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PROBS—FAIR.

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ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX MAIL RECORDS COMPARED

STATEMENT SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSIT OF MAILS BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND MONTREAL VIA HALIFAX.

Steamer	Sailed	Speed	Arrived Halifax	Time Occupied	Mails Arrived	Time Occupied
Canada	Wed 19 Nov. 1913	5.00 P. M.	10 knots	Thu 27 Nov. 1913	4.30 P. M.	7 1/2 hr. 23 min.
Virginius	Sat 22 "	5.23 P. M.	17 knots	Sat 29 "	5.45 P. M.	7 " 22 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 22 "	5.50 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 19 Dec. 1913	4.45 P. M.	5 " 19 " 45 "
Corsican	Wed 10 Dec. 1913	4.30 P. M.	16 knots	Fri 13 "	2.05 P. M.	5 " 10 " 28 "
Empress of Britain	Sat 13 "	5.53 P. M.	18 knots	Sat 20 "	4.15 A. M.	6 " 13 " 22 "
Scandinavian	Thu 25 "	10.48 A. M.	16 knots	Thu 1 Jan. 1914	12.15 P. M.	7 " 1 " 27 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 27 "	5.48 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 2 "	3.00 A. M.	5 " 2 " 11 "
Tunisian	Sat 3 Jan. 1914	7.29 P. M.	18 knots	Mon 19 "	9.25 A. M.	8 " 17 " 5 "
Corsican	Sat 10 "	4.30 P. M.	16 knots	Mon 19 "	9.25 A. M.	8 " 17 " 5 "
Albatross	Sat 17 "	3.50 P. M.	19 knots	Sat 24 "	8.00 A. M.	6 " 16 " 10 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 21 "	4.00 P. M.	18 knots	Sun 1 Feb. 1914	10.25 P. M.	8 " 8 " 5 "
Tunisian	Sat 31 "	4.00 P. M.	16 knots	Tue 10 "	1.40 A. M.	9 " 10 " 50 "
Empress of Britain	Sat 7 Feb. "	3.57 P. M.	18 knots	Sun 15 "	11.65 P. M.	8 " 7 " 58 "
Albatross	Sat 14 "	6.35 P. M.	19 knots	Sun 22 "	9.32 A. M.	7 " 15 " 17 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 21 "	4.19 P. M.	18 knots	Mon 9 "	9.35 A. M.	7 " 17 " 35 "
Hesperian	Sat 28 "	8.13 P. M.	15 knots	Mon 9 "	9.35 A. M.	7 " 17 " 35 "
Empress of Britain	Sat 7 Mar. "	3.38 P. M.	18 knots	Sat 14 "	7.40 A. M.	6 " 13 " 2 "
Albatross	Sat 14 "	11.00 P. M.	19 knots	Sat 21 "	8.10 A. M.	6 " 9 " 10 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 21 "	4.19 P. M.	18 knots	Sat 28 "	11.15 A. M.	7 " 16 " 35 "
Tunisian	Sat 28 "	6.30 P. M.	16 knots	Tue 7 April "	12.15 P. M.	6 " 15 " 56 "
Empress of Britain	Sat 4 April "	3.57 P. M.	18 knots	Sat 11 "	7.50 P. M.	7 " 3 " 53 "
Albatross	Sat 11 "	10.08 P. M.	19 knots	Fri 17 "	10.00 P. M.	5 " 23 " 52 "
Empress of Ireland	Sat 18 "	4.13 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 24 "	4.30 A. M.	6 " 12 " 18 "

STATEMENT SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSIT OF MAILS BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND MONTREAL VIA ST. JOHN.

