HEIKE CONVICTED OF SUGAR FRAUDS

Aged Secretary of Sugar Trust Faces Prison Term of Two Years' Duration.

Together With Supt. Gerbracht, Heike Was Convicted on Evidence of Oliver Spitzer.

New York, N. Y., June 10.—Chas. Heike, the white-haired secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company was convicted tonight on one count of an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government of customs dues on sugar.

Ernest Gerbracht, former superintendent of the Williamsburg, Brooklyn, refinery, was convicted on all six counts.

For James Bendernagael, former cashier of the refinery, the jury stood 7 to 5 for acquittal. He will be tried again.

This ends the government's second effort to prison the men responsible for the vast underweighing frauds which the so-called trust has virtually confessed by the restitution of more than $2,000,000 in duty. Heike is the highest official of the company upon which blame has been fixed and he now faces a possible sentence of two years in the federal prison and a fine of $10,000. He is 65 years of age and broken in health and spirit. His counsel in summing up declared repentedly that a prison term meant nothing less than death.

Gerbracht can be sentenced to 12 years in prison, with a maximum fine of $40,000. Like Heike he is past middle age, being 63 years old.

All three defendants who were under bond, were paroled in the custody of counsel until 10.30 o'clock tomorrow morning when the court will hear the usual motions in the cases of Heike and Gerbracht and barring some delay, will announce the time of sentence.

The trial, which ended tonight, was started on May 16, with six defendants included in the indictment.

Besides Heike, Gerbracht and Bendernagael, there were three minor employes, Harry F. Waller, assistant dock superintendent, and Jean M. Volker, and Frank M. Halligan, checkers. The trial had not progressed far, however, when the testimony so incriminated these men that their counsel entered pleas of guilty. They have not been sentenced.

Bendernagael had been tried previously with Oliver Spitzer, the pardoned dock superintendent, who gave such important testimony at the trial just closed, but as was the case to-night the jury disagreed.

Spitzer received a two years' sentence and four checkers were sentenced to one year each. They are still serving time on Blackwell's Island, but Spitzer, who was in the Atlanta prison, became conscience stricken, made complete confession and though denounced by counsel for the defence, told a story that resulted in Heike's conviction.

The sixth count upon which Heike was found guilty charges him with "unlawfully and wilfully conspiring with Oliver Spitzer and others in making and effecting and aiding in effecting entries of raw dutiable sugar at less than their true weight, by means of false and fraudulent statements as to these weights prior to March 1, 1907."

WESTERN UNION MEN ARE RETICENT

Decline To Discuss Indictments At Washington For Handling Despatches From Bucket Shop Operators.

New York, June 10.—B. Brooks, general manager of the Western Union, refused to discuss the indictments handed down at Washington today. In similar cases, however, the Western Union has always maintained successfully that as a common carrier, it was in duty bound to accept any business offered. It, providing the messages were couched in proper language. As a bucket-shop is simply a broker's office where orders are received, and not executed, the Western Union, in the past has argued that it was in no position to inquire into whether the firm that bought wire service bucketed its orders or not.

No statement for the company has been issued here by counsel and Col. Robert C. Clowry, the president, could not be found tonight.

SHOE COMBINE PROSPEROUS.

New York, June 10.—Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation met here today and declared the usual dividend of 37½ cents on its preferred stock and the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common. In addition an extra cash dividend of $1.00 had ten per cent. in stock was declared on the common shares. The annual meeting of the corporation will be held at Paterson, N. J., tomorrow.

SYRIAN GIRL RETURNS TO THE KINGDOM

Sarah Josephs Taken From Sandford's Vessel At Boston Expressed Desire To Go Back When In Court.

