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NMENT IN A RY TO GET RID OF FAITHFUL OFFICIAL

J. Fowler Not Permitted to n the Month as King's County strar of Deeds — News of ton.

ton, N. B., Jan. 23—The Hampton Club, which has been in abeyance time, entered upon a new career day evening, when under the title Hampton Auction Bridge Club, ables were spread at the home of M. Barnes, Linden Heights. The consisted of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wilson, Mr. s. G. H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ange ts. N. M. Barnes, Mrs. C. H. J. St. C. Sutherland, Mrs. Ora P. ussex), Mrs. T. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. d, Miss Jean Peacock, Miss Hazel Miss Georgie Wilson, Miss H. L. Miss Marjorie Barnes, Miss Min- vis, Miss Ruth Titurber, Miss Mar- yans, Mr. Thos. A. Peters, Mr. A. s, Mr. J. W. Davidson, Mr. Myles Mr. Cecil Langstroth. The ladies ize was won by Miss Travis, and ation by Miss Wilson. The gen- first prize fell to Mr. Brooks, consolation to Mr. Peters. Re- nts were served at the close of es.

rday morning when the St. Mar- ain reached the bridge at Titus' was found that some of the sup- nd trestle work had given out, and d the bridge unsafe. The train ot therefore come to Hampton, and essengers had to be transferred to m by means of teams. It is expect- repairs will be completed in time it of the train arriving through to.

N. E. Humphrey, who has been with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Law- Killam, since before Christmas, is d home tomorrow.

Mable Betts, who has been on a her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. has returned to Newton (Mass.), she is engaged in nursing.

M. Sproul took over the duties of r of deeds, etc., at the registry yesterday on the displacement of Fowler, who has filled the position ntire satisfaction to the public for years. Miss Florence DeVoe, the registrar, has also retired from the held by her, and today she was d by Miss Blanche Crandall, who obably be appointed to the position thily filled by Miss DeVoe, as soon becomes familiar with the work of ce.

body of Archie Hammell, a former t, who died at Bangor on Tuesday, ought here today by C. P. R. train. erment was made in the Hampton ys.

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LII. ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913 NO 37

DON'T WANT A CALL AT BOSTON

St. John Merchants Take Action

Alarmed Over Report About West India Service

Danger to Our Ports in Arrangement, if Put in Force as Rumored — Telegrams Sent to Hon. George E. Foster and St. John's Representatives—Aid of Halifax Board of Trade Also Sought.

A report that the dominion government, in subsidizing a new West India steamship line to the extent of $400,000 a year, is going to allow the steamers to call at Boston on both the inward and outward trips, as well as St. John and Halifax, is causing considerable uneasiness in commercial circles.

If these steamers, heavily subsidized by Canada, were to call at Boston, that port would be in a fair way to handle most of the upper Canadian business with the West Indies, because it would be the first port touched on the run from the West Indies to Canada, and the last port of call on the outward voyage, and it has quick railroad connections with Montreal.

The Montreal Witness, in one of its issues last week, published a circumstantial despatch from Ottawa, intimating that Boston is to figure in the contract in the way indicated here.

The main idea in modernizing the Canada West India service was to give a speedy connection between maritime ports and the West Indies, and to promote a quick and direct business between the Indies and Canada. This main idea would be defeated by the inclusion of Boston in the way mentioned.

Business Men Take Action.

When this report was brought to the attention of the business men of St. John yesterday they were aghast at the proposals intimated. Their surprise was speedily followed by indignation, and a wave of protest arose against any such arrangement. St. John men have been among the most prominent of those urging changes in the West Indian steamship service in order that fuller advantage may be taken of the openings provided by the new trade agreement between this country and the British West Indies.

A better service with quicker connections and less delay was asked for and this was what was expected. The idea that the company would even have the privilege of dropping St. John altogether never occurred to them and they did not ask, as they might, that St. John should be the only port of call. A fair deal for both ports was all that was wanted.

