Latest Morning Edition

The Standard.

The World's News

VOL. III NO. 29. SAINT JOHN, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1911. Price—$5.00 A Year By Carrier. $3.00; A Year By Mail. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

SENATE IS DIVIDED ON DAY'S WORK

Debate Over Proposed Eight Hour Day Bill Brings Out Wondrous Difference Of Opinion Among Senators.

Ottawa, April 26.—The length of time a man should work a day engaged the attention of the Senate and brought out most opposite opinion today. The question would not be settled after three hours argument and will have to be taken up again. The discussion arose upon the bill which had government approval, and which, as an experimental measure proposes to limit to eight hours, the length of day a man can be employed on a public building under construction. Senator Beique said he failed to see why this principle should be applied to public works and to no other labor, and in the rest of the country generally. He was not sure that the eight hour daw was for general advantage. However, the matter should be given more study. There would not be time to do so this session. If the bill was put over he would undertake to have it thoroughly studied by a committee next session. He therefore moved the six months' hoist for this session.

Senator Legris declared the eight hour day could not be justly applied to one class and not to another. He thought the time had not yet come for a general eight hour day.

Senator Campbell said he hoped that the motion for a six months' hoist would not carry. When he introduced the bill he undertook to send it to a committee for study and report. He thought eight hours long enough for a day's work. Employers got better results and laborers more satisfaction out of an eight hour day than from a longer day. The men who followed the plough and pushed the plane were the men who created all the wealth in Canada and should have the first consideration of law makers.

Senator Beique said that as Senator Campbell proposed to send this bill to committee he would withdraw his motion for the six months' hoist.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell declared the bill was not permissive but compulsory and if it passed no man could work for more than eight hours a day on construction of a public building. He had always been a working man himself, and therefore had the most friendly feelings for workingmen of all classes. However, he said he had no sympathy with the cry which was constantly being raised against those men who by great effort both physical and mental, had acquired capital and who provide labor and employment for men who had not yet been able to amass capital. He did not agree with the view which had been expressed that because the Commons had passed this motion, the Senate should do so. If that view held the Senate might as well be abolished. The bill was anomalous inasmuch as it applied to only one class of public works.

A man might have a contract for the erection of a wharf and a public building and the wharf men would be permitted to work 10 and 12 hours a day, while the men on the building would not be allowed to work more than 8 hours a day. He did not think this would be satisfactory. He was not opposed to the length of a working day being restricted to 8 hours when it could be done, but it was not always possible to impose this restriction. So much had been said of the hardship of working for more than 8 hours a day that he was surprised that the human race had not become extinct, for certainly up to within a few years men had been required to work for many hours each day. Yet they did not seem to suffer. He had worked hard from the time he was 9 years old and was still working though he was not a young man. He had worked 12 and 14 hours a day and the fact that he was still in good health showed that men could work for more than 8 hours without injury. In his opinion the best relations between employers and employes would be maintained by allowing the people who sell their labor and the people who buy labor to make their own bargains, without executive interference. He had been called a "tory" but the radicalism contained in such a bill as this was more restrictive and autocratic than anything which toryism ever proposed. He was surprised that the minister of labor in the House of Commons had ever given his sanction to a bill of such narrow character as this. He had grave doubts as to its constitutionality.

Senator Ellis said that in a measure such as this dealing with a large proportion of the community the opinion of the commons should have great consideration as the members of that house were more closely in touch with the people.

Senator Costigan was sorry to hear the arguments which had been used against the bill in the Senate. He would like to see it enacted without the delay involved in consideration by a special committee.

Senator William Ross, of Halifax, said that in the postal and custom services of Canada men worked six hours a day. On ships the working time was divided into four hour watches, the best results were obtained from the concentrated efforts applied to work done in a short day. He thought the bill should pass.

Senator Wilson did not agree that men could not work for more than eight hours a day without injury. The pioneers who had created Canada had worked hard for many more hours each day, and they and their posterity were vigorous men. He could not see why the bill should be restricted to one class of government work. If it was good for one class it was good for all.

Bills of this sort were promoted by people who under the guise of sympathy sought to do things which were not for the general advantage of the country. He believed that the restriction involved in this measure, if generally applied, would be bad for workmen, and bad for the country generally.

Senator Poirier adjourned the debate.

