

FIX UP DISPUTE BETWEEN U. S. AND HUERTA FIRST

Mediators Hope to Get Constitutionalists to Agree Afterwards.

REBELS WILL SEND A DELEGATE TO MEETING

Believe Substituting New Provisional Government in Place of Huerta Will Be Acceptable to the United States.

Notwithstanding the military successes of the constitutionalists the mediators are planning to bring about an agreement between the United States and the Huerta government, expecting to obtain acquiescence by the constitutionalists at a later date and through separate negotiations.

Involved in a two party agreement would be a definite understanding of the kind of provisional government to be established in Mexico City as a successor to the present regime and a guarantee that agrarian and other internal reforms would be put into operation.

At present the mediators are endeavoring to adjust the differences between the United States government and General Huerta, which threatened war, and at the same time to secure agreement on a plan for restoring peace in Mexico.

Those in brief are the aims of the mediators, which, though hedged about by many difficulties, Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, was hopefully confident tonight would be realized.

While it is realized that the United States will demand reparation for the Tampico and subsequent incidents, it is believed here that the substitution for Huerta of a new government capable of observing international obligations would be acceptable to the Washington government.

Guests of Hon. Mr. Burrell at Dinner. Tonight the mediators and the United States and Mexican delegates were the guests of Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who gave an official dinner to the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Canadian government.

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LESS THAN 3 P. C. UNDER CULTIVATION

Only Thirty-one Per Cent of Cultivable Land in Canada is in Crops.

Ottawa, May 21.—The potential agricultural resources of Canada are indicated by the fact that not more than 2.6 per cent of the total land area of the nine provinces is now under cultivation. This is one of the interesting statements in a bulletin just issued by the census and statistics branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The total land area of the nine provinces is placed at 1,401,316,413 acres. The area of farm land occupied in 1911 according to the census figures was 109,177,085 acres. It is estimated that within the boundaries of the nine provinces as at present constituted, there is a total cultivable area of 440,951,000 acres. This, it will be noted is only thirty-one per cent of the total land area, and takes no account of forest and swamp lands which may ultimately be tilled, nor of northern areas of which the agricultural possibilities are at present unknown because unexplored and unurveyed. The total area actually under cultivation is given as thirty-six million acres. Of this field crops represent 33,375,000 acres and fruit and vegetable crops 625,000 acres. Only about thirty-three per cent of the area now occupied as farm land is at present under cultivation, while as noted above only 2.6 per cent of the total land area is occupied for agricultural purposes.

In Prince Edward Island 86.91 per cent of the total land area is occupied as farm land, while ninety per cent is estimated as being possible of cultivation. In Nova Scotia 38.83 per cent is occupied as farm land with sixty per cent of the total land area possible of cultivation. In New Brunswick 25.36 per cent of the land area is occupied with sixty per cent cultivable.

For all Canada the total land area is given as 1,401,316,413 acres with 109,177,085 acres or 7.18 per cent occupied as farm land.

The estimate of possible farm land is given as 440,951,000 acres or thirty-one per cent of the total land area.

MOORE'S MILL SUFFERS FROM SERIOUS BLAZE

Saw and Grist Mills, Machine Shop and Factory, the Only Industries in Village Wiped Out.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, May 21.—Moore's Mills, a little village eight miles from here on the C. P. R., was the scene of a serious fire that was discovered at 4 o'clock this morning and which destroyed the only industries in the place. B. L. Moore lost his steam saw mill, grist mill, machine shop and wagon factory valued at \$8,000 and uninsured. Another steam saw mill across the little stream owned by A. J. Maxwell and conducted under lease by Ernest Graham was also destroyed involving a loss of about \$2,500 with no insurance on the building but \$600 on the machinery owned by Mr. Graham. The fire started in the Graham mill and had made great headway before it was discovered. In the absence of fire fighting equipment the flames soon reached the other mill and in a few minutes all was reduced to ashes. Mr. Moore employed fourteen men and eight were employed in the other mill. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DIVISION ON HOME RULE NEXT TUESDAY

Unionists Force Adjournment of Commons Until Today.

London, May 21.—Official announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday that a division on the third reading of the Home Rule bill will be taken next Tuesday.

The sitting of the House of Commons was suspended until tomorrow in consequence of the persistent disorderliness of the opposition members, who thus succeeded in forcing an adjournment, the motion for which had just been defeated by a vote of 288 to 176.

