridge Wells, with her father, to American or Australia, 60 years ago. Cousins ask.

Watson (Albert William), was living in California, 1910. Uncle Charles asks.

Whipple (Rose), née Warren, left Wales, 1876; was living in Washington Co., U.S.A., 1897. Sister Sarah Ann asks.

Winston (George Victor), was chauffeur to a New York actor, 1909. Brother

REPLY.

W. J. Dymock (Fergus, Ont.), replies to an inquiry in this column, and wishes to ascertain his father's present address.

THE LATE MR. DARLINGTON.

The funeral of the late Mr. William Darlington took place from his late residence, 57 Coleraine street, Point St. Charles, at 2.30 this afternoon, to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the body will be cremated. A large number of prominent business men attended the funeral, in addition to the family and many of the near relatives of the deceased, including seven of his eight sons, William, Thomas, Harold, Edgar, Arthur, Frank and Ernest. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. H. C. Winch, curate of Grace Church.

The Daily Witness

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EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.60 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2 per annum.

Advertising Representative in London, England: W. A. Mountstephen, 3 Regent Street, S.W.

N.M. 7 F.Q.15 — MARCH — F.M.22 L.Q.29

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TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913.

It was both a graceful and truthful speech that Mr. Borden made on Saturday in honor of Mr. Bryce, assuring him of the confidence that both he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier unitedly bestowed on him as mediary between the people of Canada and the United States. He commended his ability and spoke of his good judgment and devotion to duty as recognized throughout the Empire. It is to be hoped that the lower strata of Conservative partisan spirit, as represented in a number of papers both in Canada and England, will take this to heart. It is not yet six months since they were condemning Mr. Bryce as almost a traitor, and demanding his speedy recall for having performed what might be called the compulsory functions of his office in connection with the drawing up of the reciprocity agreement. The leaders, Mr. Borden on this side, and Mr. Balfour in England, never gave countenance to these attacks. Now that the incident is over, and the heat of the action passed, Mr. Borden thus quietly and in a dignified manner gives them a rebuke.

One of the oldest privileges in constitutional history is the right to petition the King, and in ancient times, any occasion on which the King showed himself in public, was suitable to lay such petitions before him. Yesterday two small groups of women were arrested for attempting to petition the King, when he was driving from the Palace to the Parliament Buildings, to read the speech from the Throne. Possibly the right to petition the King directly has lapsed by non-usage. It might fairly be held that such are now the facilities for airing demands and grievances, and such are now the constitutional limits of monarchy that direct petition to the monarch is both unnecessary and nugatory. It might be held that such is the complexity of law and so multitudinous are the King's subjects that the practice must be regarded as obsolete. Even if it still exists, however, the women might well be held to have forfeited their right. An anarchist might desire in a perfectly peaceful spirit to petition the King, but the fact that he belonged to a group of men whose proximity to royalty is disturbing and possibly dangerous forfeits his right. Again, these women having renounced the law as not binding on them because they had no part in making it, cannot logically claim rights only secured to them under the man-made laws that they refuse to recognize.

The future of the Progressive party in the United States is at present very doubtful. It has three leaders, all pulling different ways, and none of them very friendly with another. Mr. Lafollette, who was the real originator of the party, and its first prospective candidate, has an article in his magazine, asking that the support of the Progressives in the legislature and throughout the country be given to the new Wilson Administration, so long as Mr. Wilson lives up to his present progressive course. Mr. Munsey, who has papers, magazines, and money to enforce his position, is working for an amalgamation between Progressives and Republicans, for only in such combination does he see any hope of protecting protection. Any such amalgamation would make it impossible for Mr. Roosevelt ever to secure another nomination for the presidency. Whether it be for this reason or not, Mr. Roosevelt is very decidedly against any alliance or compromise whatever. He is committed to the building up of a third party on a platform that regular Republicans cannot be brought to stand on. The gradual dividing of the Progressives on broad and fundamental lines has been becoming more marked ever since the presidential election, but has not yet developed far enough to warrant any predictions as to its outcome.

The London 'Standard' takes occasion to warn Mr. Wilson against 'gaining the fatal reputation of a 'crank,' because he announced yesterday that alcoholic beverages would not be served in the White House during his term of office. This splendid act of Mr. Wilson's has added one more 'dry' spot to the 'dry' territory of the United States. It has put the representative family dwelling house of the nation and the national reception rooms where the president entertains on behalf of the nation in line with the better thought of the people, and under the same prohibition restriction as is most of the territory of the country. The 'Standard's' impudent warning will be understood by Mr. Wilson, if it is not by the people of the United States. The 'Standard' is the organ of the beerocracy and of snobdom. Its comment is just such an expression as one would expect from a certain class of club Englishman, who is certain that his manners and customs are superior to those of all others. It used to be common on this side of the water to call prohibitionists cranks. The expression has become almost outworn, even among the members of the trade, as the prohibitionists have become so numerous and are so generally of the better class of any community as to make it obviously ridiculous. Mr. Wilson has given to the trade which makes its money by the manufacture and sale of liquor throughout the world a heavy blow. He is going to teach society, and even the foreign ambassadors, that toasts may be drunk in water or Appolinaris, and that there is no social need to offer wines in any society

OBSTRUCTION.

The country is beginning to ask what this remarkable performance at Ottawa is for. The show has been interesting so far, but it is getting monotonous. One explanation is that it is a return of the treatment given the Liberal Government while in power. But that ... looked back to sundry blocks worked by the Liberals when the Conservatives were in power. Some were for only a few days, but a final one, in 1896, blocked the Manitoba School Bill, called the Remedial Bill, for a whole week, and carried the obstruction to a successful issue. It did not, it is true, send the Government to the country, because that Parliament expired by efflux of time, but it prevented the Government from passing the measure and forced that to the country. After the Liberals got into power the blocking of business came a customary party weapon of the Opposition, not for the purpose of saving the country from dangerous measures, but as dilatory party tactics. In 1911 the Conservatives forced an appeal to the people by persistent obstruction. The Liberals have therefore had provocation enough, if that were any explanation. Another reason urged by the Liberals is that it is unparliamentary for a government to force a measure through almost without discussion, as they allege was attempted in this case by the closure of debate on the government side. That reason is, however, exhausted now, as the Opposition have by this time said all they have to say, or can say, or want to say. Any way, people do not sit up nights either to rob themselves of a grievance against their enemies, or to give formal vindication to the principle of adequate debate. There must either be something valued to quarrel over or some party advantage to be gained.

There are two differences between the combatants, one of privilege, the other of policy. First, as to privilege. It was the Conservatives, not the Liberals, who first made a war cry of the demand that the naval question should be submitted to the people. It was then the Liberals, who were represented as doing what they had no mandate for. Now it seems to be the Liberals who have taken their stand on this redoubt, and it is now the Conservatives who are, as the children say, King of the Castle, and who are upholding the right of Parliament to do as it thinks right, without asking the people. In this case, for form's sake, they plead emergency, though, of course, no emergency is in sight. If emergency, why not Zeppelins? The demand that the country shall be consulted must be either based on some great evil to be averted, or on some great party end to be gained. It seems to be assumed that the object of the Liberals is simply to obstruct Parliament till they can force an appeal to the country. Such a mode of parliamentary warfare could only be excused by some alleged impending danger. The Conservatives regarded a tariff reduction as such a danger, and killed it in Parliament by physical force. They then carried the fight to success in the country, by the aid of a tremendous propaganda, consisting largely of slanders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to Canada in Quebec, where he was denounced as too British, and of his loyalty to Great Britain, in the rest of the country, where he was libelled as anti-British; but all was paid for out of the same exchequer. The question now is reduced to the simple one, whether the money which Canada votes for the naval defence of the Empire shall go into dreadnoughts to be lent to Great Britain, and maintained at Great Britain's expense, or into a Canadian armament to be built, as much as possible, in Canadian navy yards, and maintained by Canada, but always in readiness for the defence of the Empire.

There is no difference as to whether the appropriation shall be made or not. Both parties are willing to vote the money. The difference is narrowed down to how the money shall be spent, and as to what shall be our naval policy. It is fair to add that the opposition does not state the case in this way. It declares the difference to be a fundamental constitutional one, to wit, the difference between a tributary colony and a self-governing allied state. The fact that, along with this contribution, Canada is to be accorded the rudiments of a status in determining the policy of the Empire is not regarded with favor. It was never, as we judge, the idea of the Opposition to build the largest war vessels in Canada, at least for a good while to come, as it would require too large a plant, which could not easily be kept employed. According to the Opposition, it is to save the country from relapsing into colonial servitude that it is fighting for an appeal to the country. The demand for the voice of the country upon the question is strengthened by two considerations. One is that if all the supporters of the Government had voted as pledged to their electors, the Government majority of thirty on the bill would have been almost wiped out, as there are a dozen Nationalists in the House who, had they kept faith with their electors, would have voted against the measure, making a difference of twenty-four, or, counting Mr. Monk, who resigned, twenty-five. The other consideration is that through the failure of the Government to bring in a redistribution bill, the West is not represented as the constitution requires. As based on the last census that would make a difference of twenty votes; as based on present population it would mean many more. In these two ways the government majority does not represent the majority of the people at the time Parliament was elected. It is clear that the Government does not want to go to the country, and that the Opposition does. Whether the result of such an appeal would be a victory for the Opposition is another thing. Should it even gain a small advantage it would probably be able to strengthen itself by a redistribution of seats.

Goldsmith Play a Sheer Delight

Played as it was with a fine discrimination and with an exquisite appreciation of its humor, that fine old English comedy, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' gave an evening of unalloyed enjoyment to the audience at His Majecty's last night. The attendance was nothing like so large as the performance merited, which was rather surprising, considering that this was only the second performance of one of the best offerings of the season.

Although it has a good old-fashioned flavor, this work of Oliver Goldsmith has none of the mustiness of age about it; its every character and every line are just as effective as when they were first conceived. Compared with some of the modern comedies, it is distinctly refreshing, for while sparkling with wit and with droll situations, it is yet a finely-conceived little story touching off in a delightful way little human weaknesses and vanities. And it owes nothing to innuendo and suggestion; it leaves a clean taste in the mouth.

Milton Rosmer has given many striking personalities here since he made his first bow to a local audience, but not one of his characetrizations has surpassed in grace and art his conception of Marlow. It would be easy to overdo the part; easy so to exaggerate swaggering gallantry which this character could show in the presence of a barmaid, or the painful bashfulness which always overcame him in the presence of a lady of rank and greeding, as to make the part ridiculous. But Mr. Rosmer did neither. He made the character a real one; in fact, it would be hard to conceive a more faithful or sympathetic intrepretation.

Kate Hardcastle, who stooped to the simulation of a barmaid in order to conquer the bashfulness of Marlow, was equally well played by Miss Irene Rooke, while Percy Foster as the mischevious Tony Lumkin, was one of the successes of the evening. Miss Isabel Beresford added to her reputation by her portrayal of the vain Mrs. Hardcastle.

'She Stoops to Conquer' will be repeated at the matinee to-morrow, while to-night and to-morrow night Sheridan's 'School for Scandal' will be given.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COLDER.

Toronto, March 11.—The disturbance which was in the Southwestern States yesterday has passed to the Middle Atlantic SCoast, and is now causing easterly winds, with light snow in the Maritime Provinces. The weather continues moderately cold in Quebec, and has turned colder again in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, while in the other provinces it is quite mild.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate winds, fair and mild; Wednesday, north east winds, fair with a little lower temperature.

St. Lawrence eValleys, Ottawa and Gulf—Fair to-day; Wednesday, northerly winds, fair, and a little colder.

Maritime—Easterly winds, with light rain or snow; Wedensday, northerly winds and a little colder.

Superior——Northeast winds, fair and colder to-night; Wednesday, easterly winds; cold, with light snowfalls.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba—Easterly winds; Wednesday, cold with light local snow to-night and on Wednesday.

Alberta—Fair and mild to-day and on Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES:

	8 a.m.	Highest Yester-day.	Lowest during night
MONTREAL	20	30	18
Victoria	32	50	32
Calgary	24	40	24
Winnipeg	6	34	6
White River	8	32	2
Sault Ste. Marie	28	32	28
Toronto	28	37	27
Kingston	28	34	26
Ottawa	18	32	16
Quebec	18	28	16
St. John, N.B.	32	36	32
Halifax	32	46	26
St. John's, Nfld.	28	42	26
Detroit	30	38	30
New York	42	50	38

Washington, March 11.—Forecast—Eastern New York—Rain to-night and Wednesday; slightly cooler to-night; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

SWEATED LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The Problem Faced.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 25.—The subject of the minimum wage has during the last few years assumed such importance that it is difficult for any Government to ignore it. The prevention of sweating, which is the basic idea of the minimum wage, appeals equally to all parties, but to the Liberal Government belongs the credit of having grappled with the evil by legislation. Sweating was defined by the Parliamentary Committee on Home Work (1908) as the payment of wages 'at a rate which, in the conditions under which many workers are employed, yields them an income which is quite insufficient to enable an adult person to obtain anything like proper food, clothing and household accommodation.' The 'sweated' worker therefore is one who is in a chronic state of semi-destitution. Unhappily there is a vast amount of sweating in nearly all industrial countries. Employers grind down their workmen in the hope of making bigger profits, not realizing the fact—which has been demonstrated a hundred times—that the better the conditions of employment the better the work produced, both in quality and quantity. In England—as is to be expected in the case of the greatest commercial country in the world—many of the workers are sweated.

It will be generally admitted that any man earning less than £1, any woman less than 10 shillings, for a full week's work, is underpaid. (The lower rate of pay for women is due to a variety of causes, some justifiable, others not). In 1912 it was reported that in a very large group of industries in England there were from 1 to 49 percent of the men, and from 6 to 52 percent of the women, whose wages fell below the minimum stated above. Moreover, it seems probable that even in organized industry alone (i.e., where there are strong trade unions) there are over half a million men, and over 300,000 women, who earn less than 21 shillings and 12s. 6d. respectively per week. In Leicester, for example, one penny per hour is the average rate of home-workers engaged in stitching gloves. In Glasgow shirt finishers work at the rate of from 1d. to 1 3-4d. an hour. Trouser-finishing is paid at twopence per pair. These are illustrations selected at random from a host of others equally disgraceful.

VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

For some time public opinion has been alive to the existence of the sweating evil, and isolated efforts to check it have been made by voluntary organizations. For instance, 'Consumers' Leagues' have been formed, which bind themselves to boycott establishments where sweating is carried on. But in England these have proved almost without value, partly because of the operation of the law of libel. But even in Massachusetts (where is the Consumers' League par excellence) its influence has had to be supplemented by legislation. Certain employers, also, of the better class have tried to agree upon 'fair' price lists for their employees. But the less conscientious employers refuse to join in the agreement, which consequently falls to the ground. On the other hand, trade union action is sometimes effective, but only in the case of industries that are thoroughly well organized, e.g., in the cotton and shipbuilding trade. This can touch only the fringe of the evil, however, as the vast majority of sweated workers belong to no union at all.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LAWS.

Voluntary action having proved inefficient, it was borne in upon the Government that it was time for the state to act. The first impetus was given by sweated industries exhibitions, organized by the 'Daily News,' a prominent Liberal paper. These were held in December, 1907. Next year came the report of the parliamentary committee formed to inquire into the subject. The Government then began to take steps for securing a minimum wage for certain workers, by means of which they might in decency live. Three laws have been passed, based on this principle. In all of them the Government has resolutely refused to fix any definite wage as the standard. This is left to the decision of wages or district boards.

The fair wage resolution was passed in May, 1909. It provides that in all Government contracts a clause shall be inserted stipulating that all rates of payment shall be according to the locally recognized scale. This does not satisfy the Labor party, who contend that the local rate may be too low, and who would prefer a trade union rate to be substituted. It is probable that before long this resolution may be made more stringent.

The Trade Boards Act, passed in Oct., 1909, provides for a minimum wage in certain sweated industries; and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, passed during the coal strike of 1912, does the same for miners. Although this was far from meeting the demands of the miners, yet on the strength of it they were induced to go back to work. It provides that a minimum wage shall be paid to all workmen employed underground in coal mines, but leaves the rate to be fixed by District Boards. The rates of pay allotted to miners are, in comparison with other trades, unusually high, the dangerous character of their work being taken into account.

TRADE BOARDS.

The Trade Boards Act, however, is much the most important of the three laws. It provides for the formation of Wages Boards to settle rates of payment for four trades, which before the passing of the Act were deplorably underpaid. The details, as well as the principle, of the Act are to a large extent based on the system of Wages Boards, which have been working in Victoria (Australia) since 1896. They were appointed under a Factory Act passed by the Victoria Parliament in that year, and were given power to fix wages—rates, piece-rates, payment for overtime, etc. Originally applied to only six trades, by 1908 they included fifty-one. The same system has been adopted by South Australia and Queensland, while New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia have something of the same sort. It was, however, the example of the Victoria Wages Boards that was followed by England in 1909, just as it seems likely that before long she may copy the Canadian methods of settling and preventing strikes.

RESULTS.

By the English Act four Trade Boards were appointed, dealing respectively with the trades of chain-making, machine-made lace finishing, tailoring (chiefly men's ready-made clothing), and cardboard box making. The Board of Trade has power to extend the operation of the Act to other trades if it thinks fit. These Trade Boards consist of members representing both employers and employed in equal proportions, but the Board of Trade has power to appoint other members also. Women are eligible as members, both representative and appointed. The business of the Trade Boards, as said above, is to fix equitable rates of pay. These rates are net and clear of all deductions— in some trades the worker had to supply certain materials out of his scanty wage. This is no longer allowed. Although the preliminaries to the working of the Act were so involved that it was some time before it was well established, it is already possible to see an improvement in the wages of the specified trades. Chain-making (which does not include the making of cable and 'great' chains—a well-organized and highly paid industry), shows an improvement of from 70 to 100 percent of the wages of women-workers. There is now a minimum of 2 1-2d. an hour. The lace-finishing trade, localized at Nottingham, is chiefly in the hands of women home-workers, who before the Act were without organization of any kind, and were miserably underpaid. They are now by degrees being organized, and their wages have risen from 33 1-3 to 50 percent. The minimum wage for tailoring has been raised to 2 1-2d. per hour; in London this necessitated an addition of 50 percent to the wages of the women workers. The improvement is marked, too, in the paper box trade; before the Act women used to make match boxes at from 1 3-4d. to 2d. a gross. Now they get 3d. a gross, and are supplied with sundries like paste and glue, which formerly they had to provide themselves.

FURTHER LAW WANTED.

Even these improved rates still seem inadequate, but the Trade Boards have wisely recognized that too drastic changes cannot be made at once. At the present moment an agitation is on foot for the extension of the Act to other sweated trades. A large meeting to this effect is to be held in London on March 7. It is to be entirely non-party, and among the speakers will be Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone (Liberal), Mr. F. E. Smith (Conservative), Mr. Will Crooks (Labor), and various men and women intimately connected with the trade unions concerned. The trades which it is proposed to bring within the scope of the Act are the laundry industry, which is chiefly women's work, and very badly underpaid; shirt-making, and the hollow-ware trade, in which the women had to strike last year in order to get a minimum of 10s. Jam, biscuit and chocolate making also call for an increase of wages, and lately particular attention has been directed to the needs of the agricultural laborer, who in some parts of the country is paid less than thirteen shillings a week. The Labor Party has also been urging a minimum wage for railwaymen.

Meanwhile, the great difficulty in the way of reform is the pressure of foreign competition. This is not to be removed by a tariff; the real remedy is international labor legislation. Both France and Germany now have laws which regulate the rate of payment for home-work; and the Continental governments have been watching with interest the working of the Trade Boards Act. It is to be hoped that before long they will imitate it. In the meantime it is with a British colony that the credit lies for having inaugurated the movement for a State-supported minimum wage.

PEPPER TALKS

(By George Matthew Adams.)

DARE.

Immortality is but a simple matter of Decision—a Decision to Dare. To Dare is to Risk. To Risk is to Win.

Initiate—Dare.

All the world loves the man who isn't afraid to Dare—a man willing to start something without first waiting a week to figure out the cost. It always takes Courage—sometimes Courage mixed with 'blood and iron.' But the man ready to dare is the creator of great Evants.

Initiate—Dare.

Better make mistakes—better blunder along making some healthy headway, than to fear Failure or grow timid and vacillating and flabby in the legs. Become a man of Daring and Doing and the Secrets of Power that are so latent in every human will rise to aid you and push you on.

Initiate—Dare.

You will never be Anything unless you Dare Something.

Initiate—Dare.

Dare to attempt new things. Dare to try out new Jobs. Dare to go ahead. Kicking aside Precedent if necessary, and you will have no time to shovel out of your Path wrecked Hopes and dead Dreams. Dare to be a better man at your present task than the man who went before you. Dare to be a bigger man than the man above you. Be. But, if you are, you will first have to—

Initiate—Dare.

MR. OLNEY'S CHOICE.

President Wilson Hopeful He May Accept British Ambassadorship.

Washington, March 11. — Neither President Wilson nor Secretary Bryan had received word to-day from Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who has been offered the post of ambassador to Great Britain.

The President expressed himself to close friends to-day as hopeful that Mr. Olney would accept.

A RUSSIAN CANTOR.

Gave Performance of Selections From Ritual at the Princess.

There was a large audience, largely made up of Hebrews, to hear the Russian cantor, Sirota, of Warsaw, at the Princess Theatre last night. Sirota's programme was largely made up of selections from the ritual of the Jewish religious service. He did not, however, wear the garments of a cantor, but appeared in ordinary dress with a silk hat which he wore during his performances. A number of men in the audience also put on their hats during his singing, after the custom in the synagogues. His interpretation of the solemn music made a deep impression, although the small organ used to accompany him was inadequate. Sirota's appearance had aroused difference of opinion among the Hebrew portion of the population as to whether such a performance ought to be given in a theatre for profit. Some held that it was sacriligious; others that it was an advantage to hear the Jewish ritual rendered by one of the greatest of European santors.

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FOLLY.

(By Sherwood Hart.)

LEAKS AND PLUMES.

Without any warning, we wake some morning to find that our sturdy old boiler—the boiler we trusted—has gone and got busted, and turned out a wrecker and spoiler. We get in a panic and say things volcanic or viewing the stream which it's pouring for billows are pitchin' in cupboard and kitchen and over the window sills roaring. We shout for a hammer with stertorous clamor, and straight through the waters a-splashing, knee-deep in the middle we fluster and fuddle and then to the door we go dashing. We hike for the plumber, but deafer and dumber we grow, as he asks us our rating; at last when he reckons our assets he beckons a deputy plumber-in-waiting: his mess of red pottage and tools to our cottage this chap about noontide will trundle; this licensed despoiler will rap on our boiler, then back for a life-belt he'll bundle; for pickaxe and pliers and pipeclay and driers he'll keep on his to-ing and fro-ing, while more of a debto and wetter and wetter we know we are all the time growing. At last he will tangle the piping, and strangle our water-supply till the morning; then we at the lender's must pawn our suspenders. Oh, pray let our fate be a warning! We'll hock our glad raiment to meet the first payment (we henceforth must walk by the byway) to pay the lead-piper for solder and wiper—the plumber's the king of the highway!

BIRTHDAYS.

TUESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH.

THE HON. JAMES GARROW, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, observes his seventieth birthday to-day. Born at Chippewa, where he lived most of his life in Goderich, where he practised law. He served as reeve of Goderich and warden of Huron County for a lengthened period and then entered the Legislature as Liberal member for West Huron in 1890. For a time he was minister without portfolio in the Ross administration. He went on the bench in 1902.

* * *

THE REV. CLARENCE MACKINKON, principal of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S., since 1909, when he succeeded *President Falconer*, is forty-five to-day. He was born at Hopewell, N.S., and educated principally in Edinburgh. He then entered the ministry and took charges in oNva Scotia and in Winnipeg, prior to accepting his present position.

* * *

Another Presbyterian principal also observes his birthday to-day in the person of PRINCIPAL DYDE, of the Presbyterian Theological College of Alberta, at Strathcona. He was born in Ottawa in 1862 and educated at Queen's University and in Germany. He then joined the faculty of the University of New Brunswick as professor of mental and moral philosophy, resigning in 1889 to accept a similar appointment in Queen's University. He went to Alberta in 1911.

* * *

MR. E. HODGSON SMART, a well-known artist and portrait painter from London, who, attracted by the great publicity which Canada is having bestowed upon it by the Motherland, opened a studio here, to-day celebrates his fortieth birthday, his second in Canada. Mr. Smart had four pictures hung at our last spring exhibition in the gallery, which attracted attention. One was a portrait of an esteemed citizen, Mr. Geo. Durnford. His pictures, 'My Mother,' 'Woman in Black' and 'Dawn,' have occupied places of honor in the Royal Academy and the Paris salon. His work has won for him an election to membership in the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres of Paris. This honor was announced to him in a letter from Gerome, with words in the highest appreciation of Mr. Smart as an artist. An election to this foremost association is best appreciated when it is realized how limited is the membership, which includes such men as Gerome himself; Rodin, the sculptor, as one of its presidents; D'Annunzio as a representative of letters. After the visit of the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Alnwick Castle, the Duke of Northumberland commissioned Mr. Smart to paint a picture representing the procession. This picture hangs in Alnwick Castle, and was much admired by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

* * *

MISS J. E. HAIGHT, 245 Mackay street, celebrates her birthday to-day. To very many readers this lady is well-known. She is a sister of the late Mrs. E. H. Lay, who carried on a high-class ladies' school here for years, known as Saybrook Hall. She is still interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and, while not able to get around much, is always pleased to see old friends and pupils. Miss Haight contributed to 'Selections from Canadian Poets' compiled by the late Rev. E. H. Dewart, in 1864, and has contributed not a little to the press and Canadian journals. Hers is the utterance of an earnest spirit, which rings out like the sound of a clarion summoning all true hearts to arise and do battle for truth, right and humanity.

KNOWLTON, P.Q.

We have several FARMS FOR SALE in and near Knowlton, ranging in size from 25 to 300 acres.

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THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,
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MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ADVISES CANADA AGAINST THE COST OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

Mr. Borden Brings Before Parliament Further Information From the British Admiralty in Which the First Lord Volunteers the Opinion That It Would be Unwise For This Dominion to Undertake the Construction of Large Warships---Conservatives Applaud This View, and Mr. Turriff Protests With Vigor.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 10.— A memorandum from Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the burden of which was that Canada could not hope to aspire to the establishment of shipyards, or the building of war vessels, was read by Mr. Borden in the House of Commons last night, and formed the basis of a wild and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the Conservative members.

The memorandum in question formed part of certain correspondence, the bringing down of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have demanded of the Prime Minister ever since the House went into committee on the Naval Bill, but until last night without effect.

At the beginning of the afternoon discussion Sir Wilfrid Laurier had impressed upon Mr. Borden the importance of the House being placed in full possession of the entire correspondence, and not merely extracts of it.

The Prime Minister intimated that the portion of the correspondence not brought down, was not relevant to the question, which was the cost of building fleet units in Canada. He had given to the House all that he had been authorized by the Admiralty to make public.

SPECTACULAR PRONOUNCEMENT.

Nearly eight hours afterward, the Prime Minister, appeared in the chamber in dress suit, and his entry was the signal for the filling of the Conservative benches. There was every indication that the stage had been carefully set for something spectacular. The entire Cabinet filed in, resplendent in dress attire. The Speaker's gallery was filled with the wives ond daughters of Cabinet ministers and Government members in gala attire, just but from a musicale given in the upper rooms. It was evident to the scattered members in the Opposition benches that something was going to happen.

Judging by the eager excitement on the faces of the Conservatives, it was apparent that the latter knew what that would be. They had all been placed in possession of the facts connected with the grand coup.

Mr. Turriff was speaking when the Premier entered. The member for Assiniboia, in a thoroughly Canadian speech, had been advocating, that if Canada should undertake naval defence, she should do so in a manner worthy of herself, and by developing her own shipbuilding yards, and training her own men.

Mr. Borden, after waiting for fifteen minutes, until all the members had been seated, and the rustle of silks and satins had died down in the gallery, rose and interrupted Mr. Turriff. 'He had been asked,' he said, 'to bring down the remainder of the correspondence with the Admiralty in connection with the cost of building Canadian units in Canada. He was now prepared to do so.

The Prime Minister thereupon proceeded to read a lengthy third memorandum bearing the signature of Mr. Winston Churchill in response to a cabled request for release. It was in reply to a communication from the Premier, under date of December 18 last, in which the Canadian Premier stated that he understood that the installation of ship yards for the building of war vessels was attended with great difficulties, and in the initial stages with great cost, and seeking confirmation of his view from the Admiralty.

