WEATHER FORECAST

MARITIME PROVINCES
Fair at First, Followed by Light Falls of Snow or Rain.

Temperature at 3 A. M. 17 Degrees Above Zero.

# The Standard.

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VOL. III. NO. 258 SAINT JOHN, CANADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1912. EIGHT PAGES

## YUAN SHI KAI IS PUTTING UP A HUGE BLUFF

Premier of China Now Suspected of Being Anti-Manchu is Temporarizing with the Chinese Government.

### THRONE REFUSES TO PERMIT ABDICATION.

Peking, Jan. 22.—Premier Yuan Shi Kai's efforts to bring about the abdication of the throne have failed and the situation of China has entered a new and perplexing phase. Prince Ching, the ex-premier, Prince Pu-Lun, ex-president of the National Assembly, and Prince Tsai Suun, brother of the ex-regent, absented themselves from the conference of the princes of the Imperial clan today, which left the decision as to abdication to the reactionaries, who have been strengthening their hands steadily since the premier permitted the probability of abdication to become known.

Curiously enough the Princes of Inner Mongolia, whom the Manchus consider inferior to themselves, rallied to the aid of the Manchus. At a previous meeting one of the Mongols strongly controverted Prince Ching's argument that the Imperial armies were unable to oppose the rebels, apparently preparations were complete for a provisional government; and the abdication edict had even been drafted, but the announcement of such a course, which had been allowed to become public, with the evident object of preparing the Manchu troops against the shock, inspired clansmen of all degrees to resist the Empress Dowager being reluctant to abdicate, has accepted the advice of the reactionary princes.

Continued on page two.

## LOOM FIXERS AND WEAVERS IN FALL RIVER ON STRIKE

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 22.—The loom fixers and many of the weavers in the Fall River Iron Works Company's numbers 3, 4 and 5 cotton mills struck today because of dissatisfaction with their reduced wages, due to the fifty-four hour lay, and also claiming that delays due to a shortage of warps have further reduced their earnings. These mills belong to M. C. D. Borden's big print cloth plant.

## WILL BRING MANY IMMIGRANTS TO THIS PROVINCE

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 22.—Commissioner Rees head of the Salvation Army in Canada, had a conference today with the board of trade relative to immigration and the plans of the Salvation Army in this important department of their work, was announced. It was said that 15,000 immigrants including about 2,000 domestic servants will be brought to Canada in 1912 by the Salvation Army, and New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces will get a larger share than ever before. Commissioner Rees' visit in Fredericton completed his tour of the Maritime Provinces and accompanied by Major Finley, his private secretary, he left this evening for Montreal

## ANOTHER INSTANCE OF WORKING OF THE NE TEMERE DECREE

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22.—The Orangemen of the city sent a communication to the Board of Control today demanding an investigation of the charge against the St. Boniface Hospital that the hospital refused to permit Mrs. Laura Brewer to visit her husband confined in that institution because being a Catholic, they had not been married by the Catholic church. This charge has been denied by the hospital. Thursday was the day set by the civic board to meet the Orangemen's delegates. They contribute to the support of the hospital. The Brewer case has been made much of as an instance of the Ne Temere decree in Canada.

## BETROTHAL OF THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The report of the betrothal of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Emperor William, to the Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Sterlitz, is semi-officially announced.

## PLANS FOR FARMING SPECIAL

Part of Staff Will Be Provided by McDonald College—Will Spend Two Weeks in Province.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM MAY BE ESTABLSHED.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 22.—W. W. Hubbard, secretary of agriculture returned today from Montreal and Ottawa where with Hon. Dr. Landry, commissioner for agriculture, he had several important conferences with the C. P. R. officials and the federal agricultural and railway authorities. At Montreal they met H. P. Timmerman and other C. P. R. officials and there arranged for the C. P. R.'s demonstration train, to be known as the Better Farming Special, to visit New Brunswick in the month of June. The Macdonald College at St. Anne De Bellevue, Quebec, will assist in equipping the train for the tour of New Brunswick and will provide part of the staff of demonstrators, lecturers and instructors.

