Partridge Island For Dry Dock Site

London Learns of the Site of the Proposed Facilities Here --- Not For Sand Point.

Mayor Bullock Doubts If City Would Be Willing To Co-operate In Proposal.

Special to The Standard.

London, Nov. 15.—Arrangements have just been completed for the erection of a dry dock at Levis. The interests involved are the Canadian Pacific, the Allans, Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders; Sir Charles MacLaren, representing John Burn Co. of Sheffield; Davie, of Lewis, who conducted the present salvage and dry dock business there and the McArthur Perks Company, of Canada.

At Partridge Island.

The same interests have made a definite proposal to the Canadian Government which they expect will be accepted, for a dry dock in St. John. The constructors have decided not to erect this dry dock at the Canadian Pacific wharf in St. John, but somewhere around Partridge Island.

Somewhere around Partridge Island is not very definite, but on inquiry last evening The Standard learned that the west channel has been mentioned as a site for a dry dock and if the despatch is well founded the British concerns have been informed that this is a desirable location for so large a dry dock as is proposed to build.

When the despatch was read to Mayor Bullock last evening His Worship said it was doubtful if the city would want to give up the west channel. Railway facilities would be extended down the Bay shore and the channel might be needed for anchorage. He believed however, if Levis was to secure a dry dock as the despatch stated, then St. John would also be considered.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, president of the Imperial Dry Dock Company said he had heard the west channel mentioned as a dry dock site, but he did not believe the Dominion Government would consider any proposition with any company without consulting the Imperial Dry Dock Company. If the building of battleships was contemplated, it would be a different matter, but if the industry was limited to a dry dock and ship repair plant then the Government knew that the Imperial Dock Company were already prepared to undertake the project and had prior rights.

FIFTY DROWNED BY FLOODS IN JAMAICA

Estimated That Fifty Are Drowned With a Material Damage of $1,250,000 In Recent Floods in W. Indies.

Kingston, Ja., Nov. 15.—While it is yet impossible to give an accurate statement of the loss of life and damage to property as the result of the storm, it is variously estimated that about fifty persons were drowned by the floods and that the material damage will total not less than $1,250,000.

The principal loss was to the banana plantation on the north side of the island but the shipments will be possible before January. The south side of the island was practically uninjured and the situation here is not serious.

DO NOT VIOLATE OPEN DOOR PRINCIPLES

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The recent treaties entered into by China and Japan as the operation of coal mines along the South Manchurian R. R. and the Antung-Mukden R. R., do not create monopolies, and hence are not violations of the "open door" or the "equal opportunities" principle to the observance of which all of the leading powers are pledged. This is the conclusion reached by the State Department after a long and careful investigation.

PIERPONT MORGAN TO BOSTON & MAINE DIRECTORATE.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 15.—It was unauthoritatively reported here today that at the meeting tomorrow of the directors of the Boston and Maine R. R., President Lucius Tuttle would be re-elected and that these resignations on the board would be fulfilled by J. Pierpont Morgan, Chas. S. Mellen president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. and William Skinner, of Holyoke.

MONTREAL OUT AFTER SCALP OF NEW YORK

Official Outline Of Scheme In Development Of St. Lawrence Port Announced—To Double Capacity Of Harbor.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The first official outline of a scheme which is to make the port of Montreal the equal of any port on the American continent was this afternoon made public at a largely attended luncheon of the Montreal Canadian Club, by Major George W. Stephens, chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

The Scheme.

The scheme, the outline of which will cover a long term of years, aims at nothing less than making this city rival New York in the excellence of its accommodation for ocean going steamers, and when completed should give the St. Lawrence at Montreal a reputation secondly only to the Mersey at Liverpool for the transportation of a continent's merchandise and the passenger traffic of the world.

The scheme is expected, briefly, to do this:

To double the port's capacity.

To make water porterage possible by lessening currents.

To give water access by way of canal system to Western Canada and the United States.

To create manufacturing and warehousing sites having direct rail connections over all lines with every port of the continent.

To reduce the handling charges on every ton of freight coming to the port.

ARE PROBING STILL FOR ELUSIVE CORRESPONDENCE

Coal Conspiracy Case At Halifax Enters Upon Another Stage —Superintendent Floyd Called To Stand.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 15.—The coal conspiracy case entered upon another stage this afternoon at five o'clock when Supt. Floyd, of the Intercolonial Coal Company, was called to the witness stand. Before this local men only had been examined. Mr. Floyd, as superintendent of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company at Westville, was looked to for the information lost to the prosecution by the destruction of correspondence by the Halifax agent, H. D. MacKenzie.