Mr. Borden evidently intended it as the last nail in the coffin of the Laurier proposal for a Canadian navy, and his followers cheered to the echo the intimation that Canada could not do what the Motherland, the United States, and other nations had done.

FILLS UP GAP IN OUR KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Churchill's communication was dated January 23. He stated that the expectation to build two fleet units in Canada could not be based on a full knowledge of all the preliminary requirements. It was difficult to get skilled workmen, and the machinery required for the manufacture of armor plate was complicated and expensive. It had taken Austria, Japan, and Spain many years to establish their plants for the building of war vessels, and even now they had to come to England for their largest vessels.

The first lord volunteered the opinion that under present conditions it would be unwise for Canada to undertake the formidable task of entering upon the construction of war vessels of the largest type. It would take four years to prepare the ground, and the enterprise could only be pustified on the assumption that Canada was prepared to continue her naval programme.

Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that the increased cost of building in Canada would probably be from 25 to 30 percent, while the pay of men would be approximately two-thirds higher than in the imperial navy.

Mr. Churchill stated that Australia was in a different position from Canada in that it directly relieved the strain on the Admiralty in Australian waters. With all the willingness in the world, Mr. Churchill declared, the Admiralty could not undertake to meet the task of manning two Canadian fleet units.

This declaration of the inability of the Canadian people to undertake the building of a navy was greeted by the wildest enthusiasm by the Conservative benches.

'Will that satisfy you?' shouted the member for Hastings, Mr. Northrup. 'Now you have the facts. Are you ready to quit?'

It was several minutes before Mr. Turriff could get a hearing again, but when he did it was very evident that Liberals had no intention of quitting, and that the 'clinching argument' which Mr. Borden presented, had clinched nothing unless it was the adherence of the Liberal party to its policy.

MR. TURRIFF'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Mr. Turriff said: 'I am sorry to see the Prime Minister of Canada standing up in Parliament, and backing up the opinion that Canada and Canadians can do nothing for themselves. I am surprised that his followers stand up and shout their endorsation of such an opinion.

'Is it not a fine example to our virile young Canadians to send out the length and breadth of the Empire the news that the Prime Minister of this country applauded the declaration of an opinion that Canadians cannot build and man their own shops. Mr. Churchill tells us that Canada cannot construct ship yards for turning out vessels of war under from £18,000,000 to £75,000,000, while we know that at Fore River in Massachusetts they established a plant for less than four million dollars, which in the last few years has turned out hundreds of vessels, including six Dreadnoughts of the largest type. Is that the Canadian Premier's opinion of Canadianism?

Let him appeal to the country and see what the response will be.'

MR. BORDEN READS CORRESPONDENCE.

Ottawa, December 18, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Churchill,—It has been suggested to me that the construction of large warships of the most modern type has been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages, and that the cost has been excessive. If I am not trespassing too much upon your good nature, I would be glad to receive any information along that line so that it would be available if necessary.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. L. Borden.

The Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, London, England.

London, January 23, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Borden,—I am sorry for the delay in sending you the enclosed memorandum. It has been unavoidable, and I hope it has caused you no inconvenience.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Winston S. Churchill.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum states:

The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be expeditiously built in Canada cannot be based on full knowledge of the question.

The battleship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experiments and experience. She is a mass of intricate machines, and the armor, guns, gun mountings and machinery all require separate and extensive plant of a very costly nature to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this the actual construction of a battleship, where high tensile and mild steel are largely used, requires the employment of special rivetters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of armor plates, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling mills, planing machines, carburising plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 150 tons at a time, have to be provided, besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires special experts who have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of guns, plant consisting of heavy lathes, boring and trepanning machines, wire winding machines, as well as a heavy forging plant and oil tempering baths with heavy cranes, all capable of dealing with weights up to and over 100 tons, are required. The men for this class could not be obtained in Canada. of work are specially trained, and

GUN MOUNTINGS AND ENGINES

For the manufacture of gun mountings, which involves the use of castings of irregular shape from eighty to one hundred tons, and which require special armor treatment, a special armor plate plant is required. The hydraulic and electric machinery for these mountings are all of an intricate and special design, requiring special knowledge, and can only be undertaken by a firm having years of experience of work of this nature.

The manufacture of engines, although requiring special treatment, does not present such great difficulties as that of armor, guns and gun mountings. But in starting a new business of this kind it would be difficult at this stage to know what plant machinery to put down, as the possible introduction of internal combustion engines may revolutionize the whole of the engine construction of warships. The above does not include specialities, such as bilge pumps, stearing-gear, and numbers of other details which have to be sub-contracted for all over the country and only with people on the Admiralty list. The expense of fitting these up, sending them out, and carrying out trials, would become very onerous.

For the building yard itself the installation of heavy cranes and appliances for building a vessel of, say, 27,000 tons, is a very heavy item, and the fitting of the blocks and slips to take this weight would require considerable care in selection of site, in regard to nature of soil for the blocks and launching facilities; so that the existing shipyards might not be adapted for this purpose.

THE COST OF SHIPYARD.

As an example of the cost of a shipyard, it may be mentioned that Elswick, in order to cope with increased work, have lately put down a new shipyard which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years in preparation, and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

With regard to foreign ship building, Austria-Hungary has increased largely her resources by laying down two large slips at Fiume. This scheme was projected in 1909. It is understood that these slips were put down in 1911, and the first battleship commenced in January, 1912.

The Austrian press state that the contract date for completion is July, 1914, but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realiaztion of this. In this instance, however, they have all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship building, and now take over three years to build a battleship, and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain. Spain has developed a shipyard in Ferrol, and at Cartagena. They have only found it possible to put down second class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain), and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrongs, Brown and Vickers).

✦

UNWISE TO BUILD HERE.

Taking the above points into consideration, it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000, and it would not be ready for four years. Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continuous naval building programme to turn out a succession of ships after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe.

Mr. Churchill adds: 'I have now had an examination made of the figures which you sent me in your letter with those which have been worked out here, particularly in regard to the first cost of the Town class cruisers.

THE COST OF FLEET UNITS.

'I enclose a table showing the cost of a fleet unit such as is proposed, if constructed in this country, (a) on the types and at the prices which were current in 1909-10, when the Australian agreement was made; and (b) at the present time. The considerable increases shown are due partly to the rise in prices and partly to the increased power of the modern battle cruiser or fast battleship.

'I think I may assume that the arguments used in the memorandum sent you on the 23rd instant, will have convinced you that the idea of building the capital ships in Canada is impracticable; and I have therefore not attempted to obtain an estimate on that basis; it would, indeed, be almost impossible to frame one. But I am safe in saying that the increase in cost could not be prudently calculated at less than 25 percent or 30 percent.

'I also send a table showing similarly the difference in the cost of maintenance of such a fleet unit between 1909-10 and 1913 at British rates of pay; and, as it is to be presumed that Canadians would not be attracted to enlist in a Canadian navy except by rates of pay effectively competing with the general rates of Canadian wages. I have added a third column showing the increase which would be involved by granting the rates of pay now drawn by officers and men serving in the "Rainbow" and the "Niobe," which, taken as a whole, are about two-thirds higher than in the Imperial navy.

THE QUESTION OF MEN.

'Apart from the reply to your immediate question, it seems desirable to comment on another point. The Admiralty will, of course, loyally endeavor to facilitate the development of any practicable naval policy which may commend itself to Canada; but the prospects of their being able to co-operate to any great extent in manning the units is now much less than it would have been at the time of the Imperial Conference of 1909.

'It must be remembered that the new German navy law has necessitated a large increase in the number of ships which His Majesty's Government must keep in commission, and all our manning resources are now strained to their utmost limits, more especially as regards lieutenants, specialist officers (gunnery, torpedo, and navigation); and the numerous skilled professional rating which cannot be improvised or obtained except by years of careful training.

'In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada in the Pacific of a fleet corresponding to the Australian fleet unit, involving an initial expenditure estimated at £3,700,000, and maintenance at an estimated cost of £600,000 per annum. The Canadian Government did not think this compatible with their arrangements and suggested that they should provide a limited number of cruisers and destroyers which were to be stationed in the Pacific and Atlantic. The Admiralty agreed to help in the organization and manning as far as possible. Betwen that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force, but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of recruits and cadets, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser.

'The provision of two fleet units consisting of the most modern ships would divert from their necessary stations large numbers of efficient officers and men, which would have to be lent by the Admiralty. The case of the Australian unit stands on a different tooting, for its establishment directly relieves the British ships hitherto maintained on the Australian stations, thus ultimately setting free a considerable number of men. Looking to the far greater manning difficulties which now exist than formerly in 1909, the establishment of two such units would place a strain upon the resources of the Admiralty which, with all the will in the world, they could not undertake to meet.

It must further be borne in mind that the rapidity with which modern ships deteriorate, unless maintained in the highest state of efficiency by unremitting care and attention is very marked. The recent experience of certain South American states in regard to vessels of the highest quality has been most painful and had led to deplorable waste of money, most of which would probably have been avoided if care had been taken to supply at the time the ships were ecommissioned adequate refitting establishments and staffs of skilled and experienced personnel both afloat and asore.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed),
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

MR. TURIFF'S CRITICISM.

After the memorandum was read by the Premier, Mr. Turriff, who arose amid shouts and cheers, said he was very glad that the Prime Minister had placed the whole letter on the table. 'We know now where we are.'

'And where you will be,' put in a Conservative member.

Mr. Turriff continued: 'Judging from that letter, it appears that the First Lord of the Admiralty has, as the Scotch say, "a very fine conceit of himself." The First Lord of the Admiralty has a mighty fine conceit of his own country and of his countrymen, and a very poor opinion of his fellow-countrymen in the Dominion of Canada. It is, however, no pleasing thing to see the Prime Minister of Canada getting up and taking the part of the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is not pleasing to see what a poor opinion he has of Canada and Canadians. I am surprised to see the pleasure that my right hon. friend has in discrediting the people of Canada—(Cries of 'Oh, Oh')—and to hear his friends behind him cheer to the echo. The statement that Canadians could not do anything. That is a fine sample of Canadian spirit to send out the length and breadth of Canada, to join with Lord Churchill. How does it come then that it takes fifteen million pounds or seventy million dollars to have shipyards, when in Fore River, United States, a shipyard that has turned out a hundred ships in the last twelve months, including several Dreadnoughts, was established for four million dollars.

The Premier said the Admiralty memorandum included in the cost of the shipyards the necessary plant for guns and everything connected therewith. 'I suppose,' said Mr. Borden, 'if it is unpatriotic to build ships out of Canada, it is equally unpatriotic to build the guns outside.'

Mr. Turriff, proceeding, declared that this was just a bogey put up to frighten the people of Canada. The Premier, he said, had been anxious to help Churchill, and Churchill had reciprocated. 'My hon. friends are ready to hurrah and cheer,' he said, 'but let them face the people of Canada.'

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Highlanders vs. Victoria Rifles.

An interesting contest will take place Wednesday evening at the Drill Hall, when the 5th Royal Highlanders meet the 3rd Victoria Rifles in the Infantry Section of the Indoor Baseball League.

The line-up will be as follows:

Highlanders—Messrs. Curry, C. McCuaig, Hastings, F. McCuaig, Wallace, Molson, Ross, Walker and Buchanan.

Victoria Rifles—Messrs. Taylor, Gunn, Shaughnessy, McRoble, Curry, Draper, McAvity, Porteous and Pavey.

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Tea Pot Rests	Vinegar Jugs
Oil Bottles	Powder Jars
Water Caraíes	Perfume Bottles

— *Second Floor* —

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED

AMNESTY BILL WON'T INCLUDE PRESENT REBELS

Mexicans Active Against the Government Since Feb. 20 Are Barred.

FEDERALS DEFEATED AGAIN AT LAMPAZOS.

Government Are Rushing Reinforcements to Entirely Quell the Rebellion.

Mexico City, March 11.— The Amnesty Bill was passed last night by the Chamber of Deputies and was ordered to the Senate after the adoption of an amendment excluding from its terms all rebels active after February 20.

Two deputies, Senors Moheno and Lozano declared that the Sonora Constitutionalists were not rebels entitled to amnesty, but traitors to he Republic, influencede by private interests and willing to sell their country.

General Felix Diaz dropped from sight to-day. It is announced that he has gone to a nearby ranch for a period of rest and recuperation. The health of General Diaz has been affected by the strain of the past few weeks, but his condition is not regarded as serious.

FEDERALS SUFFER ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Laredo, Texas, March 11.— Of a force of about 30 federal cavalrymen who attacked a band of 200 Carranistas on the outskirts of Lampazos, 70 miles south of the border, late yesterday, thirteen were killed, ten were wounded, and four taken prisoners, were executed, according to a telegram received by the United States Consul at Nuevo Laredo. It was the third federal defeat at Lampazos in as many days.

It is reported that several hundred men of General Trucy Aubert's command are being rushed from Monterey to reinforce the federal garrison at Lampazos, arrived late last night, and that the battle will be renewed to-day. The rebels, in unknown numbers, are entrenched in the ravines about Lampazos.

Col. Gujardo, commanding the rebel troops, has announced that all prisoners will be summarily executed. During the three days' fighting about 30 federals have been killed in battle, and others taken prisoners and shot.

Large forces of men were put to work yesterday repairing the National ranlway between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City.

MADERO LOYALTY.

New York, March 11.— Senor Ernesto Madero, former Minister of Finance in the Mexican Cabinet, who arrived here from Mexico City, last week, issued a statement to-day on behalf of himself and the members of the Madero family now in this city, and those who are expected here within the next few days, the intention of himself and the other members of the Madero family to refrain from participation in politics in Mexico.

TRAIN DERAILED.

The Grand Trunk Railway issued the following official report of a derailment at Casselman: At 8.51 last evening a short distance west of Casselman bridge, which is just west of Casselman, train No. 28, in charge of Conductor G. Byers, and Engineer Kelly, while running around a curve, met with a derailment. The train was made up of engine 315 and four cars, all equipped with air-brakes in working order. The trailing drivers left the track on the curve also derailing baggage car 640, coaches 2090 and 2179, and parlor car, 'Adelaide.' These cars are all lying on their sides in the cut and the track is torn up for about 1 1-2 poles length. The cause of the accident is unknown. Equipment was sent from Ottawa to transfer passengers from No. 27, Montreal-Ottawa, and equipment of No. 27 was returned from Casselman with passengers on No. 28. Mr. Donald Campbell, of Maxville, who was considerably shaken up, was attended by a doctor at Casselman. No other injuries are reported.

XERXES MADE MOUNT ATHOS AN ISLAND.

(London 'Chronicle')

Mount Athos may become an independent republic, but it is unlikely to be turned into an island again, as it was by Xerxes. The canal which he cut through the isthmus was regarded as a myth even in the time of Juvenal, but traces of it are still in existence.

One circumstance of its construction, recorded by Herodotus, may help to explain why it was a three years business to cut this canal of less than twelve furlongs. Nearly all the peoples employed by Xerxes dug straight down, with the result that the sides continually fell in, thus doubling their work. The Phoenicians, with their superior intelligence, began excavating at a breadth much greater than the canal itself was to occupy, so as gradually to narrow with a convenient slope as they dug down.

If Bad Water Causes Diarrhoea Use Some 'Nerviline'

Prompt Relief is Instantly Assured, and Thousands Use Nerviline on This Account.

A Traveller's Experience Related.

The experience of Mr. Norman P. Hendricks, is not an unusual one. Writing from Prince Albert, he says: 'My business calls me from one place to another, and I am frequently up against the bad water problem of the Canadian North-West. In so many places the water disagrees with me, and I used to be kept very miserable on that account. An old settler told me one day that nothing is so useful to newcomers as Nerviline, and he explained to me how valuable it proved to him under similar circumstances twenty-five years ago. You would hardly believe how happy and comfortable my trips are since I learned of Nerviline. I look upon "Nerviline" as my trusty friend, and give it a place of honor in my hand bag. In fact, I wouldn't think of being without it in a country like this. It cures any little stomach trouble or digestive disturbances and relieves a cramp in ten seconds. To cure Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, or pain in your muscles, like Rheumatism, you simply can't beat Nerviline.'

To cure little ills before they grow big and to relieve the aches and pains of the whole family, get Nerviline today. Family size, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

The Immediate Appeal Of Our *New Spring Corsets*

So radical are the improvements and alterations in the lines of our Spring Corsets that the selection of a new model becomes imperative before the fitting on of a new suit.

The great comfort to be derived from the larger waist line, and slashed front with double suspenders—which does away with the necessity for stiff bandings over the hips and amply allows for easy stooping and sitting—immediately appeals to every woman who tries on these new corsets.

Two models with aluminum boning, exemplifying these innovations are:

R. & G.	W. B.
$3.50 and $4.00.	$4.00 and $4.50.

Other New Models in these makes $1.50 to $2.50.
Second Floor.

A SEASON OF BRILLIANCE FORETOLD BY OUR ADVANCE MODES IN SPRING MILLINERY

Original and beautiful interpretations, expressive of distinction and refinement, have been designed by our own artists in the season's most advanced modes, and are now being shown for the first time in our Millinery section. Soft crowns formed with layers of tulle in different shades are one of the most charming new features. Oriental red and bright porcelain blue, Nell Rose, Coq des roches, and deep heliotrope are artistically contrasted together on richly colored French shapes—with fascinating results. A more interesting and brilliant millinery season with more becoming hats has seldom been inaugurated.

Models from $17.00 to $35.00.
Second Floor.

Our New Costumes Reveal Interesting Oriental Influences

Our Spring Importations in Suits from Paris, Berlin and New York embrace so large a range of styles and colors that the very widest opportunity is afforded for the selection of a favored model.

Several interesting new features—including the slashed skirt which can be worn either closed or opened as desired, the quaint Oriental fullness at the front of the waist line, the Persian collar, the smart new tailor-pleated skirt and the gay Pompadour coat lining—can be seen in the following two new models:—

WOOL BENGALINE SUIT in Light Tan	*FRENCH SERGE SUIT in Black or Navy*
Jacket with Persian collar and Pompadour lining—slashed skirt with Oriental gathered waist. $65.00.	Jacket with revers collar and white pique vesting. Smart tailored skirt with pleats from waist to hem. $25.00.

Second Floor.

A New Importation of Fownes' Imitation Reindeer Gloves

Well Made. *Stylish.* *Washable.*

With two-dome fasteners in white and natural, 75c.

Mousquetaire elbow length in white only, $1.25.

Main Floor.

Desirable New Models In Dainty

SPRING WAISTS

Very dainty and desirable are our new Spring Importations in waists. They are distinguished by a very great fineness and softness of material, a perfection of workmanship and finish, and the abundant use of lace. Three beautiful new models are:

In Fine Organdie—with square neck and elbow sleeve, trimmed with cluny lace and insertion and pin tucks $5.75.

In Fine Marquisette—with round low neck and elbow sleeve; Vandyke yoke effect in Irish Crochet Lace, $8.00.

In Fine Mull—with high neck and long sleeve, trimmed with hand embroidery, pin tucks and fine twine colored torchon, $3.00.

Second Floor.

Dressmaking Department

THE PERSONNEL OF OUR STAFF ASSURES THE EXECUTION OF EXCEPTIONAL WORK

Exclusive adaptations of the season's most fashionable modes in Suits and Dresses are artistically conceived and carried out by our expert staff of designers and cutters.

Those features of individuality, charm, and perfect finish so characteristic of the finest Parisian creations are at once evident in all our work.

Street Costumes man-tailored.
Dresses designed by experts.

Fourth Floor.

SUBWAYS THE ONLY TRUE SOLUTION OF CAR CONGESTION, SAYS NEW YORK EXPERTS

Montreal's Population Almost as Dense Per Acre as New York's, and Street Car Rides Per Head Almost as Numerous---Subways Already Necessary in Toronto, Where Problem is Less Acute Than Here.

Montreal is not the nly city suffering from congestion on the street car lines. Toronto has had the trouble for several years, though not in so bad form as Montreal, and the Council there went so far as to appoint the well known New York experts, Messrs. Jacobs & Davies, with Mr. James Forgie, M.I.C.E., M.Am. Soc. C.E., to make a detailed study of the whole situation, and report as to the best remedies to be adopted to relieve the congestion.

In this report, which was presented to the Council two years ago, it was stated that if Toronto wished to preserve and continue true home life for the people, it was necessary to keep the transportation facilities abreast of the needs. At present Toronto has a density of 20.6 population to the acre, as compared with 150 per acre in the borough of Manhattan, in New York city, and 700 per acre in the lower East Side. In central London, the density is 148 per acre, and in the city as a whole 54.

How Montreal compares with Toronto and the chief European and American cities is shown in the following tables:—

	Area, acres.	Population, Number.	Density of population per acre
London	440,320	7,200,000	16.3
New York	206,420	4,300,000	20.7
Paris	115,712	3,900,000	33.7
Berlin	76,288	3,200,000	42.1
Chicago	120,576	2,100,000	17.4
Philadelphia	81,152	1,500,000	18.5
Boston	27,072	1,300,000	43.3
Montreal	27,520	476,000	17.3
Toronto	16,750	345,000	20.6

The figures given relate, of course, to Montreal proper, and do not include the outlying municipalities, and, of course, the entire administrative area is given, including open land. The same is the case with the other cities, yet Montreal's population is shown to be almost as densely packed as that of New York.

TRAVEL INCREASES FASTER THAN POPULATION.

After showing the possibility of Toronto's rapid development, the report lays down as an axiom that in estimating future travel in a city, it must be borne in mind that travel per head increases faster than the population. People do not now live near their places of business, or near their churches or places of amusement. Certain portions of all cities are given up to business, and increasing outlying portions to residences. In illustrating the change brought about by electric transportation, it is mentioned that in London there were 56 rides per head of the population in 1881, 129 per head in 1901, and 348 per head since the development of the underground electric system. In New York there were 167 rides per head in 1884, and 800 rides per head at the present day, or 406 per head if the ferry and suburban steam railways are included. In Montreal there were 127 rides per head in 1901, and 266 per head in 1909, while in Toronto, in 1901, there were 192 rides per head, and in 1910, 280 per head.

TRANSIT FACILITIES A MORAL FACTOR.

The Toronto civic authorities were advised to take up the question of constructing subways at once, the report saying:

'The growth and standing of cities are enormously dependent upon adequate transportation facilities—more so probably than most people realize. Many may consider you are head of time in thinking of providing exclusive transit facilities (subways), and this we will grant if we are to judge by the case of several cities that are at present suffering from inadequate or badly planned transit facilities. Provision for adequate transit facilities, in the same way as provision for sound education, tends to the uplifting of a large community.'

As Toronto is situated on the water front, and development must necessarily be to the north, east and west, it is recommended that subways of shallow depth be built, comprising an east and west route and a north and south route, starting with the north and south, and holding over the consideration of east and west pending decision as to diagonal thoroughfares.

RECOMMEND PRIVATE OPERATION.

It is recommended that the entire subway system should be operated in conjunction with the surface lines. As to who should build the subways, it is recommended that the city should build them, and let the right to operate to an outside corporation. At the same time, it is stated that:

'There is much in favor of private enterprise's taking hold of the construction, equipment and operation. These undertakings have been sources in many cases of great extravagance and waste on the part of municipalities. It will be found that private operation, which is usually conducted under vigilant criticism, leads to better service, more economical operation, and a higher strung state of efficiency than most municipally run enterprises. Even in the case of cost of construction, we are aware of more extravagance in the case of municipalities than in the case of private enterprise, as the municipalities are more subject to changes of government, including changes of plan during work.'

Summing up the report, the whole tenor of it is that the only satisfactory solution of the transit question in large cities is to build subways, which not only carries passengers to and from the outskirts of the city at a faster rate, but also increases the rides per head of population, and encourages good housing and home life.

BURIED RELIC OF CANADIAN EXPLORERS

Lead Plate Asserting France's Claim Over Unknown Land.

On the 30th of March, 1748, Pierre Gaultier, of Verendrye, born at Three Rivers, one of the most intrepid explorers of the French regime in Canada, buried a lead plate near what is now Fort Pierre, South Dakota, to assert the authority of France over the great unknown land. On Sunday afternoon, February 16th last, a party of school children composed of Hattie and Blanch Foster, Ethel Paris, Maud Burns, George O'Reilly, Leslie Stroup and George Damon were stolling over the high gumbo peak near the hospital in Port Pierre when Hattie Foster discovered a corner of a bit of metal protruding from the earth and placing the toe of her shoe under it pried it up and discovered there was printed matter upon it.

Although buried 170 years the inscriptions were easily read. The Latin read.

'In the 26th year of the reign of the most illustrous Louis XV., Peter Gaultier of Verenderie (claimed this region) for the King and his Master and for the Lord Marquis of Beauharnois and placed (this plate in witness thereof in the year) 1741.'

The French inscription on the reverse probably signifies:

'(This plate) was placed by the Knight of Lar in presence of St. Louis of Loudrette and A. Miotte. March 30th, 1743.'

STORY OF DANGER AND HARDSHIP.

The story of the expedition upon which the plate was buried reveals the severe hardships and dangers encountered by the early discoverers. Pierre Gaultier of Verendrye, frequently called Pierre Verrennes, was born at Three Rivers, 1684. He spent his early life in France, but returned to Canada and engaged in the fur trade and became a notable employer, opening up the route from Canada to Lake Winnipeg and conceived the notion of finding a water way across the continent to the Pacific. Charles, Marquis of Beauharnois was at that time governor of Canada. From Beauharnois Verendrye secured a commission to carry out his ambitions to 'Go west.' In the late autumn of 1738 accompanied by a large party of Canadians and Indians he reached a point in North Dakota perhaps in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Towner, whence he dispatched his eldest son on to the Missouri. The elder Verendrye was attacked with a fever and becoming discouraged, the party turned back to Canada. In 1741 Verendrye secured a new commission from Beauharnois to push his westward explorations, but because of ill health was unable to accompany the expedition he organized and his two sons took up the enterprise and the next year (1741) came west through North Dakota and pushed on into Montana until on January 1, 1743, they found themselves up against a range of mountains that proved to them an impassable barrier. Authorities differ as to whether this range was the Rockies or the Wind River Mountains, but the weight of authority favor the latter. At any rate they turned back and travelled in a southeastern direction until they reached the Missouri. There has not been any doubt that they struck the Missouri in Central South Dakota but no one has been able to determine just where. Parkman thought they were as far South as White River.

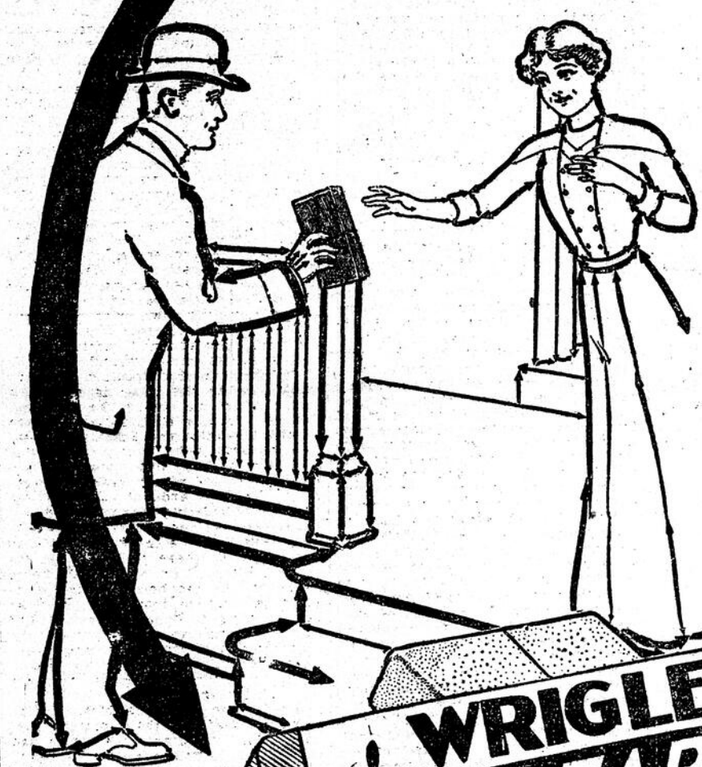
CLAIMED REGION FOR FRANCE.

They reached the Missouri on March 15th and remained until April 2nd, 1743, and before they left to go north to the Mandans claimed the region for France and planted a lead plate with an inscription to witness the circumstances. There is no record that they planted any other similar plate anywhere.

Young Verendrye brought along the plate prepared in Canada for the use of his father for the occasion of claiming the land and when he got ready to deposit it he scratched the French inscription upon it. Upon the claim thus made France based her claim to the region which 20 years later she ceded to Spain and received from Spain by retrocession in 1800 and finally ceded to the United States in 1803. Thus seems to be established the oldest land mark in the United States west of the Mississippi, except the Post built by LeSeuer near Mankota in 1700.