UNITED ON ARBITRATION PROPOSAL

Premier Asquith And Opposition Leader Balfour At Proposed Big London Meeting, Will Approve Taft's Proposal

London, April 26.—Both the prime minister and Mr. Balfour, the Opposition leader, will take a prominent part in the Anglo-American arbitration meeting which is to be held at the Guild Hall, April 28.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Vesey Strong announced tonight that Mr. Asquith will move and Mr. Balfour will second, a resolution reading as follows. "That this meeting of citizens of London assembled in the Guild Hall cordially welcomes the proposal of the president of the United States in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

At a banquet to a number of foreign ministers and consuls at the Mansion House tonight, the Lord Mayor ventured to assure them that the negotiations looking to an arbitration treaty with the United States implied no unfriendliness to other nations, but should be regarded as a step in the great policy for securing universal peace. His ambition was that if these negotiations were successful the example should be followed by other nations.

A BIG FIRE IN AMHERST

Blaze Broke Out at 3 O'clock this Morning in Canada Car Foundry and Outlook is Serious.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, April 26.—At three o'clock this (Thursday) morning an alarm was sent in for a fire in the shop of the Canada Car & Foundry Co.

The blaze at once lit up the sky, and the fire apparently is of considerable proportions. It appears to be back of the erecting shed, but its location and extent cannot be learned as this message is sent.

It is feared the fire will assume considerable proportions, and the present outlook is serious.

HALIFAX ADOPTS BOARD OF CONTROL

Plan to Reform Council Carried at Plebiscite Yesterday by Three to One—Will Have Four Controllers.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, April 26.—The civic elections today were made specially interesting because of plebiscite on the adoption of the board of control form of government instead of the present system of city council of 18 aldermen and committees. There was no mayoralty contest this year and only aldermanic contests in half the wards. This contributed to make the vote polled unusually light, so that only 40 per cent. of the voters came to the booths. The board of control proposition carried by a majority of 3 to 1. The next step will be to secure an act from the legislature putting this form of government into effect. The plan provides for 12 aldermen to serve for a term of three years, elected by wards, and four controllers for two years term, elected by the city at large.

ROBBERS USED AUTO AND GOT AWAY WITH $15,000

Chicago, April 26.—Four armed robbers, who had a Limousine car, entered the jewelry store of Edward Alberti, of No. 1246 Milwaukee avenue today, beat the proprietor and a clerk helpless, and escaped with plunder valued at $15,000.

BOTH PARTIES WILL FIGHT TO THE BITTER END ON THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY

R. L. Borden, after Conservative Caucus Yesterday, Announced there Could be No Truce on Question which is Generally Regarded as Most Important in Canadian History.

Leader's Decision Evoked Conservative Cheers--Laurier will Be Kept Steadily on Job and May Miss Both Imperial Conference and Coronation ---Liberals Looking for Way Out.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 26.—The Conservative members of parliament in caucus today discussed the situation regarding the reciprocity agreement and came to an unanimous enthusiastic decision to continue the fight against the proposals. The following were the words in which Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, declared the platform of his party to the press:

"There was an unanimous resolve and conclusion to offer a fixed and determined resistance to the proposals to the bitter end. The Liberal Conservative party will make no truce on this question which involves the national existence of the country and gravely affects its relations to the Empire."

This means that the battle will be prolonged. It will also mean that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so long as the fight is on, will not find it possible to leave Canada to attend the Imperial conference, or perhaps even the coronation.

The decision of the Conservative party has caused unbounded enthusiasm amongst the opposition members.

The excitement in the corridors tonight is intense. It is alleged that there are besides the four bolters, several other Liberals who welcome the decision of the Conservatives to fight this thing until the government either withdraws it or calls a general election to hear the will of the people.

E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, and Hon. Geo. P. Graham are amongst the leading Liberals who are reported to be anxiously awaiting for something to turn up which will cause the government to drop the agreement.

One thing is very certain. The Conservatives will never let go until they have the agreement beaten. The Liberals declare that they will hold on until they win. It will, therefore, be a test of endurance. The Conservatives are fired with enthusiasm. They have been singing and cheering all the evening in their quarters.

It is generally admitted that if the arrangement is shelved now, Mr. Fielding's prestige would receive a death blow. He it is who is responsible for the whole trouble in which the Liberal party finds itself and to him they are looking for a pathway out of the quagmire which he created.

Tonight Mr. Fielding is busy in caucus with his supporters from Nova Scotia, some of whom went down to the province during the Easter holidays. When the pact was announced it was felt that "free fish" would be popular down by the sea. Things have changed however. The members are bringing back word that as the meaning of the pact becomes known amongst the fishermen they are also learning that they are shut out of the American markets by customs regulations and license rules. As at present the United States fishermen can fish in Canadian waters and rush their haul to their own markets, while the Canadian fishermen are waiting for their customs entries.

