

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN WINS HIS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST CARRUTHERS

Kentville, N. S., Oct. 15.—After being out four hours the jury in the famous libel suit of the King vs. Carruthers brought in a verdict of "guilty" on every charge and the prisoner was refused bail and will be sentenced at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The final found in the second famous libel suit before the courts of Nova Scotia, since the celebrated Joe Howe libel suit, commenced at 3 o'clock, when Judge Drysdale began the delivery of his lengthy charge to the jury. Again the court room was crowded. The names of the jurors were once again called and amid breathless silence his lordship arose.

The judge said he had kept the jury together for several reasons. Political feeling was running high and this was the case everywhere. Political considerations must not come into the trial and because political men are interested, the duty of judge and jury is not changed. Politics must not be considered. The judge must state the law. The jury must reach a conclusion independent of side issues.

The definition of defamatory libel was given. The libel in question, was on its face, one of the worst possible in reference to a public man. The first charge was that Sir Frederick had enticed a girl away from home for immoral purposes.

Secondly, he was charged with separating another woman from her husband. The last charge was that he had kept the girl at 862 Palace street, Montreal, for immoral purposes.

In regard to the charges, defendant had pleaded that the statements were true, and that he believed on reasonable grounds that they were true. In regard to the belief that the libel was true, the judge said reasonable grounds did not exist, and he withdrew this from the consideration by the jury.

The second justification advanced was that the matter was one of public interest. He had ruled that matters of long ago having relation to the present position of a man, in order to guide the electorate should be discussed, if they were true.

The judge held that if the charges could be proved, the libel would be justified. Each statement would have to be considered separately as there were several libels.

In regard to his rulings, Mr. Justice Drysdale said he had used his best judgment. He would reserve any case he was asked to reserve. In reference to one ruling, counsel complained to the jury. He thought it was rather queer. It could do no good, as he was open to correction. The matter of Sir Frederick Borden's past life and the past life of Mr. Carruthers was the point on which his ruling was not ac-

cepted. He had used his discretion and had given large latitude until Mr. Ritchie went too far. He could make his complaint to the proper tribunal. An appeal to the jury was useless. The world would have to be content with the best service from judge and jury.

The evidence was then reviewed as the legal situation appeared to him. In regard to the first libel, he referred to the evidence that if it was published, the defendant was guilty of libel. To start with, Are the libels true? is the question. Defendant must satisfy the jury as reasonable men of the truth of the charges to be acquitted.

Those testifying to the truth of the libel were several. The first was Mrs. Maria Allison. The judge thought that even if Sir Frederick called on Hester Chalefour at Montreal it was doubtful if this was ground for the assumption that he had enticed her there.

Where is the evidence that Sir Frederick kept the girl at 862 Palace street, in Montreal, for immoral purposes asked the judge. He found no evidence to this effect.

In regard to Mrs. McParland having been separated from her husband by Sir Frederick, the judge said there was no reasonable evidence to this effect. Her manner and what she said were known to the jury. Persons from Montreal and Ottawa could be brought to Kentville as easily as from Cornwallis. This serious charge rested solely on the evidence of Mrs. Maria Allison. In the absence of reasonable evidence the charge fell through.

Miss Archambault's evidence was then reviewed. He told the jury to consider if Sir Frederick was ever seen at her house by Miss Archambault.

Judge Drysdale thought it would be well to disregard the evidence of Hester Chalefour. She admitted herself a blackmailer, a liar, a prostitute and an abandoned person. He suggested this course. The judge pointed out that this witness could not be believed for ten minutes at a time.

Judge Drysdale told the jury to consider very carefully the evidence and draw their own conclusions. The justice said he would deliver the indictment to the jury. The four counts were grouped as three libels. He said each count could be considered separately; the indictment could be considered in whole or part. If no justification were shown a verdict of guilty should be rendered. If the truth were shown the verdict should be not guilty.

