

MANY BODIES WERE CARRIED OUT TO THE OPEN SEA

Greatest Havoc from N.Y. Storm Centred in Pelham Bay and Long Island Sound.

PARALYZING SCENE SAY EYE WITNESSES

As 230 Overturned Boats and Canoes Bobbed About After Storm Passed.

New York, June 12.—Morgues and undertakers shops of the metropolitan area tonight held the bodies of more than three score men, women and children, victims of yesterday's brief but

terrible storm, who continued throughout the day their work of grappling in Pelham Bay and Long Island Sound, off City Island, where the greatest toll was taken among Sunday's canoeists and fishermen, predicted that they would find at least a score more victims, enough to push the death toll past eighty. Eye-witnesses of the tragedy placed the number even higher.

At least 250 canoes, row boats and small motor boats were bobbing about off the island, witnesses said, when the storm came screaming down on the coast, at a velocity of 80 miles an hour or better. Occupants of the little craft, seeking their danger, made a run for shelter. But scarcely had they got underway when they were engulfed in a blinding storm of rain and hail.

Storm Lasted Less Than 5 Minutes.

As quickly as it had come, the storm vanished. It had lasted less than five minutes. But scarcely a dozen of the 230 small craft had survived. Horror-stricken, but helpless to aid, the crowds on the beach and about the Casino pier saw scores of men and women clinging to wreckage and overturned craft in the choppy sound and bay. One by one, they gave up the struggle and dropped quietly off, to be carried out toward open sea by the tide. Some of the bodies, the police say, probably never will be recovered. The tide, turning, brought more than a score of them back to shore.

Eye-witnesses estimated there were between 500 and 750 persons in the city at the time of the storm. The City Island calamity, while the greatest, was not the only one wrought by this storm. Pending investigation a charge of homicide was lodged against Paul Simon, owner of the 75 foot Ferris wheel at Coney Island Park, in the Bronx, which was blown from its base and hurled its sixty occupants on the beach of Long Island Sound in a tangle of steel wreckage. Seven were killed and 27 injured.

More than a score of isolated drownings, electrocutions by touching fallen wires and deaths beneath falling trees were reported from various parts of the metropolitan area.

WIFE OBJECTS TO THIS WEDDING

Registers Protest When Her "Hubby" Was About to Take Another Bride.

Hartford, Conn., June 12.—Preparations for the big society wedding of Maude Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Packard, of Manchester, Conn., and Leonard G. Gordon, of Hartford, were suddenly interrupted by a protesting telegram from the wife of the expectant bridegroom, who had heard of the coming nuptials in far away Montreal.

Samuel G. Gordon, chief of the Manchester police, was the recipient of the following wire: "I object to my husband's marriage to Miss Packard."

Immediately upon receipt of the telegram, Chief Gordon drove to the Packard home and handed the printed message to Miss Packard. She refused to believe the contents of the telegram at first and her faith in her fiance increased when he absolutely denied ever having been married.

About this time, Mr. Packard, the girl's father, arrived and promptly decided there would be no wedding until a proper investigation had been made.

Later Roland admitted to Chief Gordon that he was married in 1914, and had never gotten a divorce. He justified his intention to marry Miss Packard by saying he was told his wife had been friendly with other men while he was in the service. He will not be able to work until he receives hospital treatment, and the government is now arranging to take care of him. Miss Packard said she was glad she learned the truth before it was too late. Roland had Chief Gordon get his wedding clothes at the Packard home today and said he will live in another community until the government is ready to admit him to one of the hospitals.

MOTHERED FAMILY OF 13 CHILDREN

Brockton, Mass., June 12.—Mrs. Atmira W. Pierce, eighty, native of Long Argyle (N. H.), who died here on Friday, was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are living, the grandmothers of forty-one and the great-grandmothers of twenty-nine, all living.

TWELVE BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED IN TURK RAID

Men Taken Prisoners and Massacred by Kemal Bandits in the Dardanelles.

London, June 12.—Twelve British soldiers have been massacred by the Turks, in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, according to a semi-official despatch from Athens received here tonight.

The men were taken prisoners during a raid by Kemal bands on a weak British detachment.

Mauretania Establishes New Ocean Records

Set Two New World's Records for Speed on Her Last Voyage.

New York, June 12.—The steamship Mauretania, which arrived today at Southampton, set two new world's records for speed on her latest voyage, said a cablegram received today by the Cunard line.

The Mauretania, which left New York on June 9th, arrived at Southampton at 3 a. m. today, with a crossing to her credit of five days, eight hours and ten minutes.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse in January, 1907, set a record of five days and sixteen hours for the New York to Cherbourg trip.

