

## PREMIER WHITEHEAD HAD A COMFORTABLE DAY

Yesterday One of Best, and Doctors are More Hopeful.

IS STILL SERIOUS BUT NOT CRITICAL.

Some Improvement Expected Within a Few Days—Was His Old Self for Awhile, Dr. Pyne Reports.



SIR JAMES WHITNEY.

New York, Jan. 5.—Sir James spent a restful day at the Manhattan Hotel, where he has lain ill for the past three weeks. He slept a good portion of the time, and while he had lapses, on the whole he had one of the best days he has spent since the heart trouble showed its effect.

This was the statement made late evening by Dr. R. A. Pyne, the minister of education, who has been with the Ontario premier throughout his illness. The fact that both Dr. Pyne and Horace Wallis, the premier's secretary, went out during the evening added to the effect of their words.

"He was his old self for a time today," remarked Dr. Pyne, in discussing his chief. "He has periods when he is somewhat delirious, but on the whole, throughout the day he rested comfortably. I have seen worse cases of cardiac trouble come out all right. The age of the patient, however, is what makes his condition more precarious."

When asked whether he could indicate any approximate time for the premier's return, Dr. Pyne refused to make any definite statement. He added, however, that he would be disappointed if Sir James did not show some improvement within a few days, and he hoped to be able to accompany him home to Toronto.

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## AUTO PARTY TO RETURN BY WAY OF DIGBY

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5.—Special—The auto party under the auspices of The Standard have been royally entertained while in the sister city.

It was thought advisable on account of the condition of White and Pullen to send the car back by freight, but as it was learned from A. E. Golding of the Vassie Co. that the roads were in good condition from Halifax to Digby, the party decided to continue their journey through the Nova Scotia valley, and if conditions are satisfactory should arrive in St. John on the steamer Yarmouth Wednesday afternoon. The party will leave Halifax at eight o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and if conditions are favorable expect to be in Digby Wednesday morning and arrive at night.

## FILLED COAL BUNKERS WITH RAINWATER

Interesting Evidence Brought Out in Case of Officers of Fuel Company Charged with Fraud.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The trial of eight officers and employees of the Western Fuel Company, who are under indictment charged with having defrauded the government out of large sums in custom dues, through false weighing of coal, was resumed today after adjournments over the holidays.

William Chisholm, marine superintendent of the Pacific Mail Company, called by the government, testified in regard to the one specific complaint, that of the chief engineer of the steamer Siberia. He said it was found that the liner's bunkers contained 100,000 tons of rainwater, and that this amount of water had been checked off as coal tonnage. In order to account for the underweight, Chisholm testified that the Siberia's engineer had added seven tons daily to his trip coal consumption log.

In another case, that of the engineer of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, a shortage of 12 tons in coal weights was accounted for by entering the item on his log as "port consumption."

Testimony given was that steamship company employees had been furnished coal free for home consumption and were given Christmas presents of money.

## NATIONS OF WORLD TO MEET IN BRUSSELS

Will Decide on Standard System of National Bookkeeping in Order to Fix Representation at Hague.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The nations of the world will meet in Brussels, Belgium, next October to plan an international census, and agree on a standard system of national bookkeeping. It was announced today by Roger W. Babson, member of the executive of the American Statistical Association.

The census and the standardization of national bookkeeping are for the purpose, Mr. Babson stated, of a world-wide taking of account of stock in order to establish equitable national representation at The Hague Peace Congress.

The American Statistical Association, it was said by Mr. Babson, has been invited by a certain European power, which for diplomatic reasons he was not at liberty to name, to call an international conference at Brussels of representatives of national statistical associations.

According to Mr. Babson, the purpose of eventual disarmament and world peace is distinctly in the minds of the American convention, the European power referred to, and the other nations, who are all aware of what is projected and are in accord with it.

## BUILDING OF BATTLESHIPS TOO GIGANTIC A WORK FOR CANADA FOR MANY YEARS

Establishment of Plant, H. B. Ames, M.P., Tells Canadian Club Would Mean Initial Outlay of Thirty-seven Million Dollars Exclusive of Subsidiary Plants.