Any proposal to allow the steamers to call at Boston on both inward and outwards trips was equally far from their minds and the merchants who are interested in the West India business find it hard to believe that such a proposal could be entertained by the government.

No time was lost, however, in putting St. John on record in the matter. As soon as the report was seen a special meeting of the council of the board of trade was called and the members met at noon yesterday to consider what action should be taken. The leading West India merchants were communicated with and their vigorous objections to the reported arrangement were heard. The council then decided to wire immediately to Ottawa voicing their protest against any such unfair provisions, and telegrams were sent to Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and to St. John's representatives, Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, and Hon. William Pugsley, M. P.

As Halifax is equally interested in the matter it was also decided to communicate with the board of trade at that port, asking their co-operation in protesting against any Botson calls and making the service from both St. John and Halifax.

Telegrams Protesting.

The telegrams sent to Ottawa read as follows:

"The board of trade understands that there is a bill before parliament giving a steamship service $400,000 Halifax or St. John to the West Indies via Boston, both ways. Our board and every West Indian shipper canvassed today protest vigorously against the Boston call as dangerous to Canadian interests and would divert business from Canadian ports. They ask for both Halifax and St. John each trip and no Boston call.

(signed) "J. M. ROBINSON,
"President Board of Trade."

The telegram sent to Halifax reads:

January 27, 1913.

President Board of Trade, Halifax (N. S.)

We are telegraphing to our members and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the protest of this board and St. John shippers against subsidizing a steamship service for the West Indies, sailing from Halifax or St. John, via Boston, and returning the same way with a subsidy of $400,000 annually. We suggest that your board and merchants co-operate and ask that Boston be cut out and the service be made Halifax and St. John.

(Signed) J. M. ROBINSON,
President Board of Trade.

(Continued on page 8.)

WOOLEN MEN FEAR CUT IN TARIFF

Ask Congressional Committee Not to Disturb Their 123 Per Cent. Protection

PRESENT ALTERNATIVE

Are Willing to Do Business on Fifty Per Cent. Duty Providing Their Raw Material is Admitted Free—Democrats Give Them No Encouragement.

(Special to The Telegraph and Montreal Star.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27—The first plea before the house committee on ways and means this morning was the plea for the entire removal of duties on wool and a reduction of the tariff on wollen goods to 50 per cent. What he asked, said Frank B. Bennett, editor of American Wool and Cotton Reporter, was, in brief, a re-enactment of the Wilson law of 1894.

"With free wool," Mr. Bennett contended, "and 50 per cent duty upon goods more sheep would be kept in the United States than at present, because the present number is required for mutton purposes and more attention to mutton would lead to vastly increased exports."

"That 50 per cent would be necessary upon goods with free wool," Mr. Bennett said further, "is proven by the moribund condition of the Canadian wool industry where the 35 per cent maximum is reduced to 30 per cent actual by a preferential tariff in favor of the mother country."

Mr. Bennett had to face a severe cross-examination at the hands of the Republican members of the committee. Keenly pressed by Mr. Payne, the witness hotly replied to one question: "That shows the debauching influence of this tariff on the minds of otherwise judicially minded men."

Joseph D. Holmes, of New York, advocated an ad valorem duty on wool with an additional duty on cloth and ad valorem and specific duties on clothing.

A memorial presented by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers argued that the present ad valorem rates on wool manufactures in addition to compensatory allowance for wool duty were in most cases the least that would be sufficiently protective. The rates for yarns and tops should be specific. In case of cheaper forms of dress goods and clothes, the present ad valorem rates alone would not be sufficient. Had the wool bills of last session become law, the memorial added, the manufacture of woollen goods would have been utterly ruined.

"The average profits," the memorial proceeded, "do not amount for well-managed establishments to more than five to seven per cent on sales."

A wool manufacturer of Webster (Mass.), E. S. Stevens, came out with a defense of the "shoddy" suit. He asked that shoddy and other by-products of wool be placed upon the free list. The present duty varies, it may be added, from 10 cents to 25 cents per pound.