The judge also had the power to give sentence. The punishment provided in case of guilty was a minimum of one year imprisonment or a fine of \$100 or both. An unanimous decision would have to be given for a verdict.

police charged and dispersed them. A few men were wounded. Later the strikers rallied and reached the monument erected to the memory of the Martires of the Parthenopean republic of 1799, where fiery speeches were delivered.

The strikers passed the monument bare-headed and went to the municipality building with the intention of forcing the mayor to lower the flag to half mast. Again, however, the police charged and dispersed the procession.

Pisa, Italy, Oct. 15.—During a demonstration here today a mob attempted to set fire to the cathedral, but succeeded only in burning one of its doors.

The Fairville Superior school was closed yesterday on account of a case of diphtheria, which compelled a disinfection of the building.

BORDEN TRIES TO MAKE CAPITAL OF MAYES CONSPIRACY

Halifax, Oct. 15.—R. L. Borden, the Liberal-Conservative leader, addressed a large party gathering in his own constituency this evening and leaves for the west to-morrow.

He referred to various matters which were dealt with last session of parliament as characteristic examples of the present administration. He enumerated some of these things as follows:

The reckless squandering of public money for partisan purposes.

The systematic encouragement and protection of camp followers engaged in plundering the public treasury.

The degrading of public life by lowering those high standards of public honor which prevail in the mother country.

The colossal blundering of the government in the administration of great national undertakings.

Then he instanced the Newmarket canal which had cost \$1,250,000 and was a byword as water must be supplied by artesian wells.

He referred to the Mayes conspiracy, out of which he attempted to make some capital, and to the Cassels' inquiry. He condemned the withholding of information which the public had a right to receive. He discussed the New Brunswick Central Railway at some length in order to attack Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

He deplored the government's failure to deal with the fast Atlantic service, and the nationalization of the leading ports. The Conservative leader attacked the premier and his party for the great difference between the cost and estimate for the National Transcontinental Railway.

SETTLEMENT ALONG THE G. T. P. LINE

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—The indications are there will be a good deal of settlement along the National Transcontinental between Moncton and Winnipeg, in spite of the fact that opponents of the line contend that the country was all rock and swamp and unfit for farming. In fact the immigration authorities state that they are already having applications for locations on the completed section just west of Winnipeg, extending to Superior Junction, and that settlers are locating there in considerable numbers.

The annual report of the National Transcontinental commission shows that a preliminary examination has been made of the country along the whole route from Moncton to Winnipeg and the result is the discovery that a good many million acres of first class arable land has been disclosed, particularly in Quebec and Ontario. Hugh Lumsden states: "From time to time I have received reports from district and other engineers on the nature of country along the line, particularly in Western Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The land fit for cultivation in district 'C' in Western Quebec, commences at the Bell River and extends west to the Ontario boundary. Most of this land will be fit for cultivation, being a good clay soil, easily drained. No doubt this arable land extends a good deal further to the north than is shown on the map, but we report on the country so far explored by our engineer."

"On this section there are 5,800 square miles of which 2,500,000 acres will make good farming land and another 1,000,000 acres can probably be drained afterward."

In district 'A' extending west from the Ontario boundary he reports that the engineers have found about 10,000,000 acres of good farming land immediately along the route of the road.

ENDS HIS LIFE, FATHER WAS SUICIDE ALSO

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 15.—About four years ago the inhabitants of Trumansville, a country section about eight miles from Amherst, were shocked by the death of Abel Smith, a well to do and prosperous farmer, who went to the barn for the ostensible purpose of attending his cattle, but really to put a bullet through his heart.

His wife died shortly after this event, and the oldest son, Walter, was so broken up by the tragedy that he left that his mind gave away and he was sent for a time to the Mount Hope Hospital, Dartmouth. After comparatively a short stay there he recovered and has since been living on the homestead with the younger brother and two sisters, attending to the farm and apparently doing well.

This morning he was left alone in the house, his two sisters and brother being called away. The younger brother returned at noon and on going through the house found the bedroom door of his brother locked. He went outside and, peering through the window, was horrified to see the body of his brother lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He alarmed the neighbors and broke into the room, but life was extinct.