ONE BATTLESHIP EVERY YEAR WOULD HAVE TO BE TURNED OUT.

No British Shipbuilding Firm Would Undertake to Start Plant for Large Type of Warship Unless Sure of One a Year for Term of Years—Building of Light Cruiser, Possible Under Certain Conditions.

"The building of light cruisers, such as the Chatham, also torpedo boat destroyers and submarines, unengined but with boilers might be possible in Canada, but the company erecting a plant for the construction of these ships would have to be guaranteed work to the value of \$3,750,000 annually and the guarantee would have to cover a period of years. The building of a plant capable of turning out battleships would cost at least \$37,000,000 and would require many years of work before it would be capable of constructing a single ship." These were some of the statements made by H. B. Ames, M. P. of Montreal last evening in his lecture on "The Building of a Battleship," before members of the Canadian and the Women's Canadian Club at Keith's assembly room.

The lecture as given by Mr. Ames was particularly interesting for it showed very clearly the enormous extent of the activities necessary in the building of a battleship. By actual pictures Mr. Ames took his audience with him through an English shipbuilding plant, and showed the actual building of a battleship. The pictures were particularly clear and portrayed the different processes from the placing of the foundations for the keel to the ship in commission.

A particularly pleasing feature was moving pictures of the launching of a huge Turkish battleship at an English shipyard.

Mr. Ames showed by means of pictures taken on the ground that the building of battleships was not just a matter of saying the word. People have said, "Why should we not have battleships built here?" but after hearing Mr. Ames the most enthusiastic opponent of Hon. R. L. Borden's naval policy would be convinced that before battleships could be built in Canada years must be given in equipping a plant and assembling capable workmen.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Ames showed a drawing of Courtenay Bay with shipbuilding plant and other naval facilities. This picture recently appeared in the London Sphere.

Mr. Ames' remarks were followed with the closest attention and his very clear explanations of a subject that has been rather obscure to many were received with every mark of approval.

Before the lecture there was a business meeting of the Canadian Club when Geo. B. Ellis and James Lewis were elected members. F. A. Kinross and J. Willard Smith were elected auditors and the following were named as committee to nominate officers for the coming year: A. A. Wilson, George A. Henderson, F. A. Dykeman, A. M. Seldrup, M. E. Agar, W. C. Cross and C. B. Allan.

Rev. G. A. Kuehling, president of the Canadian Club, occupied the chair and introduced the speaker.

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## GOV. GENERAL'S GREETINGS TO PRES. WILSON

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—On the occasion of the New Year, His Royal Highness the Governor-General addressed the following telegram to the President of the United States: In the name of the people of Canada, I wish you a very happy New Year, and I sincerely trust that the excellent feeling of present existing between the United States and ourselves may ever continue. (Signed) "ARTHUR, Governor-General."

## WAS READY TO GO LIMIT IN ZABORN

German Officer Tells Court Martial He was Prepared to Shed Blood to Uphold Prestige of the Army.

Stassburg, Germany, Jan. 5.—Zaborn, the little garrison town of Alsace, narrowly escaped widespread carnage on November 23, according to the testimony of Col. Von Reuter, commander of the 9th German Infantry Regiment, when he was brought before a court martial here today.

The colonel was charged, together with Lt. Schand, of the same regiment, with various offences against the law. On the witness stand the colonel said he had fully made up his mind to order the troops to open fire if necessary to "restore order," and he accompanied Lt. Schand when the troops were clearing a square in order personally to give the command to fire if necessary, as he did not wish to leave the responsibility to so young an officer.

The colonel said on that date he had replied to an official who had asked whether he (Von Reuter) would allow it to come to bloodshed, as follows: "Certainly. Blood may flow, and, under certain conditions, the story will be a good one if it happens, for we are protecting the prestige and the honor of the whole army, and the greatly shaking authority of the government."