Again Disappointed.

In this the prosecuting counsel was disappointed as Mr. Floyd stated that he left the matter of coal contracts largely in the hands of Mr. MacKenzie and Sales Agent Sutherland. In regard to copies of the letters burned by Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Floyd was equally unsatisfactory to counsel for the prosecution. He stated that he had been away from the office so long on account of the trial that he could not say what might have happened to the files.

At 10.30 this evening the secretary of the Dominion Coal Company, James MacKay, who had arrived by train from Montreal during the afternoon, was called to the witness box.

He was asked to produce the papers called for in his subpoena, these included letters which General Manager Duggan had been unable to produce and the files which Mr. Morrow had testified had been sent by him to the head office at Montreal. It took MacKay taken a wheelbarrow to hold the papers asked for. Mr. MacKay produced an envelope from his pocket with all he had brought with him contained in it. The Morrow files, he stated, had never reached the office at Montreal.

CITY OF TORONTO HAS A BALANCE

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 15.—The city treasurer's annual report of receipts and disbursements just issued shows that for the year 1908 the receipts from the ordinary revenues, taxation, sale of debentures, etc., amounted to $13,497,293.87, while the disbursements, including redemption of debentures and sinking fund investments amounted to $12,019,881.31. This with a balance of $827,509 from the previous year left a balance of cash in hand and in banks amounting to $2,304,471.79. The bonded debt of the city December 31 last, was $32,098,511.56. The general city debt was $22,465,162.55.

NAVAL DEFENCE POLICY CHIEFLY DISCUSSED IN THE REPLY TO THRONE SPEECH

Canada's Proposed Navy Shared Honors With New French Treaty and Its Effect Upon Payne Legislation at Yesterday's Session of the House —Mr. R. L. Borden in Vigorous Speech.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The speakers who took part in the debate on the speech from the throne in Parliament today included: Ecrement of Berthier, the mover, Kyte of Richmond, N. S., the seconder, R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. W. F. McLean. In a forcible address, Mr. Borden touched on many live topics, which Sir Wilfrid side-stepped in his reply.

The French Speech.

Then French speech was made by Mr. Ecrement (Berthier) whose most interesting passage referred to naval defence. Describing it as difficult and delicate, he alluded to the process by which Canada has obtained from Great Britain the right to negotiate commercial treaties and went on to say that Canada is strong enough, wealthy enough and proud enough to be no longer a colony but a nation. Should it be said that she will leave to others the care of protecting her frontiers, her increasing trade, her shores peopled with her fishermen and traders. Should she refuse to obey the call extended to all young nations, inviting them to assure their very existence. This was the proud national sentiment which animated Canada's statesmen in putting aside the proposals of those who would prefer a direct contribution to the Imperial navy and to adopt a purely Canadian policy. The new navy would offer to the youth of the country a new career to its artisans a new field of activity and energy and would be entirely Canadian. It also was to be hoped that the policy would tend to create shipbuilding establishments in Canada.

Mr. Kyte.

Mr. Kyte, in seconding the motion touched on the enhancement of the prices of manufactured goods. There was an activity abroad in combining industrial concerns which boded no good for the consumers. The time had come to set a limit to this talent for promoting mergers which had been so active of late. Dealing with small towns he referred to the resolution of March last, and quoted Lord Chas. Beresford's assertion that the best thing the Dominion could do was to build cruisers to defend her shores. He thought that in view of last year's vote there would be no division if the Liberal journalists who had announced that he had supported the Government's naval policy imagined that he and the Conservative party would support what those ministers had said they were very much mistaken. He would defer discussion of the matter until the Government had brought down its policy. He concluded by chaffing the Prime Minister on the way in which he once more had gone outside of the ranks of the M. P.'s in selecting the youngest minister, Mr. Mackenzie King.

last year his excellency had referred to the world wide depression with a suggestion that Canada could not escape it, while this year there is no reference to the world wide prosperity, the Government claiming full credit for the good times, while disclaiming responsibility for hard times. As for growth, he drew attention to the enormous growth in expenditures.

During the last ten years of the Laurier Government the revenue had received was $692,500,000, or an excess in the ten years of $321,500,000.

Despite this enormous increase in revenue, the public debt had been increased by $64,000,000.

This vast increase was far from being due to the Transcontinental project, putting the railway and the Quebec bridge aside, there still was $321,500,000 of excess revenue and a debt increase of $7,000,000 beside.