The train will spend a week on C. P. R. lines in the province and will also spend another week on I. C. R. lines in New Brunswick, it being the intention to make arrangements for excursions over the branch lines to the main line so that the people can come into central points to take part in the meetings and get the benefit of the work of the train. It is likely that three or four places will be visited daily by the train.

At Ottawa Hon. Dr. Landry and Mr. Hubbard were introduced by Mr. Robidoux, M. P., for Kent and Mr. Fowler, M. P. for Kings and Albert to the deputy minister of railways, Mr. Campbell, and completed arrangements with him for the week's tour over the Intercolonial Railway's lines in New Brunswick which the better farming special will make.

Hon. Dr. Landry and Mr. Hubbard were accompanied by Mr. Crocket, M. P. for York and Mr. Robidoux, M. P. for Kent when they interviewed Hon. Martin Burrell, federal minister of agriculture, relative to the establishment of an experimental farm in New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Burrell promised that steps would be taken to look into the matter thoroughly within the next month, with the idea of having an experimental farm established in New Brunswick next summer. The director of the Dominion experimental farms was also present at this conference.

## C. P. R. TRYING TO CHECKMATE PLANS OF THE GRAND TRUNK

Portland, Me., Jan. 22.—A report was current here today to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway had planned to checkmate the efforts of the Brand Trunk to enter Boston by gaining control of the Allan line of Trans-Atlantic steamships and building a new line of railroad to connect at its present line at Newport, Vermont, and to run directly into Boston.

The report had it that the Canadian Pacific had purchased a controlling interest in the Allan line.

## SENATOR MILLER IS SUFFERING FROM A PARALYTIC STROKE

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Senator Miller is lying in a serious condition at his boarding house on Gloucester street. He has been ill for some time and is now in addition suffering from a stroke of paralysis which has affected his right side and bereft him of speech.

## M'MANIGAL'S CONFESSION IS CORROBORATED

Indianapolis, Jan. 22—Ortie McManigal's confession concerning the widespread dynamite plots has been more than corroborated and we have unearthed things which McManigal knew nothing about."

James W. Noel, special assistant to the U. S. District Attorney, so stated today in reference to the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy. Mr. Noel had just come from a noon conference at which was prepared a long list of many witnesses to be called.

"Has the government learned anything which it did not expect to learn," Mr. Noel was asked.

"A great deal more, the investigation has been thorough with a view of making it reasonably certain that convictions might be had where indictments are returned."

# PRIVY COUNCIL TO DECIDE ON "MIXED MARRIAGE" BILL

### Mr. Lancaster's Bill So Disposed of On Suggestion of Premier Borden—Spirited Debate in Parliament Yesterday Over Most Important Question—Can Quebec Law be Overridden?

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—At 2 a. m. today the House adjourned after referring Mr. Lancaster's bill on the marriage question to the courts. This was done on Mr. Borden's motion, after an all day debate by a vote of 86 to 61—five Conservatives, Messrs. Lancaster, W. F. McLean Kidd, Blain and Edwards dissenting.

The debate was largely a legal one the question of the validity of Mr. Lancaster's bill being keenly discussed. It was finally decided to send the bill and such other questions of jurisdiction as arose out of it to the supreme court and from it to the privy council.

The Liberals opposed this while also assailing Mr. Lancaster's bill, but were voted down.

Mr. Lancaster's starting point was the great importance of the subject to the life of the nation. A state of affairs exists, he contended which is an evil, and which requires a remedy at the hands of parliament. It has to do with the marriage of people in the Dominion of Canada who have been united in matrimony by lawful ceremonies. The evil was that doubt existed as to the validity of a marriage lawfully performed, because the parties prefessed different religions, or because the person performing the ceremony was of a different religion. They could not afford to have that doubt.

Because of certain ecclesiastical decrees issued from a foreign country, it had been decided that certain marriages, though performed by persons legally qualified to do so, were not legal, and doubts were thrown on the legitimacy of the children resulting from those marriages. The bill was designed to meet that evil alone.