The deceased was only 24 years of age. He had deliberately sat in a chair and drawn the keen edge of the razor across his throat, inflicting a frightful wound, from which death must have been instantaneous.

REPAIR EMPRESS AT HALIFAX

Montreal, Oct. 15.—It has been decided that the passengers booked for the Empress of Ireland, scheduled to sail from Quebec for Liverpool on Friday of next week, shall be transferred to the Corsican, of the Allan line, leaving on the same day from Montreal and Quebec. In the meantime a survey is being made of the damaged Empress at Quebec and divers are investigating the condition of the ship's bottom.

After her accident on Thursday the Empress was only able to make eight miles an hour, proceeding under her own steam to Quebec, which port she reached early this morning.

After temporary repairs have been made at Quebec the Empress of Ireland will steam to Halifax for dry docking. The Levis dry dock is not large enough to accommodate vessels of such size, a fact which has been adversely commented on by St. Lawrence shipowners. It is possible that the Empress may be patched up sufficiently at Quebec to cross the Atlantic for permanent repairs, but if this is done she will carry no passengers.

It is not known yet whether the Empress struck a submerged wreck or whether she ran in too close to the shore and grazed the ledge, but this will be brought out in the investigation which will be held.

ALLANS TO BUILD SHIPS?

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—(Special)—H. & A. Allan, Ltd., has been granted incorporation with an authorized capital of \$300,000, the head office to be in Montreal and with power to build and operate steamships. The incorporators are Sir Hugh Montague Allan, Andrew A. Allan, Gordon W. MacDougall, of Montreal; B. J. Allan, of Boston.

New winter materials are rough for street and crepe and dull-finished for the house.

BARRIE FREED WIFE BECAUSE SHE LOVED ANOTHER

Author and Playwright, Only Witness on Stand, Tells Why He Sought Divorce

James M. Barrie, the novelist and playwright, whose suit for divorce caused a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic when the news was announced a few days ago, appeared as the principal witness in the trial of the case in London. He was granted a divorce on the grounds of his wife's misconduct with Gilbert Cannan, a young author.

One of the surprises of the day was that Mrs. Barrie, who was formerly Mary Ansell, an actress, entered no defense, although she must have been aware that serious charges would be made against her. It was understood that both Mr. Barrie and his wife were anxious for a divorce—that Mrs. Barrie desired freedom that she might marry Mr. Cannan, and that Mr. Barrie probably would wed Pauline Chase, the beautiful young American actress who was almost an adopted child of Mr. Barrie and his wife.

In the absence of any defence, Miss Chase's name was not introduced in the court proceedings, but Mr. Barrie's friends believe that the young woman, whose childlike attachment for the author is well known, may have been a factor in determining Mr. Barrie to bring suit. Miss Chase is Mr. Barrie's ideal interpreter of the role of Peter Pan in his whimsical, ingenious personality appeals to the writer's own ideal.

Mr. Barrie took the witness stand soon after the case was called and calmly related the circumstances leading up to his action for divorce. He said that in 1908 he permitted Mr. Cannan the use of a cottage which the novelist owned at Frimham. It was at this cottage that the alleged misconduct took place.

The plaintiff said that the matter first came to his ears from the servants at his home, and when the accusations were made known to his wife, she said that she could not deny that they were true.

"I offered to forgive her offenses on the condition that she would break off her acquaintance with Cannan," said Mr. Barrie, his voice for the first time betraying emotion. My offer was refused.

Then I offered to give her a separation. This also was refused, and then she began to plead with me to set her free, declaring that Cannan was the only man in the world she had ever cared for and that our marriage had been a mistake."

This concluded Mr. Barrie's testimony. The court promptly granted Mr. Barrie a divorce. No damages were asked for by Mr. Barrie, but under the law of the English courts, Cannan, the co-respondent, must pay the costs of the action.

HUNGER STRIKE EFFECTIVE

Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. H. N. Brailsford, who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment on Monday last for taking part in a suffragette demonstration against David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been liberated on a government order, owing to their weak condition.

Lady Constance and Mrs. Brailsford had carried on a hunger strike, but they say that no attempt was made to feed them forcibly, as was done in the case of others condemned at the same time.