The Mauretania sailed at Southampton at 11 a. m. today. The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse making a direct trip from New York to Southampton in November, 1897, set up a mark of five days, seventeen hours and eight minutes.

RILEY'S ARMY AGAIN HITS TRAIL FOR OTTAWA

Marchers Without Food and Without Money—Cool Reception Awaiting Along Route.

Toronto, June 12.—The die-hards of Riley's army hit the trail again for Ottawa this afternoon. At 2:30 p. m. 125 of them left Queen's Park, and marched down University avenue, escorted by a single mounted, How far they will get, or what they really intend, one can only guess. The march may be only a bluff, as was the night march out of Ottawa when they temporarily refused to take the train home. Whether Riley will lead them is also a matter of conjecture.

Before the body moved out he resigned, stating that he was out to get McDonald, the former leader of the movement, whom the police had refused to arrest.

The marchers, like the apostles of old, are without food and without money, except for the collection taken up to buy gasoline for their motor truck. It is understood that the municipalities will not feed them again. They are taking the same route, via Kingston road to West Hill for the night.

SUSPENSION MAY BE TURNED INTO STRIKE

Locals of U. M. W. in Anthracite Field Will Vote on Question This Week.

Hazleton, Pa., June 12.—Most locals of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite coal field will vote this week on the question of authorizing the general scale committee to turn the suspension into a strike, if one should be deemed advisable.

Special meetings for this purpose will start tonight and will continue until June 21. Leaders of the miners predicted today that there will be a practically unanimous decision in favor of the strike proposal, but said that this action did not necessarily indicate such a drastic step. It was explained that it would back up the attitude of the scale committee against any efforts to reduce the wages.

GERMANY WILL PAY THE NEXT INSTALLMENT ON MINIMUM OF \$1,800 AND MANSE

Opinion Prevails That Basis for Future Action on Reparations Issue Will Develop.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO VISIT BERLIN

Paris Believes That Something Definite Will Result for Good of All.

Paris, June 12.—The Committee on Guarantees, which is leaving for Berlin Thursday or Friday, will develop the basis for future action on the reparations issue in the impression today in French official quarters. It was the opinion of high official circles all along that in the loan question the Reparations Commission, putting the cart before the horse—that the solvency of Germany, by a completely balanced budget and restricted paper circulation, should have been accomplished first, thus forming the security which the investors demand.

France Insistent.

France, up to the present, has spent about ninety billion paper francs in reconstruction efforts, one official explained today, and the Government was not at all ready to consider a reduction of its claim against Germany.

In reparations circles the theory is that France is not asked to cut off from her claim any portion that is collectible, but only to reduce it to an amount the collection of which can be counted upon. This is met by the explanation that the men's capacity to pay eventually cannot be determined now.

It is anticipated here that Germany will pay the next monthly reparations installment of fifty million marks.

POINCARE'S POSITION ON HAGUE CONFERENCE

Believes Commission of Experts Should Be Sent to Russia to Study Conditions

Paris, June 12.—Premier Poincaré's reply to the British memorandum on the subject of The Hague Conference was delivered to the British Embassy this evening. The reply says that, if experts are sent to The Hague from France, they are likely to favor a report on the sending of an expert commission to Russia to investigate conditions there, if Russia will consent.

M. Poincaré notes, with satisfaction that the British agree with him that the delegates to the Conference should be strictly "experts" rather than "representatives," as indicated in the invitation, since this was regarded as necessary to insure against the injection of political discussions into the Conference. He goes over other points in detail.

The French Government holds, the experts are sent to The Hague from France, they are likely to favor a report on the sending of an expert commission to Russia to investigate conditions there, if Russia will consent.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment to the board's recommendation that the Assembly vote itself down to the 1919 stipend of \$1600 and manse, believing that last year's decision was reached in consideration only of the man of wealth, and not with regard to the man of poverty, to whom the church was chiefly ministering.

The motion was adjourned, and probably will be resumed tomorrow.

BILL AMENDING THE CANADA SHIPPING ACT

Adds to the List of Ships to Be Exempt from Pilotage Dues.

Ottawa, June 12.—Third reading was given in the House this afternoon to a bill amending the Canada Shipping Act so as to add to the list of vessels exempt from pilotage dues. Under the bill, the Governor-in-Council is authorized to exempt from pilotage dues ships of war and hospital ships belonging to specified nations. The idea is to grant the privilege to such nations as grant it to British warships. It further exempts Canadian fishing vessels from pilotage dues. It was explained that Canadian fishing vessels at present pay no pilotage dues, but there has been some uncertainty about the legal position and the purpose of the bill is to remove the uncertainty. Before being adopted, the bill was amended so as to include among ships exempt in the same provision, but also, ships employed in trading from port to port in the same province, but also, ships engaged between one port of a port and another and at the same port and ships engaged in towing or salvaging operations.