Boston, Mass, June 10.—Taken from the barkentine Kingdom, the Holy Ghost colony's vessel that arrived in Boston harbor yesterday by deputy sheriff Silsby, on a writ of habeas corpus, Sarah Josephs, beautiful Syrian girl, whom the Rev. N. V. Harriman of Cambridge, himself a former Shiloite, charged, was held a captive on the Kingdom, when arraigned in the supreme court today, protested that she had no desire to leave the ship and was then sent back there after the writ had been dismissed. On the way to the court from the ship, however, she is said to have told Mr. Harriman that she wanted to go with him. By the time she had reached court, the girl was greatly excited and reversed her stand. Mr. Harriman said to have applied for the writ to fulfil a promise that Mrs. Florence Whittaker, who was taken from the Kingdom on a similar writ at South Freeport, Maine, Monday, once made to the girl who had appealed to her to aid her to leave the ship.

Deputy Sheriff Silsby, armed with the writ, went down to the Kingdom, which is anchored in the lower harbor, on a tug with Mr. Harriman who last week also procured in Maine the writ that freed Mrs. Whittaker.

They arrived at the vessel about 3 o'clock, and immediately served the paper on the barkentine's commander, Captain Perry. As Sheriff Silsby made his way aboard, Captain Perry said: "To get below; I'll produce the girl," and this after a half hour's delay, he did. Captain Perry insisted that the girl be taken to court immediately. The girl who is 13 years old, then said to Mr. Harriman:— "I think I would like to go with you, Mr. Harriman."

When she reached court, however, her courage waned.

While the sheriff and his party waited on deck for Captain Perry to bring the girl up from below, there was a scurry among the holy ghosters on deck and then five men put off in the Kingdom's yawl and rowed to Driscoll's landing, where they went ashore. Miss Josephs became a member of the Holy Ghost colony in Palestine, later coming to America on the Kingdom.

PEARY AT LONDON TALKS OF TRAVELS

On Eve Of His Departure For America, North Pole Discoverer Is Guest At Dinner—Lord Alverstone Presides.

London, June 10.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who, after a tour of Europe, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the steamer Mauretania, was given a dinner tonight by the Pilgrims Society. The gathering, over which Lord Alverstone presided, was a most representative one, including Capt. Robert F. Scott and other British explorers. The American Pilgrims were represented by J. P. Morgan, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and R. T. Wilson.

Lord Alverstone in a speech paid tribute to the courage and determination of Peary and other American polar explorers, and the commander in reply after expressing his thanks, related interesting incidents of his years of struggle in the frozen North, in search of the Pole.

ONE BURGESS IS ADJUDGED GUILTY

Jury Only Out Half An Hour In Truro Express Robbery Case—Manager Burgess On Trial.

Truro, June 10.—The jury in the famous Burgess case was only out a half hour tonight when they brought in a verdict of guilty. Burgess was arrested in the west last year on a charge of stealing several thousand dollars from the Canadian Express office. His brother was manager of the office and is also on trial.

BANK INCREASES STOCK.

Ottawa, June 10.—La Banque Nationale is giving notice of its intention to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

FIELDING ANNOUNCES MORE TINKERING WITH TARIFF

Treaties Concluded Giving Belgium and Holland Intermediate Rate and Temporary Arrangement Made With Italy--Government Determined to Continue Reciprocity Negotiations With U. S.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—Announcement was made today in an extra of the Canada Gazette of the full details of the trade arrangements concluded by the Canadian government with Belgium, Italy, and The Netherlands. Canada extends to Belgium and The Netherlands its intermediate tariff on the articles set forth in the Franco-Canadian convention. To extend to these countries the full concessions over and above the intermediate tariff would necessitate special legislation and treaty negotiation apart from the powers conferred upon the governor-in-council by the customs act.

The principal feature of the arrangement announced is the agreement with Italy, negotiated by Chevalier Scelsi, Royal Consul General, and Mr. Fielding. It is a temporary agreement looking to a more definite treaty. Italy has two tariffs, the general and the conventional, and it is to the latter that certain Canadian products are to be admitted. The principal of these are timber and lumber, wood pulp, paper of various kinds, furniture, books and shoes, tools and implements of iron and steel and sewing machines.

The leading Italian commodities to be given the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff are macaroni and vermicelli, canned vegetables, lime juice and fruit syrups, wines of different qualities, castile soap, women's and children's dress goods, velvets and velveteens, plush and silk fabrics, and ribbons of all kinds.