MISS HARRIMAN PROVIDES SCHOOL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Ferryboat Fitted Up With Teaching Appliances, and an Instructor is Provided

New York, Oct. 16.—Through the philanthropy of Miss Mary Harriman, eldest daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, the poor children of Brooklyn who are afflicted with tuberculosis are able to keep up with their classes in the public schools and be cured at the same time.

The ferryboat Susquehanna, which Miss Harriman loaned to the Brooklyn committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis during the summer as a day camp, is being used as a public school for the little consumptives who are not allowed by law to attend the regular schools. The boat is moored at the foot of Columbia street, Brooklyn, in the Erie Basin.

The board of education has co-operated with Miss Harriman and the committee, and made the spacious ferryboat an annex of Public School No. 27. It is fitted with desks, blackboards and all the furniture of the modern schoolroom. Its method of instruction, however, is that of the old-fashioned country school. As there are less than forty pupils from every grade, one teacher must suffice for all. In order to have a teacher who will be sympathetic and not push the children too hard when they are tired, the school has been put in charge of a man who has had consumption, John Birdsell.

Wealthy Brooklyn women are providing milk and eggs for the children during school hours.

FORTUNE WILL NOT KEEP HER FROM STAGE

New York, Oct. 16.—Miss Frances Sayre, the young society girl who recently surprised her friends by announcing that she intended to go upon the stage, has just inherited \$100,000. Miss Sayre does not intend to permit her latest inheritance to interfere with her stage career.

Mrs. Lewis Hall Sayre admitted that her daughter had inherited another fortune, but refused to tell the amount.

"I have just left my daughter at Wilmington, where she is appearing in a stock company," said Mrs. Sayre. "She is well pleased with what she has already achieved. She is very sincere in her desire to win fame and seems adapted to the work. In fact, I don't think there is any influence that could cause her to give it up. She is in love with the stage. She realizes it is hard work, but she has begun at the bottom and intends to make her way to the front ranks."

Miss Sayre is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Louis A. Sayre and the niece of Dr. Reginald Sayre.

Black still indicates that it means to rule in tailor as well as in afternoon gowns.

Stripes prevail in the latest French flannels, and some of them are highly effective.

Many a hot-air dispenser develops cold feet.

The mosquito sings sweetest just before he pretexts his bill.

EARLY ROSE POTATO MAN THE DADDY OF THEM ALL

The Khan Soliloquizes on Great Men, and Makes Unhesitating Choice

(The Khan in Toronto Star.) I have met a vast number of so-called "great men" in my time. I have met Sir John A. Macdonald, Henry Ward Beecher, Archbishop Lynch, George Brown, and a greater than he—his brother Gordon. I have met Paderewski and Mark Twain and John T. Raymond and Henry Irving and Horace Frank Smith—I have met them all somewhere at some time; but after all I haven't met the greatest men that this continent has produced.

For instance, I have never met the man who introduced the Early Rose potato. The Early Rose potato was a revolution. It put new potatoes on the market from six weeks to two months earlier than in the past. More than that, it made it possible for even the poorest in the land to eat potatoes every day in the year and three times a day at that, if he felt so disposed.

Before the advent of the Early Rose potato there was a hiatus from the middle of June to the middle of September at the least. The old potatoes were done or were practically uneatable, and the new potatoes hadn't come in.

People talk about the good old days! There weren't any such things as good old days.

We have had the potatoless summer in the alleged good old days. Folks ate beans instead of potatoes in the hottest part of the summer—just think of it! But the great genius who invented the Early Rose potato changed all that. Before the old potatoes had lost their flavor the new potatoes were on the market and in abundance.

Can anyone figure out what this discoverer's enterprise meant to mankind? And, by the way, who was he? The man who benefited his race as this man did should be known. His name should be familiar in our mouths as household words. There should be an engraving of him in every diningroom. There should be a sketch of him in the public school readers. There should be a monument to him on every market square in the land; but as a matter of fact we don't know who he was. We have forgotten his name; we don't know whether he is dead or alive.