Steamer	Sailed	Speed	Arrived St. John	Time Occupied	Mails Arrived	Time Occupied
Tunisian	Wed 26 Nov. 1913	5.00 P. M.	16 knots	Fri 6 Dec. 1913	4.0 A. M.	8 1/2 hr. 11 hr. 40 min.
Royal George	Wed 3 Dec. "	9.00 P. M.	18 knots	Thu 11 "	11.55 A. M.	7 " 14 " 25 "
Victorian	Sat 6 "	3.10 P. M.	17 knots	Sun 14 "	10.40 A. M.	7 " 19 " 30 "
Stranraer	Wed 17 "	6.12 P. M.	15 knots	Thu 25 "	7.13 P. M.	8 " 1 " 35 "
Virginius	Sat 20 "	6.40 P. M.	17 knots	Sun 29 "	11.15 A. M.	7 " 16 " 35 "
Royal George	Sat 31 "	8.30 P. M.	18 knots	Wed 7 Jan. 1914	8.05 P. M.	6 " 11 " 35 "
Hesperian	Wed 7 Jan. "	6.28 P. M.	15 knots	Sat 17 "	2.12 P. M.	9 " 19 " 44 "
Royal Edward	Wed 14 "	7.30 P. M.	18 knots	Thu 22 "	10.15 A. M.	7 " 14 " 45 "
Stranraer	Wed 21 "	6.19 P. M.	15 knots	Sat 24 "	2.15 A. M.	9 " 20 " 29 "
Teutonic	Wed 28 "	5.24 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 6 Feb. "	8.40 A. M.	8 " 15 " 16 "
Victorian	Wed 4 Feb. "	4.00 P. M.	17 knots	Sat 14 "	12.20 P. M.	9 " 20 " 30 "
Royal Edward	Wed 11 "	6.30 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 20 "	7.10 P. M.	9 " " 40 "
Virginius	Wed 18 "	6.00 P. M.	17 knots	Fri 27 "	2.03 P. M.	8 " 20 " 3 "
Royal George	Wed 25 "	6.30 P. M.	18 knots	Thu 5 Mar. "	7.40 A. M.	7 " 13 " 10 "
Victorian	Wed 4 Mar. "	6.38 P. M.	17 knots	Thu 12 "	12.15 P. M.	7 " 17 " 49 "
Royal Edward	Wed 11 "	6.30 P. M.	18 knots	Thu 19 "	7.51 P. M.	8 " 2 " 3 "
Virginius	Wed 18 "	6.00 P. M.	17 knots	Fri 27 "	2.03 P. M.	8 " 20 " 3 "
Royal George	Wed 25 "	6.30 P. M.	18 knots	Fri 3 April "	6.15 A. M.	8 " 12 " 45 "
Victorian	Wed 1 April "	6.38 P. M.	17 knots	Fri 10 "	10.15 A. M.	9 " 15 " 37 "
Royal Edward	Wed 15 "	6.19 P. M.	15 knots	Thu 16 "	4.15 A. M.	7 " 13 " 45 "
Virginius	Wed 22 "	6.00 P. M.	17 knots	Thu 24 "	11.15 A. M.	8 " 17 " 15 "

The above are the tables which have been forwarded to the Board of Trade showing the comparative time consumed in the carriage of Canadian mails from the United Kingdom to Montreal through the ports of St. John and Halifax.

They are made up from official records kept by the post office department. It is understood that in the figures given in some instances for the port of St. John the time of haulage from this port to Montreal was over the longer I. C. R. route instead of over the Canadian Pacific. It will be remembered according to information from the British postal department that few of the steamers coming either to St. John or Halifax before January 1st carried first class mails except for points in the Maritime Provinces and consequently their mails were not forwarded by special trains. After the first of the present year, however, a greater proportion of first class mail came through Canadian ports.

Whatever may be the opinion of the entire statement it is interesting to note that to St. John belongs the record for the fastest delivery of mails made during the winter season. This was in the case of the Royal George which arrived here on January 7th and whose mails reached Montreal in twenty-two minutes less time than any mail shipment through the port of Halifax. The St. John record was seven days, four hours, eight minutes for mails from Bristol to Montreal. The best Halifax record was seven days four hours thirty minutes for mails from Liverpool to Montreal.

The distance between Liverpool and Halifax is ninety-two miles shorter than between Bristol and Halifax so that the St. John record has the best Halifax can be beaten by almost five and one half hours. In the majority of the other trips the advantage will be seen to be with Halifax but much of this is due to the fact that the mails in many cases were delayed here for trains or not being first class mails were taken around by the I. C. R. or by regular trains meaning in some cases a delay of several hours.

The tables are well worthy of careful study by all persons interested in St. John's possibilities as the Canadian mail port.