Direct Shipment.

Each arrangement has a direct shipment stipulation. To get the reduced rates, goods must be shipped direct from the country of origin or from a British country to a Canadian ocean or river port.

Another order-in-council promulgated today places on the free list a number of articles while on others the duty is reduced. The following articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures are declared duty free when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories.

1.—Fine needle of metal foil and Carborund; (2) Cotton thread for use in making incandescent gas mantles. (3) Crude glycerine for refining. (4) Soya beans and beancake used as cattle food and fertilizer, (5) Iron tubing brass covered, for use in making towels bars and bath tub rails. (6) Ground coke for electric batteries.

The following articles used in manufacture are to be subject to reduced duties when imported for use in factories; preparations made from pyroxylin and wood naptha; preferential, 5 per cent. ad val; intermediate, 7 1-2 per cent.; general 10 per cent.

Silk in gum or spun, imported for making ribbons and shoe laces; preferential rate 5 per cent.; intermediate, 7 1-2 per cent.; general 10 per cent.

Wood handles, to make to D shovel handles; preferential rate, 10 per cent ad val; intermediate, 12½ per cent.; general, 15 per cent.

Hard rubber for making fountain pens: preferential, 5 per cent. ad val; intermediate, 7½ per cent.; general 10 per cent.

Chinaware when imported to be mounted by manufacturers of silverware; preferential, 15 per cent. ad val; intermediate, 20 per cent.; general, 22½ per cent.

Teapin blocks of wood in rough, when imported by manufacturers; preferential, 5 per cent.; intermediate, 7½ per cent.; general 10 per cent.

Intermediate Rates.

Mr. Fielding issued the following statement: "The tariff concessions granted to the several countries concerned, are not new in principle. They are all within the provisions of the customs tariff act of 1907. That act contains what is called the intermediate tariff, that is, tariff rates standing between the British preferential rates and the general tariff rates. It was announced at the time of the passing of the act that this intermediate tariff was to be the basis of negotiations with foreign countries and that such tariff rates in whole or in part would be granted to countries having satisfactory trade relations with the Dominion. The British preferential rates remain as fixed

in 1907. The intermediate tariff rates have not been extended in full to any country. Portions of them were extended to France a few weeks ago under the provisions of the Franco-Canadian treaty, and incidentally by virtue of the old favored nation treaties the benefits were extended to several other countries. In the present arrangements no new tariff rates are established but the existing intermediate rates so far as they appear in the French treaty, are granted to Belgium, to the Netherlands, and to a limited extent to Italy. Belgium is a low tariff country which has dealt very fairly with Canada, and therefore it has been decided to extend to Belgium so far as the tariff act will permit, the rates already granted to France. There is a special schedule in the French treaty with lower rates than those of the intermediate tariff, which could only be granted by special legislation. Consequently, that schedule is not extended to Belgium. Belgian products therein enumerated will come under the intermediate rates. Belgium, however, is not particularly interested in the articles in that schedule.

With United States.

In reply to inquiries as to negotiations with the United States, Mr. Fielding stated that no immediate action would be taken. The negotiations were only postponed for a short time owing to the engagements of Canadian ministers in other affairs. He had not failed to observe, he said that there was considerable manifestation in Canada of opposition to reciprocity with the United States. Some of this was natural and inevitable. But it could not, he thought, due to a misunderstanding of the situation and was at least premature. The opponents of reciprocity appeared to assume that no satisfactory tariff concessions would be made by the United States authorities. Perhaps the past experience of Canada in her negotiations with the States excused, or at all events, explained this feeling. But there was no need for anybody to worry along these lines. He did not want to make a bargain entirely for any benefit of Canada. A treaty, to be of worth having, should be advantageous to both parties. If the anticipations of the Canadian opponents of reciprocity proved correct—if the Americans would not make a reasonable arrangement—then of course there would be no treaty. But it would be quite unfair to the United States to assume that the attitude of former years was to be continued. The president and Secretary Knox had given the most cordial assurance of the desire of the United States government to enter into better trade relations between the two countries. The position of the Canadian government, Mr. Fielding said, was that they were bound to receive the assurances of the American government in the good spirit in which they had been offered, and to hope for a satisfactory arrangement. It would certainly be a foolish and indefensible act for the Canadian government to refuse to enter into negotiations to which they had been invited in such a friendly manner. Even if, as some people on both sides of the boundary seemed to believe, it should be found impossible to bring about satisfactory tariff readjustment, the carrying on of the negotiations upon which the Canadian government would be prepared to enter in the autumn, would undoubtedly tend to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