But lesser great men than he are unknown. Who was it that evolved the Manchester or Michigan Amber or abundance wheat? They have added a bushel to every wheat acre in the land, and can you figure out what that means? Where is the man who grew the first bunch of Concord grapes and gave to this continent the immeasurable blessing of the Concord grape vine? Nobody knows. It is likely he lived at Concord and made the place forever famous, but I'll bet a quarter against a cancelled stamp that there are not ten persons in Concord who could tell you who he was.

When I go to the fall fairs I realize that our greatest men are wholly unknown. In this walk of life inventors seem so modest. The man who invented the priceless knitter on a harvester will never be so well known as Dr. Cook or Commander Peary, and yet he is by far the greatest man of the three, and has done more for mankind.

It would be worth while to find out who it was that was responsible for the Early Rose potato. If he be alive yet, he should be crowned with a crown of gold and his name inscribed among the immortals.

THE KHAN

GENERAL STRIKE IN NAPLES OVER FERRER EXECUTION

Parade and Trouble—Attempt to Set Fire to the Cathedral in Pisa

Naples, Oct. 16.—All the workmen of Naples except the employees of the street railway, participated yesterday in the general strike called in protest against the execution of Ferrer. Three thousand of the strikers held a meeting and afterwards paraded through the city. During the march they attacked a street car, but the

HAWAII'S PECULIAR POPULATION

By Forbes Lindsay



A Princess Hawaiian Fisherman

Mountain Trail Back of Honolulu Showing Dense Vegetation

Weaving Nets from Hiale Fibre

easy labors they could not be induced to exert themselves, and the sugar planters soon learned that the native population could not be depended on to furnish the field hands needed. With the approval of the government, they turned to China, and the response was prompt and satisfactory.

Chinese emigrated to Hawaii in a constantly increasing flood until the government became alarmed at their numbers, prevented fresh importations in recent years, steadily decreasing. The Chinese influx was checked and the planters were required to draw the greater part of their imported labor from Japan. The event proved that this measure involved the process of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Gradually the Japanese element expanded until it is now the most numerous in the country and represents 43 per cent. of the total population. Whilst the Japanese have been efficient laborers, they have exhibited a tendency to be aggressive and unruly. The present disturbances in the sugar districts are by no means the first chargeable to them. Riotous strikes in the past have been carried on by them when the other workers were peaceful and satisfied. Even the Chinese have never joined them in these agitations, which have more than once called for the intervention of the Japanese consul. The majority of these Japanese are drawn from the cities of their country, and many of them are of the hoodlum class. They have gradually pushed other nationalities out of the sugar fields, and now have a practical monopoly of the labor.

While the planters were gathering labor from China, Japan and Korea, they made efforts to procure men from various parts of Europe as well as from Porto Rico and the West Indies. In the newly opened lands of Hawaii, there exists an entirely neglected or inadequately cultivated. The government has recently interested itself in this question and former Secre-

tary of the Interior James Garfield, as well imported. Their practice is to bring their families, and the women and older children do a respectable share of work. As a result the monthly earnings of a Portuguese family will often amount to \$60 or more. They are very thrifty and soon accumulate enough to buy a little property. As soon as this is possible they leave the cane fields and become independent cultivators. In this way the Portuguese have almost entirely drifted away from the plantations and the anti-act labor laws of the United States have prevented fresh importations in recent years.

In the past several movements have been started with a view to inducing small farmers from the mainland to settle on the soil. So far success has been conspicuously absent from these projects. Colonies of Americans have generally resulted in the formation of sugar companies. Capital has erected a mill in the vicinity of the colonists, after securing their agreement to put their lands into cane, and ultimately has substituted for their labor that of orientals who are paid \$18 a month. Or the colonist has found in his land an opportunity for speculation and instead of working it has sold it to some neighboring plantation. Then a detrimental condition is the natural repugnance of Americans to do manual labor in a country where such work is almost entirely performed by coolies of colored races and whites are employed as overseers and managers. There is nothing in the climate or physical conditions to prevent an American from making a comfortable living from a small holding—say 60 acres in Hawaii. In the newly opened portions of our Far West there are many hotter and more enervating places in which American farmers work hard and maintain good health. The soil is extremely fertile and many crops for which a good market exists are entirely neglected or inadequately cultivated.