REDISTRIBUTION MAY GO OVER UNTIL NEXT YEAR

Most of Provinces Agreed Upon But Difficulty in Working Out Plans for Parts of Ontario.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—It is just possible that redistribution may be shelved until next session. All the provinces have been agreed upon except Quebec and Ontario, but while very little trouble is expected in Quebec there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in Ontario. In Quebec practically all that remains to be done is the arrangement of Brome and Missisquoi and the Montreal division of St. Antoine, and in a few days it is expected that the difficulties will disappear.

There is a fight in progress over the redistribution of eastern Ontario. The province loses four seats and it was proposed to eliminate Russell county and the pocket riding of Brockville. It is now suggested that they should remain as they are and this is being opposed by some of the Conservative members.

There is also difficulty over the Middlesex and North York. The situation is such that, if the House is to close at the end of this month, the bill may be held over until next session.

PRINCE OF TECK INTERESTED IN BOYS' WELFARE

New Gov. General Often Presides at Cadets Inspection and Boys' Club Meetings in East End of London.

London, May 10.—The chaplain of the general forces, Rev. Taylor Smith writes in the Times regretting that there was no reference in his notice of the appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck to the great interest Canada's future governor-general takes in the welfare of boys. Hardly a month passes by, says the chaplain, but Prince Alexander may be seen presiding at cadet inspections, boys' clubs in the east end or over the water encouraging by his personal influence the boys' scout movement.

HON. W. T. FINLAY, DIED IN VANCOUVER, SATURDAY

Was Former Minister for Agriculture in Alberta Government—Came to Canada from Ireland in 1878.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, May 10.—Hon. W. T. Finlay, former minister of agriculture in the Alberta government, died at Vancouver Saturday night. He was a lumber merchant and rancher and was born in Lisburn, Ireland, on July 12, 1853. He came to Canada in 1878 and came west to Winnipeg from Toronto in 1882.

Mr. Finlay was elected to the Northwest legislature in 1902, the Alberta legislature in 1905, and was re-elected in 1909. He became minister of agriculture in 1910, retiring from office with the cabinet in 1910. Mr. Finlay is survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters.

MME. NORDICA DIED LAST NIGHT

Batavia, Java, May 10.—Mrs. Lilian Nordica, the singer, died here tonight. Mrs. Nordica had been ill since the steamer Tasman, on which she was a passenger, went ashore on Bramble Cay, in the Gulf of Papua, December 28th last. Nervous prostration due to her experiences was followed by pneumonia.

THE MORNING SITTINGS TO BEGIN TODAY

Whips Urge That Legislation Must Go More Quickly—Prorogation Expected at the End of March.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, May 10.—The House of Commons will begin morning sittings tomorrow which indicates that it is the desire of the government to draw the session speedily to a close. It is expected that prorogation will take place at the end of the month.

The bills to increase the western representation of the senate are on the agenda for tomorrow, but it is doubtful if they will be proceeded with. It is not likely that they will go through until redistribution is disposed of.

The whips issue a warning that if the members do not further legislation more rapidly the house may have to sit both in Ancaster Day and Victoria Day.

CLAIM BOYCOTTING STILL EXISTS IN IRELAND

Delegation from Manchester Describes Shocking Conditions in Slum Section of Dublin.

London, May 11.—A strong indictment of Nationalist misrule in Ireland is made in the report of a deputation composed of four Unionists and four Liberals from Manchester who have recently made a tour of all districts throughout Ireland. In Cork district they found ample proof that boycotting still exists, and the few Unionists they found were afraid to speak in Dublin they saw almost all the houses of the Nationalist party to be permitted to exist in Great Britain Belfast greatly surprised and impressed by the visit by its contrast to the condition of towns under Nationalist administration, on account of the happy conditions they discovered there. In its concluding report the deputation means must be devised to avert what would be a tragedy and a crime.

Hundreds Dead in Earthquake In Eastern Sicily, on Saturday

In one Village Hundred were Killed and Three Hundred Injured—Rescuers Witness Heart-rending Scenes—Many of Victims were Women and Children.

