

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907.

NO. 27.

C. P. R. STEAMER WRECKED  
ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST

The Mount Temple, Bound to St. John, Miles Out of Course in Blinding Snowstorm

Struck on Iron Bound Island at Mouth of La Have River, Early Sunday Morning—Had 630 Passengers Aboard, and They Had a Hairbreadth Escape—Breeches Buoy Rigged from Cliff Close By to Vessel, and Her Human Freight Landed After Seven Hours' Work.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—The annals of the sea contain few stories of more remarkable escapes from death than that to be recorded of the Canadian Pacific steamship Mount Temple, which last night struck on Iron Bound Island, at the mouth of the La Have river, and which will be a total loss.

The steamship had 630 passengers and a crew of 100 men, but though in a peril for many hours and subjected to the extremity of exposure and privation for many hours more, not one perished. Their lives were saved only by the ship's breadth. The Mount Temple was bound from Antwerp to St. John.

On this coast last night a terrific snowstorm raged. It caught the Mount Temple at its height when at 3 o'clock this morning the C. P. R. liner was off La Have river, about sixty miles from this port. The snow was so thick that it was impossible to see a half league ahead.

Captain Boothby, who was in command of the Mount Temple, made the land at Kingsburg, two miles west of Iron Bound. He did not know just where he was, but he saw that he had no business there. He knew he must be many miles off his course and at once the ship was turned. The blinding snow became yet thicker. As the Mount Temple got round she struck and remained half an hour.

As the steamship grounded a tremendous sea washed over her deck, smashing the boats and leaving only half of them fit for service. But no boat could have been used. The men were ordered to get out of the ship, and they were ordered to get out of the ship, and they were ordered to get out of the ship.

Women Landed in Basket. Then the precipitous banks of the land were seen not more than seventy-five feet away. They made them out to be Iron Bound, and they saw only two families live on the island, and about three-quarters of a mile from the wreck. The sea was running tremendously and the wind was yet high, but showed signs of moderating, and it was deemed impossible to use the boats that were left in sending the passengers ashore.

Twenty Miles Out of Course. Two hundred feet further out from the spot where the Mount Temple struck in Stag Rock. Had the steamer struck that reef there would have been no hope. She would have swung off, filled and gone to the bottom. No line could have been stretched that distance to the shore and the boats would not have lived had the attempt been made to effect the passage. What made it possible, late in the day, to use the boats as was partially done at Iron Bound was the fact that the steamer was so close in shore that she herself formed a sort of breakwater and lessened the force of the sea on the rocky cliffs against which the waves were dashing.

Cliffs 75 Feet Away. Quickly the cable was made firm. Suspended from it was a basket with ropes connecting with the ship and the shore. Captain Boothby ordered that the women and children should first go ashore by the basket, which was high above the waves, and was inflated with air from the ship to pass the passage by boats, for by this time it was found that the boats also could be used. Two women and a child were the first to make the passage on the aerial road to the shore and safety.

No Panic Aboard. The inhabitants of Iron Bound had come to the help of the sailors and they saw a score of sailors looked after the lines on the ship. To and fro went the basket, sometimes carrying two passengers and when they were small carrying three, meanwhile the boats were got to work. The sea was subsiding and the men were sent down the long ladder over the ship's side to the boats tossing below and which were boarded with much trouble.

Thomas Turner, of Amherst, Disappears from Northport. Has Been Missing Two Weeks and Search for Him Has Been Fruitless. (Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—An Amherst young man named Thomas Turner, of Northport, mysteriously disappeared about two weeks ago, but notwithstanding the search made for him no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. He is a brother of John Turner, manager for the Bank of Nova Scotia at Amherst.

LONDON MAGAZINE APOLOGIZES TO THE MINISTER OF MILITIA (Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Dec. 2.—A special London cable says: The October number of the Nineteenth Century quoted an article referring to Sir Frederick Borden from the Calgary Eye-Opener. In the December number the editor unreservedly withdraws the same and apologizes sincerely to Sir Frederick for any injury which possibly could have occurred to him from such a scandalous story.