"Did You Think of Me Today?"

"Yes—Here's Some WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT



It's a Voucher for My Thoughts."

"But I thought of myself as well. I'm very fond of the refreshing mint leaf juice and it's very fond of me.

"It refreshes my mouth after smoking and gives me an appetite. It purifies my breath and brightens my teeth besides preventing an overeaten feeling after meals.

"It's the cheapest and best amusement known. I may forget other things but I never forget to bring the *beneficial, inexpensive* confection."

BUY IT BY THE BOX

It costs less—of any dealer—and stays fresh until used.



Look for the spear

Avoid imitations

Made in Canada

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.
7 Scott Street
Toronto, Ontario

B. D'Emo, Adv., Chicago

18

FLOODS MAY FORCE TURKS TO AGGRESSIVE

The Entrenchments at Adrianople Are Threatened by the Melting Snows.

London, March 10. — A despatch from Constantinople, via. Kastendje, says that Shukri Pasha, the commander of the Turkish garrison at Adrianople, has sent a wireless message to the effect that the melting snow has flooded part of the entrenchments.

This and the increasing shortage of food and ammunition may compel the Turks to make a sortie.

CATHEDRAL BURNED.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 10.—The firemen were kept busy on Saturday with the ruins of St. Duntan's Cathedral to extinguish the fire and prevent further trouble. The Bishop's palace on the opposite side of the street caught fire from the dome, and although the fire was confined to the top storey, the entire building is drenched with water. There is $15,000 insurance on the edifice.

All the church documents and records, including registers of births, marriages and deaths, were in the palace, and consequently escaped destruction. The loss is about $300,000. There was a total insurance of $100,000.

Was Afraid

COLD WOULD DEVELOP INTO

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis begins with a tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, and a wheezing sound comes from the lungs. There is also a raising of phlegm from the lungs, especially in the morning. This is at first white, but later becomes of a greenish or yellowish color, and is occasionally streaked with blood.

On the first sign of a cold or cough take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and prevent it turning to bronchitis, for once bronchitis gets installed into the system it is only a short step to Consumption.

Mrs. F. Saunders, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"It is with great success I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl had an awful cold which seemed to go to her throat and chest, and while she was sleeping one could distinctly hear her wheezing. I was afraid it would develop into Bronchitis, so as soon as my husband came home I sent him right away to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. As soon as she wakened up I gave her a dose and continued its use until she became quite better. We only used half a bottle. I will never be without it as I consider it invaluable."

Be sure you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. The price is 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Put up in a yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAYOR DECLARES MILK NOT SO BAD AS STATED

Annoyed Because Report Will Give Bad Impression to Visitors.

Speaking of the report of Dr. McCreadie, of the Provincial Board of Health, Mayor Lavallee said yesterday: 'When the other day I read in the papers that long elaborated statement by Dr. McCreadie regarding the milk which the people of Montreal were receiving in the hotels and restaurants, where 78 out of every 100 supplied adulterated milk and sold water in place of milk and cream, I thought this statement was made by a responsible official, and I took it on myself to call on Dr. Hood, the city food inspector, and give him instructions to get a copy of this famous report and sue all the culprits. I thought it my duty to do this for the good reputation of the hotels and eating-houses of Montreal among strangers who come to the city.

'To my astonishment I read this morning that Dr. McCreadie spoke only for personal reasons, so that is his own affair. Evidently this report states that Dr. McCreadie simply took samples to understand at first hand how the milk situation was in the various eating establishments of the city, and for his own private use and information, and not one single information could be laid before the courts on his data. If it was private the duty of Dr. McCreadie was to keep the information to himself. If for public use he made a blunder, and it was not worth the paper written on. If he wanted it only to act as a scarecrow, he might have succeeded, for I have no doubt some may be guilty, and for that I thank him, but he would give the impression to people outside of Montreal that we cannot drink good milk in our hotels and restaurants, and I trust he will be in a position the next time he speaks to stand by his words.'

The Mayor added that, admitting there were some offenders, the hotels and restaurants of Montreal were as good in the matter of milk supplied as other cities were.

ANOTHER GOLD STAMPEDE

Rush to New Diggings Reported to Be Prolific in Alaska.

Tacoma, March 10.—The Hon. Charles Fox Ramsay, of England, brother of the Earl of Dalhousie, has joined prospectors stampeding a new gold field discovered by 'Smookum Jim,' an Indian and trapper, in the Dease Laird River wilderness, several hundred miles northeast of Wrangel, Alaska. From Dawson and every coast mining camp scores of miners are hurrying to the new diggings which are said to be on the eastern slope of the Cassier Mountains, whose streams flow into Laird River, one of the upper tributaries of Mackenzie river system.

PRESIDENCY OF THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The secretary of the Students' Council of McGill has received nomination papers for three students for the presidency of the council They are Mr. S. H. Dixon, Mr. F. Common, and Mr. H. Duggan It is learned, however, that the latter is not willing to accept, and as the duties of Mr. Common as assistant secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A. would conflict with the duties of president of the council, it is therefore probable that Mr. S. H. Dixon will be the new president.

The Source of Many Ills

So many of the pains and aches we suffer, and so much of the serious disease, is directly traceable to constipation of the bowels and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys that most people realize the danger of neglecting these conditions.

The question is what treatment to use, and this letter from Mr. Luttrell leaves no doubt on this score. He has personally proved the effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in cleansing the system and invigorating these filtering and excretory organs.

Mr. Alex. Luttrell, 142 Bridge street, London, Ont., writes:—I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for many years, and have always found them satisfactory as a cure for constipation and derangements of the liver and kidneys. They do their work in a quiet way every time—no griping—no sickness, but most beneficial results. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family for a long time, and so long as we can get these medicines shall not use others.'

ARTFUL AID.

Express Company Profits at Cost of Parcels Post.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 10.—A specific case has been found here in which an express company took advantage of the parcel post to save itself trouble and collect a good profit on Uncle Sam's activities.

The case has been laid before the local postal authorities, but it is not thought that any action can be taken.

Meanwhile, however, the name of the complainant has been kept an official secret. The specific shipment was a box of cigars from Detroit to Milwaukee, in which a Detroit man, about to visit here, decided to test out a suspicion that the express companies were using the parcel post for their own shipments. He addressed the box to a Milwaukee friend and paid forty cents for the shipment. When he reached here he found the identical package, which he had marked for identification, delivered by parcel post, bearing twenty-two cents in postage stamps. The express company had made eighteen cents on the shipment.

BOWLING TEAM SELECTED TO VISIT BRITAIN.

Toronto, March 10.—The lawn bowling committee having in charge the selection of a team of players to represent Canada in Britain this summer have practically completed arrangements for the tour. It was decided by the representatives of the various bowling associations that two rinks should be selected by the Western Ontario Bowling Association, four by the Ontario Bowling Association, and one from the Eastern Ontario Association, the intention being to take over several complete rinks and play five games each day, except Saturday.

The official list of players, the positions in which they will play, and the clubs they represent, are as follows:—

Eastern Ontario Bowling Association—R. M. Liddell, Westmount; Dr. McMillan, Ottawa; W. A. Warne, Ottawa; John McJanet, Ottawa; R. R. Farrow, Ottawa (skip).

Western Ontario Bowling Association—A. Faill, Stratford; S. Ford, Mitchell; Dr. Burritt, Mitchell; Dr. E. G. Wood, Mitchell (skip).

H. Thompson, Rodney; J. A. Ogilvie, Brantford; E. Wettlauffer, Berlin; George Chapman, Guelph (skip).

Ontario Bowling Association—R. Kirkpatrick, Hamilton; John S. Wood, St. Catharines; N. Brown, C. O. Knowles, John Anthony, W. C. Brent, Dr. Gallanough, R. B. Rice (skip).

George McLean, Ald. A. E. Walton, Dr. Wilev, W. D. McTaggart (skip).

Windsor Barker, C. S. Robertson, John Rennie, and T. Rennie, Toronto, (skip).

The Rev. J. W. Pedley will accompany the team as honorary chaplain. The selection of captain is under consideration.

The team will sail on June 6, and spend six weeks in England, Ireland and Scotland.

ICE 26 INCHES THICK

Soundings Being Made Preparatory to Dredging.

For the past two weeks, Mr. J. G. Reid, Assistant Harbor Commissioners Engineer, has been making soundings through the ice in the vicinity of Longue Pointe. This morning he and a crew of men were engaged in making soundings around the Guard Pier. The ice was found to average 24 inches in thickness, and is covered at present with about 8 inches of snow, which is rapidly melting. The ice at Longue Pointe averaged 26 inches.

The object of these soundings is to make a thorough examination of the bottom in order that any large ridges may be levelled by dredging when navigation opens. The soundings are made with the aid of a large drilling machine, which bores a four inch hole through the ice in a few seconds, after which the depth of the water is ascertained by a chain lead.

The water register in the Harbor Commissioners' building has recorded a rise of 16 inches since Saturday. Mild weather results in the waters of the river rising, and a cold spell by a fall. Almost every degree of temperature during the winter is marked by a corresponding rise or fall, if only of half an inch, in the level of the river.

PATRICIDE.

Youth Pleads He Killed His Father in Self-Defence.

Chicago, March 10. — Peter Scheibler, nineteen years old, shot and killed his father, Charles Scheibler, 47 years of age, in their home on the west side today. The shooting occurred after the son and his sister, Helma, 15 years old, had barricaded themselves in the pantry to escape their father, who was armed with a butcher knife and was trying to force open the door.

When the police arrived the boy was seated in the parlor smoking a pipe. He said he killed his father in self-defence.

POPE BETTER, CARDINAL RESPIGHI DYING.

Rome, March 10.—The indisposition of Pope Pius X. is pursuing its normal course, and there is every promise of a speedy recovery of the Pontiff, if no complications set in, according to Dr. Amici, the physician in attendance. He visited the Pope at an early hour this morning, and when asked about the rumors which had been set in circulation that there had been an aggravation in the condition of His Holiness, the doctor totally denied that there was any ground for such reports.

The condition of Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar-General, is carefully concealed from the Pope. The Cardinal is sinking fast, and as though he had an intuition of his grave state of health, the Pope to-day sent him the Apostolic benediction.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Troy, N.Y., March 10.—John L. Sweet, jr., aged 29, and Bernard Farrell, aged 50, were burned to death shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when their dwelling on Willow street, Cohoes, were destroyed by fire.

The fire broke out in a tenement in which Sweet and Farrell were sleeping, and it spread with such rapidity that efforts to save the men were futile. The loss to the building and contents is estimated at $25,000.

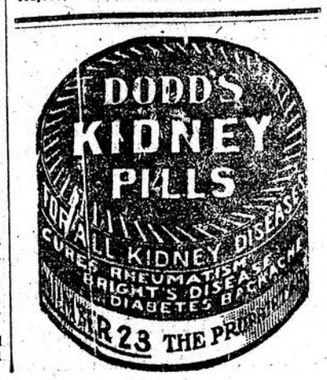
ANGLICANS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 8. — The census department has issued its bulletin on religions as enumerated in the census of 1911. The Anglicans increased in ten years by 53.05 percent; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.87; Presbyterians, 32,39; Baptists, 20,33; and Salvation Army, 82.71.

The totals of the principal denominations are as follows:

Anglicans	1,043,017
Baptists	382,666
Congregationalists	34,054
Jews	229,896
Methodists	1,079,892
Presbyterians	1,115,324
Catholics	2,833,041
Unitarians	3,224
Salvation Army	18,834
Doukhobors	10,493
Evangelicals	10,595

In the ten years the Catholic population increased by 603,441; Anglicans, 361,524; Lutherans, 137,340; Methodists, 163,006; Presbyterians, 272,882.



STEAMER TO BLAME.

For Loss of Barge in Collision at Three Rivers.

The SS. 'Prefontaine' has been held to be solely responsible for the collision at Three Rivers on the night of October 11, 1912, when the sailing barge 'Bethlem' was sunk.

Captain Arsene Massicotte, owner of the 'Bethlem,' entered suit for the value of his vessel, $2,935.50. Mr. Justice Dunlop considered the sum claimed excessive, as the barge was an old one, and awarded $1,000 with interest and costs.

SIR JAMES' VISIT HAD NO POLITICAL IMPORT

Ottawa, March 10.— Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, was in Ottawa on Saturday, and was a visitor at the Parliament buildings, where he received a welcome from Conservative members. His visit to Ottawa was for the purpose of being invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and had no political significance.

RAILWAYMEN'S ARBITRATION.

New York, March 10.—Arbitration of the differences between fifty-four eastern railways and their 35,000 firemen was begun here to-day before the Board of Arbitration chosen under the Erdman Act. The board, which consists of Messrs. Wm. L. Chambers, of Washington, chairman and neutral member; W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines east, representing the railways; and Albert Phillips, third vice-president of the Brotherhood of the Firemen and Enginemen, has under the act until April 2 to take testimony and reach a decision.

OLD GALT RESIDENT DEAD.

Galt, Ont., March 10.— Very sudden was the death on Saturday evening of Mr. Edward Frowde Seagram, one of Galt's oldest and best known men, and only brother of Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo.

The late Mr. Seagram was born on a farm near Fisher's Mills in 1842, and when a lad of four years of age came to Galt with his parents and has lived here ever since.

ADMIRAL PEARY PRESIDENT

Is Head of the Scott Memorial Fund in the United States.

New York, March 11.—Admiral Robert E. Peary has consented to become the president of the American branch of the Scott Memorial Fund with Mr. Clarence H. McKay, vice-president. Among those who have joined the committee are, Messrs. John Hays Hammond, Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, of New York; Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning; Messrs. George T. Wilson, Louis L. Seaman, Henry W. J. Bucknall and V. Stefannsson.

Mr. Henry Clews, treasurer of the fund, at 15 Broad street, announces the receipt of contributions amounting to $2,000, including $500 from Archer M. Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole.

'Not merely England, but all humanity,' says Admiral Peary 'is richer for the example of the Antarctic heroes.'

Most of the money needed for the Scott Memorial and all of the $150,000 needed to discharge the liabilities which Captain Scott undertook in order to finance his expedition is being raised, of course, in England, by his fellow countrymen, but the American Scott committee hopes to collect a minimum of $10,000 in the United States as an American contribution to the permanent memorial. To accomplish this Admiral Peary appeals to 'the world,' which, he says, needed the example of Scott and his dead comrades, as future generations will need ours.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was the first man in America to subscribe and express his sympathy with the movement.

MR. KENNEDY CONVALESCENT

Mr. John Kennedy, consulting engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, who has been confined to his house for some time past through illness, is convalescent, and is expected to be around as usual within the next few days.



HUGH ROSS & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

9 BLEURY STREET

We beg to announce that our Spring Stock is now complete, comprising the latest designs in Suitings, etc. We do proper tailoring.

Clerical Garments a Specialty

It will pay you to watch the "Witness" advertising Columns for bargains.

CONFERENCE OF DOMINION ALLIANCE BEST EVER SEEN IN MONTREAL SAYS MR. SPENCE

Traces Advance of Prohibition in Canada, and Says 'It is a Great Thing to Be Living in These Splendid Times.'

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR TEMPERANCE UNDER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Mrs. D. K. Livingstone Says When Temperance is Debated in United States House Victory Cannot Be Far Off.

Eloquent, forceful, and convincing, was the arraignment of the liquor traffic with its attendant evils made by Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, at the annual conference of the Dominion *Alliance* in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, last night. Speaking with an earnestness and evident knowledge of his subject which carried conviction to every one present, Mr. Spence told of the effects of alcohol on the human body and on the body politic. He demonstrated that of the two policies of moderate drinking and total abstinence he was entirely in favor of the latter, and in strong sympathy with the movement for the total elimination of alcoholic drinks. That part of Mr. Spence's address which dealt with the ravages of alcohol in the human system was illustrated by a number of experiments showing how it reduced the temperature of the body, poisoned the blood, weakened the brain, and otherwise inflicted terrible injury on the victim and his posterity.

At the outset, Mr. Spence congratulated the Alliance on the success of the Conference, which, he said, was the best he had ever seen in Montreal, and on the tremendous progress this cause was making and had been making ever since the Alliance was started in 1874. 'Look where we are now,' said the speaker. 'Never before has this reform moved at such an accelerating pace. Why it is hardly fifteen years since the Church woke up to the fact that this was the Church's business—to the fact that the work of the Kingdom of God meant the overthrow of the kingdom of alcohol.'

CANADA'S SMALL CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Referring to the progress of temperance, Mr. Spence pointed to the United States, where nine whole states were under total prohibition, and where out of ninety-two millions of people forty-seven millions were living under laws that prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor. In Canada they were going the same pace. Canada had a much smaller consumption of liquor per head than most other countries. In the Dominion the average consumption per head per annum was only 1 1-2 gallons, as compared with 22 gallons in the United States, 35 gallons in England, and 50 gallons in Belgium, so that Canadians only drank one-third of what was drunk in the next east country, and one-fifth of what was drunk in other countries.

The speaker then briefly traced the advance of prohibition in this country, and directed the attention of the audience to Nova Scotia, where they had wiped out the bar except in the city of Halifax, and to Prince Edward Island, in which province there was not a single bar. Quebec contained 1,188 municipalities, and of these 850 had adopted prohibition, largely, he added, through the influence of the Catholic clergy. In Ontario they had 904 dry municipalities, and to-morrow or the day after the leader of a great political party would march into the provincial legislature behind the banner of the Dominion Alliance.

'It is a great thing to be living in these splendid times,' said Mr. Spence. 'When the Dominion Alliance was founded here 37 years ago our province of Ontario had 5,100 places to sell liquor; though we have doubled our population since we now have only 1,700. We are doing great work, and we have the Church of God behind us,' he added.

NO DEFINITE IDEA OF TEMPERANCE.

'I would like to discuss some of the fundamental principles which underlie this reform,' Mr. Spence went on. 'What is temperance?' he asked. Some persons seemed to have no definite idea of what temperance was. There were two clases of opinions regarding temperance: One class thought it meant teetotalism, while the other took it to mean moderation. One of the Apostles warned his followers against things which should be avoided, and drunkenness was included in the catalogue of most abominable sins, while temperance was in the list of virtues they were called on to emulate. Virtue, the speaker said, was manly conduct, and if a person was not virtuous he could not call himself a man. Temperance was a virtue, but there was no temperance in doing what one liked, or in gratifying one's desires, and, if it was shown that one glass of beer had in it the elements of peril, then the only real virtue was to let it alone altogether. From this the speaker concluded that the doctrine of total abstinence was the true meaning of temperance, if it could be proved there was danger in one glass of lager.

Some people said it was temperance to drink lager, and not to drink brandy, but why is it drank? Mr. Spence asked. For the feeling it gave, for the alcohol it contained, he said. He then proceeded by a series of experiments with alcohol to show its evil effects in the human body, illustrating its volatility and its acrid and narcotic qualities. All doctors, he said, defined alcohol as poison, and there was no medical man in Montreal who would risk his professional reputation by asserting that alcohol was anything else than a deadly poison; as deadly as strychnine or Paris green, or any of the substances used to kill rats. Science had disproved the theory that alcohol was a food; it neither warmed nor built up the body; therefore, it was no food. Next the defenders of alcohol said it was a stimulant to tone up the stomach and digestion; but what were the facts? Alcohol did three things in a man's stomach: it inflames the stomach, hardens it and makes digestion difficult, and, deadens the nerves so that the victim did not know what was going on. He next proceeded to speak of the effect on the blood.

DANGERS OF THE NIGHTCAP.

After drinking beer a man felt a little lighter, he experienced a kind of glow,—'always a quickening of the heart beat,' commented Mr. Spence. 'When in repose the heart usually slowed down ten beats per second, this being a wise provision of nature to allow the body to rest. But there were some good old Scotch and French people in Montreal who must have 'a nightcap' before retiring, so they take whiskey and water, which sets the heart going so that the extra work entailed on the organ during the night is equal to lifting a weight of five tons. It was really paralysis instead of stimulation. People got stouter drinking beer and porter, and thought it built them up, but this was only fatty degeneration setting it, as the drinker had no healthy color. Every poison had a special affinity, it affected one part more than another. Alcohol affected the whole body, but the brain most of all. A man simply paralyzed his God-given brain by the use of this abominable drug, and, if he continued its use, the time would come when he would be tormented by snakes and demons, and would be kept in the lunatic asylum for the remainder of his days. And of all the sins our poor humanity can commit, there is no sin of which it is truer that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children. Of 300 idiots in a Masaschusetts asylum 140 had drunken parents.

Total abstinence, Mr. Spence declared, was the only temperance prescription. Just as plainly as God had written in the Book 'Thou shalt not steal,' He had written in nature 'Thou shalt not use alcohol.' And just as the body of the individual man was ruined by alcohol, so also was the country at large. Liquor paralyzed the producing power of a country. It put the country's wealth in the hands of a few greedy brewers and distillers, and was the direct cause of most of the industrial disturbances of the present day. The only policy to adopt towards liquor was to keep it out of the country. Prohibition was the temperance of common sense. License started away back in the garden of Eden. The first law there was a prohibitory law, but the license party was at hand, and they all knew the terrible consequences of listening to the voice of the license party on that occasion.

Good prospects for the temperance cause under the new regime at Washington were seen by Mrs. D. K. Livingstone, of Providence, R.I., the other speaker of the evening. President Wilson was a total abstainer, and so was Speaker Clark, while they had in the Cabinet that glorious prohibitionist, William Jennings Bryan. She did not think they ever had a more sympathetic administration in the United States and temperance people throughout the republic were rejoicing. 'When you can get the representatives of ninety-six millions of people to debate the temperance question on the floor of their House, the day of victory cannot be far off,' said Mrs. Livingstone.

'The traffic in women can not be separated from the trade in strong drink,' declared the speaker. As proof of this she did not know a single red light district in any of the great cities of the United States which did not have its quota of saloons. All investigations and commissions demonstrated that the two traffics could not be separated. She warned the meeting that this problem would increase in Canada as the foreign population increased. Then there was the problem of the child in industrial life. Much had been done to improve conditions for children working in factories, but now attention was being concentrated on keeping the child out of industry.

DRINK AND THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN.

With this problem also the liquor traffic was closely bound up. Worcester, Mass., had been dry for two and a half years and during that time there was a tremendous increase in the number of children attending school in this city. When the reason for this was sought the investigators received the reply from hundreds of homes: 'Oh, yes, Johnny can go to school since this town went dry, because father comes home with an unbroken envelope.' This was also true of many other cities, and reformers were learning that if the child was to be eliminated from industrial life the saloon should be eliminated. 'In some cases,' said the speaker, 'poverty creates drunkenness, but in every case drunkenness creates poverty.' This also applied to women in industry. 'When it is seen by all the nations of the earth that the liquor traffic is responsible for so much evil, why does not the manhood of the world rise up and get rid of it?' asked Mrs. Livingstone, amidst applause.

Statistics of prisons, asylums, homes, etc., showed that in the United States to-day, 97 percent. of the dependant classes were so because of the liquor traffic. Surely it was time they got rid of the wretched poverty, crime and disease which is the result of legalized liquor traffic. Never before had there been so much written and told of that infamy of infamies, the traffic in women, to the close connection of which with the liquor traffic people are awakening.

Mrs. Livingstone proved herself a believer in votes for women, though she admitted granting the ballot to the weaker sex would not be a panacea for all ills. But she believed it would be the first step towards the solution of those great problems: women in industry, children in industry, the traffic in women, and the abominable liquor traffic.

The meeting, which was presided over by ex-Ald. Carter, president of the Alliance, was well attended.

A MESSAGE OF VICTORY.

The message brought to the annual convention of the Dominion Alliance at its opening session in the Central Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, State President of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., was one of new and splendid victories won for temperance reform in the republic, and of confident hope of the complete route of the liquor forces in the near future. She pictured the striking contrast between the temperance forces some years ago, comparatively weak in numbers, and looked upon as of little consequence, and the powerful temperance movement of to-day which is sweeping over the whole country. The prohibitionists had the liquor interests fighting for their very existence. The latter had their hands exceedingly full, for besides fighting the efforts to secure prohibitory laws in the different states, they were also compelled to fight the woman's suffrage movement, for they realized that every gain for the women meant certain danger to them.

Other features dwelt on by Mrs. Livingstone were the momentous victory won at the last session of congress by the passing of the bill, over the President's veto, to prevent liquor being shipped from one state into another when the laws of the latter forbid it; the aid to temperance reform from the great awakening of political conscience in the United States, which resulted in the cleaning up of municipal administrations, the exposure of graft among the police, and a general improvement in the conditions on which the enforcement of the law depends; and the invaluable publicity work which the temperance people were carrying on by means of exhibits wherever they had a chance to place them before the public.

WORLD PROBLEM REQUIRES WORLD VISION.

Mrs. Livingstone's subject was 'Some Helps and Some Hindrances.' She spoke of temperance reform as a world problem requiring a world vision. If the French-Canadians, who went down to the New England States were all total abstainers, the cause down there would be greatly helped.

The greatest assistance in the temperance fight recently had come from the bill passed at Washington, which enacted that the shipment of liquor from one state to another in violation of the law of such state shall be prohibited.

This meant that Massachusetts must quit shipping liquor into the prohibition State of Maine; that Nebraska must quit shipping into Kansas, and that George would be free from the importation of Kentucky whiskey. For 50 years Maine had been burdened with the inability to reach personal consignments of liquor. Now the temperance people had not only legislation, but a whip with which to stir legislators into action.

The awakened political conscience was another great help because of the power wielded by the civic authorities in regard to this question. The right kind of police protection was required. It was time for the police to know that they were there to protect good people, and good work, rather than the other kind. All of these agitations were one of the best helps in the war on the liquor traffic. The temperance people wanted to know whether the police were for or against them.

The carrying of prohibition in West Virginia was a fine victory, won only after a long fight with every kind of foe the liquor influences could rally. The W. C. T. U. had determined, however, to get prohibition there, and they had finally done so.

In Michigan the vote on woman's suffrage had been stolen by fraud by the liquor men. It is to be voted on again in a few weeks, and if the liquor interests persist in their tactics, then ap rohibitory amendment would be introduced in that state, which would give them something more to fight about.

Help came from the efforts of the present-day feminist movement, and the attitude of organized labor, particularly women's labor. There had been much recent legislation regarding wage-earning women. Tens of thousands of women who had been forced out of their homes as the result of drink can now return to them. Judge Lindsay declared this to be a great victory against the liquor forces.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION A GREAT HINDRANCE.

Nothing so hindered temperance legislation and the increase of prohibition territory as political corruption—not only among the officials, but also among the purchaseable voters. This was one of the blighting curses of the country, and was increased by immigration.

Mrs. Livingstone expressed her pleasure that instruction in the effects of liquor on the human body was given in the Protestant schools here. The Southern States had gone dry largely because of the training given to the boys and girls 25 or 30 years ago in the public schools.

The women of the United States were tired of petitioning and protesting, they wanted to share the responsibilities of government. Represented by the National W. C. T. U., the National Suffrage Association, the National Association of Women's Clubs and other organizations, they demanded the right to vote because of their interest in economic conditions as well as other questions. 'And the franchise was coming almost more rapidly than we are ready to receive it.'

Temperance exhibits were held wherever there was a Welfare exhibition, a Pure Food exhibition, or any similar opportunity. Scientific temperance facts helped men and women to see their personal relation to this great question. It was now no longer fashionable to 'enjoy poor health.' Not only the curing of disease, but the prevention of it was the watchword of the present day. The women believed in the prevention of the evils of the liquor traffic. In their exhibitions they showed graphically the waste of humanity caused by drink. In a certain milling town an investigation revealed the fact that the men in the mills were absent in greater number, and had more imperfections in their work on the Mondays of every week than on the other days of the week. This was due to the fact that the men frequented the open saloons on the Saturday and Sunday. Investigation among the women in the silk factories in Pekin had likewise shown that the women who stimulated themselves for their arduous labors by the use of intoxicating liquors could not do as well as the others. The women have the vote in China, and they are taking up these problems. In the United States an effort was being made by the teachers themselves to place temperance instruction on the same footing as other subjects. The fact that this move came from the teachers and not from the temperance people was significant. They wanted it taught with hygiene, and not with physiology.

Replying to questions, Mrs. Livingstone also said that the Supreme Court had already ruled that the States had the right to legislate to stop the sending of victims of the white slave traffic from one State to another, and this wasconsidered a precedent for the new liquor law. They were twin evils, the speaker added. She also stated that the State of Maine was now pretty safe. The new governor was pledged to see the law enforced, and the sensational raids by the active young sheriff in the City of Bangor were not only cleaning up that place, but were an inspiring example to other large places. The excuse was made by opponents of temperance reform that revenue was required for education. The best answer was that Kansas has a surplus of $11,000,000 for its schools, and there are more school children, and more teachers in proportion to the population than in any other State. One could go through 47 counties, and not find a poor-house with any inmates. Nine States now have full woman's suffrage, and Maine would get it in two years. The great argument always was the power to retain the prohibitory amendment with the aid of the women's vote.