The monthly financial statement makes a final statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for 1909-10. The total revenue was $101,501,034. The total expenditure on consolidated fund was $79,409,849, leaving a surplus on consolidated fund of $22,091,184. The capital expenditure was $34,114,994, making total disbursements of $113,524,843. The expenditure on debt during 1909-10 was $12,336,068, the net debt standing on March 31 last at $336,266,348. The capital expenditure was apportioned as follows: Public Works, Railways and Canals, $27,571,225; Dominion lands $736,255; Militia $1,299,970; Railways subsidies $2,048,097; Bounties $2,411,095.

THREE MAILS TO ENGLAND EVERY WEEK

Postmaster General Announces That Effort Will Be Made To Establish Tri-Weekly Service From Montreal.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, June 10.—Hon. Rololphe Lemieux, postmaster general, who was in the city today, stated in an interview that he was doing all he could to hasten the day when no letters would leave Montreal marked "via New York." The minister stated that he had as yet made no arrangement with the Canadian Northern and White Star Dominion companies, but he expected there would be an arrangement in the near future by which three mails will leave each week for Great Britain. The contract with the Allan Line, shared with the Canadian Pacific will not expire until 1912. While no definite arrangement has yet been made, it would certainly be possible, Mr. Lemieux said, to have a regular tri-weekly mail service from this port very soon. They had already sent mails by the White Star Dominion line and no doubt, all of the lines who put on fast boats would get mails to carry, as he would much rather pay money to Canadians for doing Canadian work, than to strangers.

ROOSEVELT ON OCEAN WAVE

Ex-President Sailed From Southampton Yesterday After Tramping Through New Forest With Sir Edw. Grey.

Southampton, June 10.—After an absence from home of nearly 15 months eleven of which he spent in the east African jungles in quest of rare specimens of animals and the remainder in making a tour of northern Africa and various parts of Europe, Theodore Roosevelt sailed from Southampton today on board the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria bound for New York. Accompanying him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Nicholas Longworth, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt, the last mentioned being the official photographer of the east African expedition.

Col. Roosevelt met the members of his family here, having spent last night as the guest of Sir Edward Grey at the Brockenhurst hotel, near New Forest, Hampshire, and having left his family to come down on the boat train today. Col. Roosevelt and Sir Edward Grey tramped through the forest for hours yesterday and the American ex-president enjoyed the trip through the ancient royal hunting grounds and the companionship of the British diplomatist is evidenced by the fact that he said the day had been "the crowning experience of the whole three months" he spent in Europe.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria is due in New York Saturday morning, June 18.

PROBE CONDUCT OF MONCTON POLICEMAN

Commission Takes Evidence In Charges Against Sergt. Atkins For Arresting Man Not Thoroughly Drunk.

Moncton, June 10.—The police commission today continued taking evidence in regard to the complaint made by a prominent citizen against Sergt. Atkins for arresting a man for drunkenness who was capable of taking care of himself and not making a disturbance and desired to go home. Evidence showed that the man was within thirty paces of his own door at the time and two others were with both of them perfectly sober. Officer McKim testified that he had gathered allowing the man to go home but Atkins persisted in making the arrest. Several citizens testified to abuse and insulting language by Atkins and other officers. The commission will give decision next week.

VALLADOLID CAPTURED.