Immediately after the vote had been taken the Unionists started the refrain "adjourn," "adjourn." The uproar was long and loud. The Speaker finally rose and asked Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, whether he assented to the demonstration. He denied that he was the author of the "don't answer" movement, Mr. Law declined to assist him in maintaining order.

BROTHERS TO STAND TRIAL FOR MURDER

Ten Days After Deed, Told Domestic They Had Found Body of the Missing Man.

Honey Harbor, Ont., May 21.—Peter and Andrew Moreau, the alleged slayers of Robert Hayde, whose body was found in a manure pile near his stable on March last, were today committed to stand trial at the Bracebridge Fall Assizes.

The feature of the crown's case today was the evidence given by Annie Bonneau, a domestic formerly employed by Peter Moreau and Milton C. Rigney, postmaster and manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's store at Port Severn. Annie Bonneau declared that Peter and Andrew had told her ten days after the murder of Hayde that they had found him.

Mrs. Moreau overheard the conversation and she suggested that they get in communication with the police at Bracebridge, but the brothers replied that it would be well to wait until it had been definitely established that Hayde was the dead man. Both witnesses said Moreau paid them accounts in small bills after the murder. Rigney stated that when he was in need of small change Moreau obliged him with twenty-one dollar bills, after paying him an account of eight dollars.

Mellen Says He Was Practically "Fired" From The Presidency



CHARLES S. MELLEN (AT THE WITNESS STAND) AND COMMISSIONER CHARLES C. MCCHORD. Above is shown Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, where an investigation into the road's financial affairs is being conducted. Photographed with him is Charles C. McChord, a member of the commission, who is in charge of the investigation.

Washington, May 21.—An absolute monopoly of transportation under government regulations and control, was suggested by Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad to the Interstate Commerce Commission today, as the solution of the American railroad problem. "To get efficiency and economy," declared Mr. Mellen, "there must be a monopoly; an abject monopoly is certain to be the United States government."

A little later he remarked, "every time a railroad official comes to Washington he has to take off his hat to some government official."

Mr. Mellen told at length the story of the steamship transactions with Charles W. Morse, concerning those, Mr. Mellen explained, he felt it desirable to confer with Col. Roosevelt, who then was the President of the United States. He told the president he had received an offer of \$20,000,000 from Morse for the New Haven steamship holdings and felt inclined to accept it, because thus the New Haven would be able to turn the property into cash. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, apparently

was anxious that Morse should be checked in his ambition to acquire monopoly of the steamship lines and urged Mr. Mellen not to sell. Mr. Mellen said he was frankly apprehensive at that time of the enactment of a law by congress to prevent railroads from owning or controlling water lines, but he was assured by Mr. Roosevelt that, so long as the law remained as it then was, the New Haven need have no fear about its water line holdings.

When asked why he relinquished the presidency of the New Haven Mr. Mellen said he "practically was fired."

MILITANTS AND POLICE BATTLE IN LONDON STREETS

Suffragette Brigade of "Gun Women" Attempts to Storm Buckingham Palace.

BROKEN HEADS AND WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Mrs. Pankhurst Leads Mob — Clubs Used by Women and Fifteen Hundred Police Needed to Handle Infuriated Women.

London, May 21.—An attempt by militant suffragettes to present a petition to King George at Buckingham Palace today failed, but not until a battle had been fought which for fierceness surpassed any previous militant demonstration.

The crowd of onlookers suffered almost as much as the fighters, as the people waited in the hot sun for two hours for an attack which eventually came from a totally unexpected quarter. The police precautions had been directed toward repelling an assault from the direction of Westminster, where the suffragettes had advertised that they would form a parade. Instead, a small body, known because of their militant record as "gun women" of the Women's Social and Political Union, burst from private residence on Hyde Park corner and forced their way through the archway at the top of Constitution Hill before the small squad of police on duty there had time to collect and resist them.

Headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the Eying squad of women swept down Constitution (Continued on page 3)

COMPLETE PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION OF CANADA IRON CORP'N

London, May 22.—The committee of the first and second bond holders of the Canadian Iron Corporation have now completed the scheme of the proposed re-organization, which will be submitted at a meeting to be held in Montreal on July 22. The new company, which it is proposed to form, will create £200,000 of six per cent. debenture stock, of which not less than £120,000 or more than £140,000 will be subscribed at 85 per cent. to provide the necessary cash for a working capital. The remainder will be held in reserve. There will also be created £800,000 of six per cent. debenture stock. The existing first debenture holders will be allotted an amount equivalent to the par value of their existing bonds. Non-cumulative six per cent. preference shares and common shares will also be created.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT IN KONG CASE

Vancouver, B. C., May 21.—The jury in the trial of Jock Kong, the seven-year-old Chinaman charged with the murder of Mrs. Millard, shortly before nine o'clock tonight returned a verdict of manslaughter.

BREACH BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND LABOR PARTY

Reported Some of Supporters of Asquith are Discontented Over Failure to Punish Ulster Gun-Runners.

London, May 22.—A letter from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, read at the Assembly of the United Free Church, now meeting at Glasgow, thanked the latter body for its sympathy and its promise of support if danger should befall the church in Ireland or its individual members. The letter further says: "What we fear is not open persecution, but an insidious, tyrannical, continuous system of repression and limitation which would render the lives of Protestants intolerable in this country."

Alluding to alleged sporadic revolts among the supporters of the government, the political correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Radical, admits that it is impossible to deny that there are at present some currents of disaffection in the Liberal party. The chief grievance in the failure of the government to punish the gun-runners. These malcontents are arranging to push their grievance at a series of public meetings in the provinces. Another cross-current is in regard to the budget, a small group of financial purists demanding that before fresh taxes are imposed, their purpose shall be clearly defined. Then it is apparent that the growing breach between Liberalism and Labor has been accentuated by the Northeast Derbyshire defeat.

BECKER CASE READY FOR JURY TODAY

New York, May 21.—The jury which is to determine whether Charles Becker conceived the plot that resulted in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, will have the case in its hands before noon tomorrow. The last testimony was taken this morning and this afternoon Mantou, Becker's chief counsel, delivered his address to the jury. Late tonight District Attorney Whitman completed presentation of his arguments favoring the conviction of the former chief of the New York police force of murder in the first degree.

MURDERER AT LARGE HAS WHOLE COMMUNITY TERROR STRICKEN

After Killing Daughter, and Her Husband, Ontario Man Sets Fire to Barns and Warehouse.

Gravenhurst, Ont., May 21.—William Rutan, the outlaw, who killed Mrs. Alfred Coustermanche, his daughter, and George Coustermanche, her brother-in-law, yesterday, is still at large, terrorizing the neighborhood in which the tragedy was enacted.

Rutan was well supplied with ammunition and a modern combination shotgun and rifle with which he can use either shells or cartridges. He has in addition to doing the murders, set fire to three barns and a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Henry Cook, C. J. Brace and Thomas Fletcher, all of whom live in the vicinity of Rutan's farm. Provincial Detective Greer is spending tonight in the Rutan house in hope the murderer will return. Six special constables have been sworn and distributed at various parts of the farm. At midnight last night Rutan visited his home, he a good meal, and asked his wife to put him up a good lunch. He said if Mrs. Rutan should

N. B. TELEPHONE COMPANY HAD PROSPEROUS YEAR

PARLIAMENT MAY PROROGUE ON JUNE 6TH

C. N. R. Agreement Comes Up Again on Tuesday—Indemnity Farmers' Bank Depositors to be Discussed Next Week.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., May 21.—The Canadian Northern agreement will not come up again in the house for discussion until next Tuesday, when it is expected to be advanced a stage.

The government's proposal to indemnify the depositors in the defunct Farmers' Bank for their losses will be before the house on Wednesday. Tomorrow and Saturday a good deal of routine government business will be disposed of.

Parliament will probably prorogue on June sixth.

DENIES STORY OF ATTEMPT TO LYNCH BRAUER

Mayor of Glace Bay Contradicts Statements Sent Out in Connection With Arrest of Murderer of Child.

Halifax, N. S., May 21.—Mayor Harrington of Glace Bay, sends the following telegram:

"Statement in the despatch from Sydney on Wednesday that hundreds rushed to jail here with threats of lynching when Brauer, arrested for the murder of a child, was brought here, and that the residents of this district were in a dangerous mood over the crime are absolutely false and an unwarranted reflection on the people of this town and district.

