

D. R. A. MEET ENDED; TWO MARITIME MEN FOR BISLEY

Two Others May Secure Places—Remarkable Scores at Rockliffe This Year—Ross Rifle's Good Work.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—The forty-first annual meet of the Dominion Rifle Association was finished today and constitutes the greatest shooting event in the history of Canada. Never before have so many competitors gathered on Rockliffe range and never has there been such marvelously accurate shooting. The increased number of rifle ranges and the excellence of the Ross rifle are credited with the responsibility for this remarkable result.

A feature of this year's meet is the fact that eastern and western Canada seem to be gaining on Ontario and Quebec, which in the past have captured the lion's share of the booty. Nova Scotia did particularly well this year and although not always first in the matches, Nova Scotians were usually near the top and New Brunswick and Islanders usually figured in the money list.

The first twenty in the Bisley aggregate are headed by Sgt. Russell, of Ottawa, with the very high score of 389. There are two Nova Scotians among the twenty who have won places on next year's Bisley team. They are Sgt. Maj. Dymond, of the R. C. R., Halifax, who was sixth, and Sgt. F. A. Steek, of Truro, who was tenth. Besides these Maj. Jones, of Charlottetown, got twenty-second place and Lt. Col. Flowers, of Halifax, secured twenty-fifth place and are both almost certain of securing places on the team by reason of others ahead of them dropping out. This means that the maritime provinces may be represented by four men at Bisley next year.

The governor general's gold medal and \$200, which constitute the grand individual prize of the meet, went to Sgt. D. McInnes, of the Alberta Mounted Rifles, who put on a score of 193 points and led the second man, Pte. Bibbey, of Vancouver, by four points. Lt. Col. Flowers, of Halifax, got fourth place and \$50 with a score of 188; Sgt. Steek, of Truro, was sixth, winning \$25 with 187 points; Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax, was 20th and won \$5 with 183; Pte. McArthur, of Truro, was thirtieth with 182; Pte. Macham, of Truro, 180; Pte. Duxton, of Fredericton, 170; Capt. Brovia, of Annapolis, 173; Sgt. Lyman, of Halifax, 177; Pte. Williams, of Annapolis, 170; Corp. Poverill, of Halifax, 170; Sgt. Parker, of Halifax, 174; Sgt. Christie, of Truro, 174; Maj. Jones, of Charlottetown, 174; Corp. Armstrong, of Halifax, 170; Lt. Murray, of Truro, 168; Mr. Hazard, of Summerside, 165.

Extra series, 600 yards, \$9.00, for possible of 25 points—Capt. Blair, of Truro; Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax; Major Jones, of Charlottetown; Sgt. Killam, of Canning; Mr. Kennedy, of Truro; Sgt. Steek, of Truro.

Extra series A, 500 yards, \$5.50, with possible of 25 points—Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax; Lieut. Smith, of Woodstock.

Extra A, 500 yards, \$5.50 each, for possible of 25 points—Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax; Lieut. Col. Flowers, of Halifax; Major Jones, of Charlottetown; Lieut. Smith, of Woodstock. \$1.14 for 24 points; Sgt. McInnes, of Charlottetown.

900 yards, extra series, \$13 each, with possible of 25—Pte. Peel, of Truro; Lieut. Smith, of Woodstock. \$5.50 for 24 points; Sgt. Killam, of Canning. \$4.00 for 24 points; Lieut. Col. Flowers, of Halifax. \$4 for 24 points; Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax. \$3.25 for 24 points; Major Jones, of Charlottetown; Sgt. Steek, of Truro; Major Wetmore, of Sussex.

1800 yards, extra series, \$13 each, with possible of 25—Pte. Peel, of Truro; Lieut. Smith, of Woodstock. \$5.50 for 24 points; Sgt. Killam, of Canning. \$4.00 for 24 points; Lieut. Col. Flowers, of Halifax. \$4 for 24 points; Sgt. Dymond, of Halifax. \$3.25 for 24 points; Major Jones, of Charlottetown; Sgt. Steek, of Truro; Major Wetmore, of Sussex.

Turning to the matter of warning Mr. Hazen to the law on the matter, the contention was that Merissis had been abundantly warned. The two policemen, Hughes and Crawford, had told him he would get into trouble. Postmaster Sears had on a number of occasions done the same and the prisoner's answer had been that he was acting under legal advice and that he was making \$50 a month from the sale of the paper. The attorney general ridiculed the contention that Merissis never sent any correspondence to Free Speech. He asked the jury what other meaning they could take out of the letters read to them to correspondence and "news." In conclusion he warned them not to allow their sympathies to sway them, but find their verdict according to the evidence.