#### Laurier Trifled With It.

After some references to extreme views on both sides, Mr. Lancaster devoted some time to the record of the Laurier government in connection with this matter. The ne temere decree was promulgated three years ago and Mr. Lancaster at some length developed his charge that the late government, and more especially Sir Allen Aylesworth, had trifled with the question, had evaded giving any answer when questioned, and had allowed the question to drift along. The result of the inactivity would be that people might be forced to keep away from the Province of Quebec lest their children should be declared illegitimate within it.

Mr. Lancaster's strictures on Sir Allen Aylesworth drew from Mr. Chisholm of Antigonish the question, "What does your minister of justice say?"

Mr. Lancaster replied that the Minister would speak for himself. He had had no conference with Mr. Doherty. He did not know what Mr. Doherty was going to say. Perhaps Mr. Doherty did not. The Liberal members shouted loudly at this and Mr. Lancaster replied that the "hordes" who sat behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no idea of a man waiting to hear both sides of a question before coming to a conclusion. The speaker made him withdraw the word "hordes"

This part of his speech over, Mr. Lancaster addressed himself to a legal argument as to the right of the Dominion parliament to enact such a measure. He gave several arguments.

#### Quebec Civil Law Not Clear.

He then went on to say that the Quebec civil law was not clear on the subject and that the judges of Quebec do not agree on the subject. In the Hebert case the judge held, "that a Protestant minister cannot legally marry two Roman Catholics; that the validity of certain marriages in Quebec should be decided, not by the courts but by an ecclesiastical tribunal."

"What is wrong with our judges?" he asks. This doctrine meant that there was one law for Roman Catholics and another for others.

There were several illusions, all to the effect that when the parties are not Roman Catholics, the civil courts must pronounce as to the validity of their marriage, when the parties were mixed, or when they were both Roman Catholics, judges differed as to whether the civil courts had jurisdiction over them.

Mr. Lancaster concluded with an argument that parliament has the inherent right to remedy the evil of which he complained.

#### Premier Borden's View.

Mr. Lancaster finished at 8.30 when the prime minister arose. Mr. Borden said he recognizes the great importance of this subject. On the validity of marriage depended the sanctity of the home and the transfer of property. It concerns every citizen. He agreed that the most important thing of all was certainty as to the forms required to establish marriage. The banns of marriage was the consent of both parties and all countries had rules and laws to establish a marriage relation on a firm and certain basis. The aim of most of such legislation was publicity, in order that imposture might not be practised.

The member for Lincoln had spoken of the relation between the church and state in Canada. We all know that in Canada, in every province of Canada, civil law prevailed and that no regulation of the church could be of general effect, unless given such position by the civil law.

Mr. Lancaster had referred to certain legal decisions as given in the Province of Quebec. The questions dealt with the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister and also of the marriage of a Protestant and Catholic before a Protestant minister. As he understood the result some judges held the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister was valid and some held it invalid. The question arises as to the constitution of the civil code of the Province of Quebec.

#### To Supersede Provincial Law.

The judges who found the marriage of Catholics before a Protestant invalid proceeded along the reasons that the marriage of two Catholics before a Catholic priest, not their own parish priest, or authorized by him was not legal. In Quebec a Catholic must be married by his parish priest or by someone authorized by him. There are decisions in Quebec holding the marriages of two Catholics by a Protestant perfectly valid and others the opposite. The Premier said he had been informed that the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant before a Protestant clergyman had always been held valid in Quebec. The bill introduced which his hon. friend had explained at length, but at none too great length, considering the importance of the subject, provided that a marriage performed by anyone authorized to perform marriages in Canada shall be deemed valid notwithstanding the religion of the parties married or the religion of the person performing the ceremony, that is he desired to provide by statute of Canada that any persons married under the conditions stated shall be considered married in spite of provincial law to the contrary.