Occupying seats beside the chairman, ex-Ald. S. J. Carter, were Mr. F. S. Spence, President of the Dominion Council, of the Alliance; Mr. J. R. Dougall, Past President of the Provincial Branch, and Mr. J. H. Carson, Vice-President, all of whom spoke briefly, remarking the unusual numbers of the convention and expressing confidence in the future of the movement in this Province. The presidential address of ex-Alderman Carter and the report of Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary, were presented as given in the 'Witness' yesterday. The secretary's report was referred to committee, and a vote of thanks was passed and presented to Mr. Roberts for his comprehensive summary of the situation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Bert Turner moved that the officers of the Alliance be elected by ballot, in the open convention, instead of being recommended in the usual way by the nominating committee. The Rev. Dr. Young moved in amendment that the old method be followed. Mrs. F. H. Waycott advocated the open ballotting, as being more democratic, and a better way generally. The Rev. A. A. Bradley and the Rev. C. D. Baldwin spoke for the old plan.

When it came to voting on the motions, the question was raised of who could vote. Mr. William Patterson, K.C., stated that he had offered to pay his dollar just before the meeting, but it had been refused, and he wanted to know if he had no right to vote. Others were in the same position, he said. Mr. Roberts stated that since he had been secretary Mr. Patterson had never paid his subscription. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin thought that as some subscriptions had been received yesterday afternoon there should be no discrimination.

Mr. J. H. Carson—'This is a very alarmng condition if some subscriptions have been taken and others refused. That is not in accordance with the instructions of the executive.'

Mr. Roberts had previously stated that the Executive, at a recent meeting, decided that only those who were delegates, or had paid their subscriptions before the convention day, could vote at the convention.

Mr. Carson thought there was no such resolution passed by the Executive, and another member of the Executive, also had never heard of it. Mr. Roberts said it did not call for a motion at all.

Mr. Carter, president, then ruled that under the constitution Mr. Patterson and all those in the same position as he, had the right to pay their subscriptions and vote. Mr. Patterson was formerly the legal advisor of the Alliance.

In connection with the convention a temperance exhibit has been prepared by the W. C. T. U., and is to be seen in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A. It contains a great deal of information graphically displayed on placards, charts, maps, etc., and there is a supply of temperance literature for distribution.

Child Had Bronchitis

Once people get acquainted with the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exerts over bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and colds it is not easy to persuade them that anything else is 'just as good.' This is why the imitators never get very far.

In 1902 Mrs. Eugene Iler, King street, Truro, N.S., wrote as follows:—'From an infant one of my children was troubled with bronchitis, and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We could not get anything to help him, and were often greatly alarmed. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a treatment for bronchitis we used it, and are glad to state that it effected a complete cure. If any of the children take a cold or cough I give this medicine, and have never known it to fail to bring relief.'

Mrs. Iler now writes that she has since proven this medicine to be a cure for whooping cough, and would not be without it in the house.

Stomach Always Baulked, Had Constant Indigestion

Smell of Cooking Made Him Sick —Bilious Two Days a Week.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. Clemmons' experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.

'My food seemed to decompose in my stomach,' writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P. O. 'I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested, and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvellous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon grew within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man.'

Be advised— use Dr. Hamilton's Pills— they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for $1.00 at all druggists and storekeepers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

THE TIE THAT BINDS EMPIRE

Lords and Commons Commend Part Dominions Play in Imperial Defence.

INCREASE OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Bonar Law Says It Has Resulted in Welding Empire Closer.

(Canadian Asosciated Press.)

London, March 11. — Timely assistance of the overseas dominions in regard to Imperial naval defence was referred to in congratulatory terms during the discussions on the King's speech in the House of Lords and Commons last night. Lord Lansdowne declared that the sacrifices the dominions were prepared to make to lighten the burden of the Mother Country in naval defence would undoubtedly bring a valuable accession to the Empire at a moment when such an accession is greatly needed.

Earl Crewe said that while the dominions were animated by a similar spirit, yet they had taken definite and sometimes opposite views as to the best method of tendering co-operation. Some of them had been disposed to lay more stress than others upon the necessity of maintaining national control in a local sense over any contribution to the common defence, but even among those with whom there has been a desire to retain local control, there had been full recognition of the fact that however independent a dominion navy may be in its control and management, yet it would be, if war ever comes, when navies have to work side by side, on a very different footing from the navies of allied powers.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said one result of the constant increase of armaments throughout the world had been the welding together of the British Empire. Everything in the House and country must rejoice at the alacrity with which the overseas dominions had shown themselves ready to help, and he ventured the hope that the movement towards closer union, which has come as a result of consulting them about defence, will in many ways and with the utmost rapidity go further and become still closer than in the past.

Mr. Asquith agreed that whatever we may think as outsiders of the increases in armaments which are taking place in other countries of the world, from our own imperial point of view there can be no doubt that it had had, I will not say compensating effect, but it has tended to weld together and consolidate the feling of all parts of the Empire that we must act together as one united body for the preservation of those interests in which not only the Mother Country but all outlying parts of the Empire are equally concerned.

FIGHT FOR FORTUNE.

Ottawa Man Wins Father's Estate Against Many Claimants.

Ottawa, March 10. — After a two years' continuous fight, Benjamin Foster Moynihan, a laborer, of this city, has been awarded the fortune in the neighborhood of $60,000 left by Jeremiah Moynihan, who died in the city of St. Louis, Mo., January, 1910, in apparently destitute circumstances.

Mr. Donald Hector MacLean, counsel for the Ottawa claimant, received a telegram from St. Louis yesterday stating that he had been successful in his fight for the fortune. Other unsuccessful claimants will have thirty days to appeal the decision.

Mr. Moynihan read of the death of Jeremiah in one of the city papers two years ago, and knowing that his father was in the United States, started a fight for the fortune it was reported he had left. There were over 1,000 other claimants, from Ireland and the United States, and the case attracted much attention. The fight however, narrowed down till there were only 40 claimants in at the finish.

The deceased Moynihan was born in Ireland, but was brought up in the Township of Nepean, where he married Rebecca Pierson in the neighborhood of Bell's Corners in 1849. At the birth of Benjamin Foster Moynihan his mother died and in 1850 Jeremiah Moynihan made William Foster, of Nepean, guardian of his son and left the country. He returned against in 1863 and was in Ottawa in 1893. This was the last heard of him until it was learned he had died and left a big fortune which was in the hands of the Probate Court of St. Louis.

CRANKINESS, ACCORDING TO LONDON 'STANDARD'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 11. — President Wilson's teetotal policy at the White House has aroused the resentment of the London 'Standard,' which editorially warns the President against 'gaining the fatal reputation of a crank.'

Other papers refrain from comment, but the 'Daily Mail' has taken occasion to ascertain that there are about one hundred teetotallers in the British House of Commons, and o this point remarks that President Wilson's ideas would not suit the majority of the British and Irish members.

MRS. MARY EATON DEAD.

Granddaughter of Major Parker, Who Fought With Wolfe at Quebec.

New York, March 11. — Mrs. Mary D. Eaton, 89 years old, widow of Stephen Eaton, and mother of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, is dead at Watchung, near Plainfield, N.J. Mrs. Eaton was the daughter of the Rev. Maynard Parker, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Nova Scotia, where she was born. She was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla. Her grandfather, Major Nathaniel Parker, fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and as a reward was given a large grant of land.

Mrs. Eaton had eleven children. She leaves 51 descendants, 6 children, 26 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren. Dr. Eaton is president of the Canadian Society of this city.

MR. MATTHEW HALE BUYS BOSTON JOURNAL.

Boston, March 11. — The Boston 'Journal' was sold yesterday by Mr. Frank A. Munsey to Mr. Matthew Hale, national committeeman for Massachusetts, and state chairman of the Progressive party. The price of the paper, it was announced last night, is again placed at one cent. A week ago Mr. Munsey raised the price to three cents as an experiment to determine whether Boston would support a morning paper at that price.

Mr. Hale assumed management of his property last night, the change in price becoming effective at once. In accounting that the 'Journal' would continue to support the cause of the Progressive party, Mr. Hale said it 'will fight any entangling alliances between the Progressive and any other parties.'

LEG BROKEN BY WINDLASS CHAIN.

While tending a steam windlass at the G. T. R. shops at Point St. Charles, about 3.30 yesterday afternoon, Albert Hardy, of 320 Charron street, was struck by the chain, which suddenly snapped and wound itself round his right leg. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a compound fracture.



The finest "first aid" is Zam-Buk for many reasons. It is antiseptic—kills the poison in any wound. It ensures any wound, or skin injury, or disease against poison-germs in the air which are always ready to enter a sore place and set up poisoning and putrefactive change. Immediately they enter Zam-Buk they are instantly killed. While certain ingredients in Zam-Buk are thus protecting you against external dangers, the rich healing herbal essences in the balm penetrate the tissue, stimulate the cells, and bring about perfect healing. Nothing like it! Watch it work!

PROOF FROM THE HOMES.

Mrs. Halliday, of Wroxeter, Ont., says:—"I have found Zam-Buk a most reliable household remedy. I have used it for cuts, sores, and various skin diseases, and have found it an effective cure in every case. I would not be without a box of Zam-Buk in the house in cases of emergency, and I recommend all mothers to keep a box handy."

Mrs. R. B. Levy, of Hackett's Cove, N.S., says: "Eczema broke out very badly behind my baby's ears, and, despite treatment, got worse and worse. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. It proved effective from the first, and in a very short time it cured the eczema completely."

Equally good for all skin injuries and diseases, piles, etc., 50c. druggists and stores everywhere or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.
'Daily Witness,' March 11, 1913.

PAPER MAKERS WOULD CUT PULP CLAUSE FROM RECIPROCITY ACT

Because, They Say, Canada Does Not Reciprocate, But, Through Misconception of the Act, Obtains Unfair Gratuities For the Paper and Pulp Industry.

Washington, March 11.— Paper manufacturers of the United States today presented to the Ways and Means Committee, which is holding executive sesions, a brief submitting what they describe as the 'very unbusinesslike and altogether unfair gratuities granted to the paper and pulp industry of Canada under the provisions of section 2 of the 'Reciprocity Act,' the only portion of the act which remained in full force, notwithstanding Canada's refusal to ratify the agreement as a whole.'

The brief states, in part:—

'The advocates of the reciprocity measure, at the time it was pending before Congress, justified section 2 upon the ground that in order to get free access to the American market for Canadian paper, manufactured from Crown land wood, it would be necessary under the provisions of this section to remove the export prohibition, thus enabling the American manufacturer to procure Canadian wood for use in American mills.

'It was never contemplated, of course, even by the most ardent advocates of the bill, that any release of export restrictions would be limited to particular tracts of wood land but it was naturally presumed that release, when made at all, would certainly extend to all the Crown lands included at least in one of the Canadian provinces.

'To the amazement of all Americans, announcement was some time ago made that the export restrictions had been removed from that particular timber, located in British Columbia, the rights to which had been granted to the Powell River Company.

'Later, in the early part of January of this year, the provincial council of Quebec announced that it had likewise removed the export restrictions upon the pulp wood grown upon Crown lands in that province which had been formerly ceded to four certain companies manufacturing paper whose mills were located in Quebec, viz., Laurentide, Belgo-Canadian, Wayagamack and Price Brothers, with an aggregate producing capacity of about 500 tons daily.

'It was not long after this action on the part of the Government of the province of Quebec until other paper producers in that province made demand that the timber rights which they had likewise procured from Crown lands should also be released from export restrictions, in asmuch they claimed, as it was an unfair discrimination to grant the privilege to some and withhold it from others.

'Following which complaint another order has been more recently made to the effect that any concern manufacturing paper in the province of Quebec can have the export restrictions removed from the particular wood to which it has acquired the right and may manufacture into paper.

'The manifest and avowed purpose of these releases is to enable the Canadian manufacturers to send the product into the United States free from the payment of any duty, contending that the provision of section 2 entitles them to such free access, inasmuch as the export restriction no longer exists on the wood used in the manufacture of that paper.

'It must not be forgotten, however, that this release has in all cases been made upon the distinct provision that the wood so released must be manufactured in Canada, not only into pulp, but into paper, and not a single stick of it is by this method made available to the American manufacturer who might desire to purchase Canadian wood for American operations.

'The Canadian officials do not hesitate to announce it as their distinct purpose, in this manner, to compel every process of paper manufacture to be accomplished in Canada, and at the same time to prevent the export of their raw material into this country, which attitude directly contravenes the spirit and intent of the American statute; the plain intention being to nullify, or, at least, to evade our law, and to give us absolutely nothing in return.

'If the Canadian contention were to prevail, the effect would be to allow all Canadian paper, not exceeding 4 cents per pound, valuation at point of manufacture, to come into the United States free of duty, while at the same time the American manufacturer would not be permitted to purchase any pulp wood grown on Crown lands; nor is he, under the present law, permitted to send a pound of paper into the Dominion without paying a duty thereon.

'It is hardly conceivable that our American authorities could stand for any such construction of section 2 as is being put upon it by Canadian officials. But such, indeed, is the invitation to constant international misunderstanding and confusion. There appears to be but one reasonable and practicable way to avoid it, viz., to get rid of section 2, which, at best, has not an element of reciprocity in it, but is altogether favorable to the Canadian manufacturers and greatly to the disadvantage of the American paper industry.'

PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

Berlin, March 11. — The Prussian Government to-day introduced into the Diet a bill authorizing loans amounting to $166,620,000 for state railway purposes. The principal items are as follows: For new lines and additional tracks, $27,500,000; for buildings, $25,250,000; for rolling stock, $47,500,000; for narrow gauge tributary lines $1,875,000, etc.

OTTAWA HAS POLICEWOMEN.

Ottawa, March 11. — Two policewomen, Mrs. J. Cheney and Miss Florence Campbell were sworn in by Chief Ross yesterday afternoon and detailed for duty on the local police force. The appointments were made by the police commissioners at the request of the local Council of Women. The appointees have been energetic workers for the Women's Hostel and Travellers' Aid Society here, meeting all trains and looking after women and girls around the railway station. Their police duties will consist of similar work.

Rugs for Rooms of Irregular Shape

To obtain the best decorative effect it is often necessary to use a seamless rug or carpet that fits into all the curves and recesses of a room of irregular shape.

These we can supply to your order in several hand-made varieties in any shape, size, design or color effect desired.

You are invited to call at our Montreal showroom and look over an extensive range of samples of these rugs.

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

TORONTO.

MONTREAL SHOW ROOM, 4 BEAVER HALL SQUARE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case, name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS

BRADLEY — On March 7, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bradley, Lennoxville, Que.,

DUMOUCHEL — At Lachute, P.Q., on Monday, March 3, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dumouchel, a daughter

HOCKEN — On Feb. 27, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hocken, 415 William avenue, Winnipeg, a son.

WILLIS — At Dixville, Que., on March 7, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. Willis.

MARRIED.

CARKENER — SHAW — On Wednesday, March 5, 1913, at the home of the bride's parents, Lachute Mills, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Elizabeth Maud Shaw to Reuben J. W. Carkener, of Glengarry, Ont.

DENZIN — ST. GEORGE — On March 5, 1913, by the Rev. E. A. Baker, of St. Luke's, Ottawa, at Perigo Lake Farm, Tramore, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, Charles Frederick Denzin, of Tregarva, Sask., to Rotha Inez Alice St. George.

DIED.

AITCHISON — On Feb. 28, 1913, at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N.Y., Lily Marion Aitchison, Supervisor of Drawing in the Public School of Winnipeg, third daughter of the late David Aitchison, Sheffield, England.
Interment at Winnipeg, on March 8th.

BIRKETT — Suddenly, at San Diego, Cal., Dr. Fred. W. Birkett, youngest son of Thomas Birkett, of Ottawa, in his 37th year.

DUNCAN — At the Montreal General Hospital, on March 6, 1913, Elizabeth M. Duncan, eldest daughter of the late William D. Duncan.
Funeral private on Tuesday, March 11th, at 2.30 p.m.

EATON— At Sunbright, Watchung, N.J., on March 8, 1913, Mary Desiah Eaton, daughter of the late Rev. Maynard Parker, of Nova Scotia, and mother of the Rev. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, in the 89th year of her age.

FIRBANK — On Feb. 24, 1913, after a few days' illness, at Plas Tivion, Glyndyfrdwy, North Wales, Hubert Somerset Firbank, in his 26th year, the beloved husband of Gwendolene Firbank, and fondly-loved youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Firbank, of St. Julians, Mon., and Lady Firbank.

HALL — On Saturday, March 8, 1913, at Mystic, Que., James M. Hall, aged 77 years.
Funeral from Windsor station on arrival of 11.30 a.m. train on Tuesday, March 11th.

HALL — At Island Pond, Vermont, on Sunday, March 9, 1913, Martha Buchanan, aged 63, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hall, and mother of Mrs. C. G. Macartney, 436 Wood avenue, Westmount.
Funeral from Congregational Church, Island Pond, on Tuesday, March 11th, at 3 p.m.
Kingston and Toronto papers please copy.

KIRKPATRICK — On March 9, 1913, at his late residence, 163 Mansfield street, Montreal, John Everett Kirkpatrick, in his 86th year.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KERNS — At Burlington, Ont., on Mar. 6, 1913, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Kerns, aged 72 years.

LE COURT — At the residence of his son-in-law, L. J. Saint Denis, 105 Water street, Ottawa, J. P. M. Le Court, Esq., late Superintending Architect of the Public Works Department, aged 88 years and 6 months.

McINNIS — On March 5, 1913, at Russell, Ont., Alexander McInnis, aged 77 years.

MARJERRISON — At Apple Hill, on Feb. 20, 1913, Matthew J. Marjerrison, aged 36 (formerly of Revelstoke, B.C.), second son of W. Marjerrison, of Apple Hill, Ont.

McBAIN — At Port Dover, Ont., on March 5, 1913, Mary Morrison, wife of the late Rev. J. A. F. McBain, D.D., in the 59th year of her age.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 922. (Note change of Address)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—NEVER CLOSED
J. E. TREMBLE
Phones: UP 901, UP 902, Also: UP 5110 Long Distance Cabinet.
Chemist and Druggist, 644 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST (Cor. Crescent.)

AROUND THE WORLD.

The "Empress of Asia," one of the new steamships of the C.P.R. Pacific fleet, leaves Liverpool on 14th June, proceeding to Hong Kong via Madiera, South Africa, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

In four days from Liverpool the travellers will reach Madeira, one of the fairest islands in the world. Its gardens are terraced and in them grow oranges, bananas, pineapple and tropical fruit. The climate is equable, varying but little between summer and winter.

The next port of call is Cape Town, where the ship remains two days. The steamer then proceeds to Durban, where another two days is spent in port. To Canadians this visit to South Africa will be of absorbing interest. The travellers will have an opportunity of visiting many of the South African battlefields where the Canadians played so important a part. While the steamer is at Durban there will be time to visit Ladysmith, the heroic defence of which gained General White a name and added another to the many illustrious deeds of the British.

From Durban the steamer goes to Colombo, the capital of Ceylon's lovely isle. The luxuriant vegetation of the island is almost beyond the imagination of the resident of a northern clime. The traveller will find much of interest in this the birth-place of Budda, where even to this day there are ancient temples of worship.

At Singapore, though it is on the Equator, Western civilization is very much in evidence, it being one of Britain's great naval stations, where there are always English men-of-war, and visitors from all over the world.

CROSS OF FRILLS.

(By Grace Boteler Sanders, in the 'Christian Herald.')

'It is absolutely necessary, Rob.'

Nell Hargrave's black eyes snapped as she spoke.

'I am positively ashamed to look people in the face. Why? Because I have been entertained by every one in town and have never paid even one of my social obligations. Such things are really debts of honor. They are just as important as the dealers' accounts, which you insist upon paying the first of every month.'

Robert Hargrave frowned.

'I do not think I have refused you many things, Nellie,' he began. 'Perhaps it would have been better for me if I had. The expense is not the only consideration. There is too much entertaining in Ripley. Half the women at the receptions given in our "set" last week, I venture to say, deprived their families of a beefsteak more than once, to provide the funds for a handsome party gown. Half of them went home to gossip over the backyard fence for the next fortnight, ridiculing what some other woman wore, what some other woman said. There was breathed there scarcely a word of literature, music or art; scarcely a word of history, science or religion. Their precious time is wasted, frittered away on frills. Ripley is an old town. There are citizens here who inherited their wealth. There are retired farmers who have settled down with their wives to spend the dollars which they amassed by hard labor. I am only a bank clerk at present, but my salary ought to keep us in comparative comfort, for we started without debt. But the last few weeks, try as I would, I could not make ends meet. I promised several of our creditors that I would pay them the first of the year. They have agreed to wait. If you should indulge in any further extravagance, it would ruin me financially.'

Robert Hargrave walked back to his books, and left his young wife standing by the desk, consternation written all over her pretty face. The bank was deserted except for the head bookkeeper, who worked busily away, seemingly seeing nothing but the rows of figures before him.

Nell Hargrave buckled her handsome furs about her neck and stepped out into the snowy street.

'Who would have thought that Rob would act like this?' she grumbled to herself. 'I knew he despised "functions," as he calls them, but I did not dream of his actually forbidding me to give one; just as if I were a spoiled child!'

Nell's dainty chin unconsciously was tip-tilted.

'I don't know what to do,' she mused on. 'I owe everybody in town. If I don't pay my debts pretty soon social ostracism stares me in the face. Besides, I have engaged Dinah to help me, invited the ladies to serve refreshments, had my dress made, and, for all I know, Alma Chapman may have made out half my list. It is all over town what a swell affair I am to give. I can't tell them that my husband won't let me.'

Nell stopped in front of a jeweller's window to admire some oyster-forks which she had been intending to purchase. A sudden idea came into her mind as she gazed at them.

'I believe I will just go ahead as if he had not said a word. If I don't tell him until a few hours before the reception, he cannot help himself. What if he wouldn't give me the money? I can have things charged.'

Still combating with her better self, she walked boldly into the store.

'Those forks which I was looking at a few days ago are reduced in price, I see? I believe I will let you send me down a dozen. Charge them, please.'

The excitement of the battle was upon her, and she hurried to the stationer's to select her invitations, and to the caterer to consult with him as to prices and decorations.

In the entrancing occupation of the hour, the disagreeable scene at the bank was forgotten. With the delighted abandon of a child, Nell Hargrave went deeper and deeper, until, when she arrived at home, and found the pile of parcels waiting for her, the thought of the bills which were yet to come made her heart fairly stand still.

'I am afraid I was—a bit reckless,' she faltered, hurrying to shove the things away before her husband's coming. 'I won't tell Rob yet. Yes, I'll wait until the party is over and then have all the storm at once. It is supper time now. I do wonder where he is.'

She lighted the blue gas flame and prepared a light supper, as she had done many times lately when arriving home late from some scene of gaiety.

'I do neglect my house since I have been gadding so much,' she murmured regretfully, as she surveyed the bare table. 'Poor old Rob! I am going to give this party, pay my debts and quit—if—if I can! This thing is a little like gambling. If you once get into the whirlpool, you can never stop. My, but it's snowing hard! I wish that man would come.'

With an impatient gesture, Nell shook up the softest cushion, lighted the red-shaded lamp and threw the shutters open wide that the cheerful rays might illuminate the path outside.

Much pleased with the effect, the young wife looked loving about the little house, and sighed from pure satisfaction.

This is November—our anniversary month,' she soliloquized, dreamily resting her little poppy-red slippers on the tiled hearth. 'Just a year ago, we were married in the little stone church. How I hated that clerking! It just seemed as if I was in heaven, when I didn't have to trudge off to the store every morning.

'Rob has been good to me. If he makes a perfect record this year, they have promised to promote him. That would mean a bigger salary and we can pay these little accounts without feeling it. I do not see how they could help but give the place to him. He is surely brighter and more faithful than Sims, that slow-poke with the dowdy wife. I'm not going to worry myself, or him either, with nonsensical problems. There he comes!'

Stamping feet upon the verenda announced the coming of the man of the house.

'It's snowing fast, Nellie,' he began cheerfully, as soon as he saw the smiling wife, who ran to greet h'm. 'I'll take off my coat and shake it. I guess I had better go around the house, on second thought.'

Robert Hargrave looked longingly into the pretty parlor, where the brilliant flame was burning fiercely over the gas logs, then back at the unmarked path around the house.

'No, you won't!' Nell was seized with a sudden repentance. She threw her arms around his neck and drew him into the room.

'It's a pity if you have to go sneaking around to the back door of your own house like a tramp!' she ejaculated indignantly. 'As if there was anything too good for you!'

She noticed guiltily the tired lines about his mouth, the drooping eyes and humped shoulders. 'You are working too hard,' she crooned, leading him to a chair and bending over to kiss his forehead.

Robert Hargrave smiled gravely at the sweet face above him.

'But this little woman needs luxuries. There is nothing too good for her, but I find that there is a limit to the money I earn. Have you forgotten the days when you worked for a 'bite and a sup'? Don't you remember how hard it was?'

'Indeed I do!' Nell patted the white hand which held hers; then raised it impulsively to her lips. 'I was just thinking before you came, how thankful I am for my home and — you. I've the best boy in the world, Bobby Burns, and I know it. Now why were you late to supper? 'Fess up!'

'By working late, I can do an extra set of books. Todds have no accountant now, so they gave me the chance, and by working after hours I can pay at least a part of our bill there.'

These gentle words fanned the repentant glow which had already sprung up in Nell Hargrave's heart. Tempted to tell her husband of the purchases which the closet had hidden and of the various deceptions which she had practiced upon him, Nell fell sobbing to her knees.

'Rob—I—I—' Her small frame shook so that she could not speak.

'I am sorry I was obliged to refuse you to-day, sweetheart.' The husband supposed his harsh words at the bank had caused this outburst. 'I cannot explain the reason to you now, but I know you will believe me when I say this is no trivial matter. I would give you the world if I could——'

'I know you would,' interrupted Nell, putting her hand over his mouth. 'You are an angel and I am a despicable little sneak. I am ashamed of myself, Rob, but I do love you.'

Like a shot she was gone. Twenty minutes later they sat down to the table, where a smoking supper was served by a red-eyed, tearful girl.

The battle between love and pride waged fiercely in Nell Hargrave's heart all night long. The next day Alma Chapman called.

'I am on my way to Mrs. Gordon's musical. Are you not going, dear?'

'Rob does not feel very well. I thought I would stay at home.'

'Anything serious?'

'No; headache and a severe cold.'

'The idea!' laughed Mrs. Chapman airily. 'Nell, you are so old-fashioned! A person would think your honeymoon had just begun.'

Alma pulled out her fan, a gorgeous sandalwood affair, and waved it indolently. 'Have you set the date?'

'I have almost made up my mind to postpone it indefinitely,' faltered Nell. 'Rob objects to it seriously. He doesn't believe in such affairs, and then he thinks he can hardly afford it, just now.'

'It is rather late for him to be finding it out.'

There was a sarcastic, metallic ring in Alma's soft, mellow tone. 'After every one in town has entertained his wife two or three times, he wisely concludes that he doesn't believe in receptions! If you did not intend to return the courtesy, you had no right to accept the invitations, my dear. As to your husband affording it! He makes more than George. I'd like him to tell me he could not afford it. Wouldn't I squelch him! It is turning out just as Agnes Quarles prophesied that it would. You know she was engaged to Rob before you were,' added Alma maliciously. 'She said he was so stingy he would lead you a dog's life.'

'I do not care to have you repeat such conversations to me, Alma,' interposed Nell stiffly. 'My husband is not stingy and he did not forbid me to entertain. He simply objects to getting head over heels in debt, as some folks in this town have done.'

Mrs. Chapman winced uneasily.

'If Agnes thinks him so terrible,' continued Nell, 'I wonder why she tried so hard to get him. Must you be going?'

With a polite bow, Nell Hargrave accompanied her visitor to the door. The very same day an engraver received his order for two hundred reception cards.

(To be Continued.)

WAS WEAK AND RUN DOWN.
NOT ABLE TO DO HER WORK.

Many women get run down, and are unable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung. Day in and day out they have to go through the same routine of work, sweeping, dusting, cooking, etc. No wonder their work gets on the nerves and they become run down.

When a woman gets into this state there is only one thing for her to do, and that is, to get something that will build up her system.

For this purpose there is not an equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Their restorative action is felt on every organ and tissue of the body, and in a short time the weakness will give place to strength and vitality, and make life worth living.