Catania, Sicily, May 9.—A great earthquake last night brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Etna. The number of dead up to this evening is officially placed at 139, with about 350 injured, but as yet a large portion of the devastated territory has not been inspected. The highest village on Mount Etna, to the sea between Aci Reale, on the south and Giarratone on the north, includes Licata, Pissano and Santa Venaria. In Licata alone 110 persons were killed and 300 injured. In the village on Bonagardo 13 dead and 27 injured have been taken from the ruins. At Cosentini 21 persons were killed and many injured. These villages and many smaller places were practically levelled.

Automobiles which made the trip today through the devastated region were often forced to make a long detour owing to the deep fissures across the road. The enormous force of the earthquake was evident everywhere and the entire district presented a spectacle of desolation, ruin and death. Peasants rushed to meet the automobiles.

Where Licata stood is a mass of ruins. Those houses which did not collapse entirely were so broken as to emphasize the completeness of the disaster. The village consisted of about 800 inhabitants. A majority of the women were still working in the fields, imploring aid. From the debris, anguishing cries could still be heard. Others asked that their injured relatives be transported to Catania, as all train service has been abandoned owing to the collapse of bridges, broken tracks and obstructed tunnels.

For centuries this region has suffered from earthquakes owing to the activity of Mount Etna. Yet it is relatively thickly populated.

Most of the Victims Women and Children The land is most fertile, vineyards growing with little attention. Near the central point of the disturbance dozens of bodies were observed lying along the road. Many of them were unrecognizable, and they were badly crushed. Heart-rending lamentations arose from all sides, and the injured lay in the open awaiting assistance which had been sent to them.

At Catania the strongest shock lasted six seconds. Electric lights were distinguished and the street railways were put out of service. The people rushed from the houses, shops and cafes. Many of them jumped into boats and others crowded into the squares. At the hospitals patients ran to the courtyards imploring help.

It is heretofore to be dependent upon the initiative of Ulster.

This throws the onus on Carson rather than on Bonar Law of bringing Ulster into the union. It will rest with him whether Ulster will remain quiet for the period intervening the passage of the bill and an appeal to the electorate.

FEDERAL PLAN FOR ULSTER NOT FEASIBLE

So Complicated as to Require Long Drawn Out Discussion—Conservative Politicians Doubtful of It.

London, May 11.—The feeling that events must take their course within the next few weeks and that little or nothing will result from the Home Rule question, is reflected in nearly all the journalistic contributions on the Home Rule question. Objections are being raised on all sides to the idea that the Ulster spectre can be laid pending the adoption of general federal legislation.

It is recognized by experienced parliamentary hands that any federal scheme would prove so stupendous and complicated a task as to require a lengthy period of discussion during which the Irish party would refuse to wait for the inclusion of Ulster. Already conservative politicians are expressing doubts as to the federalist proposals while the Nationalist members are resenting the exploitation of such an excuse for modifying the Home Rule bill.

Thus Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writing in Reynolds declares that what is allowed of Ireland must do is to freeze the federalist ideas to be exploited for the purpose of emasculating the bill. He further advises one clear policy which all parties are now gradually crystallizing, that the bill in its present shape ought to go on the statute book, after which an amendment to the bill may be expected inserting the government's provisions giving every county in Ulster option for a limited period.

The Sunday Observer which is really a weekly edition of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the Ulster party will be the loser of its power will compel dissolution. It has lost all parliamentary influences on the course of events and the policy of the opposition

ANTI-HOME RULE MEETING IN TORONTO

Fifteen Thousand Attend Demonstration in Queen's Park—Moral and Financial Support Pledged to Ulster.

Toronto, May 10.—Some twelve to fifteen thousand people gathered in Queen's Park on Saturday afternoon to attend a protest against the Irish Home Rule bill. Some of the most prominent citizens of Toronto, including Mayor Hocken, two cabinet ministers, and three members of parliament, spoke and their utterances were loudly cheered. Two processions, one from the east and one from the west were no larger as expected but were of good proportions. Mayor Hocken read the following message from Sir Edward Carson: "We fight against betrayal and for civil and religious liberty, will Canada help us." The crowd replied by repeated cries of "yes." The meeting was opened with prayer, after which Mayor Hocken read a resolution to be forwarded to Premier Asquith, declaring that the citizens of Toronto recognized that the peace of Ireland and of the empire was imperilled by reason of the Home Rule bill, and that the degradation of the citizenship of those citizens of Ulster and other provinces opposed to the bill, doing irreparable injury to their material prospects and harassing them in the exercise of their civil and religious liberty, and protesting emphatically against the establishment in Ireland of any form of government different from that possessed by other component parts of the United Kingdom, and particularly any institution, legislative or executive, which would mark Ireland as a nationally distinct from Great Britain.