"Police as well as the Glace Bay Gazette reporter who was with the Sydney Post reporter at the time, the latter being responsible for these lurid statements, are my authority for branding as false in regard to any such occurrences at jail, while I voice the views of the citizens generally in saying that though horrified and indignant over the crime and gratified at the capture of the prisoner, there has never been any danger of unlawful violence against him.

"During the evening the prisoner was in jail here not over fifty persons heard the news of the arrest of the Senator Root declared that the United States always had insisted on this broad principle of equality, and insisted that the understanding of Henry White, Joseph Choate, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, the Americans who negotiated the treaty, was that the equality mentioned in the convention was the broad equality which had marked American diplomacy.

GET AFTER TORONTO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Seven Found Guilty in Police Court for Not Conforming to the Laws.

Toronto, May 21.—As a result of a visit here by Travelling Immigration Inspector D. H. Reynolds and Inspector of Employment Agencies J. C. Mitchell, seventeen Toronto employment agencies, operating under regulations of the Immigration Department at Ottawa, were found guilty in the police court this afternoon of not complying with the regulations. Five were discovered running agencies without licenses.

In conclusion Mr. Root said he would venture to say American diplomacy had ennobled and sweetened international intercourse. He called upon his fellow senators to meet their duty to their country in the same big and noble spirit that John Hay had met his.

RITCHIE'S OFFER ACCEPTED. Chicago, May 21.—Willie Ritchie, champion lightweight, today received word that London promoters had accepted his terms for a match in the British capital with Freddie Welsh, the English fighter. His demands included a guarantee of \$15,000 or fifty per cent of the gross receipts, \$10,000 for the advertising rights, and \$10,000 for the moving picture privilege—a total of \$35,000.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Directors Held at Fredericton Yesterday.

USUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX P. C. IS DECLARED

The Financial Report Shows the Company's Affairs in Healthy Condition—Last Year's Officers Re-elected.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, May 21.—The annual meeting of N. B. Telephone Company shareholders was held this evening at the company's head office here. President S. H. White, of Sussex, occupied the chair, and aside from members of the board of directors but few stockholders were present.

The old board of directors were re-elected and afterwards the directors at a meeting re-elected former officers. The usual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, and annual reports were of a very encouraging and satisfactory nature, showing, as they did, that the company's business had been well up to the average with proportionate increase in now diminished.

The directors are Messrs. F. B. Black and A. W. Bennett, of Sackville; R. A. O'Leary, of Richibucto; G. W. Ganong, of St. Stephen; L. B. McFarlane, of Montreal; F. B. Carvell, of Woodstock; Hon. F. P. Thompson and A. R. Slipp, of Fredericton; F. W. Sumner, of Moncton; W. B. Snowball, of Chatham; J. M. Robinson, J. L. McAvity, R. B. Emerson and H. P. Robinson, of St. John, and President White.

The officers are: President, S. H. White, Sussex; 1st vice-president, Hon. F. P. Thompson, Fredericton; 2nd vice-president, F. B. Black, Sackville. These officers with Messrs. A. W. Bennett, Sackville, and H. P. Robinson, St. John, compose the board of management; secretary-treasurer, A. W. McMackin, St. John.

President White in his report said: The directors of the company beg to submit herewith their annual report and a financial statement of (Continued on page 3)

SENATOR ROOT ASKS THAT ALL GET SAME TERMS

Makes Strong Appeal in Favor of Bill to Repeal the Panama Tolls Exemption Clause.

Washington, May 21.—Senator Root, Republican member of the foreign relations committee, held the Senate in hot attention for five hours today, speaking in support of the administration bill to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal law. The New York Senator said law Senator Kern, Democratic floor leader, led the applause from the floor and spectators in the galleries joined.

The burden of the speech was to prove that the treatment accorded by the United States to its own citizens in the use of the Panama Canal must be the same as the treatment to be accorded the citizens of all other nations.

Senator Root declared that the United States always had insisted on this broad principle of equality, and insisted that the understanding of Henry White, Joseph Choate, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, the Americans who negotiated the treaty, was that the equality mentioned in the convention was the broad equality which had marked American diplomacy.

He added that the United States should not wait for all the nations of the world to protest against the exemption, because the United States must be the keeper of its own conscience and act on its own judgment without waiting for protest. If he were right as to the interpretation of the treaty, he declared, he would not favor exemption, even if Great Britain gave its consent, because the question was broader than the rights of Great Britain.

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