That is, Mr. Borden said, if Ontario enacted a law that two Protestants must be married by a Protestant, the object of this bill is that even though these persons were married by some other authority that marriage shall be considered valid, although to the law of the province it would not be considered so. If British Columbia had a law that a European and a Jap or negro should be married before certain authorities, and after certain legal ceremonies, the bill would make the marriage legal, no matter by whom performed, so long as it was a person qualified to perform marriage.

Mr. Lancaster—"The bill deals with religion, not with race."

Mr. Borden said he understood this, but he was dealing with certain constitional phases of the matter, by these illustrations.

#### Moves Adjournment of Debate.

It was a question whether Canada had the power to override provincial statutes in this matter. Section 91, of the B. N. A. act provides that the federal power extends to and includes marriage and divorce, but the next section of the act provides that the legislatures may make laws in relation to the solemnization of marriages. As a result of this there is a judicial decision by the Privy Council defining how all laws relating to marriage are within the jurisdiction of the provinces. As a result of this, it is the opinion of the present and past Minister of Justice and of the present Deputy of Justice, that to pass this bill is not within the power of a Parliament of Canada. On the other hand, many eminent lawyers in the House hold this is in the power of the House. I do not share this belief with them, said Mr. Borden, but I think this is an occasion for a decision by the highest tribunal in the Empire, the Imperial Privy Council.

Pending such a decision it was not wise to go on with the bill and he moved for the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Lancaster refused to accept this disposition of the bill, urging that it be passed with a clause suspending it till it had been passed upon by the Privy Council.

Capt. Tom Wallace, W. F. MacLean and Col. Hugh Clark, supported Mr. Lancaster. Mr. Northrup urged the importance of the matter and suggested that the government should have sought to have Canada exempted from the Ne Temere decree. Mr. Barker agreed with Mr. Northrup.

Mr. Burnham agreed with both Mr Borden's and Mr. Lancaster's suggestions.

#### Sir Wilfrid Laurier's View.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after a remark about Conservative family quarrels, said there was much misconception regarding the Ne Temere Decree. It was not intended to override the law of the land, it was simply a rule of conduct to be followed by Roman Catholics and was designed to prevent clandestine marriages.

The Tametsi decree as modified by Ne Temere had been the law of Quebec for 300 years.

He could not support Mr. Lancaster's bill, Mr. Lancaster had not approached the subject in a dispassionate manner.

He would not agree that what had been the law of Quebec for 300 years was to be overridden in this way. The better course would be to leave existing legislation to run its course. Mr Borden's proposal to adjourn the debate he denounced as neither dignified nor adequate.

Mr. Doherty spoke at some length, arguing that the matter fell under the head of solemnization and was under provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. A. H. Clarke took the view that the matter was one for the Province to decide.

Continued on page two.

## SUNDAY A BUSY DAY FOR I. C. R.

Fifteen Special Train Crews Out Lifting Freight Blockade Due to Shortage of Adequate Freight Engines.

### INCIPIENT STRIKE IN MONCTON ROUND HOUSE

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 22.—Sunday was a busy day on the Intercolonial Railway. It required not less than fifteen special train crews to lift the freight blockades at Springhill Junction and Maccan. These blockades had accumulated during the last week on account of the disgraceful condition of the freight engines on the road. At present the freight engines are utterly unable to keep the traffic moving notwithstanding there has been no snow to interfere with the free operation of trains. This condition has prevailed for the last few weeks and it is the opinion here that if the locomotive power of the road was properly cared for it would not be necessary for the train crews to be kept out all day Sunday and thus deprived of their Sundays at home. As it is many of the men loaf a good part of the week and work on Sunday when the traffic is largely handled by the express engines.

It is pointed out that this time should be utilized for the overhauling of the express engines instead of it being necessary to use them for extra freight duty. Then they would be able to keep the express trains running on time, a condition which it is claimed does not exist and as a result there is no small amount of complaint by the travelling public.

It is also learned that the I. C. R. authorities at Moncton have deprived the laboring men not classed as boilermakers, machinists, carmen and blacksmiths of their time and a half rate of pay for over time, and instructions have been given from Mr. Brady's office to this effect. As a consequence the laboring men in the round house here, cleaners and wipers were notified on Saturday last that unless they appeared for duty on Sunday at the regular rate their cheques would be turned against them this morning. Several of the men did not appear and were not allowed to report for duty this morning.