The government will attempt the wearing out process and morning and Saturday sittings are threatened, beginning next week. Man for man, however, the Conservatives believe that they have the greater advantage in endurance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO SOLIDLY OPPOSE RECIPROCITY PACT

Hon. W. J. Bowser Says People Of Pacific Province See In It Ruin Of The Fruit Industry.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 26.—"When the time comes for this country to pronounce upon the reciprocity agreement of the Laurier government, the people of British Columbia will vote against it to a man," declared Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general of British Columbia today. Mr. Bowser with Hon. Mr. Ross, minister of lands and mines, is here to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding several outstanding questions between the federal and British Columbia governments.

"If this reciprocity agreement is forced through by the government, it will mean that the fruit industry of our province will be paralyzed," he said. "The fruit growers have gone to great trouble and considerable expense and have spent years in building up this industry and it seems almost incredible that their interests should now be sacrificed for the benefit of their competitors across the line."

"What is the position of the Conservative party on the coast?"

"Well, I should say it is quite safe," replied Mr. Bowser, "the people have every confidence in the honest, able administration of the present provincial government, and the Opposition is practically disorganized."

Mr. Bowser on Thursday next will leave for his old home in New Brunswick where he intends spending a few days before leaving for the Coronation.

Before leaving here, he will be joined by Premier McBride who will also attend the Coronation.

HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE IN PARRSBORO

Special to The Standard.

Parrsboro, N. S., April 26.—The house of William Gilbert, Beaver Dam Road, caught fire this morning from a defective flue and was practically destroyed. The house was more than a mile from the fire station, and a strong wind was blowing so the whole building was in a blaze before the firemen could get water on it. Most of the furniture was saved and there was some insurance.

HOUSE CONSIDERED BILLS DEALING WITH THE CANADIAN INDIAN

Plan To Remove Obnoxious Indian Reservation From Heart Of City Of Victoria—Copyright Bill Read.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 26.—By way of a change the House of Commons did some of the country's business today. It cleared the order paper of some bills, and in particular advanced the bill to remove from Victoria, B. C., the long standing nuisance of the Songhes Indian reserve, the derelict piece of land which lies in the heart of the city.

In reply to Mr. Monk, Sir Alan Aylesworth said that the government is not aware of any existing treaty or agreement which would give the United States the right to use the Georgian Bay canal.

Mr. Monk asked if the government intend to move parliament to present an address from parliament to His Majesty on the occasion of the Coronation.

"The government is looking up the precedents," replied the premier.

Mr. Fisher introduced and obtained the first reading for the new copyright bill.

The most of the day was spent over the government bills dealing with various aspects of the Indian problem. The bill to move the Songhes out of Victoria has been noticed already. Another bill to make it easier to move reserves from the neighborhood of cities met with some criticism.

ENGLISH CONDUCTOR MAY COME TO AMERICA

London, April 26.—Sir Henry J. Wood today confirmed the report that he had received an offer to become the conductor of the Philharmonic society of New York. He stated that a representative of the society was coming here to confer with him on the subject, and until then nothing definite would be settled.

COMMONS REJECTS A REFERENDUM BILL.

London, April 26.—The only amendment to the parliament bill discussed in the House of Commons today was one proposing that a bill rejected thrice by the House of Lords should be submitted to a referendum. This led to an interesting duel between Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, and finally was rejected by a vote of 286 to 164

TO DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

Tomorrow night at the St. Andrew's Rink, Charlotte St., H. B. Ames, M. P., member for St. Antoine division, Montreal, and Stephen B. Leacock, Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, will speak on the question of reciprocity. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. The meeting is non-partizan. Ladies are invited.

WOLGAST WON IN THE SECOND

"One Round" Hogan Proved No Match For Lightweight Champion—Many Fighters At The Ring Side.

New York, April 26.—Ad Wolgast, of Michigan, stepped from the ring at Madison Athletic Club tonight still lightweight champion of the world. In the second round of what was to have been a ten round bout he caught "One Round" Hogan of California, a terrific left swing to the jaw, followed by a heavy right to the wind, and instantly had Hogan in distress. A moment more and Hogan's seconds threw up the sponge.