Judge Forbes, in charging the jury, drew their attention to the law on the matter, pointing out that it was clear and unequivocal. One unfortunate thing for the prisoner was that at first he denied all knowledge of the English language. His conduct on the stand, however, in his opinion, disproved that statement. As to the contention by the defense that it was incumbent on the crown to prove guilty knowledge, he said if that was true it would be impossible to convict anyone. He contended that the evidence of the witnesses showed that the defense had over and over again that if he continued to sell he would get into trouble. The rule of law, he pointed out, was that where a prisoner goes into the box and contradicts every other witness it is the province of the jury to utterly reject the story of the defendant.

The question was, Judge Forbes continued, are we to suffer such a publication as this to be distributed in our midst, causing heart burnings and distress of mind while all we can do is to hold up our hands and say, "Oh the poor Greek, oh the poor Greek." His honor thought the evidence was conclusive that the paper was sold by Merissis. "Free Speech" was kept in his shop as a banquet for any four minded man who was low enough to buy it.

Mr. Mullin then asked his honor to instruct the jury that it was incumbent on the crown to show that the defendant knew that the publication was obscene. His honor told the jury that if they believed that defendant had the means to get out the paper he was doing wrong and deliberately continued to shut his eyes and commit a crime they were to find him guilty.

The jury retired at 5.30 and returned in about twenty minutes. Isaac H. Northrup, who had been appointed foreman, in answer to the usual question by the clerk, announced that their verdict was guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy. Judge Forbes then thanked the jury and discharged them. By agreement the trial of Alois will not be taken up till next term of the court.

MISS THOMSON IS DEFEATED

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Handson, body, Windsor, won the maritime golf championship today, defeating Miss Thomson, of St. John, the former champion, by three up with one to play.

Although the Windsor lady has been playing splendid golf since the competition started, still it was hardly expected that she would capture the championship, and her victory was a great surprise not only to the New Brunswick players, but also to the Nova Scotians.

Victory was not on the side of the players from the sister province today for the New Brunswick team was defeated in the interprovincial match by the Nova Scotia players.

This morning Mrs. Lenoir and Miss Bigelow met in the final contest for the consolation cup, Miss Bigelow winning. The annual meeting of the Ladies' Golf Association was held this morning when officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. E. B. Chandler, of Moncton; vice-president, Mrs. Madison, of Moncton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Cook, of Moncton; executive committee, Mrs. Yonston, of Truro; Mrs. Fritz-Crichton, of Yarmouth; Miss Dibble, of Woodstock; Mrs. E. A. Smith, of St. John; Miss E. Stairs, of Halifax.

REASSURING HIM.

Perry—Doctor, have I any symptoms of brain fog?

Doctor—Brain fog? Not at all, my dear fellow; nothing but fog.

One Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS Has actually killed a Bush of Flies SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Nestle's Food Saves Babies Lives

Especially Valuable In Hot Weather

Write at once for Booklet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants" which will be sent with a large tin of Nestle's Food free to any mother.

The Leeming Miles Co., Limited - Montreal

THE CHILD PROBLEM, SEARCHING ADDRESS BY JUDGE LINDSAY, "THE CHILDREN'S JUDGE."

(Victoria Colonist, Aug. 19)

"The image of God is in every human soul. If we can but bring it out, we will have solved the greatest problem of our day."

That was the keynote of the address which Judge Benjamin Lindsay, the "Children's Judge," of Denver, delivered before a large audience in the council chamber at the city hall last evening. Judge Lindsay has acquired fame throughout the United States by reason of his unique and nearly always successful methods of handling juvenile delinquents. The large audience which turned out last evening to listen to him had the question presented to them in a manner which, besides being most entertaining, was also highly instructive. Speaking under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, Judge Lindsay made a strong appeal to the people of Victoria to assist the work of that body, instancing what can be done in Victoria, and how successful has been the work in Denver by means of the juvenile delinquents' court, and the probation system for youthful criminals.

Probably no other individual in the United States has had such experience with youthful malefactors as has Judge Lindsay. To him, probably more than Judge Lindsay, has taken place within recent years in the methods of dealing with youthful offenders. His stories of many of the cases which he has been called upon to handle, the invariable success which has been attained with the young boys and girls whose environment has led them astray, but who are not wholly vicious, were greatly appreciated and loudly applauded.

C. E. Redfern, in the absence of the president of the Children's Aid Society, presided, and on the platform with him were Mayor Hall, Bishop Perrin, Rev. H. Carson, Col. Gregory and others.

Asks Co-operation

Mr. Redfern, in introducing Judge Lindsay, stated that the Children's Aid Society was founded here five years ago, but its membership is still very small, its work being hampered not only by lack of funds but also by lack of that sympathy with its aims which it is entitled to receive from the public. In all cities there are large numbers of children who are neglected, who are given the name of being bad, but this so-called badness is due more to the lack of training and care than to any inherent badness in the child. If not taken in time, these children gradually drift into the criminal classes. Mr. Redfern urged all those who are not now members of the society to become so at once, and thus aid in the good work of saving the children.