Rev. J. L. Batty pointed out to the authorities that an act had been passed, largely through the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance, providing that it was optional with any man in the employ to refuse duty on Sunday. This view of the case prevailed and the men will return to work tomorrow morning as usual.

## ADMITS HIS EMPLOYES UNDERPAID

Head of Firm Suffering from Big Strike in Lawrence Regrets that Business is Dull in Industry.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 22.—There were few developments of importance today in the strike of 15,000 textile workers in Lawrence, both manufacturers and strikers remaining firm in their demands.

Another statement from President William Wood of the American Woolen Company made public today. President Wood said that although he believes that wages in the textile industry are too low, he regrets that the demands of the strikers cannot be granted now owing to dull times. He declared that the reports about the low wages paid in the mills were untrue, and added. "The government report shows that the wages paid at Lawrence are actually higher than in any other textile district in the country."

Ex-President William D. Heywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, who was tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, will arrive in Lawrence before Wednesday night to work in the interests of the strikers, according to Joseph J. Ettor, of New York, the present strike leader.

Investigations were continued tonight in connection with the finding of three lots of dynamite in this city last Saturday. That the dynamite was planted is the general belief throughout Lawrence. This was borne out by the fact that when the eight persons arrested in connection with the finding of the explosive had pleaded not guilty in the police court today, their cases were continued until Friday. City Marshall Samuel C. Logan asked that this action be taken, explaining that "things are not yet satisfactory to the police."

## SUN YAT SEN BELIEVES HE WILL WIN OUT

President of Revolutionist Party in China Discusses Affairs of His Country With the Utmost Confidence.

### SAYS NATIONS SHOULD RECOGNIZE REPUBLIC.

Nanking, Jan. 22.—"I am absolutely convinced now as I have always been of the success and the righteousness of this movement. Every moral, physical and financial sinew of the provinces of China proper supports it."

This statement by President Sun Yet Sen was made today in the course of an interview with the Associated Press. The president explained recent negotiations between the Republicans and the Imperialists and discussed earnestly the situation in China. He spoke with the utmost confidence and appeared genuinely solicitous lest ignorance of the true situation in the south of China had misled the foreign legations in Peking into encouraging the Imperialist government in Peking to resist. The president continues:

"If we fail to secure peace and a stable government now the responsibility must rest on Peking. The Manchus recently accepted our terms. So Premier Yuan Shi Kai assured us. Consequently the armistice between the two forces was renewed with the view of securing peace. I persuaded the governors of the Republican provinces to agree to elect Yuan Shi Kai president of the Republic when the abdication of the throne should be announced. After much hesitation they consented. Yuan Shi Kai fully understood the programme.

"I agreed to go to Peking to discuss final arrangements with Yuan Shi Kai. Later on we received a telegram from Peking demanding that the Republican government should be dissolved within two days after the abdication of the throne.

"Evidently as Yuan Shi Kai was determined to establish his own government at Peking and was being assured of the support of outside influence he intended to ignore the republican government and break the agreement to which he had assented.

Continued on page two.

## I. C. R. WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH EMPLOYES' SCRUPLES

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 22.—Interested parties say there are no new developments in the Shales business. The paragraph in the Evening Times may refer to Senator Domville's operations

Rev. J. L. Batty, as president of the Lord's Day Alliance, took up with the I. C. R. management the cases of nine I. C. R. laborers dismissed for refusing to work on Sunday. As a result, it is said, orders have been given for the reinstatement of the men. Mr. Batty was informed that men were never dismissed for refusing on principle to work on Sunday.

## GOVERNMENT IN FAIR WAY TO LOSE FORMER MAJORITY

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Socialists as a result of today's reballoting for members of the Reichstag lack only one of an even one hundred seats. This was the outcome of another remarkable change in the political atmosphere, coupled with 33 victories by other left parties, which makes the chances of the "blue-black bloc" or government, of retaining its former majority more than doubtful.