What about the completion of the Transcontinental and the Quebec bridge? Had the Government any idea as to when these events would take place? And what did the Government propose to do with the Levis to Moncton stretch in the period before the completion of the Quebec bridge?

Mr. Borden touched on the waterways treaty, urging that the Government should announce its decision as early as possible, repeating his declaration that such a treaty should be subject to ratification by the Canadian Parliament.

The French Treaty.

After an allusion to the dormant condition of the All Red Route, Mr. Borden brought up the French treaty and its bearing on the retaliation clause of the new United States tariff.

Canada, he said sells to the United States fifty times as much as to France and buys from the United States twenty-five times as much as from France. This fact was worthy of consideration.

Coming to naval defence, Mr. Borden said that he had been a little in doubt from some of Mr. Kyte's remarks whether Canada was still within the British Empire.

He also referred to speeches by Cabinet ministers on defence. If the Liberal journalists who had announced that he had supported the Government's naval policy imagined that he and the Conservative party would support what those ministers had said they were very much mistaken.

Mr. Borden Opens.

Mr. R. L. Borden opened with a sympathetic reference to the death of Dr. MacIntyre, the former member for Strathcona. Discussing the speech from the throne, Mr. Borden noted that

WOMAN IS DEAD THE RESULT OF SUICIDE PACT

Gruesome Tale Unfolded In Connecticut Court By Man Who Swallowed Two Doses Of Morphine.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 15.—The gruesome tale of a suicide compact which in fulfilment cost the life of Blanche Ferguson, of Washington, while her companion, Fred J. Reid, of Cleveland, just escaped a like fate, was told this afternoon in detail by Reid at a hearing in the office of the Chief of Police. It was known that the couple, who had known each other only two weeks, made two attempts to die. The first night of their arrival in this city, they partook of the contents of a vial of morphine, purchased in New York. Upon finding themselves alive the next morning, they prepared to renew their attempt to kill themselves. Reid had the bottle re-filled in this city and the couple spent their last money in decorating their death chamber with fresh white flowers. They made up a potion in the same cocktail glasses as before, drank the contents and went to bed to sleep. The girl never awoke. Reid was saved by prompt medical attention.

Today, Reid, ghastly white, and emaciated from the effects of the drug, told the story. He denied that he handed the poison to the girl. He said he helped himself and she did the same. As a result of the story told by Reid, the police believe that he was prompted to attempt his life by remorse and because he had used money, belonging to his employer. This money, according to Reid, was to be used in paying workmen under him in Cleveland a dozen of whom were to each receive a week's pay.

The body of the woman was sent to relatives at La Plata, Md., tonight.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA OUT AFTER RAILWAYS

Official Sign Of The Manufacturers' Association Assails Railroads Of Alleged Car Shortage.

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 15.—The official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association "Industrial Canada" in the November issue published today, assails the railroads for the car shortage which is proving a serious handicap to Canadian shippers all over the country. It is pointed out that 185,000 cars are loaded every day in America. The last reports obtained from the Canadian lines show a shortage on Canadian roads of 500 cars every day. Efforts to obtain some satisfactory explanation from the railways has been futile. Inquiry in the west brings reports that grain is being held back by the failure of the railways to supply cars. Exception is taken to the charge of $1 per day as demurrage charges on cars and shippers are cautioned to avoid the fine in the hope that the strenuous famine in cars may be somewhat relieved. The average earnings of a freight car is five cents at $2 to $2.50 per day. The railway officials deny the fact that there is any car shortage either in Toronto or in the west.

Roosevelt's Influence.

William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port, was inclined to be reticent, but he repeated that it was through the determination and influence of Theodore Roosevelt that the investigation and prosecution of the sugar frauds were undertaken. According to Mr. Loeb, he talked over the matter with Mr. Roosevelt thoroughly before he [Loeb] took charge of the customs house here and consequently he had a well-defined policy mapped out when he assumed office.

With the denial from Washington today by James B. Reynolds, former assistant secretary of the treasury, that he in any way opposed the investigation while in office, came the announcement in New York by Richard Parr, through whose statements Mr. Reynolds' actions and motives were placed open to criticism, that he had been subquoted and misunderstood. Parr who is still engaged at the Customs House said he following statement:

"In regard to the statement that Mr. J. B. Reynolds, the former assistant secretary of the treasury department ordered special agent Parr, first to

VIRGIL STRICKLER HAS DRAWN FIRST BLOOD

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Mary Baker G. Eddy's influence swayed 2,000 followers at a special mass meeting of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city today and the trustees, called to consider charges against Virgil O. Strickler, the present First Reader and opponent of Mrs. Augusta F. Stetson, deposed from that position, adjourned without taking action. This is tantamount to an endorsement of Strickler and a negative rebuke of Mrs. Stetson, who was closeted for six hours with the trustees of the Mother Church in Boston today on charges of "mental malpractice."

