SAVE MONEY ON RUBBERS

liable Wearing Goods; Perfect Fitters

's Storm King Rubber Boots, $5.00
's Knee Rubber Boots $4.00
's Plain Rubbers - 80c
s' " " 1 to 5 67c
ths' " " 10 to 13 55c
men's " " 55c
es' " " 11 to 2 50c
ds' " " 4 to 10½ 40c

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MORE CASES OF SMALLPOX AT HAVELOCK

wo Patients Rapidly Recovering and Quarantine Been Lifted on Many ses—Hanford Price Recovering from Bullet unds.

ck, Feb. 6—On Saturday the quarantine was raised from all es except three—S. Perry, Clair d S. E. McDonald. The quaran- be lifted from Mr. McDonald's morrow, leaving only the two here the patients are, Clair Perry sister Maud, the only patients in ge, are improving rapidly and no ses have arisen.

who thought that the cases were llpox sent to St. John for Dr. and he pronounced it smallpox. the board of health raised the e from the parsonage on Satur- ice cannot be held in any of the until next Sunday, and the which were to open on Monday, further orders to remain closed esday.

d Price's many friends will be know that he is recovering rap- hat he has been sitting up and om one room to the other. ptism and revival services here tion with the Baptist church had tponed on account of the small-

GET SHARE OF LARGE ESTATE

Relatives Interested in Case me Up in Boston Today—rty Valued at $20,000,000.

er of local interest will come up preme judicial court of Boston en Maria Antoinette Evans, of Mass.), will present a petition at a commission be issued out ourt to come to this city and deposition of Richard Evans, who re, for the purpose of assisting g who are the heirs-at-law and in of Robert Dawson Evans, late husetts, to the end that the evi- y be perpetuated and given l persons.

Dawson Evans died a few months g an estate and other interests about $20,000,000. He is sur- a wife and numerous relatives, om are Richard Evans and Mrs. Foster, both of this city. They irst cousins of the deceased and ent of Mrs. Evans' death there t possibility of them inheriting he estate. At the hearing to in Boston today Paul & Barn- ers of that city, will look after sts of Mrs. Foster.

ive in New Brunswick.

he passengers on the S. S. Em- reland were John Edsforth and o went out on Saturday night tation, where Mr. Edsforth has e owner of Armiston, the fine and farm of Dr. Dudley. Mr. made the purchase last fall, yron J. Grant of St. John west, ist arrived to take full posses- purchased the property with its ngs, furniture, machinery and t he enters at once upon com- cupation. He is a man of means garded as a most desirable ac- o the community.

Because Fireman Was Di ch ged.

erines, Ont., Feb. 6—Over a en in blacksmith and press de- of the McKinnon Dash Com- ed out today, incensed at the f Foreman Russell, and his re- by an American. The men say not go back until Russel is re-

g or covering the top of en- breadcrumbs instead of cracker they have less of a flat taste get so soggy.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL L. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911 NO. 38

TARIFF REFORMERS DEFEATED AGAIN

Unionist Amendment to Speech from the Throne Voted Down by 102 Majority

Premier Asquith Says Canada Would Be Worse Off if Imperial Preference Were Granted, and So Would the British Consumer--Says Reciprocity With the United States Will Benefit All Concerned.

Canadian Press.

London, Feb. 9—The amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, introduced in the house of commons yesterday by Austen Chamberlain, urging fiscal reform, with special reference to the proposed reciprocity agreement, was rejected tonight by a vote of 324 to 222. The Laborites and the Nationalists voted with the government.

The Nationalists, who heretofore have always abstained from voting in fiscal divisions, on this occasion supported the government, as did also the Laborites.

The debate had far greater vitality than many former fiscal debates, owing to the reciprocity agreement, but this very fact reveals such a divergence of opinion on the side of the Unionists as to how to meet the new situation that in spite of Austen Chamberlain having presented preference arguments in the ablest speech he has ever delivered, no whole-hearted enthusiasm was shown by the Unionists.

Premier Asquith made a long speech which was largely devoted to arguments in support of the government's position with reference to the agreement and in denunciation of the tariff reform agitation.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, declared that the Unionists, convinced that their fiscal policy was right, would continue the fight to the very end.