LONDON CHURCHES WOULD REJECT CHRIST, SAYS CITY TEMPLE PASTOR

London, Nov. 29.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, provoked angry interruptions from his congregation in preaching in the Temple. He asked his hearers if they really believed the story of Christ feeding the multitude in its literal sense. "The feeding of the multitude was a feeding of the body, but a feeding of the soul with the bread of life," he said. "It is a beautiful symbol, but the beauty is destroyed when it is taken to a physical plane." The clergyman was here interrupted by cries of "No!" but he asked to be allowed to continue, and his request was granted. He then said: "If Christ came to London He would not be received gladly by His church. He would be regarded as a revolutionist engaged in trying to upset the established order in both church and state. He would not attempt to perform the miracle of feeding a multitude in the East End with physical food, but He would strike deep and hard at the causes which make poverty and degradation."

The Rev. Reginald John Campbell, the pastor of the City Temple, London, was born in that city in 1867 of Scottish parents. He has attracted marked attention recently by his efforts to establish what he terms a "New Church," treating the orthodox theology with frank respect.

MRS. BRADLEY'S FATE IN JURY'S HANDS

Judge's Charge Brief, But It Gave Little Comfort to Slayer of Senator Brown.

Washington, Dec. 2.—After a trial which has attracted widespread attention since its inception, the jury today rendered its verdict in the case of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, charged with the murder of ex-Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, on the night of the 17th of last month. The jury, after a deliberation of two days, returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced her to the electric chair.

Moncton City Officials Praised for Enforcing Scott Act—Liquor Dealer in Jail Sends Lawyer to Ottawa for Habeas Corpus Writ—Inquiry Into Death of Steeves Mountain Woman.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 2.—The Westmorland branch of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, which recently organized here to conduct a campaign against the repeal of the Scott act, held its opening meeting in the Moncton First Baptist church tonight. The speakers were Dr. Borden, principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College; Rev. B. H. Thomas, chaplain of the maritime penitentiary; Rev. S. W. Poole, of Dorchester; Rev. H. Gratton Doakley, and Rev. H. E. Thomas.

Five of G. T. P. Survey Party Were Drowned. Two Survivors at Vancouver Tell of Being Swept Down Fraser River Rapids in Canoe. (Special to The Telegraph.)

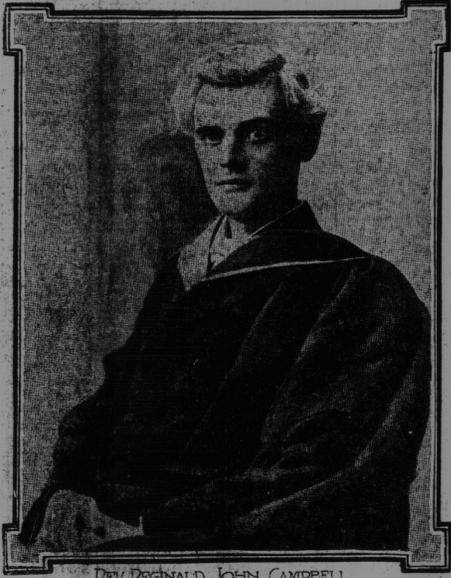
Vancouver, Dec. 2.—John Evans and H. McLaughlin, timber cruisers, returned to the city today after a summer spent in the wilds of British Columbia on the upper Fraser river. They are the survivors of a party of seven white men and Indians who were on their way down river to do a survey work for the G. T. P. The party was upset in one of the rapids on the upper Fraser, and the men dashed over the falls.

Murder and Suicide Ends Unhappy Couple. Inquiry Into Woman's Death. Dr. McDonald, of Petticoat, has accompanied a jury to go to Steeves Mountain to inquire into the death of Mrs. Horsman, who was killed by her husband, the man who shot her.