Mrs. Henry McIntosh, Oliver, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak and run down. I was not able to do my work, nor rest at night for four years. After taking seven boxes, I am entirely cured, and can recommend them to anyone suffering from heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE BLACKBERRY BUSH.

A little boy sat at his mother's knees, by the long western window, looking out into the garden. It was autumn, and the wind was sad; and the golden elm leaves lay scattered about among the grass and on the gravel path. The mother was knitting a little stocking; her fingers moved the bright needles, but her eyes were fixed on the clear evening sky.

As the darkness gathered, the wee boy laid his head on her lap, and kept so still that at last she leaned forward to look into his dear, round face. He was not asleep, but was watching very earnestly a blackberry-bush, that waved its one tall, dark-red spray in the wind outside the fence.

'What are you thinking about, my darling,' she said, smoothing his soft honey-colored hair.

'The blackberry-bush, mamma, what does it say? It keeps nodding to me behind the fence; what does it say, mamma?

'It says,' she answered:—

'I see a happy little boy in the warm fire-lighted room. The wind blows cold, and here it is dark and lonely; but that little boy is warm and happy and sfe at his mother's knees. I nod to him, and he looks at me. I wonder if he knows how happy he is!

See, all my leaves are dark crimson. Every day they dfy and wither more and more; by and by they will be so weak they can scarcely cling to my branches, and the north wind will tear them all away, and nobody will remember them any more. Then the snow will sink down and wrap me close. Then the snow will melt again, and icy rain, will clothe me, and the bitter wind will rattle my bare twigs up and down.

I nod my head to all who pass, and dreary nights and weary days go by. But in the happy house, so warm and bright, the little boy plays all day with books and toys. His mother and his father cherish him: he nestles on their knees in the red firelight at night, while they read to him lovely stories, or sing sweet old songs to him,—the happy little boy! And outside I peep over the snow, and see a stream of ruddy light from a crack in the window-shutter, and I nod out here alone in the dark, thinking how beautiful it is.

And here I wait patiently. I take the snow and the rain and the cold, and I am not sorry, but glad; for in my roots I feel warmth and life, and know that a store of greenness and beauty is shut up safe in my small brown buds. Day and night go again and again; little by little the snow melts all away; the ground grows soft; the sky is blue; the little birds fly over, crying, 'It in spring! It is spring!' Aa! then, through all my twigs I feel the slow sap stirring.

Warmer grow the sunbeams, and softer the air. The small blades of grass creep thick about my feet; the sweet rain helps swell my shining buds. More and more I push forth my leaves, till I burst in a gay green dress, and nod in joy and pride. The little boys comes running to look at me, and cries: 'O mamma! the little black-berry- bush is alive, and beautiful and green. Oh, come and see!' And I hear! and I bow my head in the summer wind; and every day they watch me grow more beautiful, till at last I shake out blossoms, fair and fragrant.

A few days more, and I drop the white petals down among the grass, and lo! the green tiny berries. Carefully I hold them up to the sun; carefully I gather the dew in the summer nights; slowly they ripen; they grow larger and redder and darker, and at last they are black, shining, delicious. I hold them as high as I can for the little boy who comes dancing out. He shouts with joy, and gathers them in his dear hand; and he runs to share them with his mother, saying, 'Here is what the patient blackberry-bush bore for us; see how nice, mamma!'

Ah! then indeed I am glad, and would say, if I could: Yes, take them, dear little boy, I kept them for you, held them long up to sun and rain to make them sweet and ripe for you'; and I nod and nod in full content, for my work is done. From the window he watches me, and thinks: 'There is the little blackberry-bush that was so kind to me. I see it and I love it. I know it is safe out there nodding all alone; and next summer it will hold ripe berries up for me to gather again.'

Then the wee boy smiled and liked the little story. His mother took him up in her arms, and they went out to supper, and left the blackberry-bush nodding up and down in the wind; and there it is nodding yet.—'Christian Register.'

IF I WERE YOU.

If I a little girl could be,
Well—just like you,
With lips as rosy, cheeks as fair,
Such eyes of blue, ad shining hair,
What do you think I'd do?
I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile,
I'd be so loving all the while,
I'd be so helpful with my hand,
So quick and gentle to command,
You soon would see
That every one would turn to say
'Tis good to meet that child to-day.'
Yes, yes, my dear, that's what I'd do,
If I were you.

Or, if I chanced to be a boy,
Like some I know,
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,
And eyes all beaming bright with fun—
Ah, if I could be so,
I'd strive and strive with all my might
To be so true, so brave, polite,
That in me each one might behold
A hero, as in days of old.
'Twould be a joy
To hear one, looking at me say,
'My cheer and comfort all the day.'
Yes, if I were a boy, I know
I would be so.
—'The Independent.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

MARCH 11.

'Moses my servant is dead; now, therefore, arise, go over this Jordan, thou and all this people into the land which I do give to them.'—Joshua i., 2.

'God buries the worker but the work goes on.'

'The world wants men—large-headed, mnaly men; men who shall join its chorus and prolong the psalm of labor and the psalm of love.'

'Be strong and of a good courage.'—Joshua i., 6.

SUFFRAGETTES PLEAD CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PETITION THE KING

Magistrate Admits the Right, But Tells Them They Adopt Wrong Methods, as All Petitions Must Be Presented Through Minister of the Crown--- Women Go to Jail Rather Than Promise Peace.

London, March 11.—The five suffragettes, Lillian Wilcox, Dorothy Smith, Kathleen Paget, Gertrude Vaughan and Grace Stuart, arrested yesterday in an attempt to present a petition to the King, were to-day ordered by the Magistrate at Bow Street to find sureties for their good behavior, or, in default, go to prison for 21 days in some cases, and a month in others.

All of them elected to go to jail.

The charge brought against them was that of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. The police gave evidence that they had received orders to take especial care to prevent any one from attempting to throw a letter or a petition to the King, while he was on the way to Parliament.

The accused argued that their action was perfectly legal and was based on the right of every British subject to present a petition to the King.

The Magistrate explained to the prisoners that the right to present a petition to His Majesty must be exercised through a Minister of the Crown.

OTHERS SMASH WINDOWS IN PROTEST.

London, March 11.—Two other suffragettes, Dorothy Barham and May Richardson were sent to prison for a month each by the Bow Street magistrate to-day for breaking some windows at the Home Office this morning. The two women stated that they had adopted this method of protesting against the illegal arrest of the women who tried to present a petition to the King yesterday.

London, March 11.—A practical joker brought the suffragettes again into the limelight to-day at the expense of a number of tradesmen. While large numbers of women were going to Bow Street Police Court to attend the trial of the five suffragettes, arrested yesterday when they attempted to present a petition to the King on his way to open Parliament, the headquarters of the society to which the militant suffragettes belong, and which are situated on Kingsway, were the scene of a series of exciting incidents. Truck after truck drove up to the door of the women's headquarters bringing all manner of goods ranging from a piano to a load of coal. The truck drivers, all of whom had with them orders written on the printed forms of the Women's Social and Political Union, refused to leave until the police, who lately have had such a busy time in protecting the women, threatened to take the men into custody and to send their carts and waggons to the pound.

INQUIRY INTO WASHINGTON ROW.

Washington, March 11.—Investigation of the responsibility of the police for the disorders which attended the woman suffrage pageant on Monday, March 3, was continued to-day by the Senate Committee of Inquiry with witnesses representing the suffragists and the police, ready to continue testimony.

Police witnesses attempted to show that their efforts to preserve order were sincere, but they said they were handicapped by the immense crowd and lack of patrolmen.

Witnesses for the suffragists declared the police were opposed to the parade and did not attempt to protect the marchers against insult and danger.

POLES GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Convicted of Having Slain Compatriot at Wedding Festivities.

Nic Boicuk, Geodor Narhirnaik and Gregory Casine were, in the Court of King's Bench, yesterday found guilty of manslaughter of Kiniad Kroszki, in a house on Brown street, in November last. Mr. Justice Lavergne said that technically the case was one of murder, but that a verdict of manslaughter would meet the ends of justice. The jury asked that clemency be shown to Nic Boicuk.

The evidence in the case was to the effect that the three accused went to 159 Brown street, Hochelaga, on November 5th, while a Polish wedding was in progress, and that early in the morning, about 3.30 o'clock, there was a row between the three and the victim on the gallery of the house. The victim is said to have asked the three accused what they were doing in the house as they had not been invited, and in the altercation which followed Narhirnaik struck the victim on the head while the other two men waded into the fight, and, when they had all rolled off the gallery on to the road Narhirnaik struck the victim again on the head, and one of the witnesses saw blood flowing. The man struck died four days later in the General Hospital from a knife wound in the head. Accused all gave evidence on their own behalf.

MAN IMITATES THE SUFFRAGETTES

London, March 11.—Curiously enough, following the attempts of the women earlier in the day, the return journey of the King and Queen to Buckingham Palace after the opening of Parliament, was marked by a man's attempt to present a petition. He broke through the crowd and guards, and ran, petition in hand, to the Royal carriage. He tried to give the petition to the King's coachman, but, like the suffragettes in the Mall, he was arrested.

He is Simon Cohen, a retired baker, who has achieved some fame as a spokesman in the East End of London. He has written letters to Sovereigns, politicians, and others, and is the proud possessor of letters of acknowledgement, which were published in a brochure a few years ago, and recently caused a scene in the Commons by flinging from the gallery a numbers of handbills outlining his scheme for raising millions for the unemployed.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Eva Rexford, University street, is visiting friends in Knowlton.

Mrs. E. G. M. Cape and her little son are at Lakewood, N.J., until after Easter.

Col. and Mrs. George Rolt White are in town, guests of their niece, Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie.

The Premier and Mrs. R. L. Borden entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Mr. James Bryce.

Miss Elizabeth McLennan is sailing towards the end of the month for England, and will be abroad for some weeks.

Mrs. A. W. Stevenson entertained at a luncheon party at the St. James Club yesterday, covers being laid for twelve.

Lord Eustace Percy is a guest of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House.

Mrs. George E. Drummond is entertaining at a luncheon of twelve covers to-morrow for Miss Philippa Macmaster.

Miss Ara Drury, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. S. A. Heward, sailed last week for a visit in England.

Lady Williams Taylor is joining Mr. and Mrs. James Ross on their yacht 'Glencairn' for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Mrs. R. C. Smith was the hostess at a luncheon yesterday at the Mount Royal Club, in honor of Mrs. Grant Morden and Miss Philippa Macmaster. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. J. M. Elder, Sherbrooke street west, is giving a luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. J. H. Brownlee, prior to the latter's leaving for Europe.

Mr. J. Wallace Mullan, of Hudson Heights, who has undergone an operation at the Western Hospital, is progressing favorably towards recovery.

Mrs. Gossage, of London, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. Duggan, McTavish street, sailed for home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGill, Summerhill avenue, have returned from a month in the south, spent in a motor trip to Lakewood, Atlantic City, and other points, and at Virginia Hot Springs.

The marriage of Miss Elsa Marjorie Scarff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Scarff, Arlington avenue, to Mr. Harold G. D. Ellis, is arranged to take place in the American Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, April 16.

Miss Marjorie Lindsay entertained at a bright little luncheon party for girls to-day in honor of Miss Kathleen Black, the other guests including Miss Christine Somerville, Miss Davida Wigmore, Miss Burke and Mrs. A. E. Grier. The table was decorated charmingly with Easter lilies and daffodils.

The ladies of the Heather Curling Club entertained at luncheon yesterday for visitors from the Montreal Club. Mrs. T. J. Stevenson presided, assisted by Mrs. G. H. Cornell and Mrs. W. B. Mathews. Among those present were Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Gavin Milroy, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Mussen, Mrs. Walker, Miss Dunlop, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Hare, Miss Waud, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Oliver Smith, Mrs. S. S. Boxer, Miss Brown, Mrs. Fred. Heath, Miss Mitchell, Miss Willis, Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. A. F. Read, Mrs. Rubenstein, Mrs. Wood, Miss Sampson, Miss Boyd and Mrs. A. F. Gault.

A dance was given by the members of 'Ye Olde English Club,' in Victoria Hall, Westmount, last Wednesday evening. The occasion was enjoyed by a large number, among those noticed present being: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Apedale, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Miss C. Blacknell, Mr. S. Bissell, Mr. H. Bissell, Mr. H. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brodie, Mr. H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carter, Miss E. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Chalk, Mr. F. Drummond, Mr. Edwardson, Mr. F. Creed, Mr. T. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foster, Mr. H. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Glass, Miss Grindley, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gyles, Mr. and Mrs. Gyde, Miss Gossens, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Mr. H. Hamilton, Miss L. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. T. Johnson, Mr. J. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. M. Lewis, Miss Marler, Mr. and Mrs. G. McKenzie, Mr. McNab, Miss Nicola, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Punter, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. J. Renham, Mr. and Mrs. Sach, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sach, Mrs. Speigelhalter, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. B. Stevens, Mr. B. Smith, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Warl[illegible] and Mrs. Wills, Mr. W. Waite, and others.

OVER $2,300 CLEARED.

The entertainment recently given by the ladies of the Montreal Day Nursery, in the Ritz-Carlton, proved a financial success, as a result of which the committee realized the sum of $2,331.25, clear after expenses. This will enable them, not only to continue the work at the Nursery in Belmont Park, as usual, but also to put into effect an object they have had in view for some time, that of opening a Branch Nursery in the North East End, where the need is great. A house has been taken on Papineau Avenue, and will be opened soon after the first of May.

The ladies wish to thank all who assisted in making the entertainment so successful.

H. H. MARTYN & COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies' Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of March, 1913, incorporating Louis Athanase David and George Leonard Alexander, advocates; Bruce Campbell Macfarlane, chartered accountant; Sigfried Hinson Bush, clerk, and Edward Charles Bush, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the businesses of sculptors, architectural decorators, art carvers and designers in wood, glass, stone, marble, iron, metal and other materials, manufacturers, buyers and sellers of joinery and wood-work of every description and of every sort of appliance requisite connected with the same, and to purchase and sell, prepare, manufacture and deal in wood, glass, stone, marble, iron and metal goods, and minerals, animal and vegetable products or commodities, suitable for art manufacture or supply; (b) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business or rights and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business within the objects of this company; (c) To subscribe for, acquire and hold either as principal or agent, and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security, and to exchange, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of capital stock, bonds or debentures of any company or corporation with which this company has or is about to have business relations, notwithstanding section 44 of the Act; (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To establish or support or subscribe to any association or institution calculated to benefit persons employed by the company or having dealings with the company; (f) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (g) To act as agent for any person, partnership or company carrying on a similar business, and to carry on the business of shippers, merchants and commission agents for the purposes of the company; (h) To promote any other company for the purposes of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to amalgamate with such or any other person, company or partnership having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (i) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (j) To distribute among the members of the company in kind any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company; (k) To pay for any services rendered to and for any property and rights acquired by the company in such manner as may be deemed expedient and in particular by the issue of shares or securities of the company credited as fully or partly paid up; (l) The powers in each paragraph hereof are to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'H. H. Martyn & Company of Canada, Limited,' with a capital stock of [illegible] thousand dollars, divided into [illegible] of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of March, 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

Elliott & David,
Solicitors for Applicants.

FINED HEAVILY FOR OPERATING BUCKET SHOPS

Washington, March 11. — Joseph Gatins, of New York, and Virgil Randolph, of Keene, Va., were fined $9,000 each; William B. Price, of Baltimore, was fined $1,000; Edward Everett Taylor of Washington, was fined $500, and Edward Weldon and James A. Anderson were fined $250 each in the District Supreme Court here to-day, after pleading guilty to indictments charging conspiracy against the United States in the operation of bucket shops. This was the last chapter in the Government's nation-wide bucket-shop crusade begun in 1910, which has resulted in total fines of $78,100 being imposed upon various defendants.

Indictments against Henry M. Randolph, Charles T. Moorehead, Thomas H. Kemble, and John P. Altberger for the same offence were not possessed.

SUBMARINE CREW HURT.

Cherbourg, March 11.—Seven of the crew of the French submarine 'Foucault' were injured, two of them seriously, by the explosion of a motor while she was undergoing a trial trip in the roads to-day. The vessel was brought back safely to harbor. She carried a crew of 24 men.

$3.00 DOWN - AND - $1.00 - PER - MONTH
WILL BUY THIS
Modern Gas Range



Our easy payment plan is the easiest and the price is almost the same as spot cash.

Our Gas Ranges are the best and most economical to operate. Over ninety out of every hundred Gas Ranges installed in Montreal homes are purchased from us. Isn't this a good guarantee?

Ask us about the test all Gas Ranges are put to by us before they are offered to the public for sale.

We handle stoves constructed of the best material only that will last for years and that can be operated at small cost. See our exhibit at the Power Salesroom.

$21.00 - - - Cash
$23.00 - - On Time

THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY
Power Salesroom—Craig West.
Uptown Store—358 St. Catherine Street West.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily patern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9537-9538—A STYLISH GOWN.

composed of ladies' waist pattern 9537, and ladies' skirt pattern 9538. Blue crepe de chine, with pointe de Venise lace, for trimming and white messaline for vest with chemisette of chiffon over net, was used for this model. The waist fronts open over the best that is ornamented with tiny buttons. A deep collar and revers give breadth to the figure. The design is suitable for serge, broadcloth, voile, linen, messaline, taffeta, brocaded silk, and other seasonable materials. The waist pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires six yards of 44-inch material with 1 3-4 yards for the gulmpe of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each in cash postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

'WITNESS' FASHION HINT.



FASHIONABLE STRAWS.

Four of the newest hats designed for spring wear are shown in the above picture, and each and every one is a decidedly pretty and novel model in itself. All of the hats shown are in small shapes, which indicates that diminutive styles are to be to the fore this season. Silk and velvet play an important part in the trimming.

THE CULT OF THE POLISHED FLOOR.

(By Katherine Leslie.)

The demand by housekeepers for hardwood floors becomes increasingly larger. When builders began to put down one or two hardwood floors in the best rooms of the houses, they created a taste for bare floors that will not be satisfied with a reception room and hall, or perhaps a dining room thus floored, while the rest of the house is in pine or some other soft wood, full of knots and easily slivered. No longer is the floor that must be carpeted close up to the walls a desirable thing in the eyes of housewives. The better appearance of a room with its well-waxed floor and rug in reality created a distaste for all-over carpets. The absolute cleanliness of hardwood floors; the easy way in which the dust may be taken up; the absence of cracks and crevices in which dirt and fluff may lodge; all these appeal to the housekeeper with convincing evidence of their superiority over the older fashioned carpeted floors. And it is well to know that rooms with pine floors may be done in hardwood—one at a time, if pennies must be counted—at very moderate cost. And here one should say that not every one who professes to lay hardwood floors does them satisfactorily. The housekeeper should see that it is well done, and be careful in her choice of a workman. I was looking recently at some hardwood floors that had been put down in an old house, and they were really beautiful. Done in the best white quartered oak, I believe they cost something like 21 cents a foot. This of course included all the finishing and waxing—the floors left perfect. A floor done in hardwood and waxed calls for little covering. There are rugs of all sizes and prices, runners and squares all in excellent colors and designs, that may be chosen to lay upon the floor. A room thus re-floored, and decorated with even a very small rug, is quite transformed. As for the work of keeping such floors clean, it is nothing in comparison with the keeping of carpets. True, they must be kept immaculate, but this is easy, for there is no end to the modern inventions for making lighter the work of the housekeeper. There are chemically treated dusters for hardwood floors that remove quickly every particle of dust. These look rather like black mops and come at a dollar a piece. The flat square ones—both have long handles—that dust and polish at the same time, cost a dollar thirty-five. They are cleansed by washing them in warm, soapy water.

TO-MORROW'S MENU

(By Gertrude Sanborn)

For a family of six, including two children. Weekly cost $9.00.

BREAKFAST

Flaked Wheat with top of Milk
Stewed Apricots.
Corn Muffins Coffee
(Cost 37c.)

LUNCH OR SUPPER

Vegetable Soup
Sliced Muffins.
French Egg Toast, with Syrup
Tea.
(Cost 35c)

DINNER

Veal Pot Pie
Minced Parsnips Mashed Potato
Graham Bread.
Baked Tapioca Custard
(Cost 47c.)

VEAL POT PIE

Cut three pounds of neck of veal into two inch pieces, cover with boiling water, add a sliced onion, and simmer about two hours until meat is tender.

When nearly done, add potatoes cut into one inch pieces, and cook them with the meat. Thicken with flour and season with salt and pepper. Serve with dumplings.

To cook dumplings, dip the dumpling mixture by teaspoonfuls into the gravy while it is boiling, and keep it boiling until they are done.

Prince of Wales Going to Germany

H.R.H. Will Visit Queen Mary's Relatives at Stuttgart.

Berlin, March 11. — The Prince of Wales, who is to visit Germany at the end of his present term at Oxford University, will go to Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, to his mother's relatives.

The Teck family, to which Queen Mary belongs, is a branch of the Royal line of the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg.

The Prince will not come to Berlin during his present trip.

DETECTIVE WANDERS FROM HOSPITAL AND IS LOST.

St. Paul, Minn., March 11.—The police are searching for Edwin McKeown, believed to be a detective of the Canadian Mounted Police, who wandered from St. Joseph Hospital on Sunday last. The police declare the case is one of the most mysterious in years, and believe that although he was a 'nervous' patient, he was in reality watching another patient.

The man entered the hospital a week ago, giving his address as Ottawa, Canada.

MUST PROVIDE GUARD FOR HATPIN POINTS.

Boston, March 11.—Those women of Massachusetts who do not cover the points of their hat pins with some device that will protect the public from injury on and after April 7, will be liable to a fine of not more than $100.

An act to this effect was signed by Governor Foss yesterday after the legislature had been under discussion for more than two months and provoked heated arguments in committee in which men and women participated. Attempts to restrict the length of the pins failed and the manner in which they were to be rendered harmless was left to the discretion of the wearer.

YOUNG OFFICER ATTAINS HIGH NAVAL RANK.

London, March 11.— Commander Beatty, the youngest flag officer which the British navy has known in a century, has taken over the command of the British battle cruiser squadron of the first division of the home fleet. He is, with one exception, the junior to all the captains under him. His meteoric advancement is due to his war success in the Soudan and China. It took him eight years instead of the usual seventeen to advance from a lieutenant to a commander. His wife is a daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago.

ASHTONIANS' REUNION.

The Ashtonians in Montreal are holding another reunion on Saturday evening at the St. George's Home, when a euchre and dance will be held. The prizes will be an interesting feature of the function, the donors being Lady Aitken, F. P. Jones, Esq., A. R. Doble, Esq., S. B. Hammond, Esq., and Thos. Hood, Esq. The committee in charge of the arrangements are working hard to make the party a success and a large attendance of members and friends is desired. Mrs. H. G. Boyle is expected to distribute the prizes. The anuual meeting for the election of officers etc., will be held at the St. George's Home, on Monday, April 7th. Information respecting the association will be given upon application to the secretary, Mr. Thos E. Reade, 164 St. James street.

BISHOP CARPENTER'S ADDRESS.

At the special convocation of McGill University to be held in the Royal Victoria College to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.Litt., D.C.L., formerly Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop will give an address on 'The Message of Dante Alighieri.'

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Windsor, March 11. — Mr. Henry A. Allan, inspector of customs for Windsor district, and at one time member for the House of Commons for South Essex, is dead at Gravenhurst, where he went several weeks ago on the advice of physicians.

FELL DOWN STAIRS TO STREET.

Stanislas Provost, 59 years of age, of 340 Seigneurs street, slipped on the top step of the flight of the stairs leading from his tenement to the street, last night about 8 o'clock, and fell headlong to the sidewalk, where he was picked up by the other members of his household, who were awakened by the noise of the fall. He was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a dislocated shoulder, general contusions and internal injuries.

THE MAKING OF CITIES.

Mr. E. Ewart Culpin will address the City Improvement League at the Art Association Rooms on Saturday evening, his subject being 'The Making and Remaking of Cities.'

JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION.

Prof. F. P. Walton will deliver a lecture on 'Married Women's Property' at the meeting of the Junior Bar Association at 8 p.m. to-morrow evening.

MR. J. S. DENNIS OPERATED ON.

Calgary, March 11.—Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the President of the C. P. R., and head of the company's department of natural resources, was operated on yesterday for gall stones. The operation was successful, and at a late hour Mr. Dennis's condition was reported satisfactory.

DEAD FROM KICK OF HORSE.

Quebec, March 10.—Napoleon Grenier, 40 years of age, a Beauport farmer, who came to the city market on Saturday, died in the Hotel Dieu Hospital this morning, as the result of a kick he received from his horse.

PANDANDY BREAD
wrapped in wax paper.
Ask your grocer, or phone Main 1025.
James M. Aird's BREAD
Where Quality and Purity Counts.

— BRODIE'S —
Self-raising
GRIDDLE CAKE FLOUR
FOR PANCAKES
At All Grocers
BRODIE & HARVIE, Limited
14 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Army Officers Go into Vaudeville

Son of Sir Evelyn Wood, With Companion, Turns to Stage for a Living.

London, March 11. — Billed as 'Two captains, musical and humorous entertainers,' Captain Arthur Wood, son of Sir Evelyn Wood, field marshal of the British army, and Captain Henry Green, D.S.O., took up the variety stage as a profession last night at the Aldershot Hippodrome.

Both men were educated at Beaumont College and Sandhurst, were commissioned in the Scottish Rifles, and served in the South African campaign, participating in the relief of Ladysmith and the fight on Spion Kop. They assign as a reason for a change of vocation, 'simply to earn a living.' They possess fine tenor voices, and their 'turn' consisted of songs, mainly on army, military and political subjects.

SIX KILLED, TEN HURT IN SCOTCH EXPLOSION

Glasgow, March 11. — The names of the victims of the catastrophe at the Nobel explosives works are:

Killed — A. M. Cubbin, A. Holstein, R. Orr, and John Scott, of Saltcoats; George Watt, Kilwinning; A. Brown, Stevenston.

Injured — T. McGrattan, R. Neilson and D. Carlin, Saltcoats; Thomas Bryce, W. H. Watt, John Murray, Michael Henlin and T. Dickie, of Stevenston; Charles McMurtrie, Kilbirnie; D. Shaw, Kilwinning.

WILL INVESTIGATE CUT WORM EVIL IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge, Alta., March 11.—The Dominion Government has advised Mr. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Experimental Farm here, that an expert entomologist, Mr. Strickland, would leave Ottawa shortly to investigate the cut worm evil in Southern Alberta. Tracts of worm infested land on different farms are being secured for experiments, and there will also be experiments at Government Farm here.

DR. ROCHE'S CONDITION.

Has Recovered Sufficient Strength To Undergo Operation.

Rochester, Minn., March. 11.—The Hon. Dr. Roche was sleeping soundly at midnight. The night physician at St. Mary's Hospital said the Canadian Minister had recovered his strength sufficiently to be operated on.

FELLOW EMPLOYEES ROW.

Wasile Aslaman, an Armenian, of 1346 Lafontaine street, was brought to the General Hospital yesterday evening suffering from to severwe scalp wounds which, it is alleged, were caused in the course of a row by a fellow-employee, a Greek named Chris. Policpoulos. The men are laborers in the plant of the Montreal Locomotive Company at Longue Pointe. The Greek is said to have hit Aslaman over the head with a length of iron pipe rendering him unconscious. His injuries are not serious.

STUDENTS' PRESIDENT.

Mr. F. H. Dixon (Law '14) will be the new president of McGill Students' Council, the other candidates having withdrawn.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Victorian, arr. St. John	March	10
Caronia, arr. New York	"	10
La Touraine, arr. New York	"	10
Cymric, arr. Portland	"	10

OUTWARD.

Tunisian, arr. Liverpool	March	10
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, arr. Plymouth	"	10
Carmania, arr. Liverpool	"	10
United States, arr. Christiansand.	"	10
Winifridian, arr. Liverpool	"	10
Columbia, arr. Glasgow	"	10
Mauretania, arr. Liverpool	"	10
Finland, arr. Antwerp	"	10
Canada, arr. Naples	"	10
Laconia, arr. Constantinople	"	10

ON THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

Among the passengers on the Empress of Britain, which sailed from Liverpool on March 7th, were Miss Jessie Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Beavais, Mr. F. M. Brown, the Hon. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. E. J. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Leeder, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Molson, Mr. Arthur S. Piers, Miss Prentice, Major anr Mrs. Tait and family.

SS. VICTORIAN'S LIST.