Hamar Greenwood, Liberal, said that that strengthened Canada commercially strengthened the empire and encouraged immigration and not protection was the secret of Canada's success. The tariff reformers were not taken seriously there, but were regarded as using the overseas dominions as a pawn in the domestic party game.

Donald McMaster, Unionist, suspected that politics was at the bottom of the agreement which was the first wedge in the cleavage of the empire and might amount to an imperial disaster.

Hon. Mr. Lyttleton.

London, Feb. 9—The debate on the opposition's fiscal amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne was resumed in the house of commons today by Alfred Littleton, former secretary of state for the colonies, who traversed Premier Asquith's statement that American-Canadian reciprocity was inevitable. Mr. Littleton said it was clear that up to 1907, the crucial period, when Premier Laurier declared that he did not wish reciprocity with the United States and offered preference to the United Kingdom which the British government refused, the mood of Canada was against a commercial union with the United States. The British government's refusal advanced by five or ten years Canada's acceptance of the American offer.

Premier Asquith.

Premier Asquith, replying in a general way to the opposition, banteringly referred to the time in 1906 when the electorate was by a crushing majority against fiscal reform. There had been two elections since, he said, and the government was still in the saddle, and constituted a solid unbroken phalanx.

He denied absolutely the opposition's assertion that foreign countries, having protective tariffs, found admission on easier terms to foreign markets than Great Britain found. The tariffite, the premier continued, often spoke of Japan as a country illustrating the utility of tariffs, but he would advise them to postpone mentioning Japan until they had seen the satisfactory results expected from the negotiations now proceeding between that country and Great Britain.

The government's main reasons for refusing colonial preference, said the premier, were that Great Britain's chief sources of supplies could not be taxed without raising the prices of the necessaries of life and colonial preference could not be established without friction and inequality.

Chamberlain Misquoted Laurier.

Mr. Asquith maintained that the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement did not affect any article in which the United Kingdom was seriously concerned. He asserted that the alleged quotation from a speech of Premier Laurier given by J. Chamberlain yesterday, never had been spoken, and added: "But this misquotation is all of a piece with the persistence and incurable sloppiness that has characterized this tariff reform agitation from its inception."

The premier said that he was thankful that the common sense of the electorate had saved the United Kingdom from one of the greatest and most disastrous political impostures of modern times.

NEWCASTLE POST OFFICE CLERK HAS SMALLPOX

Postal Quarters Quarantined; Victim Thought to Have Contracted Disease Handling Mails.

Special to The Telegraph.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 9—Chas. Ahern, clerk in the Newcastle post office, having contracted smallpox, the office was quarantined and closed this afternoon, which is occasing much inconvenience to the public. Orders must be got from the post office authorities before the building can be fumigated. Ahern is supposed to have caught the disease through handling mail matter.

DAVID RUSSELL SCORES A POINT

Suit Against J. N. Greenshields for $1,250,000 Will Be Tried in Ontario Court.

Special to The Telegraph.

Montreal, Feb. 9—David Russell has won in the fight for jurisdiction before the Ontario courts in the case which he brought some time ago against J. N. Greenshields, K.C., for the sum of $1,250,000. A dispute in a land deal being the basis of the suit.

Some weeks ago the master in chambers decided against Mr. Russell, who asked that the case be tried before an Ontario court, as the land transaction took place in Ottawa. The plaintiff appealed and judgment has gone in his favor.

ABOUT 700 MEN IN CORONATION CONTINGENT

There Will Be Forty-eight Officers — Troops to Sail from Quebec June 2.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—It has ben decided that there will be forty-eight officers and altogether a force about 700 strong on the Canadian contingent to the coronation. This will mean that each regiment of cavalry and infantry will have about four representatives and each brigade of artillery the same number.

The non-commissioned officers and men will be recommended by the officers commanding the different units. The men will wear the uniforms of their respective corps on the contingent.

The contingents will sail from Quebec June 2 on steamer Empress of Ireland.

TWO MORE FRENCH AVIATORS KILLED

Doux France, Feb. 9—Two more names were added to the death rooll of the aeroplane today. The aviators Noel and Delatorre were killed while conducting a trial of a military aeroplane before experts from the war department, previous to its delivery to the army. Noel was the pilot and Delatorre a passenger.