He was appearing before the committee in a "by-product" suit, the witness said, and was quite willing to submit it later for inspection. His firm sold the cloth of which the suit was made for 90 cents a yard; the suit itself retailed at $7.50.

"And if we take the tariff wool by-products," Mr. Fordney cacastically remarked, "the workingman can buy more clothes made out of rags."

"He would have clothes made out of a better selection of by-products," the witness retorted.

The difficulty of drawing the tariff line between the cheaper and more expensive grades of woollen cloth was indicated by the chairman in a series of questions put to John P. Wood, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Mr. Wood, however, was definite in the statement that such a line could not be drawn, nor could he indicate any means by which imports could be so classified as to indicate what goods were coming in.

"And you think we will have to go out in the dark and try to save the patient?" Mr. Underwood asked.

"Yes," the witness agreed.

123 Per Cent. Protection.

Senator Aldrich has referred to the schedule as the "citadel of protection;" the current democratic text-book refers to it as the "Keystone of the arch," and adds: "It is not fair to assume that the woollen manufacturers of the country are able to charge the consumer higher prices to the per cent. of the tariff, but it is most conservative to estimate that they can charge him at least half as much again as they could charge without protection tariffs.

"If we take out the $28,382,493 duties collected on wool and manufacture thereof in 1911 and estimate that one-third of the total value of the goods manufactured in this country, conservatively placed for 1911 at $525,000,000, represents the surplus due to the tariff, we have the huge total of $203,982,493, in surplus prices extorted from the consumers of woollen goods in the countrys this year.

"This is equivalent to a per capita enforced contribution of $2.17 for every one of the 94,000,000 people of the country for the benefit of the wool growers and woolen manufacturers."

The present combined specific and ad valorem duties on some classes of woollen cloth are computed by the Democrats as being equivalent to an advalorem rate of no less than 123 per cent. and the actual

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES DECLARE WAR AGAIN

Decide to Resume Their Smashing Campaign

Leaders, Wrathy at Dropping of Franchise Bill, Hold Stormy Meetings at Which Dire Threats Are Made—Some Advocate Bloodshed—Several Arrests Made.

Canadian Press

London, Jan. 27—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes, in comparison with which former outbreaks of the militant women will appear insignificant. Tonight 2,000 policemen were engaged in dispersing the huge crowds around the parliament buildings, shopkeepers were boarding up show windows and excited women were making incendiary speeches in several halls.

The women believe that the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them and the decision of the government to drop the franchise bill is likely to lead to serious consequences. In the house of commons today the speaker, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the prime minister, announced that if any of the amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted, he would be obliged to rule that they made it substantially a new bill, which would compel its withdrawal. Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the cabinet decided under such circumstances that it would be useless to proceed.

This decision was taken in a crowded house, which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the home rule bill. In the meantime police in great numbers, mounted and afoot, were having difficulties outside the buildings to keep the vast crowds in check, while reserve forces stationed in court yards in the vicinity of parliament were within call to suppress disorder of a more serious nature.

Suffragettes Declare War.

The suffragettes held heated meetings tonight. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leaders denounced both the enemies and the supporters of the suffragettes in the cabinet for their treachery. They declared an end of the truce, which the women had observed while waiting parliament's action on the bill.

"Deeds not words," was the motio displayed above the platform, where Mrs. Pankhurst spoke. She asserted that the women would consider human life sacred but would do as much damage to property as possible.

Some of her lieutenants failed to agree with her policy. Miss Annie Kenny, one of the most prominent of the militants, advocated the smashing of both property and heads.

The executive committee of the National Unions of Women's Suffrage Society adopted a resolution rejecting Mr. Asquith's offer of facilities for a private member's bill next session. Several speakers said the women had prepared a plan of action which for the present was secret but which would surprise the world.

Several Arrests.