The resolution declared further: "We believe the only course the government can take which will commend the general approval of the empire will be a mandate from the British people following a general election. Until such time, the resolution assured loyal subjects in Ireland of united and determined support, both moral and financial.

Addresses in support of the resolution were delivered by Hon. Dr. Pyle, Ontario minister of education; Hon. A. E. Kemp, W. D. McPherson, M. L. A.; A. C. Pratt, M. L. A.; Hon. Thomas Crawford, Sir John Willison, Mayor and others.

FIND MAN'S BODY FROZEN IN FLOATING CAKE OF ICE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 9.—On Saturday morning a lobster fisherman employed at S. C. Clarke's factory at Blooming Point on the north side of the island, found the dead body of a man frozen fast in a floating ice cake about half a mile from land. Having nothing in his boat with which to cut the body loose from the ice the fisherman had to abandon it, a heavy gale coming up the boat had to make for land and could not return to the body which was carried out to sea.

The dead man was evidently a sealer or a fisherman judging from his clothing and is thought to be one of the Newfoundland sealers who perished in the recent disaster.

NEWSPAPER MEN ARRESTED AT MEXICO CITY

Richard Harding Davis and Four Other War Correspondents Sent to Jail But Released Later.

New York, May 9.—Word reached New York City last night that Walter C. Whiffen of the Associated Press staff, who was arrested at Mexico City, had been released by the Mexican authorities.

Walter C. Whiffen, correspondent of the Associated Press, Sutton, a photographer for the Washington Post, Oliver M. Hueffer, correspondent of the London Express, and another English correspondent named Bourke, were placed under arrest by the Mexican authorities at Mexico City Thursday evening. They had just arrived from Vera Cruz and the police were waiting with coaches when the train drew into the station. All were taken to the jail under guard, and Messrs. Whiffen and Sutton were held for investigation. The two Englishmen were released, and the officer who arrested them was reprimanded. Whiffen carried only a hand bag, which happened to contain a copy of the Mexican Herald. The official who searched the bag remarked: "That kind of English doesn't go here."

Sutton carried a camera, which was confiscated. He showed a correspondent's credentials signed by Rear Admiral Badger, but this had no effect. Hueffer went at once to the Brazilian minister who notified the British minister, Sir Lionel Carden, and also called on the police to release the Americans. The police replied that some action would be taken as soon as the chief of police had investigated the merits of the case.

Bourke, the other English correspondent, returned here, while Hueffer remained at Mexico City.

Richard Harding Davis, author and Medill McCormick, publisher of Chicago American correspondents in Mexico, reported seized by the Mexican authorities in Mexico City, according to despatches received by the New York Tribune last night, have been released, according to later advices received by that paper.

Mr. Davis was sent to Mexico by the Tribune. Upon receiving word last night of his arrest the Tribune informed the state department at Washington and representations were made to the Huerta government through the Brazilian minister in the Mexican capital, according to the Tribune, for the release of its correspondent.

SUFFRAGETTES PUT BOMB IN GALLERY OF CHURCH IN LONDON

London, May 10.—A bomb placed by suffragettes exploded this afternoon in the gallery of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in South London, an edifice made famous by the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon.

Little damage was done by the explosion. It is believed that the bomb, which consisted of a canister containing about two pounds of powder, was placed in the gallery during the morning service, which ended at half past twelve o'clock. An hour later the caretaker in the tabernacle was startled by the explosion.

Not the spot where the bomb exploded was a card on which was written: "Put your religion into practice and see that women obtain their freedom."

WILL REPRESENT HUERTA AT "A, B, C" CONFERENCES

Here are two of the men selected by General Huerta as his representatives at the conferences of the "A, B, C" mediators.



Lic. Emilio Rabasa



Lic. Gonzalo Gálvez