Judge Lindsay was well received when he rose to speak. He declared that there were somewhere in the neighborhood of 150,000 children in the United States and Canada annually dealt with by the authorities. No city is without its child problem. When in Vancouver he had been favored by the police authorities with some figures which showed that last year some 300 young people, all under twenty-one years of age, had been arrested and incarcerated. If all the facts were known it would be seen that in every one of those 300 cases the first offence had been committed in the early teens and was largely due to the neglect of the children by their parents or guardians. It was the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury who, after a lifetime spent in work devoted to children, declared that there were not two criminals in

all London but had committed their first offence in childhood. To deal with the criminal class they must be taken when they are children. The child is brought up in an environment which tends to make or unmake him, and to make the child's environment the best possible is the duty of the people.

Old Methods

Referring to the old methods of treating the criminal child, the trial in open court, the incarceration with grown-up criminals which only educated the child in criminal methods, the old idea that gave little heed to the welfare of the child, but looked almost solely at the crime, all these old methods are gradually passing. Now the modern method is to save the child, to give him a chance to make good, to take him from his vicious environment and place him where he will have an opportunity of becoming a useful citizen.

When Judge Lindsay went on the bench ten years ago, the delinquent child was tried under the ordinary criminal procedure. Under the common law a child of seven was equally liable to the same punishment as the adult criminal who might have entered a house with pistol in his pocket and murder in his heart. And yet this same lad was not legally a man, in the eyes of the law, until he came of age. The whole system, Judge Lindsay declared, was absurd. It was a case of choking the lad because it was thought that thereby the evil was choked. Now under the law as operative in Colorado the old order has been changed. Then if a child stole, say some gummy sacks, it was the idea to save the sacks. Now the idea is to save the child.

Saving the Boys

Judge Lindsay told several stories of the youthful offenders who have been brought before him, of boys who were treated by the police as if they had been hardened criminals, but who, when once they were made to understand that it was their welfare which the authorities were desirous of improving and their innate spirit of fair play was aroused, left their evil ways and today are respectable citizens. The lads' downfall was due not to innate badness, but to the vicious surroundings in which they had been reared. Judge Lindsay stated that the day of force has just passed, the day of the law is still with us, but he was there to plead on behalf of the child. The boy criminal is not understood. But things are changing. The powers of sympathy, kindness and patience have taken the place of the old order of things. A system of character building has taken the place of the old system of punishment. The main effort now is to enlist the boy's sympathy, loyalty and interest. He had found that the best way to deal with juvenile delinquents was in private and with as little formality as possible. To do a boy good he must be understood. In dealing with a child one is dealing with a wonderful machine and the best time to handle a man is when he is a boy. Playgrounds have played an important part in the welfare of the youth of Denver, and it has been demonstrated that the placing of a public playground in the heart of a section of Denver where the greater part of the youthful criminals were taken has resulted in a wonderful reduction in the number of cases brought to the attention of the authorities. The trouble has been that the state neglected its opportunities to take the child when his character is plastic and make of him a useful citizen.

Results of Good Work

Judge Lindsay told of his experiences with some of the so-called criminal boys of Denver, of his efforts to secure their good will and how, after much time and labor, he had been repaid by the trust of the boys and their sincere and successful efforts to reform. He told of the good work which is being done by the probation officers, how the boy after being sent to the Detention Home is watched and cared for, is encouraged to do his best and how, in the great majority of cases the boy is saved from a life of crime and made a respectable citizen. Not only does the law as it now stands in Colorado provide for the child, but it also deals with those who do anything to make the child a delinquent. The man who leads a child astray should be punished. The parents who neglect their children and allow them to

JUDGE BUCK, FAMED IN IDAHO MINING CASE, PASSES AWAY

Decided the Noted "Donkey" Claim in Bonanza Mines in the Coeur d'Alenes—His Day That of Justice Backed by Brace of Pistols

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 27.—Norman Buck, who in 1885, while associate judge of the supreme court of Idaho, reversed the finding of a jury and decided that, as the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, bonanza lead-silver producers in the Coeur d'Alenes, were discovered by a donkey, its owners, Cooper and Peck, were entitled to a half interest in the former and a quarter interest in the latter claim, now valued at more than \$20,000,000, is dead at his home in Spokane.

Judge Buck came to the northwest in the seventies, and was an active participant in the principal events of the frontier days, remaining in the harness until last spring, when he suffered an attack of paralysis. He lived through the stirring days in the wilds of northern Idaho, when it was necessary to have arms men as bullfights to maintain order in the court, and realized his early prediction that the Coeur d'Alenes would be developed into the richest lead producing district in the world.