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at about 180,000, native Americans account for slightly more than 5 per cent. The Kanakas, who are on the decrease, and the half-breds number approximately 35,000; the Portuguese and other Latin people 25,000. The majority of the population, more than 100,000 of it, in fact, is Chinese and Japanese, the latter numbering 75,000. The children of these orientals will, unless measures are taken to counteract the impending development, form a powerful, if not a dominant, element of the body politic in the comparatively near future.

There is little occasion for apprehension on the score of the future Chinese citizenship. The majority of Chinamen in Hawaii are respectable members of the community who are desirous of making their children Americans in the true sense of the word. The Chinese boys are the brightest and most promising in the public schools. Business men find the Chinese youths best qualified to fill positions of trust and intelligence. A large proportion of this race in Hawaii are property-owners, and therefore disposed to be loyal and supporters of the constituted authorities.

The Japanese of Hawaii, on the other hand, display in a marked degree the traits which distinguish them in other parts of the world. They are bumptious and quarrelsome, entertain an exaggerated idea of the power of their country, and cherish all sorts of wild dreams of its expansion by conquest. No doubt their government encourages this tendency to jingoism, and it is quite possible would attempt, if a fair opportunity offered, to re-plant in Hawaii the tactics which have made Korea an appanage of Nipon.

Little balls and angles of Irish lace add a quaint touch to imported lingerie gowns. Stockings match every variety of shoes.

There is a noticeable demand just now for jabots, cuffs with frills and dainty little cravats.

In their primitive state the Kanakas were the most hospitable people on the earth. When white men first came to the islands everything that the inhabitants possessed was freely placed at their disposal. A native would turn over to the stranger from over the seas his hut and its contents, leaving his wife to look after the visitor's comfort, whilst he sought shelter elsewhere. There was no restriction set upon the foreigner's stay, nor upon his actions. Needless to state, this simple open-handedness was abused and the islanders paid dearly for their kindness.

Among the white men to make settlement in the archipelago were American missionaries and seafaring men. Most of these came from Boston and vicinity and until recent years the natives entertained the delusion that Boston was an independent country and called all Americans Bostonians. These early comers were received with great favor by the king and encouraged to make homes in the islands. Large grants of land were made to certain of them. Special trading privileges were conceded to them. Daughters of the nobles of the royal family were given to them in marriage. They were admitted to the councils of the nation, and, in short, treated as favored chiefs. In most cases these Boston settlers repaid the natives by rendering the most valuable services to the country. They gave wise advice to the rulers, introduced Christian religion and spread education among the common people, so that in a single generation the most astonishing advance in the paths of civilization was made. Whilst the representatives of these old American families in Hawaii were the chief movers in subverting the monarchy and bringing about the annexation of the country to the United States, they took no action against the government until it fell into the hands of unconstitutional and immoral rulers.

Early in the last century a New England sea captain discerned the commercial possibilities latent in the extensive stands of sandalwood trees that the islands contained. He secured a concession from the

crowd and entered upon the business of carrying the wood to China, where a great demand for it existed. This was the beginning of a considerable trade and the inception of Hawaii's commerce. One of the effects of the movement was to bring Chinamen to the islands. They came in small number at first, were well received, and proved to be law-abiding and useful members of the community. In fact, the Chinese have never caused any trouble in the country and have contributed largely to its prosperity. One of their number introduced the sugar-cane and ran a rude plant for its reduction. It is not too much to suppose that this primitive enterprise was the forerunner and foundation of Hawaii's great industry, although many years elapsed before large sugar plantations were established.

The next stage in Hawaii's commercial development and prosperity came toward the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, when the American whaling fleet that worked the northern Pacific began to call at the islands. At the outset they came only for provisions, water and simple supplies, but soon it was decided that the islands afforded excellent trying-out grounds, and reducing depots were planted