Mexico City, June 10.—Valladolid, the stronghold of the Indian insurrection in Yucatan today, according to a telegram received tonight from Merida. The rebels were driven from the town to the mountains, hotly pursued.

Many dead and wounded were abandoned in the flight and many prisoners were taken by the government forces.

NORMAL SCHOOL CLOSING HELD

First Exhibition of Military Drill Feature of Exercises at Provincial Institution.

Principal Bridges Speaks of the Need of More Accommodation--Prizes Presented.

Fredericton, June 10.—The public closing exercises at the Provincial Normal School were held this morning, the features of the programme being the physical drill conducted by Sergt. Lavoie, and the address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Besides the staff among those occupying places of honor on the platform were Chief Superintendent of Education Carter, Dr. W. C. Kierstead, Dr. Phillip Cox, Rev. Dean Schofield, Rev. Canon Cowie, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Rev. A. A. Rideout, Rev. J. H. Macdonald, Dr. H. C. Creed, Q. M. Sergt. Lavoie, Lt.Col. Surgeon Bridges and Ald. Wendall.

After the usual opening exercises of the morning had been completed Dr. H. S. Bridges, principal of the school, addressed the students.

In September last the speaker said, the largest class in the history of the Normal School had entered, greatly increasing the previous average of 35. There had been some changes and additions in the staff during the year, and he hoped that taken altogether the staff had increased in efficiency.

He could not emphasize too much the value of the introduction of physical training. He hardly needed to mention the need for accommodation. Everyone familiar with the present building would know that the institution was cramped for room. He hoped the accommodation would be increased at no distant date, not only so that there would be sufficient space for class rooms, but that there might be a place for a gymnasium as well. Those in control at the Normal school, like the senate of the University of New Brunswick, should remember the founders of that school.

A very interesting lesson in reading was taught to a class of small boys and girls by Miss Ina Merseneau of McAdam.

Mr. Ralph S. Gregg rendered a reading, Tennyson's "Revenge," in an exceptionally creditable manner. He showed great histrionic ability and paid careful attention to the elocutionary details.

The next number was a chorus by the students, entitled The Red Scarf.

The teaching of a lesson on Cotton was creditably demonstrated by Miss Sadie Evenwright of St. Stephen.

The physical drill under the direction of Q. M. Sgt. Inst. Lavoie then followed. The latter part of the drill programme was truly admirable. It comprised a complete series of bodily motion set to music. The effect was novel and pleasing.

Mr. Leigh Brown of Middle Sampton, next came forward and taught a lesson in chemistry to a class of his fellow students.

Miss Florence O'Brien recited very effectively.

Presentation of Prizes.

The prizes for excellency in academic work of the year were then presented.

The Lieutenant Governor's prize of $30 for the highest standing in the senior class was won by Miss Katie Corbett. The prize of $20 from the same donor for the highest standing in Class B, was divided between Miss Alice Boyd, of Gagetown, and Miss Melvina Howell, of Moncton. These presentations were made by Dr. Carter, chief superintendent of education, in a few happy and appropriate words. His advice to all the students was in the words of Senator Beveridge: "Be Thorough."

Mr. Arthur Kelly, of St. John, captured the Governor General's medal for the highest professional standing. The presentation was made by Mr. B. C. Foster, principal of the High School. Mr. Foster also presented the Governor General's bronze medal to Mr. Milton Cregg, of Mountain Dale.

The addresses to the graduating classes delivered by Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, closed the programme.

LATEST TRUNK MYSTERY IS UNRAVELLED

Mutilated Body Found In Italian Lake Thought To Be That Of Mrs. H. N. Castle Of California—Was Murdered.

Como, Italy, June 10.—The badly mutilated body of a woman, believed to have been Mrs. H. N. Castle, who was Mary Crittendon Scott, or San Jose, Calif., was found in a trunk today submerged in a lake near the village of Moltrasio.