Quick to see his advantage, Wolgast followed it up relentlessly. He poured in a steady volley of right and left swings to either side of the jaw rocking Hogan's head, beating down his guard and driving him helplessly around the ring. Hogan stood swaying from side to side, his hands hanging limp against his thigh, while Wolgast pounded his face, and still he could not seem to land the decisive punch. But after a little more than a minute and a half of the second round, Hogan turned his back on the ring and faced his own corner, and acknowledged defeat. He lifted his hand to his seconds and they signalled to the referee that they conceded the fight.

Before entering the ring Hogan announced that if he was beaten decisively he would never fight again. In the first round it seemed as if he might prove title to his nickname of One Round. He found little difficulty in stabbing the champion with an effective straight left and swinging to the jaw with a heavy right hand sweep, had Wolgast for a moment rocking and dazed against the ropes. But Wolgast's wonderful powers of recuperation came to his rescue. He rallied, fought back and at the bell was smiling.

When the second round opened he was as fresh as ever.

Wolgast's whole fight was at close range. He was willing to take punishment for a chance to get at close quarters, where he could rip in short heavy smashes to the wind and punishing close coupled uppercuts.

At the ringside were James J. Jeffries, former heavyweight champion of the world; Young Griffo, former lightweight champion of the world; Knockout Brown, Abe Attell, Owen Moran, Freddie Welsh, Tommy Murphy, Packey McFarland and Leach Cross.

In the semi-finals Joe Blum, of Philadelphia, won cleverly from Frankie Flemming, of Canada.

SUPREME TREASURER OF SONS OF ENGLAND IS DEAD IN TORONTO

Toronto, April 26.—Benjamin Hinchcliffe, aged 80 years, died this morning at his residence, corner of Borden street and Sussex Ave. He held the supreme treasurership of the benevolent society of the Sons of England, and was also a member of St. George's Society.

Mr. Hinchcliffe came to Canada 46 years ago. He was proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, for many years after which he went into the real estate business. In politics he was a Conservative. Mr. Hinchcliffe's wife died 8 years ago.

GERMANY TO EXTEND HER RAILWAY SYSTEM

Berlin, April 26.—The government has laid before the Diet a bill applying 268,000,000 marks ($65,750,000) for the building secondary railways, double tracking some of the existing roads, continuing the electrification of the lines between Madgeburg, Halle and Liepzic, beginning the electrification of the lines in the Silesian mountains and providing new rolling stock.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE IN MEXICO NOW

Much Preliminary Work Is Going On And Commissioners Will Have Little To Do —Spaniards Shot.

El Paso, Tex., April 26.—It developed today that peace negotiations are proceeding by telegraph between Madero's camp and the City of Mexico in order to leave for the commissioners little but technical work, such as the wording of the agreement, and that the revolutionists view with some alarm the announcement that General Bernardo Reyes is to return to Paris.

The revolutionists fear Reyes will persuade President Diaz that Minister Limantour has persuaded him into granting too many concessions in order to bring about peace. It is said that Limantour and Reyes have never been on good terms.

It is known that when announcement was made that Gen. Reyes was to return to Mexico President Diaz was informed by telegraph that his presence might jeopardize negotiations.

Reyes is alleged to be ambitious to become president and his influence over the federal army is great.

It may be stated that an informal agreement on most points such as the election of governors and mayors, payment of debts incurred by the revolutionists, pensions, retention of arms and so forth, has been reached. Telegrams were exchanged with reference to a meeting place for the commissioners.

Madero favors the international boundary line here, where he proposes to erect a commodious tent in which to hold the sessions. He argues that in this way alone will it be possible for him to participate freely in the negotiations and at the same time be able to confer at any time with the under chiefs of the revolution who will be present.

The insurrecto camp today was equipped with a telephone line running through Juarez to El Paso. Relays of couriers every 20 miles enables Madero to communicate with comparative speed with Guerrero, San Isidro and even Chihuahua to make certain that the government is observing the terms of the armistice.

Mexico City, April 26.—Six Spaniards were shot and killed on Monday at the Hacienda Atencingo in the state of Puebla, by a small band of rebels, following their refusal to contribute 5,000 pesos to the insurgent cause. Atencingo is the hacienda where the rebels some days ago secured a quantity of rifles, considerable ammunition and 25,000 pesos. On account of that loss the owner of the hacienda, Angel Diaz Rubin, a Spaniard, announced his intention of demanding an indemnity. The band of rebels on Monday entered a house where nine employes were assembled. The rebels demanded money and were refused. They then attacked the Spaniards with matchets and drove them from the house crying out: "Run, for we are going to shoot you." As they ran, six of the Spaniards dropped with bullets in their bodies. The reason assigned by the rebels for the onslaught is that a Spaniard gave information of their whereabouts to the authorities, who had been hard pressing them.