The following were the saloon passengers by the Allan liner Victorian, which arrived at St. John from Liverpool yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Appleby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham, Mr. A. W. Ashton, Mr. F. W. Ayre, Mr. G. W. Ayre, Mrs. J. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Baron, Mr. J. H. Burgess, Miss Carbery, Mr. D. L. Chabot, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Coleby and infant, Mr. Frank Cooper, Mr. C. E. Correll, Mr. R. Croker, Mr. F. Cullen, Mr. A. C. Cullen, Miss E. M. Cusworth, Mr. James David, Mr. J. S. Drinkle, Mr. Charles H. Francis, Mr. R. A. Gentles, Mr. Albert Germain, Mr. Gingras, Mr. H. Goldby, Miss Joan Graham, Mr. M. K. Greene, Mr. W. Helwig, Mr. C. E. Hope, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. M. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. G. James, Miss Kelly, Mr. G. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leonard, Commander W. B. Macdonald, Mr. B. McCulloch, Mr. A. McEwan, Miss A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mitchell and infant, Miss M. Mitchell, Master D. Mitchell and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Miss M. Montizambert, Mr. G. Motty, Mr. J. D. Pickard, Mr. R. Pueteney, Miss Kitty Radcliffe, Mr. J. F. Reddy, Miss M. Reddy, Mr. P. Reid, Mr. G. E. Richards, Mr. John D. Robb, Mr. Alex. Robertson, Mr. Archie Rosamond, Mr. P. W. Ryall, Mr. R. B. Sangster, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sibbald, Mr. Arch. Siderski, Mr. G. A. Smith, the Rev. E. A. St. George Smyth, Miss Stick, Mrs. George Vipond, Mr. E. L. Whiting, Mr. M. F. Willcocks, Mr. W. J. Wolseley, Mr. R. Woollatt.

WARNING
There is but one **OXYDONOR.** It is manufactured in Montreal, at 364 St. Catherine St. West, which has been its home for the last twelve years.
This genuine instrument is invented by Dr. Herculse Sanche, and has his name stamped in the metal. Look for the name and **TAKE NO INSTRUMENT WITHOUT IT.**
Oxydonor is a small instrument, and has only **ONE CORD** to be used in contact with the body. Not being an electrical device, it does not need two cords to make an electrical circuit.
Beware of fraudulent imitations. The genuine **OXYDONOR** is fully covered by patents granted by the Canadian Government, as well as by registered Trade Marks, and these rights will be protected.
Write or call to-day for free Descriptive Booklet. Sales agents wanted for unoccupied territory.
DR. H. SANCHE & CO.,
364 St. Catherine St. West,
MONTREAL.
'Phone UP 2715.

A LUXURY AND AN EVERY DAY NECESSITY, WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.
"SALADA"
The Tea "Par-Excellence."
BLACK or NATURAL GREEN
Sealed air-tight Packets only

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A SCOTS MINISTER AND HIS HEARERS.

Among the anecdotes told of the late Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Anderston, Glasgow, is one to the effect that when he was assistant to Dr. Bonar at Larbert he had over three miles to walk from his lodging at Larbert to Dunipace —where he generally preached. He used to set off early in the morning, giving thundering knocks on the cottage doors on his route to rouse the late slumbering inmates, commanding them to come to church and taking no refusal. One morning he met a quarryman whom, as usual, he urged to accompany him. 'Hoo can I come in thae boots?' was the stolid reply. Dr. Somerville took off his own footgear and insisted on an exchange. 'Now,' he said, 'mine are good enough for you to hear in, and yours are good enough for me to preach in.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

'Why do politicians wear high hats and frock coats?' asked the person who makes trivial inquiries. 'Well,' replied Senator Sorghum, 'the high hat and the frock coat constitute the appropriate attire for occasions both of mourning and congratulation. And every election makes a politician feel as if he were going to a funeral or a wedding.'—Washinington 'Star.'

'That naval officer is noted for always going to the bottom of things.' 'Dear me! I hope they won't appoint him to the command of this ship!'—Baltimore 'American.'

Willis—'I see a fellow in New York took out $250,000 insurance on $200 worth of goods.' Gillis—'That's nothing. I know a lot of fellows who carry $25,000 life insurance on a thirty-cent life.'—'Puck.'

'I understand that Smith is going to sue Jones for assaulting him.' 'Yes, Smith received serious damages in person and feelings.' 'Then what is he trying to get more for?' — Baltimore 'American.'

PROMISE.

One of the incomprehensible things to a child is the fashion some grown up people have of promising and forgetting. There is no surer way to lose a child's confidence and love. They do not understand excuses or the pressure of circumstances; they only know: 'She said she would and she didn't.' One child, who had used the word 'promise,' was asked to tell its meaning. He replied: 'To promise is to keep it in your mind, keep it in your mind, keep it in your mind, till you do it.'—Liverpool 'Post.'

THE OTHER MOORE.

I heard this story of Mr. George Moore lately: Mr. Moore was introduced to a charming French lady, who instantly exclaimed: 'Ah, Mr. Moore, I do love your melodies!' Mr. Moore bore it like a man.—'Manchester Guardian.'

LINCOLN'S CHIN FLY STORY.

A certain amount of trouble is a good thing. Lincoln used to illustrate the point with a story about a chin fly.

It seems that once a man was ploughing with a very lazy mule. Suddenly, the mule lifted its head, switched its stump of a tail and went across the field at a rapid walk and with most unusual energy. Reaching the end of the row, there was a man on the fence. When the mule and man came up the fellow got down, walked over to the mule and hit him a slap on the jaw, at the same time remarking: 'Well, I killed him that time!'

'Killed what?'

'Why, that chin fly.'

'Well, you interfering fool, I wish you would mind your own business. That chin fly was the only thing that made this mule go.'

THE GROCER'S FAULT.

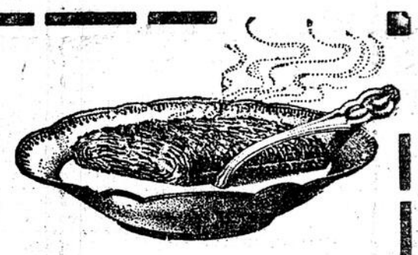
(Bristol 'Times.')

'I wish to complain,' said the bride, haughtily, 'about that flour you sold me! It was tough.'

'Tough, ma'am?' asked the grocer.

'Yes, tough. I made a pie with it and my husband could hardly eat it.'

For Winter Work



or winter play you need a food that contains heat-making, tissue-building material in a digestible form. Natural warmth and bodily vigor come from eating

SHREDDED WHEAT

because it supplies in a digestible form all the body-building, blood-making elements in the whole wheat grain. Heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness; cover with hot milk and a little cream and serve with stewed prunes or other stewed fruits. The combination makes an ideal dish for the winter days, supplying all the strength needed for work or play and keeping the bowels healthy and active.

MADE IN CANADA
A CANADIAN FOOD FOR CANADIANS
The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East P-70

CHICAGO DOCTOR CLAIMS CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Tests to Be Made, and Dr. Friedmann Asked to Attend Them.

Chicago, March 11.—A belief that Dr. Peter P. Duket, a Chicago physician, has produced a serum which will cure tuberculosis, resulted yesterday in the application at Springfield for a charter to establish the Lorimer Foundation at St. Rita's Laboratory for Tuberculosis.

Ex-Senator Lorimer has given $50,000 to start the laboratory and has arranged that his sons shall carry it on after his death. It will be established in connection with the Bennett Medical College at Loyola University. Its doors will be opened to the world. While the first tests at the new laboratory will be by Dr. Duket, other doctors will not be barred from taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann probably will be invited to come.

Speaking of his experiments, Dr. Duket says: 'My attention was drawn to the treatment of tuberculosis by some experiments conducted along the line by Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, and by Dr. Koch, the celebrated German physician, and I began at once to devote all my spare time to research work and experiments. After thirteen years' work I succeeded in producing a lymph with which I was willing to begin treatments.

'This treatment has been tried in altitudes varying from sea level to more than 6,000 feet above sea level. Having concluded my experiments in extremely high altitudes in the summer of 1912, and being convinced of the merit of my discovery, I administered it under all sorts of climatic conditons. I came to Chicago believing it offered me the largest possible field for usefulness.'

'DAY DREAMS.'

Mr. L. B. Wickersham Lectures at American Presbyterian Church.

'Day Dreams,' the subject of a lecture by L. B. Wickersham, of Iowa, at the American Presbyterian Church last evening for the benefit of the Inspector Street Mission, was a delightful, humorous and instructive discourse. It was brimful of incidents taken from the life of young and old with the pathos mellowed by the masterful wit of the speaker to that point when both were stamped on the minds of his listeners to be remembered long after his visit to this city.

The audience quite filled the church and for nearly two hours were borne by the speaker to the boyish years when older heads rebuffed and combated the 'dreams' of that day, when oft the labor of farm or of home was forgotten while the future statesman, philosopher, and business man was perhaps lying on his back under the shade of the big chestnut tree, or plough in hand, lost in thought till the stern voice of 'Dad,' awoke him to his surroundings.

Sir Isaac Newton asked his mother for the moon when he was an overgrown boy, yet lived to know more about it than any man of his day. Henry Clay dreamt of being a power in the legislative halls of America and saw the fulfilment of that dream, made while ploughing the fields of Kentucky.

There was an abundance of wit and humor interspersed to satisfy the most exacting, the audience at times, carried away by the climax of some humorous incident, giving way to uproarious laughter at the excellent picture drawn by the speaker, who drew on an unlimited storehouse of anecdote and experience.

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR DEAD

Was Captain of Lancers in Charge of the Light Brigade.

London, March 11. — Viscount Tredegar, one of the few who returned from the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaclava, during the Crimean war, in which he took part as a captain of the 17th Lancers, died to-day at the age of 82. There is no heir to the title of Viscount. Courtenay Charles E. Morgan, a grandson of the first Baron, however, succeeds to the title of Baron Tredegar.

MOUNT ROYAL W. C. T. U.

A parlor meeting of the Mount Royal Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the home of the President, Mrs. W. M. Whitehouse, 1208 Delorimier Avenue, to-morrow, at 3 p.m. Mrs. Leggatt and Mrs. McLachlan will address the meeting. All ladies interested in 'Temperance,' are cordially invited to be present.

LOCAL FOR THE LINEMEN.

A mass meeting of the electrical workers of the city, except those engaged in construction work, will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, to organize a local for the linemen. Prominent labor officials will give addresses.

PLASTERERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Plasterers will be held at the Labor Temple on Friday night, to discuss business of great importance to the members.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Toronto, March 11.—Bank of Montreal bills of five and ten dollar denominations are being counterfeited to a considerable extent and passed in Toronto and throughout the province.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

Among the many points to which the C.P.R. are advertising cheap rates during the Easter holidays, few of them will be more attractive than Boston.

Tickets will be sold for the trains leaving Montreal at 9.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. on March 20, and are good for ten days.

In late years the citizens of Boston have made the city very attractive during the Easter period, and there are so many places of interest in the neighborhood, including Harvard College, that the visitor can spend the time very enjoyably.

4 PHONES.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
We charge only 8 cents ironed beautifully by our new press machine which is giving satisfaction to thousands of our customers.
TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN

The Proof Of The Pudding
Is in the eating. You have no idea how delicious our
MILK, CREAM & ICE CREAM
Is unless you have tried it. 'Phone your order to-day.
JOHN D. DUNCAN CO.
Uptown 1318 and 4092. 218 Mountain Street.

YOUR WOOL BLANKETS ARE WASHED CLEAN
And returned to you Soft and Fleecy,
—IF SENT TO THE—
TOILET LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW."
We use filtered water, special soap, and a scientific method of steaming, which leaves the nap long and soft.
Single, 25c; Double, 50c.
Phone UP 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

EARL GREY SKATING CLUB FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT

WANDERERS AGAIN BEAT OTTAWA IN NEW YORK

They Will Meet Quebec Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

SERIES WON BY THE WANDERERS LAST NIGHT

Lesueur Again Saved Senators From Overwhelming Defeat.

New York, March 10.— Wanderers again bested the Ottawa hockey team at St. Nicholas ring last night, winning by a score of 7 to 6. This gives the Montreal aggregation the series by a score of 10 to 8, and they will meet the champion Quebecs on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Last night's game was fast in spots and interesting at all times, and while there were several warnings there was not a single penalty. Both Shore and Odie Cleghorn figured in the scoring and besides they contributed directly to several other tallies, as did Art Ross, while only Lesuer's great work prevented Ronan's deadly shots from counting repeatedly.

Ottawa started as if they intended to wipe out the one point lead acquired on Saturday night, but Boyce was cool as ever and quietly swept aside some dangerous looking shots from Broadbent and Ronan. After eight minutes of varying play during which the crowd was brought to its feet repeatedly by what looked like sure tallies Hyland sent in a bullet-like shot which was too fast for Lesueur and Wanderers had increased their lead. Shore soon got busy, however, and going the full length of the rink sent in a side shot, which fooled Boyce. Odie Cleghorn, with the aid of his brother, returned the compliment after Art. Ross had made several dashes which failed. Not to be outdone by his brother, Sprague Cleghorn seized a moment when things had slowed up a bit and by a quick dash managed to get Wanderers' third tally in the net.

Ronan was playing in hard luck during a part of the first period and the hoodoo remained with him at the opening of the second, for he overran the puck a couple of times when he had good opportunities and after eight minutes' play Sprague Cleghorn again did the trick for his team, giving them a formidable lead. Ronan came back, however, and with the aid of Shore, he slipped an elusive shot by Boyce. After varying play in which each member of the teams had opportunities to arouse enthusiasm for clever work Odie Cleghorn sent in a twister from centre and reached the net. Ronan did the needful for Ottawa once more before the end of the second period.

The third period opened with Wanderers very aggressive, trying to place victory beyond a doubt. Ross rushed again and again, and each time seemed sure of a tally, but Shore and Merrill were always able to keep him out and on one occasion Shore carried the puck down the ice and made a lightning pass which Ronan converted through a difficult side shot. Merrill and Shore came down repeatedly and were dangerous for a time, but the Cleghorn brothers and Roberts managed to keep them busy, while Hyland sent in shot after shot. Finally Hyland got the puck out of reach of the Capital rushes and passed to Roberts, who shot and tallied. Ronan came back again with another goal and a little later Sprague Cleghorn ran in and passed to Hyland, whose cannon-like shot counted. From a scrimmage in front of the Wanderer net, in which nearly all of both teams took a hand, Broadbent shot successfully. Ottawa tried hard to even matters for the night's play, but the game ended without further tallies.

The tems:—

Ottawa.		Wanderers.
Lesueur	Goal	Boyce
Merrill	Point	Ross
Shore	C. point	S. Cleghorn
Lowery	Centre	O. Cleghorn
Broadbent	Right wing	Hyland
Ronan	Left wing	Roberts

Referee—W. R. Percival; assistant referee, W. J. Russell, New York Hockey Club.

THE SUMMARY.

First Period.

1—Wanderers....Hyland 8.37
2—Ottawa.....Shore 4.07
3—Wanderers....O. Cleghorn 3.23
4—Wanderers....S. Cleghorn 2.23

Second Period.

5—Wanderers....S. Cleghorn 8.07
6—Ottawa.....Ronan 8.38
7—Wanderers....O. Cleghorn 3.59
8—Ottawa.....Ronan 2.06

Third Period.

9—Ottawa.....Ronan 3.04
10—Wanderers....Roberts 5.49
11—Ottawa.....Ronan 1.30
12—Wanderers....Hyland 1.20
13—Ottawa.....Broadbent 1.08

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final game for the junior championship will be played at the Victoria rink on Thursday night between Loyola College and Huntingdon. The Huntingdon club went through their section without a defeat while the students came strong at the end and won out. The probable line-up:

Loyola.		Huntingdon.
McTigue	Goal	Partridge
Brady	Point	Stark
Clement	Cover	Faulkner
Aubin	Forward	Kelly
Murphy	"	Clarke.
Kearney	"	Sellar
Gallery	"	Slensinger

John T. Brennan will referee.

NEW EDINBURGH TEAM QUALIFIES.

Ottawa, March 10. — The New Edinburgh hockey team qualified tonight for the semi-finals for the championship of the Interprovincial Amateur Hockey Union. In one of the most stubbornly contested matches of the season, they defeated the Renfrew team by four to nothing, and thus qualified to play Brockville, whom they will tackle on Wednesday and Saturday of this week.

ALL RECORDS WERE SMASHED AT TOLEDO

Work of Knox Created a Sensation in Thirteenth Annual Tournament.

Toledo, Ohio, March 10.—All records for an individual game in an American Bowling Congress tournament were smashed to-night by William J. Knox, of Philadelphia, when he rolled 300, a perfect score. Knox's total count in his individuals was 672, which places him second in the first ten leaders.

The work of Knox created the most sensation of the thirteenth annual tournament, which is drawing to a close. When he began his rolling to-night he totalled but 173 in his first game. He improved his second game to 199, getting a succession of strikes to the end after the seventh frame. When he began his third game little attention was paid to him until he reached the third frame. It was seen that he was continuing his strikes. On his last ball one of the pins wavered. The bowlers on the alleys, the scoreboys and pinboys and the crowd were deathly still. The pin made a few vibrations and fell into the pit, completing the perfect run of 300. Two scoreboys on the top tier fell off their stands. Cheers greeted Knox, who was the coolest man in the big hall. The score made by Knox is the sixth he has made so far this season, the remainder having been made in league games in Philadelphia.

Rippen, of St. Louis, was the only other bowler who rolled a score high enough to-day to get in the individual leaders. He rolled 655 and took sixth place.

In the two-man events, two changes were made, Michael Mauser and Michael Walsh, of Youngstown, Ohio, rolled 1,266 and went into third place.

Two-men Leaders.

Schultz and Koster, Newark, N.J.	1,291
Mountain and Carlison, Chicago	1,277
Mauser and Walsh, Youngstown, Ohio	1,266
Fischer and Bruck, Chicago	1,259
Wilson and Christy, Excelsior Springs, Mo.	1,253

All Events Leaders.

Herrmann, Cleveland	1,972
Haas, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,894
Neins, Newark, N.J.	1,891
Schultz, Newark, N.J.	1,870
Schully, Chicago	1,860

Individual Leaders.

Peterson, Columbus, Ohio	693
Knox, Philadelphia	672
Huebner, Chicago	662
Heins, Newark, N.J.	661
Spencer, Chicago	658

MAISONNEUVE HOCKEY LEAGUE

Points Trimmed the Maisonneuves, Much to Surprise of Fans.

The Points played the Maisonneuve team last night and beat them by a score of one to nothing, which came as a surprise to the fans. The winners were always the best, and left no doubt as to the outcome of the play. The other games were also close and interesting. The line-up:

Points (1)		Maisonneuve (0).
Mulcair	Goal	Cussion
Tucker	Defence	Quinlan
Copeland	Defence	Porter
Munslow	Forward	McCallum
Sauve	"	Limoges
Arnold	"	Gignac
Shipton	"	Pontbriand

Commercial.		Travellers (4).
La Casquette (1).		
Desmarteau	Goal	Smith
Dery	Defence	Kearns
Baillargeon	Defence	Foster
Champagne	Forwards	Walsh
Bearsdell	"	Crawford
Sauve	"	Mullan
Dupre	"	Davidson

Jubilee (5)		Emeralds (3)
Rutledge	Goal	Lukeman
Fyon	Defence	Carroll
Musgrove	Defence	Gorman
Eva	Forward	Danis
Allan	"	Rainboth
Speck	"	Hughes
J. Bell	"	Jackson

Referee—Jimmie Riddell.
Judge of play—Harry Henderson.

LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Com. Travellers	3	0	1	7
Jubilee	3	1	0	6
Points	3	1	0	6
Maisonneuve	2	1	1	5
Emeralds	0	4	0	0
La Casquette	0	4	0	0

WILL NOT STOP WORK IN TUNNEL

How the C. N. R. Will be Affected by the Hon. Mr. Rainville's Action.

Mr. S. P. Brown, chief engineer on the C.N.R. tunnel work, stated that the men would not stop work on the tunnel on account of the Hon. Mr. Rainville's action until the legal notice to quit was served on them. He says the Tunnel Company is willing to expropriate Mr. Rainville's property at the southwest corner of McGill College avenue and Sherbrooke street, and that notice of expropriation has already been served on Mr. Rainville.

The company has applied for a stay of the injunction granted by the court. If that is refused and the company has to stop the work beneath, Mr. Rainville's property, it will probably be pushed ahead just beyond that point from the next heading. The whole tunnel is about one-third excavated now.

The Canadian Fairbanks will play the Walker Hardware for first place to-night.

Curlers Hasten to Finish Club Games

The thaw yesterday had the effect of making all rinks busy last night playing off club games. At St. Lawrence W. G. Kent's rink was successful in their challenge for the Forbes Trophy, being the fourth holders. At Heather two 'green' rinks from Montreal West defeated two junior home rinks by four shots.

ROUND THE RINKS.

At Heather last night the game between two green rinks from Montreal West and two junior rinks of the home club proved quite interesting. The games were divided, though J. McGregor, of Montreal West, defeating A. Wood by seven shots, gave the visitors a lead which the home club failed to equal, and Montreal West finished four ahead.

Rinks, and scores were:

Heather.		Montreal West.
R. B. Brown		A. Fyfe
R. C. McMichael		J. Stevenson
J. J. Louson		W. C. Parker
Aff. Wood		J. McGregor
	(Skip)—5	(Skip)—12
Dr. Powell		T. R. Lanskail
A. R. McMaster		A. Campbell
J. Kennedy		W. E. McLean
W. E. King		E. D. Lee
	(Skip)—10	(Skip)—7
Total	15	Total 19

A third prize Club Trophy game was also played off. J. Anderson skipped J. Baillie, and O. Mowatt for A. K. Hutchison. Rinks and scores were:

Jas. Kent		J. B. Beech
D. H. Fraser		N. Macfarlane
Jas. Buchanan		D. J. Munn
John Anderson		O. Mowatt
	(Skip)—17	(Skip)—8

At St. Lawrence the Forbes Challenge Cup changed hands for the fourth time this season, when W. G. Kent defeated O. W. G. Dettmers's rink by six shots. Two Atwater Cup games were also decided, R. Neilson and W. H. Griffin being winners. Rinks and scores were:

Forbes Trophy.

Defenders.		Challengers.
R. Wolfe		S. Devers
P. Smith		W. H. Hymmen
D. J. Cochrane		J. R. Marshall
O. W. G. Dettmers		W. G. Kent
	(Skip)—8	(Skip)—14

Atwater Cup.

W. S. Montefiore		W. Paterson
R. Lauthier		A. H. Campbell
D. B. Atkinson		J. W. Richards
G. A. Forbes		R. Neilson
	(Skip)—9	(Skip)—17
Thomson Robertson		W. H. Burklew
J. Smith		Dr. Gould
T. M. Scott		H. Oram
W. H. Griffin		W. G. Robertson
	(Skip)—18	(Skip)—5

At St. Andrew's Martel and Cromwell won the semi-finals of the Vice-President's Prize and qualified to meet McFarland and McFarlane in the final. Rinks and scores were:

E. St. Amand		L. Martel
W. J. MacDonald		P. W. Cromwell
	—8	—11
C. D. McFarland		W. P. Baird
L. B. McFarlane		S. H. Stone
	—8	—5

To-night the second round in the 'Greens' will take place, and to-morrow play for the Galbraith Cup will commence.

At Caledonia the final for the Lyall Trophy provided a keen contest, Dr. J. Novinger and W. J. Chambers finally being a single shot ahead of W. L. Thom and John Allan. Rinks and scores:

Dr. J. Novinger		W. L. Thom
W. J. Chambers		John Allan
	—13	—12

At Montreal two-third round Vice-President's Prize games were played with the following results:

A. P. S. Glassco		N. J. Dawes
C. J. McKinnon		G. P. Butters
	—13	—10
J. W. Pyke		F. C. Brown
J. W. Blair		Col. Cole
	—10	—6

At Outremont two second round games in the Vice-President's Prize were played last night, results being:

R. S. Shaw		W. H. Sears
Jas. Young		S. R. Burrell
	—12	—5
A. Mackay		R. Desjardins
John Gray		R. F. Dettmers
	—6	—5

At Thistle a second round game in the Greenshields Prize competition furnished a hard game between Dr. Peters and C. W. Tofield, which the latter won by thirteen points to nine.

At Montreal West the club games for the season were finished last night. W. C. Parker defeating W. E. Gladwish by twelve to seven in the final of the 'Greens.'

LADIES' MATCH.

Yesterday morning Heather ice was the scene of a keen game between ladies of Heather and Montreal in a challenge contest for the Metropolitan Trophy, both irons and granites being used. Heather won by nine points, with a score of forty-three. Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Gault each winning their games, while Mrs. Rubenstein tied with Miss Hamilton. Following are rinks and scores:

Irons.

Heather.		Montreal.
Mrs. S. S. Boxer		Mrs. Darling
Miss Brown		Mrs. Milroy
Mrs. Heath		Mrs. Dawes
Miss Mitchell		Mrs. Dunlop
	(Skip)—15	(Skip)—11
Miss Willis		Mrs. Mussen
Mrs. Smythe		Mrs. Walker
Mrs. A. F. Read		Miss Dunlop
Mrs. Rubenstein		Miss Hamilton
	(Skip)—10	(Skip)—10

Granites.

Mrs. Wood		Mrs. Hare
Miss Sampson		Miss Waud
Miss Boyd		Mrs. Grant
Mrs. Gault		Mrs. Oliver Smith
	(Skip)—18	(Skip)—13
Total	43	Total 34

EVERYTHING IN READINESS FOR THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE.

New York, March 11.—Crew statistics and other detailed information preliminary to the seventieth renewal of the Cambridge and Oxford boat race on the Thames River near London, which is fixed for Thursday next, have reached here by mail. The race will be over the usual four-mile course, from Putney to Mortlake. Both crews have finished their preliminary practice and are now quartered at the scene of the race.

Oxford, by their record-breaking performance two years ago, and easy victory again last year, are strong favorites for the present contest, but a closer race than either of these previous two is expected this year, for Cambridge has created a distinctly good impression by their trial spins. In 1911, Oxford established the record for the course of 18.29, and in 1912 won by four lengths after both boats had been waterlogged.

Oxford last lost this year stroke Bourne, the hero of four consecutive victories, but they had a number of other experienced oarsmen to draw from for this year's crew. The four Etonians, Wedderburn, Wiggins, Wormald and Horsfall, are still in the eight, Horsfall being elected stroke to take the place of Bourne. H. K. Ward, who rower in the Australian eight at the Olympic regatta; E. R. Burgess, last year's spare man, who rowed bow in the winning Leander eight at Stockholm, and R. P. Hankinson who rowed for Nek College at the Olympic meeting, are other experienced men. C. L. Baillieu, an Australian, is the newest man in the bow. The coxswain, H. B. Wells, has already steered two Oxford crews to victory.

A large number of men were tried out before the final make-up of the Cambridge bow was decided upon. Swann, who rowed bow in 1911 and stroke in 1912, is assigned to the bow again. The only other old 'blue' is the bow is R. S. Shove, No. 2. A promising stroke and a good No. 7 have been found in Tower and Buxton, who came up from Eton with big reputations. The men in the middle of the boat have had little experience, and coxswain Ridley is steering a 'Varsity crew for the first time. Notwithstanding the inexperience of so many men, however, the crew is said to be a much faster combination than Cambridge has produced for several years.

The comparative average weights of the Oxford and Cambridge men are 178 and 174 pounds, respectively. It is believed that the Oxford crew will be the heaviest on record. Both crews are using this year much shorter oars than usual. They measure only eleven feet ten inches over all. Although the period of practise has been shorter than usual, it is believed that both crews are much further advanced in their training than on the eve of previous contests.

The probable make-up and weights of the crews follow:

Oxford—E. R. Burgess, Magdalen, bow, 168 1-2 pounds; C. L. Baillieu, Magdalen, No. 2, 172; R. P. Hankinson, New College, 3, 168; H. K. Ward, New College, 4, 179 1-2; A. H. M. Wedderburn, Balliol, 5, 194; A. F. R. Wiggins (x), New College, 6, 182 1-2; L. G. Wermald (x), Magdalen, 7, 178 1-2; E. D.Horsfall (x), Magdalen, stroke, 175; H. B. Wells (x), Magdalen, xoswain, 126.

Cambridge—S. E. Swann (x), Trinity Hall, box, 154 pounds; R. S. Shove (x), First Trinity, No. 2, 171; L. A. Pattinson, Jesus, 3, 171; W. M. Askwith, Corpus, 4, 199; H. S. Clark, Pembroke, 5, 180; E. N. Showell Rogers, Caius, 6, 174; C. E. V. Buxton, Third Trinity, 7, 165; G. E. Tower, Third Trinity, stroke, 160; L. E. Ridley, Jesus, coxswain, 126.

(x)—Old blues.