Several women were arrested tonight, some of whom declined to give their names. One believed to be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was captured in St. Stephen's Hall, leading to the house of commons where she was making a determined attack on a large painting. The police dispersed a crowd in Trafalgar Square, where a man and woman were trying to make speeches. The speakers who resisted the police were arrested. The famous militant, Mrs. Despard, was taken to the police station with six others.

The big crowds which poured toward Westminster this afternoon and tonight were composed mostly of men, who hoped to see an outbreak of the militant suffragettes. The police kept them moving and drove them down the side streets. Everybody was good natured, and there was much singing and cheering.

Says Its a Frame-up.

Practically the whole force will be on duty all night. Strong guards are stationed at all public buildings and a special watch is kept on post office and letterboxes. Mrs. Pankhurst's denunciation of the government was fiery and bitter. "The farce of the reform bill is played out," she said. "Either those who framed the bill were ignorant of the parliamentary procedure, and they were unfit to occupy positions of responsibility or they were scoundrels of the worst sort. It has been a mock battle all arranged. Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Lloyd George were seen going arm in arm into a music hall Saturday. Can you not imagine them saying: 'Well, now that we have dished the women, let us forget about it and go to see the Cinematograph.'"

The women had lost their touching faith in politicians and were likely to lose their faith in the average men, she continued, and short of taking lives the suffragists were warranted in using all the methods employed in times of war.

Mrs. Despart at another meeting said: "We are up against man-made law. We are going to show that that law cannot and shall not bind woman, by breaking laws in every possible way. I hope there will be many passive resisters. I hope a great many will do other things. All who are in the front of the movement do not care in the least what happens to themselves."

Mrs. Drummond, president of the Women's Social and Political Union, has written to Chancellor Lloyd George asking him to receive another deputation tomorrow. One of the suffragette demands is that Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, who supported the suffragist cause, should resign their offices.

WOULD REFORM NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Governor Sulzer Recommends State Control—Would Pass Drastic Law Punishing "Wash Sales" and Other Devices to Fleece the Lambs—Asks Legislature to Take Action Before Federal Authorities Act.

Canadian Press

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27—State supervision and regulation of the New York Stock Exchange and other stock exchanges are advocated by Governor Sulzer in a message sent by him to the legislature tonight.

The time is ripe, in the governor's opinion, for the state to step in and end "flagrant abuses, shifty schemes and clever combinations to catch the unwary and mislead the public."

To effect this he recommends the enactment of a group of laws, at least one of which shall provide imprisonment as a penalty for its violation. These laws, the governor says, should apply to certain practices which have been shown to exist by the Pujo committee of the house of representatives and other investigators.

"The testimony of some of the governors of the exchange," Governor Sulzer says, "leaves no doubt in the minds of men of judgment that the exchanges have been either incapable or unwilling to devise measures that will effectively eradicate the evils. It is now the obvious duty of the state, it seems to me, to devise the remedies. If the state neglects to do its plain duty, the state should find no fault if the federal government acts in the premises."

Drastic Remedies.

Among the measures which Governor Sulzer would have enacted into law are: A law to distinguish clearly proper transactions of purchase or sales from those that are the results of combinations to raise or depress artificially the price of securities without regard to their true value or legitimate supply and demand.

A law to prohibit brokers from selling backward and forward among themselves blocks of particular stock with intent to deceive or mislead outsiders.

A law to prohibit brokers from selling for their own account the same stocks that they have been ordered to buy for their customers at the time the customer's orders are executed.

A law clearly prohibiting insolvent brokers from continuing to buy and sell after they become insolvent.

A law making it a criminal offence "to issue any statement or publish any advertisement as to the value of any stock or other security or as to the financial condition of any corporation or company issuing or about to issue stock or securities where any promise or prediction contained in such statement or advertisement to be false, or to not be fairly justified by existing conditions."