REV. FATHER DELORME DECLARED INSANE

Montreal, June 12.—The La Presse today announced that the doctors who have examined Father Delorme have declared him insane.

STRONG ATTACK ON MR. FIELDING

Ontario Member of Presbyterian Assembly Gives Bold Expression to His Opinion.

THINKS IT TIME FOR ECONOMY

Says \$1,500,000 Is Enough for Rural Minister Who Also Has Manse.

Windsor, June 12.—By Canadian Press.—A strong attack by Rev. C. B. Pitcher, of Hagersville, Ont., on the minimum stipend of \$1,800 and manse, commended to self-supporting congregations by last year's annual conference, was made by the Presbyterian assembly, Mr. Pitcher explained that he was making a personal statement because the Presbyterian of Hamilton to which he belongs, refused to endorse his views.

The Home Missions Board, which dealt with his matter, brought in a resolution on October 1, providing that in the judgment of the Board the action would be warranted by crop and financial conditions, and by the vicissitudes of the Board. In presenting the report Dr. M. A. McKinnon, of Regina, stated that 414 self-supporting congregations, formerly below the new minimum, had raised the stipend to \$1,800 and 170 were still to be heard from. He regretted that owing to the deficit of \$180,000 in Home Missions, the Board had found it impossible to pay the new minimum to all self-supporting churches from January 1, 1922, as recommended.

The Board estimated that \$1,800 and manse, was still too small a stipend for ministers who should also be in the position to carry insurance.

Time To Set Example.

"If the men in the central office of the Presbyterian Church in Toronto will not set us an example in economy, it is up to our rural ministers to do so," Mr. Pitcher declared in opposing the Board's recommendation. He said the leaders in the church union movement are not setting an example in economy as a means of coercing the weaker congregations into church union. If a rural minister cannot live on \$1,800 and manse, he is a pauper, and his wife should take one of the courses of domestic science at the Agricultural College.

Mr. Pitcher declared that if the Assembly forced through the minimum under prevailing conditions, it would "cheapen the ministry in the eyes of the world." To him it was the equivalent of the "strife spirit" in the ministry. The new minimum would be a burden on rural churches. He predicted dollar week before the year was out. The former pastor of the church said Mr. Pitcher was "not to pile up a fat bank account, but to save souls," and fifteen hundred dollars a manse was "not to be sneezed at."

Rev. James Taylor, of Brantford, Ont., also opposed the recommendation of the Board, stating that the deficit in the Home Missions budget would be increased this year.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment to the board's recommendation that the Assembly vote itself down to the 1919 stipend of \$1600 and manse, believing that last year's decision was reached in consideration only of the man of wealth, and not with regard to the man of poverty, to whom the church was chiefly ministering.

The motion was adjourned, and probably will be resumed tomorrow.

The report of the board of publications was presented by Dr. Murdoch A. McKinnon, of Regina, and adopted without dissent.

The report recommended the continuation of co-operation with the Methodist church in the editing of publications.

The commissioners then proceeded to discuss the mission reports which had been presented at previous sessions.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS SATISFACTORY THUS FAR

Colonial Secretary to Take Up Discussion With Irish Delegates Today.

London, June 12.—The Irish negotiations are declared to be proceeding satisfactorily and will be continued tomorrow, when Michael Collins reaches London. Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, will take up the discussion with the two Irish leaders where it left off today, and he is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons Thursday.

The technical advisers are in continual session at the colonial office, dealing with details of the constitution. It is hoped that the whole business will be concluded this week.

reached a unanimous decision that he is insane and should be put in an asylum and not tried for the murder of his half-brother Ross.

PROPOSALS OF MR. FIELDING ON THE BUDGET

Include Alterations in Inland Revenue Taxes and Special War Revenue Taxes.

TAX INTRODUCED TO APPLY ON RECEIPTS

Lessened Considerably the Tax on Automobiles and Changes Classifications.

Ottawa, June 12.—The changes announced by Hon. W. B. Fielding, Minister of Finance, tonight from the budget proposals, brought down on May 22nd, affect five items of the customs tariff, and include alterations in the inland revenue taxes, and in the special war revenue taxes.

A new tax is introduced to apply on receipts. The tax applies on all receipts of ten dollars and upwards. The amount of the tax is two cents on each receipt; and there is a penalty of one hundred dollars imposed on any person who refuses to give a receipt duly stamped. This tax does not come into force until January 1, 1923. The tax on cables and telegrams is reduced from five cents to three. The rate in last year's budget was one cent.