MONTREAL CHURCH BASKETBALL UNION

In last week's games of the Montreal Church Basketball Union, Christ Church won from Diggers Red by the score of 22 to 12, and Knox Church beat Diggers Blue 56 to 10. The First Presbyterian and Knox Church are tied for first place with three wins and one loss each, and a hard fought game is looked forward to next week when these two teams meet in the second game of the evening. The first game will be between Christ Church and Diggrs Blue and this promises to be a very interesting contest as well.

The following are the line ups of last week's games:—

Christ Church.		Diggers Red.
R. Cleveland	Home	A. Lemesurier
Bevers	Home	Jim Boston
Brebner	Home	
G. McDermott	Centre	G. W. Imrie
L. Baker	Defence	G. McGlashlan
E. McDermott	Defence	H. Phillips

Knox.		Diggers Blue.
A. Masters	Home	H. Page
F. Leet	Home	J. Applin
W. S. Reid	Centre	S. Mavor
W. Pascoe	Defence	S. R. Smith
John Finlav	Defence	Roy Werry

The first game was handled by W. Pascoe and Mr. Brockle, and the second by Mr. Brockle.

TO ACT AS ARBITRATOR.

Mr. J. Duval, manager of Canadian Car Service Bureau, has gone to Winnipeg to act as arbitrator for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the dispute between the G. T. P. and its telegraphers.

CRICKET MEETING THIS EVENING.

There will be a meeting of the B. N. I. Cricket Club at the Bell Telephone Hall at 207 Mountain street tonight at 8 o'clock. Previous to the general meeting the executive will hold a session at 7.30 o'clock sharp, when some important business will be transacted.

LACHINE TO MEET.

A meeting of the members of the Lachine Cricket Club will be held at the 'Corona' Hotel, Lachine, on Friday evening, March 14th, at 8 o'clock prompt.

LACHINE OARSMAN TO HOLD DANCE.

The committee have decided to hold an 'At Home' in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on April 4th, 1913, and request that all members of the club secure their tickets as soon as possible, as there will be alimited number.

The committee are working hard to make this a big success. Tickets can be had from T .T. Lawson, or from the committee, G. Vernon, G .Armstrong and Harold Lawson.

The Frothingham-Workman team will play the Starke-Seybold club for third place in the league to-night.

ALL STAR HOCKEY TEAM MEET A WARM WELCOME

Players Were Met at Train by Western Members of Parliament.

Ottawa, March 10.—The Winnipeg All-Star hockey players, who reached Ottawa this morning, found a warm welcome awaiting them at the Capital. When the Westerners stepped off the train they were met by a deputation of Western members, Liberals and Conservatives, and escorted to the Chateau Laurier, where they were ensconsed as guests of the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works. This afternoon they were taken around town by Coo Dion and Frank Ahearn, of the Stewartons, in the automobiles of the Hon. Mr. Rogers and Messrs. Dion and Ahearn. They declined to practice, saying that a rest would benefit them to a greater extent. To-night they occupied boxes at the Dominion Theatre, after which Coo Dion entertained them at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. It is possible that Baker will accept a position and remain here. Manager Scott, discussing the Toronto games, says that, while the ice was exceptionally hard for their first match Friday, it was surprisingly slow for Saturday's match. Had it been hard, he thought they would have had little difficulty in beating the Torontos. In this respect, Mr. Scott only repeated the kick of other 'fast ice' teams, which have played at the Toronto Arena. He says that the Torontos made them live up to their guarantee to play Caldwell, Bawlf and Baker. They intended using Grey, Hay and two other freshmen. For to-morrow's game here, the Westerners announce the following line-up: Stuart, Irving, Irwin, Grey, Caldwell, Bawlf and Baker. They leave Wednesday morning, and will spend the day in Montreal, leaving that night for Boston and other points in the United States.

EARL GREY SKATING CLUB CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT

The Earl Grey Skating Club will hold its annual Fancy Dress Carnival to-night at the Arena. Between 250 and 300 people will take part in the pageant, and a very striking feature will be added to the programme by the pair skating by spotlight. Other features of the carnival will be the burlesque hockey match, set of lancers, fancy skating by the Earl Grey Skating Club professional Werner and waltzing competition. The various numbers on the programme will be followed by general skating.



The McCallum 'Perfection' Trophy was successfully defended last night by the Strachans, who defeated the Canadiens by a score of 28 pins. The finish was a sensational one, the holders being 71 pins down when going in to bowl the third frame. The game was marked by consistent bowling on the part of the players of both teams. Lamoureaux rolled the highest score of the evening, he getting a total of 640 through rolling three frames over the two hundred mark. On his first frame he got 213, on the second 201, and on the third 226. This is the highest score that has been rolled in a competition for this cup. Several other players reached the double century mark. The match was played on the Palace alleys, there being a record crowd present. The scores:

Strachans.

Kelly	183	161	193	537
Brown	177	171	214	562
Dupre	180	194	193	567
Morrison	202	185	178	565
Puhl	186	180	190	556
Totals	928	891	958	2777

Average, 555.4.

Canadiens.

Desautels	220	194	148	562
Meunier	123	192	190	505
Pelletier	174	189	145	508
Lamoureaux	213	201	226	640
Faucher	217	167	150	534
Totals	947	943	859	2749

Average, 459.8.
Majority for Strachans, 28 pins.

ROOMERS WON THIS.

The Central Roomers defeated the North End Tigers in a Y.M.C.A. inter-association Bowling League game. The scores:

Roomers.

Snow	166	134	161	
Weinheimer	196	160	178	
Clarabut	154	182	168	
Bogert	162	160	216	
Zimmerman	204	191	144	
Totals	882	827	867	

Average, 515.

North End Tigers.

Boa	166	158	136	
McGowan	98	172	134	
Graham	137	123	172	
Orr	134	152	143	
Black	149	159	149	
Totals	684	764	734	

Average, 436.4.

MILITARY LEAGUE.

The Army Service Corps defeated the Highlanders in the Military Bowling League last night by 26 pins.

The scores:

Highlanders.

Roa	180	128	139	447
Glisteherow	86	105	160	351
Longland	103	105	160	333
Anderson	125	146	177	448
Howard	131	92	149	372
Grand total				2297

Army Service Corps.

Meldrum	103	125	133	361
Palmer	92	147	123	362
Flowers	111	154	117	382
G. Palmer	180	123	122	425
Buckingham	122	119	134	375
Mitchell	126	145	147	418
Grand total				2323

Majority for Army Service Corps, 26.

SYDNEY MAKE A SORRY SHOWING WITH CHAMPIONS

Match Was the Poorest Exhibition of Hockey Seen in the Ancient Capital This Winter.

Quebec, March 10.—In the poorest exhibition of hockey seen here this winter the Quebec team administered its second defeat to the Sydney aggregation to-night by a score of 6 to 2, Quebec in the two matches having a majority of fifteen goals. While the Sydney boys played their best and made every effort to win, Quebec exerted itself very little, apparently taking small interest in the contest. Hall, Moran and Marks did some good work for their team. Trenouth, C. Macdonald and Randall led for Sydney. There was a fair number of spectators in attendance.

The following was the line-up:

Quebec.		Sydney.
Moran	Goal	T. Macdonald
Hall	Point	Trenouth
Mummery	Cover	C. Macdonald
Smith	Centre	Randall
Marks	Right wing	Dunphy
Creighton	Left wing	Fraser

Wilkie relieved Trenouth for a short time.

Refree—J. T. Brennan.

SUMMARY.

First Period.

1—Quebec.....Marks.. .. .. .. 6.40

Second Period.

2—Quebec.....Smith.. .. .. .. 3.50
3—Quebec.....Hall.. .. .. .. 5.00
4—Quebec.....Hall.. .. .. .. 3.50

Third Period.

5—Sydney.....Wilkie.. .. .. .. 7.50
6—Quebec.....Hall.. .. .. .. 8.07
7—Sydney.....Trenouth.. .. .. 4.00
8—Quebec.....Marks.. .. .. .. 7.45

THE 'WITNESS' TOOK THREE STRAIGHT WINS

Some Alterations in Printers' Bowling League Standing --Bentley and 'Patrie' Also Won.

There was quite an alteration in the complexion of the teams' percentages as a result of last night's games in connection with the Printers' Bowling League, which took place, as usual, on the Canadien alleys. Some fine strings were chalked up during the evening's performance, notably Biron, of Bentley's team, who made a single of 239. The 'Star' Blue team, which has been running neck and neck with the 'Patrie' for top place, received an unanticipated jolt when the 'Witness' trimmed them three staringht in three well-contested games. This victory for the 'Witness' team, puts them in close touch with the Frenchmen in the race for the championship, despite the fact that the latter had already appropriated that honor—which is quite permissible, prior to the close of the scredule. Ed. Whelan made the best score for the 'Witness.' Bentley's beat the 'Herald' by two to one, while the 'Patrie' outscored the 'Star' Red two to one.

There still remains a postponed match between the 'Patrie' and Bentley's, the result of which will have vital bearing on the standing of either one of these teams, as they are both well up with the elite.

Communications have been received from the Ottawa Printers' Bowling Association with regard to the annual inter-city matches with the Montreal printers. Definite arrangements will be completed for the series in the course of the next two or three weeks.

Following were the scores in detail of last night's matches:

'STAR' BLUE VS. 'WITNESS.'

'Star' Blue.

Bryant	149	131	136	416
Dow	145	112	147	404
Coady	134	123	117	374
Pollard	152	147	144	443
Birtles	170	144	138	452
Totals	750	657	682	

'Witness.'

Brittain	183	155	137	475
Bedding	155	103	129	387
Whelan	165	155	169	489
Menzies	128	146	170	444
Kenney	161	154	134	449
Totals	792	683	759	

'LA PATRIE' VS. 'STAR' RED.

'La Patrie.'

Dupuy	148	181	196	525
Rousseau	145	190	158	493
Gauthier	126	176	164	466
Davignon	164	144	129	437
Leveille	125	181	155	461
Totals	708	872	802	

'Star' Red.

Wright	147	130	167	444
Tatley	152	147	114	413
Robineau	133	108	105	346
Loughren	142	119	130	391
Fitzgerald	141	192	176	519
Totals	715	695	692	

BENTLEY VS. 'HERALD.'

Bentley.

Biron	230	143	150	532
McEntyre	106	101	108	315
Blickstead	133	144	95	372
Johnston	117	118	147	382
Moir	131	142	132	405
Totals	726	648	632	

'Herald.'

Johnston	169	130	153	452
Houghton	154	140	158	452
Pyke	111	135	134	380
Muir	113	89	96	298
Neaf	86			86
Mahoney		132	93	225
Totals	633	626	634	

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.
La Patrie	31	17*
'Star' Blue	31	20
'Witness'	29	22
Bentley	28	20*
'Herald'	24	27
'Star' Red	17	44

*Postponed match to be played.

YEARS AGO

a reputation was won for the Mason and Risch Piano. Sole Representatives, Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St., W., (Cor. Stanley.)

CHAMPETRES WIN CITY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

The Champions Beat Hochelaga Team in a Fast Game by Five to Two.

Champetre won the City League championship last night before one of the largest crowds of the season, by the score of 5 to 2.

The game was fast and clean, the penalties list was small, the referee being strict, kept the game free from rough work.

The new champions will be called to defend the 'Art Ross' cup on Thursday night against the Dominion Brewery team, champions of the Manufacturers' League. Riley Hern and Jack Marshall have been agreed upon as referees.

At the end of the first period the Hochelagas were presented with the handsome 'Deery Cup', which they won for this year, having the highest scoring average in the league matches.

Hochelaga secured the puck at the face, and right at the start Giroux was called upon to save for the Champetres, big George Kelly cleared and the play travelled to the other end where Comeau blocked nicely.

Both nets were in danger several times during the balance of the period but no further scoring was done.

In exactly the same time that Hochelaga scored in the first period, Champetres evened up in the second. Breard, on an end to end rush, scored. The play became faster and in eight minutes little 'Patsy' Seguin put Hochelaga in the lead, but in was only for a short time, as Payer evened up matters again, scoring for Champetre two minutes later. This ended the scoring for the second period, the total being two all.

Champetres started the attack from the face, and had the first shot. Leblanc stopped cleverly and the play went to the other end, but soon returned, and on pass from Guy, Payer scored, and for the first time Champetre led. Payer scored again, principally due to his own clever stick handling. Hochelaga tried hard but with no success, and it fell to Payer again to beat out Leblanc, he scoring his third goal of the period.

Hochelaga made great efforts to score, but Champetre's four men defence was a hard proposition.

The teams and summary were as follows:

Champetres (5)		Hochelaga (2).
Giroux	Goal	Leblanc
G. Kelly	Point	Comeau
Breard	Cover	R. Leduc
Guy	Forward	Pontbriand
Payer	"	Seguin
E. Leduc	"	Lalibert
Lacombe	"	Labrecque

Umpires, L. Dandurand and J. Carrick; timekeepers, A. Lacoste and Cardinal; penalty, L. Provost; referees, Riley Hern and Cooper Smeaton.

SUMMARY.

First Period.

1—Hochelaga....Labrecque 5.00

Second Period.

2—Champetre...Breard 5.00
3—Hochelaga....Seguin 5.00
4—Champetre...Payer 5.00

Third Period.

5—Champetre...Payer 1.00
6—Champetre...Payer 1.00
7—Champetre...Payer 5.00

Penalties: First period—Labrecque 3 minutes. Second period—Breard, 3 minutes. Third period—E. Leduc, 3 minutes, Pontbriand, 3 minutes, Lacombe 3 minutes.

COMMERCIAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Mussens Ltd., Won Championship by Defeating Dominion Bridge.

By defeating the Dominion Bridge at the Victoria Rink last night the Mussens, Limited, won the championship of the Commercial Hockey League. They shut their opponents out and scored twice, once in each period. The play was fast and rough at times. In the second half the players indulged in a free-for-all, but were well handled by the officials, and the play was continued without serious result. The R. and O. club finishes second in the race, they winning their last game from the C. P. R., while Sweet Caps won from Canada Cement. The line-up:

Mussens (2).		Dominion (0).
Trudeau	Goal	Burling
Hulck	Point	Rodd
Farney	Cover	Lawrence
K. Brady	Forward	O'Kearn
Moore	Forward	Johnson
McCormick	Forward	Lacken
B. Brady	Forward	Caine

R. and O. (3).		C.P.R. (1).
Lawlor	Goal	Harvey
Hughes	Point	Lawson
Tobin	Cover	Murphy
Nicholson	Forward	McCann
Doherty	Forward	Stinson
Curron	Forward	Buckingham

Sweet Caps (7).		Can. Cement (1).
Benton	Goal	McCullough
McEwen	Point	Kilcullen
Lalonde	Cover	B. O'Keefe
Demers	Forward	J. O'Keefe
Steward	Forward	Charette
Mulcair	Forward	Koddy

Referee, Jack Marshall.

DEMAREST DEFEATEL PETERSON.

St. Louis, March 11.— The all-star 18.2 balk line billiard tournament started last night, with victories for two former balk line champions. In the first game Calvin Demarest, of Chicago, won from Charlie Peterson, of St. Louis, gathering 400 points while the local player was getting 329 in 16 innings. Demarest's high run was 83, and 83, and Peterson's 56.

George Sutton won from Joseph Ortiz, Spanish champion, 400 to 180, in 17 innings. Sutton had a high run of 151, while the Spaniard's best was 29.

APARTMENT HOUSES IN WESTMOUNT

What the City Council Has Authorized by New Building By-law.

PROVISION OF FREE SPACES AND LIGHT COURTS

All Apartment Houses Must be of Fireproof Construction, Not More Than Fifty Feet High.

As there seems to be some doubt as to the principal features of Apartment Houses, particularly with regard to the erection of apartment houses, flats, stores, garages, stables, etc., the following information has been extracted from the By-Law to show what the City Council have authorized:

Before excavation for a building is started, the necessary permit for the erection of the building must be obtained from the building inspector. Only fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings will be allowed, no wooden structures or brick encased being permitted.

The following streets are declared business streets, on which stores, store tenements or office buildings may be built:

Atwater avenue, from St. Antoine street to northwesterly limits of the city; St. Antoine street, from Atwater avenue to Hallowell street; St. Catherine street, from Atwater avenue to Victoria avenue; Greene avenue, from St. Catherine street to Sherbrooke street; Victoria avenue, from St. Catherine street to Sherbrooke street;; Sherbrooke street, from its western limits to Grosvenor avenue, including the four corner lots; Bethune street throughout; Hillside avenue, from M. A. A. A. grounds to Abbott avenue; Factories, workshops, and warehouses may be erected on Bethune street from its southerly limit to a point one hundred feet south of St. Catherine street.

PERMISSION TO BUILD.
TWO FLAT HOUSES.

The Council may by an absolute majority vote grant permission to erect and build two-flat houses within the limits bounded by Atwater avenue, the Canadian Pacific Railway track, Hallowell street and the southerly boundary of all lots facing on the southerly side of Dorchester street, also York streets from Victoria avenue to the eastern line of Prince Albert avenue.

The Council may, by an absolute majority vote, grant permission to erect and build apartment houses on (a) Western ave., between Oliver ave., and the easterly limits; (b) Upon certain lots numbered 66,67 and 68 of cadastre 235 and 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Cadastre 234 fronting upon a new street to be hereafter named, lying south of the new Park Addition below Western avenue; (c) Melville avenue, from St. Catherine street north to the southerly boundary of lot fronting on Western avenue; (d) St. Catherine street; (e) Sherbrooke street; (f) Greene avenue, from Sherbrooke street to St. Catherine street; (g) Victoria avenue, from Sherbrooke street to St. Catherine street; (h); Atwater avenue, from St. Antoine street north to city limits.

All garages and stables shall be at least fifty feet from the street line, except on corner lots where the location shall be determined by the council. Public livery stables, public garages, dance halls, warehouses, stone yards, lumber yards, factories, laundries, etc., cannot be built without first obtaining a special permit from the City Council, and only after giving one month's notice to the building inspector and publishing notice in the daily papers.

In every dwelling, flat, store, tenement or apartment house every habitable room shall have in every part not less than nine feet in height from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except in attic rooms, in which one-half of the room must be nine feet high. There must be in every dwelling one room containing a floor area of not less than 160 square feet. One room will be permitted to contain a floor area of not less than ninety square feet. The balance must contain a floor area of not less than 130 square feet each. This does not apply to cupboards, passages, kitchens, water closets and bathrooms.

FREE SPACE TO REAR OF BUILDINGS.

In every new building to be used as a dwelling house a free space of not less than 150 feet in area and belonging exclusively to the building shall be left in the rear of such building; this free space to extend the whole width of the building. Moreover, no portion of the rear wall of the building shall be built at less than ten feet from the boundary of the lot on which the building is erected, and if the building is to have two stories the distance from such boundary shall be 15 feet. If the building is to have three stories the distance shall be 20 feet. If it is to have more than three stories the distance shall be 25 feet.

However, if the lot has little depth, and therefore impracticable to provide the open space in the rear of the building, the building can be extended to the rear boundary of the lot provided that a space of at least eight feet wide be left, extending the whole length of each of the lateral walls of the house. If the house is to have two stories, the width of the open space will be 12 feet. If the house is to have three stories the width of the open space will be 16 feet. If the house is to have more than three stories, the width of the open space will be 90 feet. These requirements will not apply to a building situated on a corner lot, provided the Council is of the opinion that sufficient airing and lighting of the building has been provided without applying said above requirements.

No building of the first-class or entirely fireproof construction shall be more than fifty feet high and no building of the second-class or semi-fireproof shall be more than 38 feet high. All apartment buildings must be of first-class or fireproof construction, not more than fifty feet high. Interior light courts being forbidden. Light courts must be constructed with not more than three sides enclosed, the open side must not abut on private property or be in a position that it can be enclosed. The court is not to be covered.

No apartment building shall occupy more than eighty percent of a corner lot or site, or more than 65 percent of any other lot or site. Every apartment building four stories high shall be equipped with suitable passenger elevator service. No store building or store tenement shall be more than fifty feet high or less than thirty-eight feet high. Private stables shall have stall accommodation for not more than four horses. Garages for private use may be erected, provided the building is not more than two stories in height and is only to be used to accommodate the automobiles in the private use of the occupant. Garages of a temporary nature may be constructed of steel framing, with the walls, ceiling and doors of steel and supported on a concrete slab, which will form the floor. If living and sleeping quarters are provided in a garage or stable they shall only be occupied by servants or employees of the owner or tenant of the property.

$175,000 PAID STREET CORNER FOR NOTRE DAME

Syndicate Bought St. Lawrence Boulevard Block for $165,000.

For $175,000 Samuel Berlind has purchased the south-east corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, from Mrs. H. H. V. Keolle. In the block there are approximately 9,370 square feet of land, so that the price equals $18.60 a square foot. It involves the civic Nos. 55 to 61 St. Gabriel street and 57 to 61 Notr Dame street. When the leases expire a ten-story structure will be erected on the corner.

No. 7 Place Royale has been purchased by A. A. McDougall from L. H. Davidson for $15,000, or $12 a square foot.

Six hundred lots situated in Pointe aux Trembles have ben bought by Herbert Lubin from the Pointe aux Trembles Land and Development Company, Limited, for $96,000. The property is known as Nos. 27-178 to 152, 72 to 69, 41-694 to 198, parish of Pointe aux Trembles.

The Montreal Cotton Company has been transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, for $1 and other considerations. The property is situated in St. Henri and fronts on the Lachine canal.

A sale has just been completed of the property on St. Lawrence Boulevard, Nos. 478 to 496, measuring 94 feet frontage by 126 feet deep to Clark street, and facing on Clark street 94 feet, to a syndicate composed of Messrs. Simeon Bernstein, Myer Dobrofsky and Israel Lake. The vendor is Mr. William Brian Foster ond Mrs. T. T. Brown. The sale was negotiated by Mr. W. B. Baikie. The property is situated on the west side of St. Lawrence, between Ontario and Demontigny, and contains 11,844 square feet. It was sold for the sum of $165,000, which is a little less than $14 per sq. foot.

SEMINARY OF MONTREAL SELLS WEST END BLOCK

Among the large sales registered today were two blocks of property from the Seminary of Montreal to Mr. S. B. White, manager of the Montreal Agencies, Limited. This property consists of vacant land just below Sherbrooke street west, west of St. Mark street, and is the first portion of a very large piece of land sold to Mr. White. The deeds of two other large blocks will be registered in a few days.

Practically all the land included in this sale has been re-sold in good sized lots which have been restricted, so that nothing but high class residences can be erected on same, and quite a large number of the purchasers intend to erect in the coming spring some very fine private residences on this property.

LAND FOR SUBWAY.

Controllers Want Leave to Expropriate it For Park Avenue Crossing.

The caucus of aldermen considered a report of the Board of Control recommending the expropriation of land assessed at $31,858.75 for the proposed Park avenue subway. The following are properties effected and the assessed value of their land:

Eugene Desmarais, $781; Dubreuil & Boivin, $781; C. M. Blackburn, $1,718.50; David Shapiro, -2,767.25; Charles A. Robinson, $7,344.50; Edward C. Perkins, $12,359; The City Ice Company, $2,190; The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, $1,698; Joseph Hogue, $312.50; a lane, $132.50; the C. P. R., $1,250; Joseph Hogue, $312.50.

WITHDRAWS FREE SITE FOR POST-OFFICE.

Disappointed at the Government's delay in erecting the promised new post office, Verdun City Council last night decided to withdraw its offer of a free building site and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Woodland Park's petition for a single fare by tramway from the city was taken up by the Council, who had received an acknowledgment of their letter from the company. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to write the company urging them to receive a delegation at an early date.

6% NET

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
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WANTED TO PURCHASE, ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

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IN RETURN FOR DAILY INSTRUCTION in Piano, Theory, History of Music, and Part-Singing, a teacher wishes to secure good country board in a private family for summer months. Preferably on a farm. References exchanged. Address, TEACHER, 'Witness' Office.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Is how to be Happy and Live Well. . .

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Select Finnan Haddies.
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With everything else your palate may desire.

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Keeps your Telephone out of the way, yet always handy. No getting up or sitting down. It's almost human.

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D. DRYSDALE
HARDWARE
PHONE AIN 169 — 159 Craig West

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Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

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MONEY WANTED.—$6,000.00 FOR 5 or 10 years, from 1st April. Interest 6 percent. Security, 1st class. Only principals need apply, to 2193 Esplanade avenue.

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A SNAP. — ADVERTISER HAS Five lots in Montreal. Will sell two only to quick purchaser, owing to temporary difficulty. Cash $120, balance in very small monthly, quarterly or half yearly instalments. Lots will increase $200 each in value in May. For particulars, write Post Office Box 687.

MONTREAL HOUSES For Sale, $50 to $300 cash buys a home; select your own lot in Montreal or suburbs, and we will build you a house to order; the balance is payable in monthly instalments, like rent; interest 6 percent. Plans free. BRITISH CONSTRUCTION CO., 238-242 St. James Street, Ground Floor.

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Houses For Sale. Beautifully finished and decorated. Electric fixtures; 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, library, etc. Open for inspection daily, also evenings by appointment. W. H. CREED. Phone Mount 3054, 815.

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LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH WILLIAM KEENE, for quick and satisfactory results. Room 13, Toronto Bank Building, corner St. James and McGill streets. Main 181.

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WANTED, A CAPABLE MAID AS cook. Willing to go to the country. Best references required. Apply any evening this week, 456 Mountain ave., Westmount.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY WANTED (8-15)), to work after school and on Saturday; good pay for short hours. Apply, EDW. H. SHARPE, 142 St. Peter street, upstairs, cor. Craig St.

GENERAL SERVANT — BETWEEN this date and 20th; no washing or ironing; city references required. Good wages to suitable girl. Apply, 31 Lorne avenue, next street University.

WANTED, SALESMAN AND SALESlady, experienced, active, good references; both languages preferred; dry goods. ALFRED F. LADOUCEUR, 341 Charlevoix, Point St. Charles.

MEN WANTED — SALARY AND EXpenses or commission; must be active, ambitious, energetic; splendid opportunity; former experience not necessary. Write for particulars, EL CREO CIGAR COMPANY, London, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANTED, BY A COOK, AN ACTIVE elderly woman, a home with a plain family, no children. Please call afternoons, 96 Versailles street, near Notre Dame street.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding a first class elementary diploma for Municipality Township of Durham. State salary expected. ARTHUR J. LYSTER, Sec.-Treas.

THREE PROTESTANT TEACHERS wanted for the District Schools in Hampden. Must have Elementary diplomas and experience. Schools to commence about 1st May. Term, 6 to 8 months. Salary, $25.00 per month. Apply to JOHN BLACK, Secretary-Treasurer, Scotstown, Que.

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PRINCIPAL AND ASSISTANT MODEL Teacher Wanted for Sawyerville Model. Apply to R. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED, FOR ST. FRANCIS COLlege High School, Richmond, Que., the following Protestant Teachers: —1st, Teacher holding 1st Class Academy diploma; 2nd, Teacher holding 1st Class Model diploma; 3rd, Teacher, holding 1st Class Elementary diploma. Preference given to those conversant with French. Applicants state salary expected. Applications and testimonials to E. F. CLEVELAND, Secretary-Treasurer, Richmond, Que.

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FEW MEN WITH $100 EACH (CASH $50, balance in one month), to join advertiser in sound business proposition; no risks; good profits in few months. Write P.O. Box 687.

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LOST, BETWEEN, CANNING AND Bleury Street, a Ring of Small Keys. Finder please return to 156 Park ave. and receive reward.

TENDERS WANTED.

WILL RECEVIE TENDERS TILL April 7th, now next, for steel structure covering span of 30 ft., together with concrete abutments. Tenders to be considered Monday, 7th, at one o'clock at Adamsville. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office at East Farnham. FRANK. HULBURD, Sec.-Treas. of the East Part of the Township of Farnham.

FOR SALE

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25 Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. "Molascuit" for horses. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William Street. Tel. M. 462.

A VERY GOOD LITTLE KARN Organ for sale, cheap for cash. 423 Mount Royal East.

FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS COOKING and gas fixtures, furniture; splendid bargain. 1674 Esplanade.

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Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:
1 Automatic Screw Machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
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2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
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These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 3070, Montreal.

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FARM TO RENT, 130 ACRES, 60 Good, sandy loam, 70 good pastures; good buildings and water, 4 miles west of Lambton and Dundas. Apply, H. D. BERKLEY, Dundas, Ontario.

FRUIT FARM AT KELOWNA, B.C., Irrigated and planted to 950 best varieties of winter apple trees, in excellent condition; one mile from school, near best boating, bathing, fishing and hunting; good terms. Apply Box 606, 'Witness' Office.