According to the requirements of the department, Noel put the machine through its paces for an hour, and the trial, which was considered in every way successful, was practically at an end. The aviators were planing down from a height of about 250 feet, when suddenly the wings folded up, and the machine fell headlong to the earth. The two men were taken out dead. Their skulls were fractured and they were badly crushed.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE BEGINS AT OTTAWA

R. L. Borden Fears Increase of Trade With the United States

Thinks Canada is Doing Well Enough—Hon. Mr. Fielding Says No Delay Will Be Granted in Ratifying the Agreement—Hon. Mr. Paterson Defends the Trade Pact in Ringing Speech—Hon. Mr. Foster Replies in His Characteristic Style.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The Canadian house this afternoon began the debate on the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The great interest in the measure was indicated by galleries crowded with spectators, and an unusually large attendance of members in their seats on the floor.

As on the occasion with the contents of the measure was disclosed, there was more interest than emotion shown. Little applause was heard but the utmost attention was given to the words of the speakers and there was evidently the keenest desire to hear and weigh all the views expressed.

The result of the afternoon's discussion was a declaration by Hon. Mr. Fielding that parliament would put through the measure without delay with a provision that it should come into force as soon as the United States had taken favorable action, and a declaration, for the opposition, by Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, that after a forty-years development struggle Canada had reached a position where reciprocity and increased trade with the United States was no longer desirable, but Canada should continue to seek the British markets with her surplus products.

Another Move for Delay Fails.

At the opening there was an effort by the French Conservative Nationalists to defer the discussion. F. D. Monk declared that there had not been enough time for proper study of so large a question and he moved an amendment regretting that the measure was being submitted without proper consideration.

Mr. Bourassa was in the gallery and he is credited with this manoeuvre for the purpose of compelling Mr. Borden and the Conservatives to follow the Nationalists, as they were compelled to do on the naval situation. The plain succeeded.

For the government, Hon. Mr. Fielding said that the House should not go into committee of ways and means to consider the reciprocity agreement. The question, he declared, was not new and there had not been any undue haste in its presentation.

Agreement of 1854 Renewed.

"It is the reciprocity agreement of 1854 over again with comparatively little change. It promises prosperity to the people of Canada and this House would make a grave mistake and do a grave wrong if it refused to take advantage of it. It is not plain sailing. There are selfish interests on both sides of the line who will oppose it, but against these must be placed the benefit which will accrue to the great multitude. I have very strong hopes that President Taft will be able to overcome the opposition at Washington, but whether he succeeds or not we in Canada will do our part, and by so doing will find our position stronger for all future negotiations. The bill will be passed with a suspending clause providing that it shall not come into effect until similar action has been taken by the United States."

Mr. Monk's motion was defeated on a straight party division on the resolution. Mr. Borden was the first man to vote for the Monk proposal.

Borden's Fears.

"The reciprocity measure is so far-reaching," declared Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, who was the first speaker in committee, "that no man can tell what its consequences will be. In the last forty years Canada has made great strides toward development, and no man can say that our progress should be faster than it has been. For forty years we have been seeking, and the United States has been denying reciprocity, and now when their natural resources of timber, minerals and agriculture are being overtaken by the demands of their population they turn to us."

Mr. Borden said that there should be no arrangement which should turn the trade currents of Canada to north and south and render the proposed Hudson's Bay railway, the Georgian Bay canal, the National Transcontinental railway and the enlargement of the Welland canal useless.

"No one favors more than I the maintenance of good relations with the United States, but that country has made its tariffs to suit itself and Canada could well take a lesson in this case. It was true that the United States could at any time take down its tariff wall, but it was not the business of Canada to induce them to do so."

Some of the results of the agreement which Mr. Borden foresaw were the abandonment of the British markets which Canada had built up with effort and treasure for forty years, the growth of commerce with the United States which would eventually lead to commercial union with that country. He summed up the opposition position by declaring that Canada should follow the paths she is now treading without regard to the United States whose favor of today might be withdrawn tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Paterson.

Hon. William Paterson, who followed the opposition leader at night, confessed that he was in doubt from the remarks of Mr. Borden whether the latter supported the agreement or not.

"The keynote of the position of the Conservative party, as sounded by their leader, seems to be: 'Don't rush things, we're not doing badly now. Let well enough alone.'" he observed, amid Liberal applause. "But the Liberal policy is: Let us go ahead; let us do better. This agreement, if carried out, will redound to the wealth and prosperity of the Canadian people."