The tax on cheques is altered by fixing a maximum of two dollars. There will be a tax of two cents for each cheque up to this maximum. It is provided that where a bill of exchange is payable on demand, or within three days after date, such bill shall be deemed, for the purposes of taxation, to be drawn for an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

The tax on the transfer of stocks is reduced from five cents to three cents for one hundred dollars, but bonds are not subject to this tax. This tax last year was two cents on one hundred dollars.

The alterations in the tax on cheques apply also to express and post office money orders.

Tax On Automobiles Revised

The taxes on automobiles are revised. The tax on passenger cars up to \$1,200 is reduced to five per cent. On automobiles valued at more than this amount the tax will be five per cent on the first \$1,200 and ten per cent on the balance. Over twelve hundred dollars, the original proposal in this year's budget was to place a tax of ten per cent on the total value of all cars, valued at more than \$1,200.

The tax on automobiles will not apply on motor cars purchased by a user prior to May 24 and sold to a dealer before that date, provided the car is imported before the first day of July.

The tax of five per cent on confederated remains, but it will not apply to goods packed ready for sale in cartons or other packages, bearing the name of the manufacturer, selling by retail at ten cents or less per carton, but it is made to apply to all goods, selling by retail at one cent.

The tax on soft drinks is reduced from ten cents to five cents, but it is made to apply to the soda fountain as well as to bottled goods. The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout is reduced from fifteen to 12 1/2 per cent. The tax on beverages does not come into force until the first day of July.

Cigar Tax

The whole schedule of special taxes on cigars is revised. As now proposed the tax of fifty cents per thousand applies on cigars up to a value of forty dollars per thousand; from forty dollars per thousand to \$110 per thousand, the tax will be three dollars; from \$110 to \$150 per thousand the seven dollar tax will apply; from \$150 to \$200 per thousand the tax will be \$10; when the cigars are valued at more than \$200 per thousand the tax will remain at \$10 per thousand.

Two other tariff changes relate to materials used in the manufacture of hats. Hatters' plush is removed from item 958A, which is part of the free list, and is placed in item 1029, which provides for a drawback of ninety-nine per cent of the duty.

The excise tax on beet sugar is reduced from forty-nine to twenty-four cents per hundred pounds.

Fertilizers and dried beet pulp are added to the list of articles exempt from the sales tax. It is provided that the sales tax shall apply to persons who buy or sell to the Dominion Government or the Government of any province, where the article is purchased for the purpose of resale. This would apply to purchases by the liquor commission of Quebec and to purchases of liquor by the British Columbia Government.

FIELDING REVAMPS BUDGET TO MEET OPINION OF PUBLIC

Trees Uprooted by Terrific Storm at Wolfville, N. S.

Torrential Downpour of Rain Followed Brilliant Electrical Display.

Wolfville, N. S., June 12.—Big trees were uprooted, outside doors were lifted from their hinges, and a torrent of rain fell during a ten minute wind and electrical storm which struck Wolfville this afternoon.

The sun shone brightly after the tempest had passed. No damage of consequence was reported.

Sec. McLachlan Failed In Recall Movement

His Faction Defeated in Effort to Oust Pres. Baxter in District 26, U. M. W.

Sydney, N. S., June 12.—The movement started by the faction headed by Secretary J. B. McLachlan to bring about the recall of President Robert Baxter, vice-president Delaney and District Board Member Lewis McCormack has failed, and there will be no by-election in District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, according to an announcement here today, which stated that insufficient names had been signed to the distributed petitions to effect the recall of the officers named.

According to figures given out, about 1,800 miners signed the petition for the recall of President Baxter; 2,000 for Delaney and 1,500 for McCormack. There are about 12,000 miners in the Nova Scotia district, and 3,500 signatures were necessary to effect the recall. The failure of the recall movement is generally regarded here as a serious defeat for the McLachlan faction.

RAILWAYS DON'T INTEND TO LOSE

If Forced to Lower Rates in West, East Must Bear the Burden.

Ottawa, June 12.—Chairman MacLean, of Parliamentary Committee on transportation costs, announced this morning, that the Post-Office Chamber of Commerce had recommended the further suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement for three years, and that order No. 308 of the Railway Commission be abrogated.

The questioning of W. B. Langgan, general traffic manager of the C.P.R., continued all morning. W. M. Gorman asked him if it were true that the Railway Commission had held that a railway was entitled to earnings sufficient to meet its fixed charges, pay a dividend and provide a surplus. Mr. Langgan replied that this was the case.