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TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston	From Portland
Scotian		Thur. 6 Mar.
Scandinavian	Thur. 13 Mar. 2 p.m.	
Parisian		Thur. 20 Mar.
Ionian	Thur. 27 Mar. 2 p.m.	

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First-Class—Victorian and Virginian, $82.50 and Upwards. Other Steamers, $72.50 and up.
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To HAVRE and LONDON— For sailings from St. John, N.B., to Havre, and Summer Sailings and Rates, Apply Local Agents, or
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$639.10

A THREE MONTHS' HOLIDAY TRIP.
Leave Montreal to connect with
EMPRESS OF ASIA
From Liverpool, 14th June.
PORTS OF CALL:
Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

STEAMSHIP SPECIAL
Connect R.M.S. Victorian.
Lv. Windsor St. Station 8.15 p.m., on Thursday, March 13th. First - Class Coaches, Diner and Sleeping Cars. Direct to Ship's side.

CHEAP EXCURSION
TO
BOSTON
And Return to Montreal
$11.45
Tickets good to go on Thursday, March 20th; good to return until March 31st, 1913.

TRAIN SERVICE.
Leave Montreal, Windsor St. Station, daily, at 9.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.
Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit, 2 months.

Reduced Fares
March 15th to April 15th.
Second-class Colonist Fares from Montreal to
Nelson, Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Portland, Ore. $52.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Mexico City, Mex. $54.00
Low Rates to many other points.
Tourist Sleeper for Vancouver and intermediate stations, 10.30 p.m. Daily

TICKET OFFICES:
141-143 St. James St. Telephone, Main 8125, or Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

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THE ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE. HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.
MONTREAL and TORONTO
9 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m
Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, on Night Trains.
The 'INTERNATIONAL LIMITED'
CANADA'S CRACK TRAIN
Leaves Montreal for Toronto and Chicago 9.00 a.m. daily.

Easter Excursion

MONTREAL to
BOSTON And Return $11.45
NEW YORK And Return $12.30
Going March 20; return limit March 31
LOW FARES TO PACIFIC COAST.
March 15th to April 15th, inclusive.
One Way Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal, via Chicago, to Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster B.C.; Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore. $52.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex. $54.00
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Tourist Sleeping Cars leave Montreal for Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10.30 p.m.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale every Tuesday until October 31st, at very low fares. Tickets good for two months.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
122 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 6905. Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.

COTTAGE TO LET.

AT LAKESIDE. — TO LET, FOR Summer months, Cottages on the shore of Lake St. Louis; each with its own water-front. These Cottages are well built, and can be kept comfortably warm in the early months, and cool in mid-summer. They have all large galleries, and are furnished with all necessary large articles of furniture. They are reached by a short run from the city by C.P.R. or G.T.R. They may be seen at any time. Apply by letter, or in person, to Miss GUNN, Lakeside, or telephone 65 Pointe Claire.

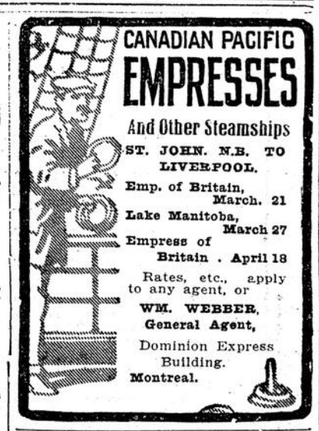
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FARM STREET — STABLES, TOGEther or separately, stables will accommodate nine to twelve horses; a large yard. J. PRENDERGAST, 60 Farm street.

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FOR
The 'WITNESS'
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Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.
The above rates are cash with order. When not prepaid, numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.



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And Other Steamships
ST. JOHN, N.B. TO LIVERPOOL.
Emp. of Britain, March. 21
Lake Manitoba, March 27
Empress of Britain . April 18
Rates, etc., apply to any agent, or
WM. WEBBER, General Agent,
Dominion Express Building.
Montreal.

CUNARD LINE

Canadian London Passenger Service.

From Southampton.	From Portland, Me.
Feb. 27..T.SS. ASCANIA	Mar. 15
Mar. 20..T.SS. AUSONIA	Apr. 5
Apr. 3—T.SS. ASCANIA	Apr. 19

All steamers will call at Plymouth Eastbound.
Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street West.
Consult us as to rates to principal ports of the world.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties. — Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry, (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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TO LET, 256 MACKAY STREET, 11 rooms, heated, rent $60 per month; 5 rooms more can be added on top floor at $25 per month. Phone Up 4198.

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BRIGHT FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND STAble. 24 Botrel avenue, Notre Dame de Grace.

DROLET STREET, ABOVE BEAUbien street, nice bright flats, 4 rooms, bath, w.c., gas and electric light; $11 per month, with refund for prompt payment. Apply to D. S. HISLOP, 117 King street, Phone M. 710, or 101 St. Famille street, E. 915.

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VALMONT APARTMENTS, 2111 PARK avenue, between Fairmount and St. Viateur, heated suites, nine rooms, with outside balcony, well lighted, thoroughly modern, 10 minutes from cor. Bleury and St. Catherine Sts.; hot water all year, laundry, open fireplaces, electrical fixtures, telephone and janitor service, Vacuum cleaner, hardwood throughout, large plate mirrors in bedrooms, Mosaic tiled halls, ice furnished, hoist, back stair, goods entrance, outside Venetian blinds and inside linen blinds, gas stove, refrigerator, only 8 apartments, filtered water. Apply to Janitor, Phone St. Louis 4408, or F. J. BISAILLON, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. Main 30.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. — 98 Columbia, Westmount. Prof. Bieler to let comfortable furnished house, 1st April to September; ten rooms, verandahs. Tel. Westmount 2749.

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ST. HILAIRE — NEW SUMMER COTtage, all furnished, 9 rooms, livingroom, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. Large verandah, 8 ft. x 40 long; very fine spot; 200 feet from river; 7 minutes' walk from station. J. D. COUTURE, 892 St. Hubert.

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CANADIAN SERVICE

BUY YOUR PREPAID TICKETS NOW!
Largest Steamers in the Canadian Trade

SAILINGS
TO AND FROM ENGLAND AND SCANDINAVIA and the CONTINENT
Cymric Mar. 15 Canada Mar. 22.
Rates: Cabin (II) $47.50 to $55; Third Class $31.25 and up, according to destination
SUMMER SEASON, 1913 — Sailings now ready and lists open. Book early.
Send for Map, Folder and Handsome Booklet
Book passages and buy tickets from local agents
Offices: Montreal, Portland, Halifax, Toronto

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *

	From Portland, Me.
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*T.SS. AUSONIA	April 5
*T.SS. ASCANIA	April 19

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

DONALDSON LINE

Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service
Cold Storage on Steamers marked *

From Glasgow.	From St. John, N.B.
Feb. 22—*T.SS. CASSANDRA.	Mar. 13
Mar. 1..*T.SS. LETITIA ..	Mar. 20
Mar. 8—*T.SS. ATHENIA ..	Mar. 27

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W., any Steamship Agent, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED.)

From Manchester.	From W. St. John.
Feb. 15..MAN. MILLER	Mar. 8
Feb. 20..MAN, CORPORATION	Mar. 15
Feb. 22..MAN. ENGINEER ..	Mar. 22
Mar. 8..MAN. INVENTOR ..	Mar. 24
Mar. 15—MAN. COMMERCE .	Mar. 25

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WEST INDIES
New SS. "GUIANA" and other steamers alternate Saturdays, from New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
For full information apply to
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156 ST. JAMES STREET

R. J. Tooke Gloves

For Men and Women

Ladies in the Tooke Stores find the quick, prompt service of men clerks to their liking.

And much buying is done for Men by Ladies.

The R. J. Tooke name on Goods means Service

That is one reason why we keep a fine line of Gloves for ladies — the better class of Gloves. What we specialize in are the gloves for service and for the athletic outdoor wear.

It is not alone at the Holiday Time that a Lady finds the Stores attractive — for we always welcome them.

Gloves—
To try to describe 76 different styles of gloves would only be mixing—

But we do want you to see Tooke Gloves at One Dollar — and the finer leathers at $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Then we have Gloves for every special kind of wear.

The Tooke Stores

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED.

177 St. James, at St. John St. Catherine, at Peel
St. James, at St. Francois Xavier 473 St. Catherine East, at St. Andre.

Drawers

In either styles, all well made from extra fine cotton with wide lace or embroidery trimmings. Easily worth .98 per pair.

Wednesday only per pair..... **.59**

.39, .49 and .59 Corset Covers } .29

4,000 CORSET COVERS—of fine cotton, in an endless variety of styles; yoke, neck, and sleeves beautifully trimmed with lace or embroidery. Regular values .39, .49 and .59.

Wednesday ..... **.29**

1.49, 1.98, 2.50 and 2.98 Nightgowns } .98

640 NIGHTGOWNS—in either slip-over or button front styles, made of fine Nainsook, Longcloths or Washing Crepe. An immense assortment of designs to choose from, and all are elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular values 1.49, 1.98, 2.50 and 2.98.

Wednesday only ..... **.98**

—First Floor Up.

500 House Dresses Guaranteed Sun and Tub Proof

About a dozen sizes altogether in the department. Round yoke and half sleeves, trimmed with self material to match. While called a house dress, this particular dress is of such good appearance that it is perfectly suitable for street wear. Glass buttons fasten the dress down the front. Ordinarily you'd be asked from 2.50 to 4.50 for such dresses as these.

Wednesday's Price will be..... **.98**

No C.O.D. nor Phone Orders for these, not even through the Night Manager.

—FIRST FLOOR UP.

Every Yard of Dress Goods Left Over from To-Day's Selling Will be Offered To-morrow at .59 a Yard

Regular Values were .65, .75, .85, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 a Yard.

—GROUND FLOOR.

Our Three Days' Sale Of Ladies' Boots and Oxfords Is Now In Progress In The Ladies' Shoe Section On The First Floor Up

5.00 and 6.00 Boots for **2.95**
4.25 and 4.50 Boots for **2.45**
4.00 Boots and Oxfords for **1.98**

All leathers, all sizes and all widths. —FIRST FLOOR UP.

Goodwins Limited

Owning and Operating A. E. Rea & Co., Montreal, Limited.

Cushion Forms

Best Vegetable down filled.

18 x 18	.25
20 x 20	.35
22 x 22	.45
24 x 24	.55
26 x 26	.70
18 x 26	.60
20 x 24	.60

Best quality—

20 x 20	1.25
22 x 22	1.50
24 x 24	1.75

—Ground Floor.

Ladies' Underwear Specials

375 Medium Weight White Cotton Vests, high necks and long sleeves, trimmed fancy edging, perfect fitting. Seconds, but really worth .25 per garment.

Wednesday per garment..... **.15**

—Ground Floor.

4500 yards of Rich Dress Silks, all weaves

Regular .65, .75, .85, 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.

Wednesday per yard .... **.38**

—Ground Floor.

CHARGES OF MR. ROBERTS GO TO THE CONTROLLERS TO MAKE INQUIRY

The City Council Did Not Discuss the Sensational Letter Against Police Officers, and It Was Taken as Read ---Time Devoted to Talking Land Deals.

Without debate the charges against Chief of Police Campeau and other members of the police force and the Frisco Soda Water Company preferred by Mr. J. H. Roberts were sent up to the Board of Control by the City Council yesterday.

Alderman Ward asked that the letter from Mr. Roberts' be read.

Alderman Clement said that the aldermen had already seen the letter and knew its contents. They were well enough informed.

'Read the end,' called a voice.

'It has no conclusion,' answered Senator David, city clerk, after looking it over. The end wanted was a summary of the charges. The report was then sent to the Controllers for study.

BOULEVARD REPORT GOES THROUGH COUNCIL.

Although Alderman L. A. Lapointe and Alderman Ward begged for a week's further delay to have time to study a report of Mr. J. Hamilton Jervis, chief city assessor, the recommendation of the Board of Control to set aside $733,000, the assessed value of the land as a preliminary was passed by a vote of seventeen to six.

When this matter was reached on the order paper, Alderman L. A. Lapointe asked that it be held over for another week, for the information wanted from the Board of Assessors came up to aldermen in caucus only at noon and they wanted time to look over over the new matter.

Alderman Clements said that the city did not have to expropriate three hundred feet on this boulevard and might secure only as much land as was actually needed for the widening.



ALD WARD.

Alderman Ward said that he opposed this report and that with an assessment showing $750,000, if they paid as much more in proportion as in other cases it would cost two or three million dollars to do it. He asked how it that the city did not buy the land when power to make the deal was first given by the Legislature. All the interval wash sales have been going on as he had been informed and money was now so 'tight' that nothing was to be gained by delay. By not putting this deal through last year the city lost twelve percent, on the increase interest it would have to pay on the money it would have to borrow to pay for this work. Alderman Ward then spoke of the refusal of Major Payette to accept a deal because the prices were three times higher than the assessed value.

'That is the Lafontaine Park extension,' said he, 'and if it was done at the time, the land could have been had at fifty thousand dollars. Now it will cost three-quarters of a million.

'But the active sales along St. Joseph's Boulevard have been going on for two years and somebody is to blame,' said Alderman Ward.

Mayor Lavallee said that person to blame was a clerk at Quebec or the printer who allowed conflicting clauses to be inserted in the charter, and the city could not go on with the buying of the property.

The Mayor said that this error was not convicted till the second last session of the Legislature.

Alderman Ward asked who was responsible for the delay of the last twelve months.

As he got no answer to this, he said that he was ready for taking extreme measures to protect the city. It was buying more land than the street required and had no protection against these persons who were forcing up prices. If the city was to derive any benefit from the sale of the residue it should pay moderate prices for the land.

Alderman Ward said that leases were made for long periods and everything done to squeeze money out of the city. He could supply the Board of Control in private with the names of some persons who had been brisk in taking options. An agent who acted sometimes for the city had gone round with a petition asking to be made arbitrator and had also been busy in promoting deals.

Mayor Lavallee had evidently heard of something of this sort and he mentioned the name of a citizen and asked if he were the man.

Alderman Ward promised to give the Controllers all his information in private.



ALD. EMARD.

Alderman Emard hoped that the Board of Control would look into these sales. The city, he said, was forced by the Legislature to take action and he twitted Alderman Lapointe for not opposing the deal when it was before the Legislature.

'Keep those sort of reflections to yourself,' said Alderman L. A. Lapointe.

Alderman Lariviere also favored the 'festina lente' policy. There was no need to hurry.

Alderman Poissant told Alderman Emard that there was nothing wrong about holding the report over for another week.

Controller Lachapelle said that the law of expropriating this street was adsolute, the council had taken no steps to repeal it, but had by resolution called upon the Board to go on with the improvement, and the Controllers were therefore simply following the law. The time had come for the council to take a stand in this affair.

Alderman L. A. Lapointe reviewed the history of this business at Quebec. Ex-Alderman Tetreau had first proposed that the street be widened at the cost of the owners on each side.

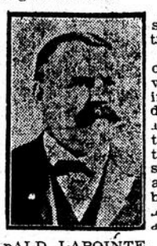
Mayor Lavalle said this was unpracticable, for after the widening strips of the lots only three or four feet across would remain. When the city asked that the land-owners be deprived of their right of building for one year they in turn, and it was only fair, asked that the widening of the street be made compulsory.

Alderman L. A. Lapointe said that the amendment of ex-Alderman Tetreau was not accepted. 'Mr. Mayor,' said he, 'that amendment was drafted by you. Later you became an alderman. I know you were interested in the property question there.'

'I have been a proprietor on St. Joseph Boulevard for twenty years,' said the Mayor. 'I do not conceal the fact.'

'I was not aware of the making of the work obligatory at the time,' said Alderman Lapointe. He turned to Controlled Lachapelle with the assertion that if the aldermen had not amended the clause in the past year the Controllers would have done nothing either.

The expropriating of land as in charge of the aldermen,' replied Controller Lachapelle. 'Did the Council ever suggest to the board the amending of the law.



PALD. LAPOINTE.

Alderman Lapointe said they need not trouble themselves bout obeying the obligatory law. They would not go to jail if they did not. He did not remember any motion evolving the Board of Control to improve this street, and it probably was proposed by some alderman and passed unformally.

Mayor Lavallee said it was in the interests of the city to go on with this work at the present time. The price of land was sure to advance.

The motion to delay this matter a week was lost by a vote of fifteen to eight, and another to limit the price to be paid to forty percent in excess of the assessed valuation was voted down by fourteen to nine.

The main motion to adopt the report to go on with the widening of St. Joseph's Boulevard, was passed by seventeen to six, as follows:—

Ayes—Ald. O'Connell. Prudhomme, Boyd. Garceau, Monahan, Clement, Letourneau. Mayrand, Emard, Deguire. Turcot, Morin, Stroud, Vandelac. McDonald, Judge and Houle—17.

Nays—Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Ward, Lariviere. Giroux, Poissant, Blumenthal—6.

MORE LAND TO WIDEN SHERBROOKE STREET EAST.

The Council passed other reports to widen Sherbrooke street east.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe said that the city was paying 62 1-2 cents a foot for land, while Maisonneuve paid 50 cents a foot for land for this same purpose.

Controller Lachapelle said that Maisonneuve paid 60 cents a foot about a year ago to improve its end of the street extension.

Ald. Turcot gave an example of increased land values: 'I sold some land on St. Joseph's Boulevard at $2 a foot, later bought it back at $2.30 a foot, and resold it at $2.85.

The recommendation of the Board of Control to buy five automobiles for the deputy fire chiefs was sent back to the Controllers with the suggestion that bids be called for them in the ordinary way.

The Council approved setting aside $31,858 to expropriate the land necessary to build Park avenue tunnel.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe gave notice of a loan by-law for three million dollars.

MAY LEAD TO MEN WHO ARE 'HIGHER UP'

New York Woman Confesses to Whom She Paid Graft During Many Years.

New York, March 11. — A book of graft history coverng a period of thirty years was opened for Mr. Whitman, district attorney, by Rosie Hertz, one of the most wealthy and notorious keepers of disorderly resorts in this city. This woman, sentenced last week to one year's imprisonment for running a house for immoral purposes, made a complete confession. She disappointed the 'system,' which had hoped she would serve her time without telling what she knew, and has paved the way, it is said, for prosecution not only of several high police officials, but for a number of politicians alleged to be allied with the 'system.' Many subpoenas were issued as soon as the woman completed her disclosures and Mr. Whitman will be busy during the next few days examining witnesses who are expected to corroborate her story.

Mrs. Hertz and other witnesses will testify before the Grand Jury. According to the District Attorney, their stories will be supplemented by evidence in the form of cheques and account books which the woman preserved. Mrs. Hertz's business as the proprietor of a string of resorts was conducted systematically, making it possible now for documentary proof of the graft she has paid for protection to be produced, it is declared. In another week indictments against those who have benefitted by the woman's payments will be handed down, Mr. Whitman hopes.

Among many names mentioned by the Hertz woman was that of 'Jack' Sullivan, 'King of the Newsboys,' who awaits trial under the same indictment for murder brought against former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker and the four gunmen in the Rosenthal case. To Sullivan the woman alleged she paid $10,000 in graft in a period covering several years. She produced a letter which she said was written by Sullivan from the Tombs recently, warning her not to 'squeal.'

James Wrenn, once a policeman, also is said to have confessed to grafting. He was taken at once before the Grand Jury, where he repeated the story he told Mr. Whitman. Wrenn is now a proprietor of a hotel. For nine years before his retirement from the police force he collected graft money, Mr. Whitman says Wrenn told him, and for more than half this time he exacted $2,500 as monthly tribute in one inspection district. He mentioned three former police inspectors who now are captains, and under- suspension. One of them, Mr. Whitman says, is Dennis Sweeney, awaiting trial on a charge of bribery.

CONFIRMS MAD MURDER OF THE TWO MADEROS

Gen. Huerta Embittered to Sanction Indignity and Torture to Former Friends.

Galveston, Texas, March 10.—Agents of the United States secret service who have been investigating conditions in Mexico, have made a report to the government in Washington, in which they verify practically in every detail the story told by Raoul and Emilo Madero, two of the younger brothers of the slain President Francisco I. Madero, junior, concerning the torture and mutilation of President Madero and his brother Gustavo.

These tortures, it is stated, were inflicted with the consent of if not at the actual direction of General Huerta, and until the day of Madero's arrest supposedly one of his most loyal friends.

When he turned against Francisco Madero, Huerta, it is said, became an enemy so bitter that ther was no indignity or torture that he made the slightest effort to save the Maderos from suffering. It is even reported that it was an officer of Huerta's for who handled the hot iron used in rendering the death of Gustavo Madero as horrible as it was possible to make it. It is not stated that Francisco Madero suffered the tortures of the hot iron, but he did suffer from other tortures that, while not so horrible, probably were nevertheless as inhuman and savage in their conception. Pino Suarez, the murdered vice-president, was likewise the victim of the inhuman anger of the maddened Huerta-Diaz partisans.

Daily Delivery to Notre Dame de Grace; —AND— Montreal West Three Times a Week

Our trade is growing very rapidly, and our daily deliveries are stretching out in all directions.

Conditions change every year, and it keeps us on the hop trying to attend to the various wants of our many customers and friends on the Island of Montreal, and throughout the whole Dominion.

We now have a DAILY DELIVERY TO NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, AND 2 ON SATURDAYS.

MONTREAL WEST, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

This arrangement will be still further improved upon whenever necessary. OUTREMONT AND COTE DES NEIGES EVERY DAY. St. LAMBERT, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. LONGUE POINTE EVERY SATURDAY. FRASER, VIGER & CO., LIMITED.

Fancy Florida Grapefruit and Florida Oranges

The season is now at its best forthe two above lines of Fruit, and we have fresh supplies arriving almost every day.

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Pineapple Florida Oranges.....Medium size	.30
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TWO STORES

211 ST. JAMES STREET

AND

235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

IS SUNDAY DEAD IN QUEBEC?

Montreal Courts Called On to Decide Important Test Question.

A question of far-reaching importance is that which was given a hearing by Judge Leet on Saturday. The suit has been taken against the Forum skating Rink, and though Rev. Mr. Mingle, secretary of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, figures as plaintiff, proceedings have been taken with the consent of the Attorney-General of the Province, and with the tacit assent of Church and police officials of the city.

The much mooted question of Sundal observance in the Province of Quebec, as such observance was affected by provincial legislation, received quite a blow by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Ouimet and other moving picture show proprietors, when the prohobitive of restrictive portions of the Quebec Sunday Observance Act, unconstitutional and ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature.

Consequent upon this ruling, chaos, as far as Sunday observance, has more or less ensued in the province, and those interested in the movement have now taken steps to secure a test decision on the question as to whether the prohibitive or restrictive portions of the Federal Act, which, after all, embody in the large, the prescriptions of the unconstitutional Provincial Act, can be made to apply as far as Quebec is concerned. The problem, which it is incumbent upon Judge Leet to resolve might be summarized as follows: Did the Supreme Court in declaring the prohibitive portions of the Quebec Sunday Observance Act unconstitutional, thereby wipe out the whole Act including the permissive clauses; and do the prohibitive clauses of the Dominion Act override, and if so to what extent, the permissive clauses of the Provincial Act.

INSTIGATION OF THE CHURCHES.

The case against the Forum has been taken at the instigation of those in charge of several places of worship in the neighborhood of the skating rink, complainants averring that the services in these places of worship are repeatedly disturbed by the band playing and hubbub incident to the keeping open of the nearby skating rink. On the decision will also rest what action may be taken against several proprietors of local factories, who since the ruling in the Ouimet case, have not hesitated to run their establishments on Sunday; whilst last but not least, the question as to the right of moving picture shows, penny arcades and similar places of amusement, to keep open on Sunday, is involved in proceedings.

SCUTARI SIEGE IS COSTING THE ALLIES DEARLY

Forces Fight 'With a Blind Prodigality of Blood' on Both Sides.

GUNS PLACED FOR FINAL ATTACK ON TOWN

Allies Are Determined to Take It or Raze the Place to Ground.

Rome, March 11.—An Italian war correspondent with the Montenegrin army who succeeded in evading censorship sends the following graphic account of the desperate efforts of what he considers the last phase of the siege of Scutari:

'The Montenegrin and Servian troops bivouacked on the hills surrounding the besieged town, beaten by a bitterly cold north wind. Long ago their tents have been blown away and lost. The number of wounded increases daily and the Italian Red Cross hospital, installed in the tobacco factory at Podgoritza, is crowded. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

'It is said that when the Montenegrins attacked and conquered the Hill of Bardanjoli their losses were enormous, and that 126 officers fell. The Montenegrins suspect, and it seems that their suspicions are well founded, that the besieged Turks are in communication with the Albanians, and this explains why the strictest secrecy is maintained about their operations. The siege guns mounted at new positions at Seroka and Bardanjoli have been shelling Scutari for the past week, and at night an ominous red glare shows through the dark sky —a proof that some portions of the town are burning.

'Recently a tacit armistice has been concluded between the besieged and the besiegers who are burying their dead and removing their wounded.

The Montenegrins, Servians and Turks fought with a blind prodigality of blood. The allies rushed to the barbed wire entanglements of the Turkish positions, throwing hand grenades, and were decimated by the Turkish quick-firing guns, which in turn, were silenced by the heavy artillery of the Montenegrins. All the wounded, Montenegrins, Serbs, and the Turks, died where they fell.

'A Servian division of 25,000 men with 25 guns is now on the march toward the north of Scutari, and when their guns are in a position the town will be entirely surrounded and the siege will end. The allies are determined to raze Scutari to the ground if they cannot take it, but their only hope now lies in the 15,000 Redifs who may desert from the besieged town before the end comes.'

A PASHA'S DESERTION.

Constantinople, March 11—There was great excitement in the War Department yesterday over the arrest of Commander Yaver Pasha, the leader of the Military League, who was summoned from Tchataija. He is charged with having connived at the desertion of Hadji Ali Pasha, who went over into the Bulgarian lines a little over a month ago.

Thirty War Department officials who opposed the arrest of Yaver Pasha have also been arrested.

BUY HARRISON'S BREAD

BECAUSE

HE KEEPS THE QUALITY UP.

ASK YOUR GROCER, OR TELEPHONE MOUNT 386

STEAMSHIP SPECIAL.

In connection with R.M.S. 'Victorian' from St. John, N.B., Friday, March 14th, Steamship Special of baggage, first class coaches, dining and standard sleeping cars, will leave Montreal Windsor St. Station, 8.15 p.m. Thursday, March 13th, and run through to the steamer's side in West St. John, N.B.

SEAGULLS GROWING TAME.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Two years ago it needed considerable patience to tempt a gull to take even a sprat from your fingers, and the bird's greed for fish is notorious.

This winter it is the easiest thing in the world for any one standing on the bridge in St. James's Park, to induce the gulls to pick a bit of bread from the fingers. They take it, indeed, at the first offer, though they are not very fond of this food. This readiness is particularly observable in the young birds, which seem to have inherited the acquired tameness of their parents.

Along the Embankment you may any day see gulls feeding like chickens on the parapet; and it is to be hoped that the boys who now catch and cage these birds will be severely repressed.

In the country pigeons and gulls are almost the wildest birds known. In the town they are quite the tamest. The moral is obvious.

Hochelaga Bye Election Charges

Held Over in Parliament Pending Hon. Mr. Coderre's Presence.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 11. — The charges against the Hon. Louis Coderre, in relation to the by-election in Hochelaga division, which were to have been aired in the House of Commons yesterday were put off until Tuesday afternoon, at Mr. Borden's request, in view of the fact that Mr. Coderre was not in the city.

Mr. Gauthier, of Ste. Hyacinthe, had the charges included in the motion which he was beginning to read to the House when the Premier interposed.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorney, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Canada—Nos. 145,587, John A. Hey, Springfield, England, apparatus for producing interaction between liquids and gases or vapors; 146,262, Johannes V. M. Risberg, Soedertelje, Sweden, float valve for centrifugal liquid separators; 146,271, Georg Seidel, Munich, Germany, machine for finishing cast stereotype plates; 146,313, Messrs. Venot & Chaseigne, Pantin (Seine), France, manufacture of lucifer matches of all descriptions; 146,314, Messrs. Ruth & Schuller, Oude-God, near Antwerp, Belgium, polychrome screen for color photography; 146,359, Dr. Henri M. Pochon briand, Sorel, Que., nut lock; 146,402, Ernst Sostmann, Charlottenburg, Germany, automobile jack; 146,409, Maurice Tips, Brussels, Belgium, valveless rotary combustion engine.

Great Britain—No. 23,505, Joseph Lavoie, Montreal, Que., detachable shoe heel.

Sweden—No. 34,167, Pierre A. Painchaud, Plessisville, Que., starting mechanism for internal combustion engine.

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