He was born in Lancaster county, New York, on April 13, 1833. When Lincoln issued the call for volunteers he was mustered into service at Fort Snelling as first lieutenant of the Seventh Minnesota in 1862. He was at Mobile when the war came to a close, having served three years and one day. He returned to Winona, and soon afterward was appointed probate judge to fill an unexpired term, being also elected later to serve four years.

Coming to the Northwest he was appointed by President Hayes in 1878 as United States attorney for Idaho. He found that great depredations had been committed by the timber thieves, and he prosecuted Jay Gould and a son of Brigham Young. The former case was settled out of court by

Gould paying \$5,000 into the Indian fund. Judge Buck was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Idaho in 1881. The discovery of the mines in northern Idaho shifted the court to Murray. These were the days when the court room was often filled with miners and when "Teddy" Guthrie, former prize fighter and sheriff, stood by the judge and maintained order with drawn revolvers.

HIS FAMOUS DECISION.

During that period Judge Buck rendered his famous decision in the "donkey" case. Cooper and Peck, who owned the burro, which Kellogg and O'Rourke found while kicking up "pay dirt," instituted suit for a share of the find. The case was tried before Judge Buck and a jury. The latter had decided against the plaintiffs when the court reversed the finding and handed down this opinion, which is part of the judicial records of Idaho:—

"From the evidence of the witnesses, this court is of the opinion that the Bunker Hill mine was discovered by the jacks, Phil O'Rourke and N. S. Kellogg; and as the jacks is the property of the plaintiffs, Cooper and Peck, they are entitled to a half interest in the Bunker Hill and a quarter interest in the Sullivan claims."

The case was appealed to the supreme court, but compromised before it came to trial. Cooper and Peck receiving \$76,000 for their share, and many thousands of dollars were distributed among other principals, lawyers and middlemen.

Judge Buck is survived by his wife and three grown-up sons, W. Storey Buck of Lewiston, Idaho; N. R. Buck, of Sunnyside, Wash.; and F. J. Buck, of Spokane.

SEE IN TARIFF ATTEMPT TO PUNISH DOMINION

London, Aug. 27.—It is understood that official communications are now passing between London, Ottawa and Washington regarding the interpretation of section 2 of paragraph 82 of the new United States tariff law.

The phrasing of the section seems to well-informed persons here to refer especially to lumber regulations of certain Canadian provinces and possible federal and provincial action affecting other Canadian raw products.

Moreover, the wording of the section seems to compel the president of the United States to impose maximum duties on Canadian produce so long as the British preference is maintained, and no doubt is expressed that the Canadian parliament

will ratify the Franco-Canadian commercial convention which would bring Canada under the United States maximum tariff. The official communications now passing are designed to elicit a definite pronouncement from Washington as a guide to the British and Canadian ministers in framing their policy.

If Canada is penalized because she gives preference to her motherland not dissimilar to that which the United States extends to her own possessions, the fact would weigh greatly with the British electorate in deciding whether or not to adopt a reciprocal British preference for Canada and the other dominions.

It is not forgotten that it was a similar German penalization of Canada that drove Lord Salisbury into a denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties.

FLOWER SUNDAY IN THE LUDLOW STREET CHURCH

Tomorrow will be known as "Flower Sunday," in the Ludlow street United Baptist Sunday School. Extensive preparations have been going on for some weeks in anticipation of this day and it is planned to make it one of the brightest days the church has had for some time. The following is the programme as arranged for the day:

11 a. m.—Service for the children. Speaker, Rev. Allan Hobbs, Ph. D., University of Chicago.

2.15 p. m.—Opening exercises in Sabbath school; words of welcome, R. H. Parsons, superintendent; chorus, "Jesus Loves the children," primary class; exercise, "Flower's Mission," Miss Mullins' class, recitation, Miss K. Fitzpatrick; solo, Cindy Brown; Those who remember, senior deacon J. R. Richards; chorus, "Jesus Song

Birds," seven girls; "Lessons from the flowers," Rev. L. McLean; exercise, Miss Price's class; solo, Miss M. Stewart; song, "Kind Words," Brown Brothers; duet, Miss Estabrooks' class; announcement of those to be remembered.

At the close of the session the teachers and scholars will bring their flowers to the platform where they will be placed, after which a committee of teachers will have them distributed. Miss M. Mullin is training the children.

7.00 p. m.—Sermon, Rev. W. R. Robinson, B. A., B. D., subject: The parents and teachers' responsibility. It is expected that Frank McCleaskey the well known New York tenor will sing at this service. A children's choir of thirty voices will be heard at both services. Little Miss Frances Lanyon and Miss Daisy Powell will sing. The public are cordially invited to all services throughout the day.

A Problem For The Editor

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns gives provocation for swearing. Answer: Keep the toes clear of corns, by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's the best.