The opposition leader, Mr. Paterson pointed out, had contented himself with reviewing the progress of Canada since 1866. The speaker directed attention to the fact that the records of trade demonstrated that this progress only became emphatic during the past fifteen years. The Liberal party, he proceeded, took office with the aim to carry out in the largest degree possible the platform enunciated at the Liberal convention of 1893 in so far as obtaining freer trade with Great Britain and the United States was concerned. The government inaugurated the British preference, which had proved the greatest impetus to trade and prosperity that Canada had known. An honest effort was made to obtain freer trade with our neighbors to the south, but it was unsuccessful. It now seemed that the opportunity for this benefit had arrived.

The People Will Soon Have a Chance.

One objection urged by the opposition was that the agreement should not be gone into until the people have pronounced upon it. It surely must be self-evident that the government could not negotiate the arrangement upon such a basis. But the people would have an opportunity to pass upon it, and that at no very distant date. When the elections come this would be the live issue.

The minister referred to the press suggestions that the arrangement would weaken the tie which bound Canada to the Mother Country. He was interested to note that the leader of the opposition had not suggested such a thing.

"What force," he queried, "I will not say what sense, is there in such a contention. The British preference remains the cardinal principle of our fiscal policy. The argument is not worthy of intelligent men."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"Hear, hear."

Insult to Canadians.

"The comment," continued Mr. Paterson, "is not freighted heavily with common sense, but is freighted with insult to the Canadian people, that the concluding of this arrangement weakens in any way the tie of loyalty that binds us to the mother land. The loyalty of the Canadian people does not turn in that direction, at least not on this side of the house."

The minister dealt with the allegation that the agreement would enable the United States to reach and secure some of the natural resurces of Canada.. It was not a disaster that the United States should secure some of the Canadian food stuffs if they paid the highest price for them. The forests were mainly in the hands of the provincial legislatures, and with their prerogative the federal government had no desire to interfere.

A new and valuable market was opened for fish under the arrangement.

Dealing with the comments of the leader of the opposition that Candain transportation systems would be weakened, Mr. Paterson pointed out that at the present time American roads were carrying great quantities of Canadian grain in bond to British markets and no harm had come of it. It was said that Hill would build lines from the south and compete for the traffic. "Well," said the minister, "then he will have to carry it cheaper than the present roads and who will get the benefit of that but the man who ships? (Liberal applause.) He hoped the great transcontinental railways would not oppose the agreement on selfish grounds and for selfish ends. "Because," he added, amid renewed applause, "they will be called upon in self interest to make cheaper rates."

Mr. Paterson concluded by noting that the wonderful prosperity and growth of the dominion on which Mr. Borden had based his argument this afternoon had been due in large measure to the progressive policies inaugurated by the Liberal administration, yet the Conservatives had fought the adoption of the British prefedence and the National Transcontinental. They were now opposing this last great proposed for national advance.

"We regret that a mistaken idea of political expediency has prevented the opposition from rising to the occasion and sinking party spirit before national statesmanship. But with them or without them we will pass this legislation confident that the results will amply vindicate our action."

Hon. Mr. Foster.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was in his usual caustic and hypercritical vein, began with the assertion that the reciprocity plank had been practically dropped by both parties in 1891. Now when the country was prosperous and satisfied this old discarded policy was suddenly sprung again.

He animadverted on the fact that the agreement had been made in secret without the great interests vitally concerned having had any opportunity to make proper representations. The pact thus made practically by two men closeted together was now presented to parliament for swallowing as a whole. There was no alternative allowed.

Mail for Magdalen Islands.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The postmaster general has made arrangements with the department of marine and fisheries for the conveyance of a winter mail to the Magdalen Island. The steamer Stanley will leave North Sydney for the Islands on Tuesday, the 14th inst., after the arrival of the train, due at 5.50 a. m.

DOG NUISANCE IN CARLETON COUNTY

Federal Commission Hears Why Farmers Are Not Raising More Sheep

WANTON SLAUGHTER

Over 500 Animals Killed by Curs Near Woodstock in One Year—County Council Fails to Put Provincial Law in Force.

Special to The Telegraph.

