

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENQUIRIES BILL

Will not be Accepted by the Borden Government--Bill to Prevent the Pollution of Navigable Waters Passes its Third Reading--The Tariff Bill is Still under Discussion in the Commons--- Tory Members' Threat against the Farmers--- Afraid of Nationalists

Ottawa, Feb. 13--The government today declined to accept the amendment of the Liberal majority in the senate to the enquiries bill. The proposals stand at the deadlock stage and will come up again on Thursday.

A motion by Senator Cloran to defeat the bill forbidding the pollution of navigable waters was defeated and the bill given its third reading.

In committee on the government bill to amend the enquiries act, Senator Kerr moved an amendment to section 12 as follows:

"No report shall be made against any person until reasonable notice shall have been given to him of the charge of misconduct alleged against him and he shall have been allowed full opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel."

Mr. Loughheed said he favored having any one against whom charges had been made afforded the best possible opportunity for defence. If it was the opinion of the senate that the amendment better safeguarded this right that he would accept it. The amendment was adopted.

Sensor Kerr then moved a new section:

"That every commissioner whether appointed under Part I or Part II of this act and every person engaged as accountant, engineer, technical advisor or other expert under the provisions of this act, shall be incapable of being appointed to or holding any office, place or employment in the nomination, gift or control of the crown or of the governor-general of Canada, until after the expiration of five years after this report of such commissioners shall have been made."

Sensor Kerr said that while the government might not know it, a person appointed an investigating commissioner or an expert, who had the same power might have the idea of becoming an applicant for a govern-

ment place. It would be a monstrous thing to have a man investigated by a person who could condemn him for the purpose of obtaining his place.

Mr. Loughheed said that under no circumstances could the government accept the amendment proposed. It was no doubt in the power of the senate to pass the amendment and destroy the bill if they saw fit by passing this amendment. He would point out that the government had to take full responsibility for the character and work of the commissioners they named to carry on investigations.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 13--Parliament is still busy with the bill for the creation of a tariff commission.

Today the Liberals again accused the government of being the tools of the trusts and the combines and the enemies of the people.

Mr. Cockshutt, the Brantford manufacturer, said that there were 500,000 workmen and only 700,000 farmers in Canada. The workmen were well satisfied, and if necessary would join with the manufacturers for the purpose of putting the farmers in their place.

Mr. Verville, the Labor member for Hochelaga--"I represent the largest riding in Canada, and which is populated only by manufacturers and workmen. I would not be here if the manufacturers had their way. The workmen sent me here to say that they are not satisfied with the manufacturers and would not join them to discipline the farmers."

In committee, by a government majority of 34, Mr. Guthrie's amendment was defeated. It provided that the tariff commission should report to parliament instead of to the

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The Imperial Parliament Opened Today by the King

The Ceremony was Most Imposing One and Attracted a Large Crowd of Spectators--Important Matters Dealt with in the Speech from the Throne--A Measure Promised "for the Better Government of Ireland"--No Reference Made to Viscount Haldane's Visit to Germany--Hope Expressed that China will soon have a Staple Form of Government

London, Feb. 14--The second session of the second parliament of King George's reign, was opened today by King George in person, with all the time-honored picturesque ceremony, which always marks such occasions. No speech from the throne has for many years, been awaited with such absorbing public interest, and the King himself showed that he realized the momentousness of the occasion, by the emphasis he laid on the more salient clauses of his address, while he was speaking.

Blank disappointment however, was easily read in the faces of his hearers over the colorlessness of the King's references to the historic legislation mapped out by the government. The speech was a short one. In referring to the measures to be brought before parliament, the King said:

"A measure for the better government of Ireland, will be submitted to you. A bill will be laid before you to terminate the establishment of the Church in Wales, and make provisions for its temporalities."

"Proposals will be brought forward for the amendment of the law with respect to the franchise and registration of electors."

This was all the King had to say about the three measures which if they become law, will radically alter the constitution and history of the United Kingdom.

TRAVELLED IN STATE

The King and Queen travelled in state to the House of Parliament at Westminster, the procession consisting of the old state coach, with eight cream ponies, in which King George and Queen Mary were seated preceded by eight state carriages containing the officers of the household. An escort of cavalry brought up in the rear.

Popular interest was demonstrated in the occasion by the masses of people who gathered along the route from the palace to the parliament, which was lined by the regiments of the Foot Guards.

MILE STONES IN THE FIGHT FOR HOME RULE

1870--Home Government Association established in Dublin
1874--A motion in the Commons in favor of Home Rule defeated.

1879--Movement for Home Rule took definite shape.