Whatever be the outcome of the Boston hearing, leaders here say that the Strickler incident is closed and that no action will be taken on the allegation that it was he who accused Mrs. Stetson and instigated the present controversy.

Cuba and then to San Francisco for the purpose of preventing Parr from pursuing the sugar investigation further

All Are Dead In Fire Swept Mine

300 Widows and 1,000 Orphans Are Left To Pass Winter Without Means.

Fire Breaks Out Afresh When Rescue Is In Progress, And All Hope Is Gone.

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 15.—The three hundred or more miners who were entombed in the St. Paul mine by last Saturday's fire, are dead. Some of the bodies lie buried beneath thousands of tons of earth, which caved in upon the burning debris and it is doubtful whether many of the bodies can ever be recovered.

This was the opinion expressed tonight when rescue work was temporarily abandoned. Fires in the mine which broke out with renewed fierceness early today made further descents by rescuers impossible.

Face employed in an effort to carry fresh air and life down to the imprisoned men served only to enliven some embers which sprang into flames. Soon the heat and smoke became so dense that it was necessary again to seal the mouth of the hoisting shaft and tonight the men down there, whatever their condition, are locked in as effectively as if in a dungeon.

Whether attempts to take out the bodies will be made tomorrow depends on the condition of the internal fire. It is possible that carbonic acid gas will be forced to the bottom of the mine tomorrow to choke the flames.

It was said tonight that 300 coffins have been ordered. Half of them will arrive tomorrow and half the following day. Meantime several score of nurses who were rushed here look forward to no prospect of heroic work in rescuing injured men. It is believed that no one will be brought out of the mine alive.

Arose and Fell.

Hope arose and fell frequently today. Before the fire broke out again rescuers descended four times into the shaft. Then the rumor circulated quickly through the crowds that the men remotest from the fire, but to these parts the rescuers were unable to go without re-ascending. Before they could redescend the fire had broken out again. Gradually the crowd about the mouth of the shaft began to thin as hope began to wane.

Pathetic Spectacle.

The spectacle about the mouth of the wrecked mine at dusk was pathetic in the extreme. In the dim light a great skeleton framework of iron reaching skyward surrounded by a group of wooden buildings, which a few days ago had been the scene of industry separated by their desolation that hope had been abandoned. Only a half dozen guards patrolled the premises. In the distance, scattered over the field a few women wrapped in shawls looked to the entrance. As a result of the disaster there are in this town of only a few thousands inhabitants, at least 1600 orphans and 200 widows. These are the figures of Duncan MacDonald, president of the district No. 12, United Mine Workers who instituted a roll-call of the families of the entombed miners.

President Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., declined to say more than that the men are just as safe now as they were at any hour this time. The mine is too big and has too many ramifications to be filled with smoke yet. Besides the smoke is not carried downward by any air currents. If the men were alive yesterday, every had reason to say they are alive now.

House-to-House Canvass.

The mayor caused a house-to-house canvass of the miners to be made. This showed 256 miners missing, but some of the families were not at home and it is believed when a complete list is obtained, the number of entombed miners will exceed 300. This morning dawned hopefully. At an early hour the main shaft, which had been sealed since Saturday was opened and a determined effort was begun by the experts and volunteers to release the living miners or to recover the bodies from the wreckage.

Of this sum Warriner says he paid $400 a month to each of two persons in the form of blackmail. The rest, he alleges he lost in speculation, trying to replace his thefts.

The most interesting person to appear before the grand jury today was Mrs. Jeanette Stewart Ford, whose connection with the case is still shrouded in mystery. Mrs. Ford declared she said nothing to the grand jury beyond the indefinite statement which was never made public.

COURT REFUSES ORDER TO STAY PROCEEDINGS

Gompers, Mitchell And Morrison Must Return To United States Or Forfeit Bail Bond —Sensational Climax.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—A small piece of yellow paper handed by a telegraph messenger to President Gompers just as the latter was raising his gavel to adjourn the A. F. of L. convention today, turned a listless, apathetic gathering into a tense, united mass and provided the most spectacular ending to any meeting ever held in Massey Hall. The telegram was from the federation's attorney in Washington, who through the day had been arguing before the district court of appeals in an endeavor to get a stay of proceedings, so that President Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison might appeal to the federal court from the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by the district court of Columbia. It read:

The Message.