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 9—A fairly well attended meeting was held in the council chamber this afternoon to hear W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, the commissioners appointed by the dominion department of agriculture, to make a full inquiry into the conditions attending the sheep and wool industry in Canada, United States and Great Britain, with a view to the ultimate adoption of a policy, having for its object the encouragement of sheep raising.

The president of the local society, Alex. Strong, was in the chair and speeches were made by C. L. Smith, Judson Briggs, Tappan Adney, Stephen Peabody, Samuel Harper, G. A. Thomas, D. Munro, M.P.P., and others.

The general opinion was that the only reason why sheep growing had declined in this county was the number of sheep killed by dogs. Some ten years ago, in one season, 500 sheep were killed in the neighborhood of Woodstock by dogs. Many farmers have since gone out of the sheep business.

The local government passed a law against dogs, but gave power to the county councils to enforce it or not. In this county the law is unworkable to a considerable extent, owing to the permission so given. There is no way to get compensation for losses. Farmers would go into sheep raising at once if they were free from the depredation of dogs.

The commissioners left tonight for Fredericton, and on Saturday a meeting will be held in Bathurst.

THREE ARRESTS IN ONTARIO GRAFT CASES

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 9.—The Oxford police net was thrown out this afternoon and gathered in some of the leading figures in the Oxford graft investigation. The authorities this morning received word from the attorney general's department at Toronto instructing them to take quick action in apprehending M. T. Buchanan, Byron McCarthy and John Youngs. McCarthy was arrested at Thamesford late this afternoon. Ex-Warden John Youngs, of Brooksdale, was in town during the afternoon and was placed under arrest. Chief Killings went to Ingersoll and brought Buchanan down. They were all taken to police headquarters and after an hour or so conference the three men were admitted to bail, furnished by their friends.

Youngs, it will be remembered, was charged with offering money to the late Jailer Cameron for his job. The arrests were startling in their suddenness, although it was generally believed that the fact that commisions were being withheld until the cabinet met portended some drastic movements by the attorney general department. It was believed that the keeping back of the report indicated the government's decision to make a sudden move and land the men wanted before they had a chance to get out if they had any intention of doing so.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO COME BEFORE MANITOBA HOUSE

Winnipeg, Feb. 9—The thirteenth legislature of Manitoba opened today. The great questions to be considered are the regulation of the liquor traffic and extension of the system of public ownership of grain elevators and telephones.

The speech from the throne expresses regret that no progress has been made in settlement of provincial boundaries; refers to the government acquiring grain elevators, promises extensions to the government system of telephones, announces scheme of good roads development and a move for higher education and larger grants for educational purposes.

Smallpox in Ontario.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 9—There are several cases of smallpox in Raleigh and Dover townships, and the city of Chatham is to some extent threatened. Some cases have been reported and quarantined, but it is believed there are a number of which the health authorities have not been notified.

TRADE AGREEMENT UP IN U. S. SENATE

Senator Beveridge Makes Powerful Plea for Its Ratification

Newspapers' Spokesman Before Ways and Means Means Committee Tells How Paper Trust Bleeds Them Out of Millions, and That Canadian Reciprocity Will Stop It--Secretary Wilson Writes Farmers to Allay Their Fears.

Canadian Press

Washington, Feb. 9—The first gun in the congressional battle over Canadian reciprocity was fired in the senate today by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, when he lined up on the side of the administration.

Plunging immediately into the heart of his subject Mr. Beveridge welcomed the compact as the first concrete evidence of the establishment of such relations with Canada, as he thought the United States should maintain with a country so closely adjoined physically, and with a people so intimately allied with Americans in kinship and interest. Contending for the importance of the principle, he urged the necessity for prompt and decided action. The details, he said, were of comparatively little significance and might well be left to future adjustment.

"Shall the United States and Canada begin the policy of mutual trade concessions and commercial friendliness? Or shall we make permanent the policy of trade obstruction and commercial hostility between the two countries?" he asked.

Mr. Beveridge said these were the real questions which must be answered in dealing with the reciprocity agreement. His argument was then announced as follows:

"If some think that the agreement is not all that it should be because of the treatment of a few articles, the answer is that even if this objection is sound as to these few details, yet it is negligible when compared with the importance of getting this great national policy established.