1880--Charles Stewart Parnell chosen parliamentary leader of the Home Rule party.

1882--Parnell entered into negotiations with Gladstone.

1886--Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule bill and delivered a famous speech in support of it. The bill was summarily rejected.

1889--Lord Salisbury in a speech ridiculed the agitation in favor of Home Rule in Ireland.

1890--Parnell was re-elected leader of the Irish party.

1891--Parnell died and John E. Redmond succeeded him as parliamentary leader.

1892--Resolution for giving Home Rule separately to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales rejected by the Commons.

1893--Gladstone, introduced his second Home Rule bill, which passed the House of Commons, only to be killed by the House of Lords.

1909--The Liberal Government in a desperate position, sought an alliance with the Irish Nationalists. The latter agreed support the budget and other Government measures with the understanding that a Home Rule bill would be introduced and passed.

1910--A measure was passed limiting the veto power of the House of Lords, which removed the last great obstacle in the path of the Home Rule movement.

The crowds cheered lustily as King George and Queen Mary passed.

There was a brilliant assemblage in the House of Lords which presented a handsome picture, the black dresses of the women necessitated by the court morning only serving to throw into greater relief the bright colored robes and uniforms of the peers, state dignitaries, members of the House of Commons, and naval and military officers, who crowded every foot of the historic chamber.

The King in his speech made no mention of the British relations with Germany, and did not refer in any way to Viscount Haldane's visit to Berlin, about which there has been so much speculation.

The most interesting reference to foreign affairs, was the clause in his address relating to China in which he said:

THE CHINESE CRISIS

"I trust that the crisis in China may soon be terminated satisfactorily by the establishment of a stable form of government conforming with the views of the Chinese people. My government will continue to observe an attitude of strict non-intervention while taking all the necessary steps to protect British life and property."

"I fully recognize that the leaders of both sides, in China, have shown a desire to safeguard the lives and interests of foreigners resident in that empire."

The King remarked that the British government was ready to associate itself with the other powers, in mediation to bring to an end, the war between Italy and Turkey, and was also striving in conjunction with Russia to enable Persia to re-establish order. His Majesty congratulated the International Conference, recently held at The Hague, on the result of its labors to regulate the trade in opium.

He also briefly referred to the widespread labor unrest saying: "I firmly trust that a reasonable spirit will prevail on both sides, in order to

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AUTHORITIES ARE AFTER ALLEGED DYNAMITERS

A Number of Arrests have Been Made in Conspiracy Cases as the Result of Government Investigation--Frank P. Ryan, President of the International Structural Iron Workers among the Number-- Labor Leaders in Different Parts of the Country Included

Indianapolis, Feb. 14--Arrests in the dynamite conspiracy cases began today and soon many of the fifty or more defendants were arrested in various parts of the country.

Among the first arrested was Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. He was taken to Indianapolis, where the International headquarters are located and where J. J. McNamara, the convicted dynamiter was arrested last April. Reports from many cities show the government's intention to arrest all the men at one time.

Eleven business agents of the Iron Workers, four or five officials, and some members of the executive board who are charged with knowing what McNamara did with money used, to buy explosives are among those indicted.

Spurgeon P. Meadows, business agent of the District Council of International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, also was arrested in Indianapolis. He represents the three labor unions alleged to be implicated in the conspiracy. The official of the other union represented is E. E. Bowd of the Machinists Union under arrest at Rochester, N.Y., Frank C. Webb, a former member of the Iron Workers Executive board who was arrested in New York, figures prominently in Ortle McManigal's confession. Webb is charged with meeting McManigal and showing him where to do "business" in Hoboken and New Jersey. Before night it is expected a majority of the fifty or more men indicted will be apprehended and the government will reveal the facts and the names involved and the extent of a conspiracy which it charges has for six years been carried on by union labor officials and others against open shop contractors.

Among the early arrests reported were those of Richard H. Sevlben of Chicago who is charged with further-

ing the violation of the Federal Statute in connection with explosions at South Chicago and by assisting Ortle McManigal, the confessed dynamiter. E. E. Phillips, a former official of the Iron Workers Union was arrested at Syracuse, N.Y. and Edward Clark and Ernest G. Bassey, also iron workers were arrested at Cincinnati. John T. Butler, Buffalo, N.Y., first vice-president of the International Iron Workers and Herbert S. Hockin of Detroit, second vice-president, and acting secretary treasurer, and Fred Sherman local business agent were arrested here. Hockin succeeded J. J. McNamara in prison in California, as secretary treasurer. Ortle McManigal in his confession to the government charged that Hockin was "the man who put him in the dynamiting business." It is charged in the indictment that Hockin went to Detroit in June 1907 and induced McManigal to take up dynamiting.