Addressing the court the witness said: "I was convinced that our government was allowing its reins to drag on the earth."

Col. Von Reuter seems to have acted under the impression that he was the supreme arbitrator at Zaborn. He informed the civil authorities of his intention to proclaim martial law, although he was not empowered to do so, and he told the public prosecutor that "jurisprudence ends here."

The colonel maintained on the stand that he was entitled to decide whether and when to assume charge of the situation and to supersede entirely the civil authorities.

## PRICE OF BEEF TAKEN UP BY COMMISSION

High Cost of Living Commission Dealing with Question of Production, Sale and Supply and Alleged Trust.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner of Canada, was before the cost of living commission today giving evidence in regard to the high prices of meats.

Mr. Arkell was taken into the question of the production of meat in Canada, its dressing and sale. The situation created by the passing of the Underwood Tariff, which has temporarily attracted Canadian beef across the border and thus exhausted the local supply, will probably be considered tomorrow. In fact the commission will devote special attention to beef on account of the high cost of that article at present compared with other food products.

That beef prices in Canada are trust-controlled has been alleged recently and there is considerable speculation as to whether the commission will find any evidence in support of such statements. So far, it is learned none has come before their notice.

Several government officials will likely be heard as regards meat prices and Mr. W. A. Pound, superintendent of fisheries, will then speak on the prices of fish.

## END OF THE WORLD DUE THIS YEAR?

Canon Howitt, of Hamilton, Ont., Says Signs Point to Second Coming of Christ in 1914.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 5.—In St. George's church, last night, Rev. Canon F. E. Howitt, the rector, declared the second coming of Christ to be close at hand. "While there is no scriptural warrant to prove it, the year 1914 would seem to be the possible date for the Lord's return," he said. "Many Godly men believe this, including Bryan Roberts, Rev. J. J. Luce of Gloucester, and Lord Radstock. Everywhere this impression seems to prevail. When Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, the Lord revealed the fact to Godly people. Similarly the fact was revealed before Jerusalem was destroyed. Before Christ came to earth it was revealed and indications now are that the Lord is to return to earth for the second time."

One reason the speaker assigned was that there was more sin and wickedness in the world now than ever before.

## LOPEZ ESCAPES FROM MINE IN SPITE OF SHERIFF'S VIGILANCE

Bingham, Utah, Jan. 5.—A rumor spread rapidly today that Ralph Lopez not only had been heard in the Utah-Apex mine but that he had just escaped.

A hurriedly formed posse scaled the cliff and on the mountain top closed in on a Mexican who proved to be the desperado sought.

It later was learned that Judas Corrallo and two other miners, who said they had heard Lopez trying to break down a bulkhead, had been deceived by a fall of rock in an incline. Although many miners searched the now unguarded workings in the hope of finding the gunman's body, it was generally conceded that he had escaped several weeks ago. Sheriff Smith's one hope is now Lopez will be apprehended in some distant city.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC CUTS OUT TRIESTE SERVICE

Due to Alleged Persecution on Part of the "Pool."

VESSEL HELD UP BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

The Ruthenia Was Held Up at Naples on Charge of Contravening the Immigration Laws.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—The Canadian Pacific steamship service between Trieste and Naples and Mediterranean ports is at an end, according to a statement made by one of the officials of the company here today.

The cutting off of the service is due to the alleged persecution the company claims to have endured both in Austria and Italy. The final action, which caused the management of the C. P. R. to take this drastic step would appear to have been the holding-up of the Ruthenia by the Italian government at Naples for a couple of days on charges of having contravened the immigration regulations of the country.

It will be recalled that the Tyrolia sailed from St. John for Trieste via Naples as recently as last Saturday, and that it was stated by the official in charge of the information today that the Tyrolia will be sent to Liverpool. Similar action will also be taken with regard to the Ruthenia on her return from Trieste, where she is now berthed.

The trouble between the North German lines belonging to the so-called "pool," and the C. P. R., began in January, 1913. At a conference held in Berlin on the 29th of that month, the Canadian Pacific adhered to a decision which had previously been agreed upon to withdraw from the "pool," and it was shortly afterwards announced that a new line of C. P. R. steamships would be started in the ensuing year.