"As a matter of fact it will be found that the objection to a few scattered items is not sound, for this is a matter of agreement and mutual concessions are necessary. Even so our government has done surprisingly well in the concessions it has secured. If the agreement is enacted into law, and proves beneficial to the nation as a whole, it is certain to be extended as time goes on and the two peoples experience its good effects. If on the other hand, it should prove harmful to the nation as a whole it could and would be repealed quickly."

Canada Requires Special Treatment.

"Every element of the situation is an unanswerable argument for intimate trade relations with Canada. These elements are peculiar. They exist only and exclusively as to Canada and the United States. Therefore they require a policy as different as that which we apply to other countries as those unique conditions affecting Canada and ourselves are different from those affecting other countries, and ourselves."

Many of the Indiana senators statements provoked controversy. A specimen inquiry was made by Senator Borah, of Idaho. "How," he asked, "can you reduce the cost of living without reducing the price of farm products?"

Replying, Mr. Beveridge said that the problem was one of preventing future increase quite as much as that of reducing the present cost.

Mr. Borah insisted that the contention that the agreement would lessen the cost of living had not been sustained. "If it cannot be shown," he said, "that a reduction in that respect will be brought about the public interest will cease."

In response to an inquiry from Senator Dillingham, Mr. Beveridge predicted that if carried into effect, the treaty would largely increase the market for American coal.

When Senator Nelson asked why wheat had been put on the free list and flour kept on the dutiable list, the Indianian said that the Canadians would not include flour.

He was sure that Canada could not send wheat enough to hurt. "Senators must not forget," he said, "that we alone are not making the law."

Secretary Wilson's Plea.

Washington, Feb. 9—The reciprocity agreement with Canada will go some distance towards meeting the demands of the people at the last election without interfering with the policy of protection as applied to the whole world."

This is the declaration of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in answer on behalf of the Taft administration to the National Grange, who declared opposition to the proposed agreement. The answer is in the form of an open letter made public tonight, addressed to the legislative committee of the National Grange, Concord (N. H.)

Secretary Wilson argues that the cost of production in the United States and Canada is more nearly identical than it is between the United States and any country; that the same difficulties with regard to farm labor exist on both sides of the international line, and that the Canadian and American farming methods are virtually the same.

BIG INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION

For Eight Months, Up to Nov. 30, the Gain Was Nearly 100,000 Over Same Period Last Year.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The total immigration into Canada for the eight months, April to November inclusive, of this fiscal year, was 243,171, as compared with 150,256 for the same period of the last fiscal year, an increase of 62 per cent.

QUEBEC WILL OFFER CONCESSIONS FOR SHIPBUILDING PLANT

Quebec, Feb. 9—Quebec will make a bid for a big shipbuilding plant and one which is prepared to undertake the construction of the largest warships. At a meeting of the finance committee held tonight one of the most important decisions reached was in connection with the request of Hugh Russell, who had inquired as to what privileges the city would be willing to grant to a company which would establish a shipbuilding plant in the port of Quebec.

The company desires to establish yards here so as to be able to tender for the new ships of the Canadian navy. It was decided to offer an exemption from taxes for twenty years as well as a liberal bonus should the company locate here.

Convicted Banker Assigns.

Toronto, Feb. 9—W. R. Travers, former manager of the Farmers Bank now under sentence to six years in Kingston penitentiary, has made an assignment and his creditors will meet Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA AGREE ON ARBITRATION

All Differences of Legal Nature or Affecting Treaties to Be Referred to The Hague.

London, Feb. 9—A convention has been signed by Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, providing that differences of legal nature or relating to existing treaties that cannot be settled by diplomacy, must be referred to the arbitration court at The Hague, when these do not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of the two countries and do not concern the interests of other powers.

FIRE IN EARL CREWE'S HOUSE CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON

Most of the Alarm Was for the Safety of Lady Crewe and Her New-born Babe.

London, Feb. 10—Unusual excitement was caused in Mayfair by the discovery at midnight that the home of the Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for India, was on fire. The greatest alarm was felt because of the fact that on Tuesday a son was born to Lady Crewe.

Her medical attendant was hurriedly summoned, and ladies and gentlemen in evening dress thronged from the neighboring houses. Lord Crewe and Lord Rosebery hastened to the scene of the fire, but fortunately the good work of the fire brigade confined the outbreak to the roof and upper rooms. It was not necessary to remove Lady Crewe.