## ANNOUNCED RUBBER MILLS WILL CLOSE FOR A SHORT TIME

Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 22.—Notices were posted at the Alice and Millville mills of the Woonsocket Rubber Company today announcing that the mills will close on Saturday for two weeks, running again on Monday, Feb. 12. This action was taken because of the dullness of the market. About 1,600 employes are affected.

### RUBBER SHOE CO. TO CLOSE MILLS

Malden, Mass., Jan. 22.—The Edgeworth and Fells mills of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company will be shut down Jan. 25 for ten days. About 3,500 persons are employed by the two plants

## DECIDE TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT

Duke of Connaught and Private Secretary Will Pay Flying Visit to American Capital—Spent Quiet Day.

### DUCHESS AND PRINCESS TO REMAIN IN NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Duke of Connaught will make a flying visit to Washington and pay his respects to the president, it was learned here today. His original plans had not included a call upon the president, which fact provoked considerable comment.

The one surprise of the first day's visit of the Duke of Connaught was the unexpected revision of his original plans not to go to Washington and the announcement that he had decided to do so to pay his respects to President Taft. According to the altered plan the governor general of Canada will leave New York early Thursday morning for the capital city, accompanied only by Col. Lowther, his military secretary. Unless there is a further change in the plans the Duchess and her daughter, the Princess Patricia, will not go to Washington, but will remain in this city Thursday and in the evening join the Duke here for departure for Ottawa.

The vice regal party spent the day rather quietly at the Reid home although the Duke received a large number of callers including the British and Russian consuls and former mayor Seth Low.

Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner of about 50 covers tonight in honor of the vice regal party. No official list of guests was given out but it included Cardinal Farley and Governor and Mrs. Dix.

## WILL BANQUET THE MEN WHO ASSISTED THE VALLEY ROAD

Special to The Standard.

Gagetown, Jan. 22.—The citizens of Queen's county will tender a banquet to Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. J. K. Flemmin, H. W. Woods, M. P. P., and A. R. Slipp, M. P. P., the local representatives of the county in Gagetown on the evening of February 8th, in recognition of their services in securing the signing of the contracts for the construction and operation of the St. John Valley railway. Tickets of admission are placed at $1.50 each and can be obtained from Sheriff Williams of Gagetown; Herbert Lee Fox, and S. L. Peters, Queenstown. Covers will be laid for 150 guests and in order to be sure of seats an early application is desirable.

Sir Thomas Tait, who is promoting the Fredericton-Minto railway, A. R. Gould, president of the company, which will build the Valley railway, and Luther B. Smith, are among the invited guests. For any information address S. L. Peters, Queenstown, secretary to the committee.

## CHILD PLAYING NEAR STOVE IS BADLY BURNED

Special to The Standard.

Newcastle, Jan. 22.—Nellie, two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wood, was badly burned this morning. While playing near the stove her clothing ignited and she was soon a mass of flames. Her mother responded to her cries and after beating out the fire called in Dr. Nicholson. The little one was badly burned about the face and body. Her condition is critical.

Richard Walsh, son of Martin Walsh, of Strathadam, was brought here today from Ritchie's camp on Little River. He is believed to be suffering from meningitis. Dr. Desmond attended him here and he was removed to his home. He is dangerously ill. Walsh was a member of the same camp where two deaths occurred lately. Another man was brought out on Saturday, but his illness is not so serious as the present case. A third man, Harry Jones, was brought out tonight. Hon. Allan Ritchie left today for the camp. In view of the continued sickness in camp, most of the men are leaving.

A public meeting will take place here on Thursday evening to form an anti-tuberculosis society.

### ITALY ENITRELY FREE OF CHOLERA

Washington, Jan. 22.—Italy is now entirely free from cholera and has been since December 31, according to advices received here today by the Italian ambassy. It also was reported to the Embassy that quarantine restrictions on Italian ports had been withdrawn. The United States public health and marine hospital service, however, has not yet been officially notified of the passing of the plague and is not relaxing its vigilance.