"Darlington agreed to 15 days' extension, but court refused any extension."

The mandate of the court goes down on Saturday evening. This means on Saturday morning the three officers of the federation must surrender to the court and commence their sentence, or forfeit their bail of $12,000. The sentence on Gompers is 12 months, Mitchell 9 months and Morrison 6 months. Only Gompers' quaint expression and hearty laughter when he caught sight of Morrison's serious aspect where the telegram was read, prevented a demonstration. Instead the convention joined in the laughter and then applauded "Old Sam" for his grit.

But the earnest faces and heartfelt expressions of sympathy and indignation gave evidence that whatever happened the sessionist party had vanished and that the delegates to socialists and all were with Gompers to a man.

Vote Socialist.

"From now on I vote Socialist," said one young delegate as he gripped John Mitchell's hand. The remark was significant. The sending of the three men to prison has done more to feed the fires of class consciousness than all the harangues of the Socialist orators. Man after man expressed his indignation with the United States executive that it has stood idly by while their leaders are sent to prison. Already in the convention the sentiment is to look as if four hundred delegates are going back from Toronto convention whole heart with indignation to preach the class conflict. Immediately upon receipt of the news President Gompers on behalf of himself and colleagues sent the following telegram to his attorneys in Washington, Messrs. Ralston and Siddon:

"Telegram announcing court's refusal to extend time received. Wire when we must put in appearance to seal bail bonds. We would like to remain in Toronto until the close of Federation's convention on Saturday evening."

But it is not expected that the court will comply with the request.

WARRINER INDICTED ON LARCENY CHARGE

Former Treasurer Of Big Four Railway Must Face Charges Of Embezzlement — Amazing Figures Presented.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Charles L. Warriner, formerly local treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, was indicted today on charges of grand larceny and embezzlement in the amount of $5,000 on each count. While $643,000 is known to have been stolen from the railroad, it developed today that the company's cash books prior to 1905, have disappeared and that it will never be possible to tell the full amount of the defalcation.

The comparatively small amount on which Warriner was indicted here represents the latest known theft.

Amazing figures were presented today, showing the progress of the thefts for the last five years. The shortage thus estimated amounts to something more than $58,000 for 1905, 1906, and 1907 and to $62,900 in 1908, and $53,900 in 1909. The total for five years reaches $322,900.

TO ORGANIZE N. S. STEEL EMPLOYEES

American Federation Of Labor Decides Upon a Campaign Of Organization Among Workmen Of Corporation.

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—At this morning's session the American Federation of Labor decided upon a campaign of organization among the United States Steel Corporations employees. The resolution pronounced the corporation the most formidable and aggressive enemy of the labor movement.

A meeting of the executives of the International Unions will be held to outline a plan of organization and to consider ways and means of making the strikes of the affiliated organizations now pending more effective. Of the 200,000 men employed by the United States Steel Corporation only 20,000 are now organized.

Resolution of Sympathy.

A resolution of sympathy with the families of miners who lost their lives in the mine disaster was passed. The resolution was introduced by John Mitchell second vice-president of the federation and adopted by a silent vote of the convention.

The organization of farm laborers was an important question discussed. A resolution introduced by Delegate L. D. Redding of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor asked that several central bodies had passed resolutions regarding the formation of federal labor unions among the farm employes and unskilled workmen in small towns, that much good could be done by creating demand among these classes for labor, that many of this class enter cities during part of the year and compete with city crafts men, that this class condemned the organization because of lack of knowledge, and therefore that the executive council should make a special effort to form federal labor unions in small towns to be chartered under the American Federation of Labor.

Opinion in the convention was divided and the report was adopted by a vote of 74 to 63.

SUGAR FRAUDS MAY BRING BIG UPHEAVAL

Visions Of The Insurance Debacle Of 1905 Are Seen In The Recent Disclosures— An Echo Of Roosevelt.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—While the legal machinery of the Government moves slowly the air of uncertainty which surrounds the so-called sugar fraud cases is interpreted by those who have followed the progress of corporation investigation in this country, to foreshadow an inquiry which may rank with the insurance upheaval of 1905.

Boston and Philadelphia were brought within the scope of the investigation today with the report that the Government would probably attempt to obtain back duties due on sugar in those cities, while the investigation went on in New York with the repeated rumors of reaching the "men higher up."