Republicans Sweep Portland. Portland, Dec. 2.—The Republicans had a landslide in the municipal election today, electing a mayor, six of the nine aldermen and twenty of the twenty-seven councilmen. The carried every office except in wards two, three and four and elected two councilmen in ward three.

Americans Dumping Their Over-Product into Canada. (Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, Dec. 2.—That United States manufacturers are using Canada as a dumping ground to slaughter goods, which must be sacrificed, is the statement made by the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. A circular issued by the committee to members of the association, says that no reflection is intended on the vigilance of the customs officials, but each member of the manufacturers' association is urged to report fully and promptly to the minister of customs all cases of undervaluation coming under their observation, and co-operate with the committee to the fullest extent.



REV. REGINALD JOHN CAMPBELL

SURPRISED AT MR. SKINNER'S TALK

Rev. H. E. Thomas Takes Issue About Failure of P. E. I. Prohibition Bouquet for Council. Salsbury N. B., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Alden C. Horsman, of Steeves Mountain, in the parish of Moncton, six miles from Salsbury village, died Saturday afternoon under what the neighbors consider peculiar conditions. Owing to the severe snowstorm which has been in progress here all day it has been impossible to get much information from the scene of the calamity.

THAW'S SECOND TRIAL BEGINS JANUARY 6. New York, Dec. 2.—On motion of District Attorney Jerome, the second trial of Harry K. Thaw, for the killing of Stanford White in June, 1906, today was postponed until Monday, Jan. 6. A special panel of 300 talesmen will report that day for jury duty.

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BORDEN IN FIGHTING MOOD SHARPLY ARRAGNS PREMIER

Attacks Government for Its Misdeeds in Debate on Speech from the Throne

Laurier, Stung by Criticism, Tries to Belittle the Opposition Platform—Praises Late Mr. Blair and Other Former Colleagues, But Says Nothing in Favor of Recent Recruits to Cabinet—Foster Scores First Minister for Many Things.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—There was a large attendance in the house today when the real work of the session commenced with the debate on the speech from the throne. R. H. Hall, of Peterboro, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Hall is a fluent speaker and made a very favorable impression. Mr. Laurier seconded the address.

Nothing had been said of the Moncton land deal, the Arctic expedition, the North Atlantic Trading Company or the payment to the Yukon railway. Nothing had been heard from the premier as to the changes in the cabinet. It was an extraordinary spectacle to see the first minister pass over 125 of his following and go outside to get cabinet material. Three times the premier had done this. Was not one of those gentlemen, who sat behind the premier, fit to associate with him in the cabinet? A greater slight was never offered to any set of men than had been done in this instance. What was the object of the prime minister in doing this?

Challenges Puresley. "One of the new ministers (Puresley) had made certain statements in regard to campaign funds. I want to repeat," said Mr. Borden, "what I have said elsewhere: I am not going to get into an investigation of campaign funds. Statements have also been made in regard to what is called the La Presse deal. We are ready for an investigation into that deal and it should not stop there, but be carried on to ascertain the character of the present deal under which La Presse, as I understand it, was held by certain political interests." For his part, without repeating the challenge he made elsewhere, he was ready for a full and open enquiry.

Constitution to the appointment of senators by the members of parliament appointed recently to the senate had been proposed to make them senators.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—In their appointment to the senate no reference was made to the resignation of senators.

Coming to the trade treaty with France Mr. Borden said that its details were not so fully known as to permit him criticizing it, beyond saying that he really hoped that it would promote not only the good relations that existed between Canada and France, but would materially aid in advancing trade interests between the two countries. He would like to know if the minister of agriculture had anything to do with the big reductions that were made in champagne, brandy, gin, etc. (Laughter.) The plank of prohibition in the platform of the Liberal party.

Mr. Fielding said that there was no reduction on the duty on champagne. It remained the same as in the old treaty. The only reduction was in light wines.

Mr. Borden proceeded to say that the working man would therefore have to be content in getting a reduction on light wines, which was not going to apply to his champagne.