It presents almost an insoluble problem," said Secretary McAdoo, when Mr. Vanderlip had given his opinion as to the manner in which the regional reserve districts should be drawn up.

"I think that is what you are facing," said Mr. Vanderlip. "It is one of the most difficult problems, I think that I ever faced. Oversight and control spell the whole story of this law, if we get the proper oversight and control, the law will work, in spite of its defects. If we do not, it will not work."

The majority of opinion of the witnesses favored the creation in New York of a regional bank of such magnitude that it would absorb forty to fifty per cent. of the \$106,000,000 capital available for the entire system of the country. Such a district would include New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware and part of Pennsylvania. Secretary McAdoo suggested that such a huge bank here would overshadow the other regional banks of which, according to the law there must be at least seven. The reply was made that a bank of such size would be needed here in order that it might command the respect of European bankers and hold its own with the great individual banks in New York.

## DELEGATES FROM TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL REPUDETE THREATS

Deny Responsibility for the Statements Made in Connection with Imprisonment of Nanaimo Strikers.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Published threats as to reprisals which would follow if the government did not extend clemency to the men imprisoned in connection with the Nanaimo strike were repudiated by the Trades and Labor Council delegates who waited on the government today.

A request for clemency was put forward by the delegation. Hon. C. J. Doherty thereupon stated that the matter had already been placed before the government by the local representatives of the Trades and Labor Council. He called attention to the threats already alluded to as coming from men professing to sympathize with the labor movement. "Threats of this sort, he pointed out did not help the cause in support of which they were made, but called for the exercise of special care in the public interest in order that clemency be not shown unwisely."

President J. C. Walters, of Ottawa, replied that the statements referred to did not emanate from the Trades and Labor Council, and he would not go so far as to repudiate them.

Both Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice expressed their satisfaction with this explanation.

The Premier in replying to the general requests of the delegation promised careful consideration and intimated that while it might not be possible to meet the requests of the council on all points, the government would do what it could in the matter.

## COST OF PLANT FOR BUILDING BATTLESHIPS IN GR. BRITAIN

(a) Hull-shipyard and construction works ..	£900,000 to £1,000,000
(b) Boiler shop and engine works ..	750,000
(c) Rolling mill, etc., for protective armour ..	1,200,000
(d) Works for manufacture of guns and gun mountings ..	2,250,000
(e) Accessories, such as proving grounds, torpedo and ammunition works ..	450,000
Total cost—initial outlay, exclusive of works for maintenance and angles ..	£2,650,000
Or—in Canadian money ..	\$27,400,000
The same plant, if established in Canada at an estimated increased cost of 35 p. c. ..	\$37,000,000

(From H. B. Ames' Address.)

## FIFTEEN NEW DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO VOTE FOR THE LOCAL OPTION

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Returns received at the Dominion Alliance headquarters here tonight show that the temperance forces have won fifteen new districts, wiping out seventeen licenses. In nineteen places the required three-fourths majority was not secured. In five there were straight majorities against local option. In all fourteen repeal contests, local option was sustained.

## AN ESTIMATE OF COST FOR DOMINION OF CANADA

Annual value of the work which would have to be found to keep in operation on Canadian soil a plant capable of building a battleship: ..	\$ 2,000,000
Uplift and depreciation ..	5,350,000
Wages—75 p. c. of value of output ..	1,335,000
Material—25 p. c. of value of output ..	1,755,000
Establishment charges ..	1,755,000
Total ..	\$10,440,000

This sum, making allowance for profit and interest, about equals the selling price of a modern battleship. Therefore, to warrant the establishment of such a plant in Canada, our Government would require to order ONE BATTLESHIP ANNUALLY FOR A SERIES OF YEARS—that is to say, to guarantee to expend on battleship construction alone an annual sum—\$10,500,000.

(From H. B. Ames' Address.)