Wrapped about the body was a piece of cloth which bore the initials "G. D." and from letters found in the trunk written in English, it appears that the woman in 1906 lived in 34th street, New York city. The police, basing their opinion on wounds on the head, evidently made by a blunt instrument, are of the belief that the woman was murdered and have taken into custody a Russian named Constantine Ispolatoff, fifty years old. They suspect him of having some knowledge of how the woman met death.

Several persons who knew the woman in life and viewed her body today, said she told them she had been married to Porter Charlton, the son of an American naval officer. Charlton is described as being 23 years old, and is said to have been a student at the University of Pennsylvania. The woman apparently was about 35 years old.

When the body was found it was recalled that recently a young couple occupied a villa on the shore of the lake.

Three days ago they disappeared and have not since been seen by the people of the neighborhood. The woman spoke English. Her companion attempted French, but obviously it was not his native tongue.

CASE AGAINST PARK HOTEL IS SETTLED

Monitor Manufacturing Co. Withdraws Action From York County Court And Will Remove Plant From Hotel.

Fredericton, July 10.—The case of the Monitor Manufacturing Co. versus Ernest Howes, proprietor of the Park Hotel, St. John, was settled before Judge Wilson in the York County Court this afternoon after being adjourned yesterday afternoon. H. B. Hanson for the plaintiffs argued that the manufacturing company had industrially made an acetylene gas plant in the Park Hotel, and that the proprietor had failed to make payment. Hon. H. F. McLeod, counsel for the defendant, claimed that the plant had not turned out to be what the company had claimed for it, that the machinery had broken down and it had cost more to light than it had been claimed the cost that could be reduced. Judgment allowed the company to take back its plant and that each side should pay its own expenses. The court then adjourned till July 5, when non-jury cases will be tried.

MONTREAL MASONS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Demand For Increase In Wages From 40 to 45 Cents Peremptorily Refused By Builders' Exchange.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, June 10.—A big stone masons' strike is feared here as the result of decisive steps taken today by the builders exchange. The stone masons' union demanded an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents an hour with a uniform wage scale, recognition of the union and the closed shop. The builders exchange today refused to grant the demand and declare that they will not recognize the union in any form. As a result a strike is threatened which if it takes place may tie up building operations throughout the city.

STELLARTON MAN SCALDED TO DEATH

William Downes Met His Death While Repairing Steam Pipe Which Burst—Dead When Discovered.

New Glasgow June 10.—An accident occurred at Stellarton this afternoon, when William Downes, a machinist employed at the Back Mines, met his death. The unfortunate man was scalded to death. He was engaged in repairing a steam pipe and it is supposed that the pipe burst. The body was terribly scalded and burned, and Downes was dead before discovered by his fellow workmen.

MISSING GIRL FOUND IN NEW HAVEN

Wild Theories To Account For Disappearance Of Esther Mearsen Who Had Simply Gone On a Trip.

New York, N. Y., June 10.—The finding of 16 year old Esther Mearson, in New Haven, ends another New York "kidnapping case." All sorts of theories were advanced to explain her disappearance. She was lured away by an old man; drugged; spirited away in a cab; held for $500 ransom and murdered as was Ruth Wheeler. All these and more were put forward as explanations of the case, because of the recent murder of the Wheeler girl, attracted more than passing notice.

GREATER MONCTON CLUB ORGANIZED

Officers Elected And Committee Appointed At Meeting Of New Association Last Evening—L. F. Wallace, Pres.

Moncton, N. B., June 10.—The organization of the Greater Moncton Club was completed tonight with the election of the following officers: Honorary president, D. Pottinger; president, L. F. Wallace, first vice-president, George H. Trueman, second vice-president, Joseph A. Bourque; secretary, S. L. T. Harrison; treasurer, William E. Maeke; executive, H. B. Jordan, Dr. O. B. Price, C. H. Boudreau and William Crowhurst. Committees were also appointed on industries and advertising, etc.

FIRE RAGING IN SEATTLE, WASH.

Seattle, Wash., June 10.—A fire broke out tonight at First and Battery streets, in a number of large wooden buildings. A strong wind from the sound carried fire brands for blocks. A general alarm called all fire companies to the scene.