Dealing with the Quebec bridge Mr. Borden said that under the contract of 1885 with the Quebec Bridge Company the government was responsible for the methods of construction. He desired full information upon these points, seeing that the catastrophe resulted in the loss of so many lives and so much property. He wanted to know how the government proposed to carry out the work.

Taking up the Japanese immigration question Mr. Borden repeated what he had said at the Russell Theatre and in Winnipeg. He did not want to see any race troubles in this country.

After referring to the money stringency, the telegraph and telephone Mr. Borden hoped that such an amendment would be made to the election laws as would secure clean elections in Canada. In Colchester the Conservatives ran a clean election.

Mr. Fielding—How do you know? You were not there.

Mr. Borden—I believe it. I know that games, seeing that we are in a position to offer also my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address, now in your hands, for the manner in which they have discharged the important though rather always a trying duty. Mr. Hall spoke in terms altogether too flattering of the part which it was my privilege to take in the imperial confer-

ence. I am bound to say that the sentiments which were expressed were not altogether unanimous and that in a certain school it was rather a question whether the conference had done any good or whether it had accomplished anything. I have to confess, as one of this conference, that in so far as its spectacular and superficial features were concerned, it did not come up to the expectation of the jingo or superficial observer, but I think I can claim that it has accomplished some, having work which will live in the history of the British Empire. The conferences which had taken place up to this time were irregular, without any status and without any definite object. Henceforth conferences are to be arranged and have been arranged to take place under a well understood and well defined plan. Their period of meeting has been fixed, their position has been determined, their object has been clearly defined and more important still, it has been accepted, declared and adopted on all sides that it is to be a conference not of individuals, not of superior and subordinate, but a conference between government and government, a conference between the United Kingdom and the young daughter nations of the empire. Unless I am greatly mistaken, I think it can be said that this is a most important step in the history of the British Empire and certainly something which was unprecedented in the annals of the world.

When the conference opened the main question before it was what were to be the relations of the parent state and the young daughter nations. The problem was what was the principle which was to be centralization or was it to be autonomy? It was a large number who believed that those relations should be that the young daughter communities should be satellites revolving around the parent state, and it was a large number who held, and in my estimation rightly held, that the proper basis of the British Empire was that it should be composed of a galaxy of nations, under the British crown.

Foster's Query. Mr. Foster—I do not want to interrupt my right honorable friend, but is my honorable friend speaking now of the views of the minister of the conference itself?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I am speaking of views held inside and outside the conference.

Mr. Foster—Then will my honorable friend please mention the names of those who wish to make the daughter colonies subordinate or satellites?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I think I shall not repeat the curiosity of my honorable friend.

Mr. Foster—I do not think my honorable friend can.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I do not want to be personal, but it seems to me that if my honorable friend wants to pursue the inquiry he can find for himself in the pages of the record of the conference I speak of.

Mr. Foster—I have read every page of it and it cannot be found there.

Laurier—Well, sir, it is a question of appreciation after all. But my honorable friend wants to pursue the inquiry he can find for himself in the pages of the record of the conference I speak of.

The French Treaty. My honorable friend from Richelieu (Mr. Lanctot), has spoken eloquently and well of the completion of the treaty with France. This is another event in the history of Canada, a happy event, as it has long claimed the privilege of negotiating their own treaties and in making that claim we do not wish to reflect on British diplomacy, because everybody, who is familiar with British history, knows that the services of British diplomacy have been, in their sphere, as bright as the services of the army and navy. We claim that privilege on account of the old honey maxim that one's own business is better done by one's own hands. As a result of negotiating any treaty, that converts her, Canada could do better for herself than could be done for her by anyone else. Now, sir, the privilege has been granted to us, as a result of the treaty with France, to negotiate our own treaties, and it is perhaps not claiming much for us that in negotiating this treaty we did our little share to contribute to that entire cordial.

Tribute to Blair. In regard to cabinet changes Premier Laurier said: I want to say to you, hon. friend that when he is called upon to

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)