The three prisoners were quickly arraigned before a United States commissioner and with Farrell acting as spokesman agreed to waive examination and give bail for their appearance in Indianapolis. The amount was fixed at \$10,000 each and they were placed in custody until they could arrange for bondsmen.

Chicago, Ills., Feb. 14--Richard H. Houlahan, one of the labor leaders indicted by a grand jury in Indianapolis, was arrested at his home early today.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14--Edward Clark and Ernest G. W. Bassey were arrested today by deputies from the United States marshal's office on indictments returned by the grand jury at Indianapolis, charging violation of the interstate commerce law, governing the transportation of dynamite. Clark is a former walking delegate, and Bassey is a former business agent of the International Association of Structural Bridge and Iron Workers. The latter's home is in Indianapolis where he was connected with Local 22 of the Iron Workers.

REV. DR. SMITH DISCUSSED FEATURES OF PRESBYTERIANISM

Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, delivered a most interesting address before the Epworth League of the Methodist Church last night on the Doctrine of Presbyterianism. The address was one of a series being given in connection with the vote on Church Union.

In speaking on Presbyterianism, the subject was considered by Rev. Dr. Smith under four aspects.

HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

All our modern evangelical churches date from the great Reformation, which was ushered in by Luther. The formative idea in Presbyterianism is the principle which has determined the form of government. This, in a word, is the parity of the ministerial rank and the graduation of church courts, as the Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. There are only three great systems of church policy: First, the Prelatical, which recognizes a graduation of rank in the ministerial order running from priest, through bishop to archbishop or pope, with many minor ranks. The Church of Rome, has graduation from priest to pope, the Anglican from priest to archbishop. Second, the Congregational, which has one ministerial rank, but no graduation of church courts, each church controlling its own affairs. Third, the Presbyterian, as already stated. The main conception of Presbyterianism assumed prominence early in the Reformation and was received with favor by Luther and Melancthon. The early attempts to organize Presbyterianism did not succeed and it remained for Calvin to take it up and give it concrete form and spiritual direction. It took root in Geneva and spread rapidly. Protestantism in France was

at first Lutheran but early became Presbyterian. In 1558 there were 2000 churches and in 1559 a general Synod was held at Paris, which adopted Calvinism in theology and Presbyterianism in church policy. It spread into England and Ireland. Its great stronghold was Scotland. It was grown rapidly in the Netherlands, the Rhine provinces, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, the United States, as well as spreading to Spain, Italy, Persia, Japan, Brazil, Mexico with native churches in South Africa, Jamaica, India and China. Some idea of the extent may be gathered from the fact that late reports give the number of congregations as follows: England, 368; Scotland, 3700; Ireland, 630; Wales, 1400; Canada, 1900; Australia, 540; New Zealand, 200; United States, 18,000; Netherlands, 1,350; Hungary, 2000; with many others. The Presbyterian Alliance was formed in 1877, when the following was the statistical standing of those uniting: 83 Presbyterian churches in 44 countries; 33,000 congregations with 28,500 ministers, 135,000 elders, 5,200,000 communicants, 3,900,000 children in the Sunday Schools, 1,000 ordained missionaries in the foreign field and a total constituency of 35,000,000 people.

BASAL TRUTH OF PRESBYTERIANISM

This can be touched only in outline. First, there is a definite conception of the Church, as the fellowship of believers, that is all those who have saving faith in Christ. The object of the Church is to develop that fellowship and make it all inclusive of humanity. The basis of fellowship is the universal priesthood of all believers as opposed to

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RICHESON MUST GO TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

Governor Foss says he will make no Effort to Commute the Sentence of Death--Prisoner not Insane

Boston, Feb. 13--Governor Foss will make no effort to commute the death sentence of Clarence V. T. Richeson, murderer of Alice Linnell, who has been sentenced to death in the electric chair in the week of May 10.

The governor in conversation with William A. Morse, junior counsel for the condemned, said there was not the slightest chance to save the life of Richeson. He will not submit to the legislative council any petition favoring a commutation of the death sentence. He is satisfied from the hundreds of letters that he had received that the sentiment of the state is for the death of Richeson.

It is strongly intimated that the petition to be brought for the commutation of the death sentence will contend that Richeson is insane. With this in view the governor has had several conferences with Sheriff Quinn to learn the real condition of the condemned man. Dudley M. Holman, private secretary of the governor, has also been to the prison to see Richeson.

The information conveyed to the governor is to the effect that Richeson is not at present insane, but that he is verging on a nervous breakdown.