Governor Sulzer also recommends, but leaves to the legislature for decision, changes in the existing laws and the enactment of new laws governing short sales, the hypothecation of securities, bucket shops, usury (under which head he classes the raising of call money rates to more than six per cent), the relations between exchanges and the consolidation of exchanges.

ALL RECORDS LIKELY TO BE SMASHED THIS WEEK

Harbor Crowded With Big Steamers Taking Freight for Practically All Parts of the World—Great Activity Along the Water Front.

Seldom in the history of the winterport has the harbor presented so great an appearance of activity and bustle as exists at present along the waterfront.

Ten liners, connecting this port with the great centres of freight distribution in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, Mexico, and West Indian ports are now at the docks.

Two huge steamers, the Hesperian and the Monmouth are discharging cargoes from Liverpool, the big liners Montrose and Montezuma are unloading freight from London and Antwerp, the Lakonia is discharging freight from Glasgow, the Manchester Corporation has freight from Manchester; the these vessels will take great outward cargoes as will the following steamers which are now in port: Bendu for South Africa, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay; the Yola, for South African ports; the Bengore Head, for Dublin; the Kanawha, for Lonudon, and the big freight and passenger steamer Whakatane for Australia and New Zealand, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton and Dunedin.

The linge carriers aggregating 38,825 tons, will take away the heaviest amount of freight ever shipped through the port of St. John in one week, and present indications are that the rush will continue during the remaining months of the season.

The Donaldson liner Cassandra was reported by wireless, due this morning, and the steamer Lake Erie, of the London and Havre service, is expected Wednesday, while the Manchester Inventor and the Bornu of the Mexican service are due the latter part of the week.

The grain shipments will easily surpass those of any previous week, and the expectations are that fourteen ships will load grain during the week. The wharf accommodation will be taxed to the utmost from now until the close of the season, and if the trade between St. John and the world's centres grow at the present rate of increase, many new berths will have to be prepared immediately to keep pace with the enormous traffic which will pass through the port.

The work of handling the cargoes of these ships calls for hundreds of workmen, and the present population of the city would show a marked increase if a census were taken.

In order to supply bunker coal to the ships, the Dominion Coal Company is kept constantly busy, and coal boats are coming here from Sydney every four days.

Altogether the outlook for the port is bright and the money value of the cargoes this year should be far in excess of any other in the history of international shipping from St. John.

BALKAN ALLIES READY TO BREAK ARMISTICE

Frame Note to Turkey in Which They Declare That They Have Wasted Enough Time in Fruitless Peace Negotiations—Sultan's Delegate Says They Have Gone the Limit in Concessions.

Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 27—The special committee appointed by the Balkan plenipotentiaries drafted a note today notifying the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they propose to break off the peace negotiations. The note was not submitted to the Balkan delegates who held no meeting today. Instead the delegates gave a luncheon in celebration of the Saint Day of Saba, the patron of the orthodox church. This was attended by several of the military members of the delegations who are leaving London to rejoin their armies in the expectation of a resumption of hostilities.

The note as drafted is very brief. It reminds the Turks that since January 6 the sittings of the peace conference have been suspended without Turky making any move toward their resumption while the events which have occurred in Constantinople are of the proof that Turkey's answer to the demands of the allies concerning Adrianople and the Aegean Island will be negative. On this account unless the Turkish delegation has fresh proposals to make, the note points out, the allies see no alternative but definitely to break off the negotiations.

The Servian ex-premier, M. Novakovitch will give a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of the other delegations after which a meeting will be held for the purpose of examining the note. Thus another day will be gained before facing the question of reopening the war.

Says Turkey Needs Adrianople.

Reshad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, in an interview tonight said that he deeply regretted the obstinacy of the allies, which he declared was not only against Turkey's but against their own true interests. He added:

"This obstinacy is the more regrettable because while Bulgaria does not need Adrianople, either for defensive or offensive purposes, this town is indispensable to Turkey on account of history, sentimental and religious associations. In fact Turkey would be weaker from a military point of view possessing Adrianople than without it, as the present war proves, for a whole army is now mobilized inside that fortress.