Mr. Gorman then asked whether if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement had been in force since 1915, and an amount sufficient to earn this sum had not been earned, would it have been necessary to make this up through increased rates in other portions of the country. Mr. Langgan replied yes, that the money would have had to be made up through increased rates.

Questioned as to the value of Mr. Symington's statistics, respecting revenue and operating expenses in the West, as compared with those in the East, Mr. Langgan said that they merely related to the operating. But as they were not accounting figures, they were not an accurate statement of facts.

The real statement of the company's operations for a given year was contained in its report.

GENERAL TSO-LIN PLAYED FOR TIME

Tien Tsin, June 12.—General Chang Tso-Lin's proposals for an armistice with Wu Pei Fu appear to have been simply a ruse to gain time.

The defeated Manchurian war lord, Heavy fighting broke out Friday near Chingyangtiao and Shanhaiwan. The battle has been raging steadily for the past three days.

Retreats from Position on German Goods and Lightens Taxes on Cheques and Automobiles.

STRONGLY DENOUNCED THE CONSERVATIVES

Accused Them of Waving the Bloody Shirt and Keeping Alive Hatreds and Passions.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, June 12.—Mr. Fielding came down to Parliament tonight and introduced what is practically a new budget. He retreated from his position on German goods—lightened his taxes on confectionery, soft drinks, cigars, cigarettes, and automobiles—made a drastic change in the levy on cheques—introduced a tax on receipts, and effected some other minor changes. The alterations, laid on the table of the House for study before being formally moved, are a concession, both to public opinion and to the opposition attack in the House.

German Goods Stopped.

Foremost among them, and involving a complete surrender to the Conservative attack, is the change in respect of German goods. Under his original proposal, which repealed the regulations of the Meighen Government, German goods would enter Canada not only without restriction, but practically, at a premium. Under the proposal made tonight, they shall be valued, for customs purposes, at the price of similar goods coming in from England. Thus, in the case of two pairs of boots entering Canada on the same day, one pair from Germany and the other pair from England, the German pair shall pay duty, not upon its value in German marks, but upon the value of the English pair in Canadian dollars. In this way, meaning that Britain has a preference over Germany, German goods will pay more duty than the English goods.

Denounced Conservatives

Mr. Fielding announced his changes in a speech of characteristic ability. He beat his retreat from his position upon German goods in military language, denouncing the Conservatives as "waving the bloody shirt," "practically making alive hatreds and passions that the world desired to bury. Listening to him one little believed that he was preparing to execute his mission. Extremely skillful, too, was his appeal to the Progressives. It was an old time Fielding speech, one which even his strongest opponents were compelled to admire, and delivered with a vigor that belied his advancing years. "They tell us," he said, "that the Progressives are doing no difference between the Liberal and the Conservative parties—that this is a protectionist budget. I tell the House that it is not a protectionist budget, and that a broad issue divides the parties. What of it? Is there not a broad issue dividing the two parties on that great question. On this side of the House we are prepared to trade with our great neighbors—on that side they have turned their backs upon them. We are facing toward free trade with one hundred and ten million of the richest people in the world to the south—they will have no truck or trade with them. I ask you, gentlemen, is this not a fundamental difference?" It was a cunning, well directed appeal, an appeal made up on the single line of common policy which united the Progressives with the Liberals—and, undoubtedly, it had its effect. Mr. Fielding, quick to take in his impression, continued to dwell upon it. The Liberal party, he declared, had not abandoned reciprocity, and would not abandon it. They would fight for it, because it was in Canada's interest and in the interest of the Empire, because it meant international goodwill. Had it been achieved in 1911, there would never have been unrest and discontent in the West.

Small Majority Expected

What effect Mr. Fielding's speech would have on the budget, few tonight would venture to predict. The general impression, however, is that the Government will have a majority of from eight to ten—that five progressives, former liberals, and standing for ridings that have been strongly liberal in the past, will vote with the Ministry. Talk of an election may be dismissed for the present. If it should come within the next six months, it will not be because of tomorrow's vote.

Mr. Crerar, more eager to avoid an election than any other man in the House, has taken pains to see to that. The only thing that can be said is that tomorrow night's vote will see a budget carried by the smallest majority that has ever been given a budget in the history of confederation.

INCREASE INDEMNITY ON PURE BREDS

Ottawa, June 12.—(By Canadian Press)—The bill to amend the Animal Contagion Diseases Act, was put through committee and given third reading in the House of Commons this afternoon. On the suggestion of Hon. W. B. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, the bill was amended to increase the indemnity to be paid for pure bred cattle, from \$150.00 to \$200.00.