There is reason to believe that he is likely at any time to suffer pros-

COURTENAY BAY CONTRACT

Liberal Plans Have Been Adopted by the Borden Government

Government Approves of Contract with Norton Griffiths & Co.--Work to Begin at Once

Ottawa, Feb. 13--The government has formally decided to accept the offer of Norton Griffiths for the Courtenay Bay work. The decision was finally reached at today's meeting of the council. The contract between the government and the contractor will be signed within a few days, and the work should be commenced in the spring.

The plan which was prepared by the late government will be followed. The contract will provide for the construction of a breakwater extending from the eastern shore of Courtenay Bay towards the Beacon light, for the purpose of affording absolute shelter for the shipping which lies at the various wharves in Courtenay Bay.

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tration. Richeson has promised Sheriff Quinn that he will not attempt to kill himself or commit any other act of violence while in the Charles Street jail.

NOTED ADMIRAL IS DEAD AT AGE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN

Sir Noel Salmon Won Victoria Cross by Conspicuous Act of Bravery at Relief of Lucknow

(Canadian Press.)

London, Feb. 14--Admiral of the Fleet Sir Noel Salmon died today at the age of 77. Until his retirement in 1905, after serving 58 years in the navy, he was one of the most popular officers in the fleet. He was one of the rare possessors of the Victoria Cross, which he won after bravery in the field during the Indian Mutiny.

The courageous act for which Sir Noel Salmon was awarded the Victoria Cross, was done during the second relief of Lucknow in 1857. He was attached as lieutenant to the Naval Brigade, and while the sailors were attacking a strongly occupied fort, they suffered from the extraordinary marksmanship of one of the rebels. Salmon volunteered to climb a tree, which exposed him to almost certain death, in order to pick off the Indian marksman. His field glass was shattered in his hand by a sharp shooter, but Salmon took aim and shot the Sepoy dead.

TO TAKE TRIP SOUTH.

Mr. R. D. Richardson, of the King Lumber Company, Chipman, will leave for Boston this evening en route for New York, and will later take a pleasure trip to the West Indies. He expects to visit Demerara and also the Panama Canal.

"TAMING OF SHREW" WAS WELL PRESENTED

U.N.B. Dramatic Society Delighted Large Audience at Opera House Last Night

The Dramatic Society of the University of New Brunswick scored another success last night in the presentation of "The Taming of the Shrew" extending the series of Shakespearean plays which the Society has put on during the past few years. The play will be repeated tonight. The costuming, as usual, was one of the best features of the performance.

Mr. T. G. Feeney as Petruchio, and Miss M. L. Corbett as Katherine, both of whom are well known as amateur actors, took the most important roles in a very effective manner. Important parts were also played by C. H. O'Halloran, J. D. McKay, H. F. Barnes and Misses Kirk and Lingley.

The cast was as follows: Baptista Minola, a rich gentleman of Padua, R. F. Eastman. Vincentio, an old gentleman of Pisa, G. P. Melrose. Lucentio, son to Vincentio, in love with Bianca, J. T. Hebert.

Petruchio, a gentleman of Verona, a suitor to Katherine, T. G. Feeney. Gremio, Hortensio, suitors to Bianca, R. M. Murray, H. F. Barnes. Tranio, Blondello, servants to Lucentio, C. H. O'Halloran, H. S. Laughlin. Grumio, Curtis, Nathaniel, Philip, Joseph, Nicholas, servants to Petruchio, F. W. VanWart, O. E. Bender, A. P. Murphy, E. D. Oulton, B. A. DeVeber, J. E. Porter.

A Pendant, J. D. McKay.

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CONROY-MOORE WEDDING AT ST. DUNSTAN'S

Popular Young Lady of This City was United in Marriage to Bangor Man

A pretty wedding took place at St. Dunstan's Church at four o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. John E. Conroy of Bangor, Me., was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore, daughter of the late Alderman John Moore of this city.

Rev. Father Carney performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends of the happy couple. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Michael J. Moore, was becomingly attired in a blue travelling suit, with black picture hat and carried a bouquet of white roses and looked pretty and winsome. She was attended by Miss Mary A. Doolan, who wore a costume of blue and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. George Moore, brother of the bride, acted as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the happy couple and invited guests went to the home of the bride's mother, Brunswick Street, where luncheon was served. They will leave at six o'clock this evening by C.P.R. express for their future home in Bangor, Me.

The bridegroom is a former resident of Boiestown, and is now comfortably situated in Bangor. The bride, who has been a member of the teaching profession, is a young lady with a large circle of friends in this city and the surrounding districts, and the esteem in which she was held was shown by the large number of handsome and useful presents which she received.