"Turkey has shown a yielding spirit towards the allies ceding a large area than their own countries before the war. What was the use of assembling a conference if

(Continued on page 8.)

BANK SCANDAL UP IN PARLIAMENT

WILL OPPOSE ST. JOHN RIVER DAM

Tobique Salmon Fishing Interests Will Present Strong Evidence

WILL AFFECT MANY

Thomas F. Allen, Who Will Appear at St. John Hearing February 7, Will Claim That Spawning Grounds of Shad and Salmon Will Be Ruined by Obstruction of the Stream Above Fredericton.

Special to The Telegraph.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 27—That the erection of the concrete dam across the St. John river by the St. John Hydro-Electric Co. about 40 miles above Fredericton, will prevent the department of fisheries of the dominion government from carrying out its present plan for the establishment of a fish hatchery on the Tobique river during the present year is one of the arguments which Thomas Allen, of this city, will place before the International St. John River Commission in opposition to the power development scheme which has aroused so much interest along the St. John valley.

Mr. Allen, as superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, is to appear before the commission at the hearing, which is to held in St. John Feb. 7, and at that time will attempt to show why the interests of the majority of inhabitants along the St. John demands that the proposed development be prevented.

"I assisted an agent of the department of fisheries of the dominion government in the selection of a brook on the Tobique river suitable for the needs of a fish hatchery," said Mr. Allen to a Telegraph representative, "and I understood from him that the government intended to build the hatchery during the coming summer. We found a location on Rocky brook, about four miles below the forks of the Tobique river, and secured an option on the land. Actual plans have been prepared, but if the government permits the erection of the dam on the St. John below the Tobique the hatchery will not be built. The fish will be prevented from coming up the river to spawn, and a hatchery would be of little or no use there.

Powerful Interests Against It.

"As I pointed out before the international commission here there is strong opposition against the dam of the St. John Hydro-Electric Co. all along the river. The St. John River Log Driving Corporation is against it on account of the delay it will cause in getting the St. John drive to market. The St. John Board of Trade has adopted resolutions against it in the interests of the salmon fishing industry in St. John harbor. The Tobique Salmon Club and sportsmen in general of the province of New Brunswick oppose it on the grounds of the irreparable damage it will do to the fishing on the river and its tributaries.

"The Tobique river is the only existing tributary of the St. John between the mouth of the river and Grand Falls, above which no migratory fish can go, that is free and clear of dams and obstructions, and for this reason it has for years been the natural spawning place for the Bay of Fundy salmon.

"Salmon are not the only fish that go up the river. Shad spawn just below Grand Falls and for the past fifty years the natives there have made a business of catching shad in their season. If the dam is built not only will the salmon fishing be destroyed but the shad fishing industry will be lost. In their charter the new company promises to build a fishway to take care of this difficulty, but as practice has shown that it is impossible to construct a practicable fishway in a dam of the height that this one will be that promise amounts to but little.

"We that live on the Penobscot river have seen the effect of dams and river obstructions to fishing. Salmon fishing on the Penobscot used to be quite an industry, but now the fishermen find that it is hardly worth while to put their nets on their weirs.

A Blow to the Salmon Industry.

"The Bay of Fundy salmon are the finest in the world. They are the last remnants of the Atlantic river salmon, with the exception of the few that still come into the Penobscot. On the north shore of New Brunswick the Bay of Chaleur salmon are found, and while they are a larger fish and as gamey as the Atlantic salmon, they are coarser and not nearly so desirable. If the Bay of Fundy fish are prevented from reaching their spawning beds on the Tobique they will go elsewhere, and the loss which will result will be large.

"While it is difficult to determine the value of the salmon to the St. John valley, I have reached the conclusion that it means at least $80,000 annually to that section of the salmon fishing industry in the harbor of the St. John is included.