The news of the shooting was received here this morning, and immediately the Spanish minister called at the foreign office.

Mexico City, April 26.—Mexico does not anticipate any unpleasantness as a result of the note sent by the foreign office to Great Britain regarding the Shearwater incident. Senor De La Bara says that the note was couched in cordial and friendly terms, and while a protest was made and the rights of Mexico were maintained, "it was done in such a manner as to show the consideration this government wishes always to have for the British government, and in accordance with the existing friendly and cordial relations."

It is expected that the incident will be satisfactorily explained by Great Britain.

El Paso, Texas, April 26.—Francisco I. Madero, jr., the Mexican insurrecto leader today reiterated his expressed willingness to extend the existing armistice, when it expires next Friday, if peace negotiations appear to be under way. Madero discussing peace prospects at his hotel in Juarez also stated that railroads leading south out of Juarez would not be repaired pending the conclusion of the armistice. The repairing of the road between Juarez and Chihuahua in particular, he said, would afford a means of bringing Federal reinforcements to Juarez if peace negotiations should fail.

Nogales, Mexico, April 26.—It is reported that a battle of serious proportions between the Mexican federals and the insurgents has occurred near Mazatlan, the big port on the Pacific coast, in the State of Sinaloa. Eighty wounded are said to have been brought into Mazatlin.

NORTH SHORE BABIES HANDY WITH KNIVES

Nine-year-old Newcastle Lad Stabs Twelve Year Old Companion — Another Lad Draws Knife On Teacher.

Special to The Standard.

Newcastle, April 26.—A rather sensational stabbing affray took place here this morning, when nine year old Edward Gunderson drew a knife and stabbed twelve year old Roderick Labreton. The stabbing came after a quarrel the lads had on their way to Harkins' Academy, where both are pupils. Labreton was in a serious condition, and Mayor F. L. Pedolin, M. D., was hastily summoned. He rendered the necessary medical aid, and the lad is now resting easily. He had a very narrow escape from death.

Young Gunderson made his escape, but the police were soon on his trail. He was arrested this afternoon by Policeman Dickison. As the lad is only nine years of age Magistrate Maltby admitted him to bail, and the hearing was adjourned for a week. The stabbing created much excitement in town as both lads are so young.

In one of the schools today another lad drew a knife and attempted to stab the teacher, but his action was fortunately prevented.

STRIKE IN ST. GEORGE WILL AFFECT 104 MEN

Half Of These Are Employed In Pulp Mill Where Strike Is On — Others In Granite Works.

Special to The Standard.

St. George, April 26.—Owing to the refusal of the manager of the pulp mill to grant their demands for better working conditions, 52 of the employes of the mill stpped work this afternoon, and as the pulp mill supplies power for the granite firms, 52 men employed in the quarries were also obliged to quit work.

The inside men employed by the pulp mill have been working from 11 to 13 hours a day, and getting 13½, 14½, and 15½ cents an hour. They asked for a flat rate of 22 cents an hour with an eight hour work day and three shifts. The outside men are asking for a nine hour day and 22 cents an hour.

On Tuesday, Walter Allingham, president of the St. John Trades and Labor Council arrived here, and this morning a conference was held with Manager Murphy who declined to consider the demand of the men.

It is felt by the men that their demands are reasonable, and that they have a good chance of securing what they ask for. It is hoped that some arrangement will be made to operate the machines and supply power to the granite firms, pending the adjustment of the difficulty between the pulp company and their men. A notice has been sent to St. John and other places asking workers to keep away while the strike is in progress.

WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD HAD A LENGTHY SESSION

Most of the Contracts for Street Excavation Awarded to Pollock & Nice, while W. H. Thorne & Co. Get Pipe Contract -- Much Other Business Transacted.

The Water and Sewerage Board was in session three hours last evening, much of the time being occupied with opening tenders for excavation work and cast iron pipes. The question of providing sewerage facilities for houses near Cranston and Park avenues was discussed and a recommendation to lay the sewer provided the residents would guarantee to submit to an improvement tax covering cost of investment was adopted.

Compliance with a request of T. S. Simms & Co. to divert a sewer in order to permit the company to extend its works was recommended. The question of installing a pump on Lancaster Heights was again discussed, but action was deferred pending a conference with the Lancaster Highway Board. Pollock and Nice were the lowest tenderers for most of the street excavation work, and W. H. Thorne was the lowest tenderer for cast iron pipe. A lot of routine business was dealt with.

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