"Last year there were more men employed in the fishing industry in St. John harbor than ever before. There were about 100 boats, each employing two men, engaged in salmon fishing during the season. They are all men of small means and depend largely on the fishing for their livelihood and that of their families.

"Up river where only fly fishing is done we estimate that the Tobique Salmon club, which was incorporated by the New Brunswick government by sportsmen of New

(Continued on page 8.)

Finance Minister Was Badly Fooled

International's Case Worse Than the Farmers'

Hon. Mr. Lemieux Shows How French Investors Lost Over Half a Million Through Negligence of Hon. Mr. White—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Also Scored Forget's Scheme

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Jan. 27—The commons spent practically the whole of today's sitting in ventilating the decidedly suspicious circumstances surrounding the flotation of the International Bank under the presidency of Sir Rodolphe Forget, the chief organizer of the Conservative forces in Quebec.

The story, as told by Hon. Rodolphe Rodolphe Lemieux, in moving for the papers in connection with the granting of the treasury board certificate, disclosed a financial drama that certainly leaves the present finance minister, Hon. W. T. White, in connection with the Farmers Bank case of two sessions ago.

Mr. White's trouble has its genesis in a too hasty and unconsidered granting of the certificate to the bank in question, as a result of which Mr. Lemieux pointed out the French shareholders have lost $580,000 by its necessary amalgamation with the Home Bank. Mr. White owed it to these unfortunate shareholders, he maintained, to institute an investigation as thorough as that which was deemed necessary by him in the case of the Farmers Bank. Mr. White had been deluded by the organizers and it was his duty in the interests of justice, in the interests of depositors and in the interests of the shareholders to investigate the whole case.

Mr. Lemieux pointed out that the application of the organizers for a certificate was refused by Hon. Mr. Fielding, the predecessod of the present minister, on the very grounds which so largely contributed to the disaster of its shareholders.

Paid $200,000 Commission.

Before the certificate had been granted, said Mr. Lemieux, conditions had been entered into under which the shares of the Canadian shareholders were pooled and an agreement made that a premium of $10 for each paid up share would be given and no more calls made upon the shareholders. Moreover a payment on his note of $200,000 had been made to O. B. Doust, a man against whom Mr. Lemieux when postmaster-general had to close the mails as he was operating a lottery scheme, for commission on securing stock subscriptions in France and charged against current loans.

If these facts had been ascertained by the minister, Mr. Lemieux contended, Mr. White would never have issued the certificate to the bank and all the loss would have been avoided.

"The minister of finance pleads that he acted in good faith," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "No one impugns his good faith but we regret that he acted before exhausting all precautions. There was the same reason for thorough investigation as had existed in the case of the Farmers Bank."

Sir Wilfrid reviewed the history of the institution since its inception. The general manager, against whom it was alleged that criminal action should be taken maintained that his action had been taken under instruction from the president, Sir Rodolphe Forget, but the serious fact was that the payment of the alleged debt of $200,000 to Doust had been credited as a current loan in the report to the government.

Hon. Mr. White declared that he had known nothing of the pooling of shares by certain shareholders when he granted the certificate, and if there was a mistake made it was due to the wording of the bank act and not to him. He denied any knowledge of improper proceedings by the promoters, but did not make out any real defence to the charge of negligence in not taking adequate steps to probe all suspicious circumstances to the bottom.

The whole matter was threshed out at great length tonight by speakers from the province of Quebec. More will be heard of it when the papers are produced.

COULD HAVE SHOWN AN EASY CUT THROUGH ROCKY MOUNTAINS

McGill Geologist Tells Where Canadian Northern Company Made a Mistake.

Montreal, Jan. 27—(Special)—Professor John Stansfield, of the geological department of McGill University, created a good deal of interest during a lecture this evening by stating that if the Canadian Northern people had consulted the geologists they could have bored through a soft limestone formation instead of going through the core of the mountain which is solid rock, having been solidified through ages. This could be done, added the professor, by a slight deviation.