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EXPECT ROOT'S VISIT WILL SETTLE DISPUTES

British Colonial Office Has Been Busy Over American-Canadian Differences

It is Believed That a Satisfactory Basis to "Clear the Slate" Has Been Arranged—Seal Fisheries, Waterway Difficulties the Chief Questions—Downing Street Has Consulted Canada This Time.

London, Jan. 17.—The Associated Press learns that the exchange of certain definite proposals between the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of clearing up the outstanding differences between the United States and Canada have reached a rather advanced stage, so that well informed circles not only hope but believe that the approaching meeting between Secretary Root and Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, at Ottawa, will result in arranging some, if not all, the long pending controversies.

Although the visit is officially described as private, no secret is made in governmental quarters that a real, political exchange of views which has been going on between Washington, London and Ottawa, in which Secretary Root first formulated a detailed plan of adjustment, which, upon its receipt here, was forwarded to Ottawa, the latter's reply having only recently been received.

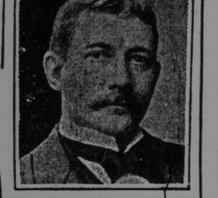
A high colonial official said to the Associated Press today: "We know now that both sides desire to 'clear the slate' to use Mr. Root's own phrase in one of his communications, and we have reason to believe that this will at least be partially accomplished before the assembling of the colonial conference in April. Mr. Root's plan for settling the questions between the United States and Great Britain, was brought to England by Sir Mortimer Durand last May, since when no time has been lost in working towards a final adjustment.

"After Mr. Root's plan had been referred by the foreign office to the colonial office, the whole question was submitted to Canada as it was felt that the latter must indicate the lines of acceptance or dissent. The imperial government made certain suggestions, but did not seek to lay down the law to the Laurier government, which was considered to be best able to judge, in due course Canada's reply was received, disclosing a real desire to reach an agreement as wished for by Secretary Root, but Canada wanted not so much monetary compensation for waiving any interests, as a national quid pro quo for anything she may have to give up.

"The questions to be settled include pelagic sealing, the lake fisheries, the Canadian sea fisheries, the diversion of water power from the St. Lawrence and the diversion from the boundary rivers.

"It is pointed out that these and other questions are not of first class importance, but they may become so at any moment and reasonable prudence requires their adjustment.

"The matters to be discussed also include a number of individual claims which the executive branch approves but which congress left unpaid. Regarding the most important question, the one relative to pelagic sealing, the proposal of the United States tends to an arrangement by which Canada shall have a share in the catch at the Pribilof Islands, in which, at present, she has no share, provided pelagic sealing is discontinued.



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COLD WAVE CHEERS ONLY THE CEMENT

Lake Megantic Held the Record Thursday With 60 Below Zero, But Other Places Were Close Seconds.

Boston, Jan. 17.—The old New England adage "as the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen" was borne out today by a cold wave that swept from the Canadian Northwest, causing discomfort to man and beast, and delays to railroads, but brought joy to the hearts of the ice-men.

Lake Megantic, just over the Canadian boundary line in the province of Quebec, sent the biggest figures below the zero mark, a cold thermometer recording 60 below zero. Twenty and thirty below zero was common throughout the northern part of New England, and even as far south as Narragansett Bay, the frigid wave made a record of nearly zero.

The intense cold was welcomed by the ice men. A month ago lakes and ponds in Middle and Southern New England were covered by ten or more inches of good clear ice. Three weeks of unusually open weather nearly cleared the reservoirs and the ice men were beginning to believe that another year of famine was in store for them. It is now expected that a few days more will insure the safety of this year's crop.

2,000 LUMBER JACKS FACE STARVATION

Deep Snow Prevents Canadian Northern Carrying Supplies, and Men Are Unable to Get Out.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Winnipeg dispatches say C. N. R. officials have received notice that 2,000 lumber jacks are in danger of starvation along the remote northern points of their line. It is claimed that supplies have not reached the lumbering camps in Carro Valley for several weeks and there is great danger of the men being unable to get out. The snow is deep and trains have made but little progress on the branch north of Dauphin. The C. N. R. line to Prince Albert via Regina is in better condition.

The Manitoba legislature had adopted a resolution calling for vigorous action in forcing the railway commission to require the operation of trains and complete equipment to that end, that another grain blockade may be averted.

27 Below at Montreal.
Montreal, Jan. 17.—(Special)—This morning at 8 o'clock the thermometer at the city hall registered twenty-seven degrees below zero. This is the lowest temperature recorded since 1887. In 1887 the lowest recorded was twenty-six below, and it was the same in 1897. Thus the coldest snap would appear to come along every ten years.

CUSTOMS CLERKS ASK FIFTY PER CENT. INCREASE IN PAY

Strong Delegation from Outside Service, Accompanied by Many Members and Senators, Presented Their Petition to Hon. Mr. Paterson Thursday, and He Was Strongly Impressed With the Fairness of Their Request.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The customs outside service of the dominion was represented today by a large delegation, all parts of the country being represented, asking for an increase in their present salaries. They met Hon. Mr. Paterson in his office and were accompanied by thirty or forty members of parliament and several senators, who strongly supported this increase.

The members, Liberal and Conservative alike, from the cities of the dominion, were present and heartily endorsed the petition, which was read by Speaker Sutherland. The petition asked for fifty per cent of an increase on their present salaries. This would bring the minimum up to \$800 and \$50 a year should be given afterwards until the maximum of each class is reached.

It was further suggested that the fifty per cent be added to all the present minimum and maximum of salaries as scheduled. All superior officers were asked to be paid in accordance with the duties they had to perform.

Mr. Sutherland supported the petition, which was read by Robert White, collector of customs, Montreal, with a few remarks.

A special petition was presented from the officers west of Lake Superior asking for a special provision of \$15 per month on account of the increased cost of living.

Messrs. Greenway, Barker, Komp, Iundand, Germain, Daniel, Crisset and Ralph Smith spoke in support of the prayer of the petition.

WORSE HORRORS NOW THREATEN KINGSTON

Harbor Bed Sinking, Lighthouses Disappear, and Fears for the City

Governor Reports 343 Burials So Far and Death List May Reach 1200—Food Supplies Grow Scarcer—Americans Send Aid—King Edward and Queen Head Relief Fund—Canadian Government Will Contribute—Loss May Be \$25,000,000.

According to information received today the Kingston horror is growing. Communication with the island is partially restored, and every message that comes through brings fresh details of the appalling catastrophe.

The number of deaths is placed variously at from 500 to 1200, and the number of injured runs into the thousands. Ten thousand people are said to be homeless. The danger of famine has increased and with it stalks the spectre of pestilence. There is urgent need of supplies of all kinds, and energetic efforts are being made in this country and in England to send aid.

The business section of the city has been wiped out and the estimate of damage ranges from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Among the dead and injured are a number of prominent English persons, and at most every despatch adds a new name to this list. Eight Americans are recorded to be missing, and it is said that many tourists undoubtedly were crushed by falling walls in the shopping district.

The American battleships Missouri and Indiana have reached the scene, and American officers and sailors are standing by to render every assistance in their power. A new horror is added to the situation by reports that the city seems to be slowly sinking into the sea. The contour of the bottom of the harbor has materially changed, and two lighthouses at the harbor entrance are said to have disappeared.

FIRST DIRECT REPORT; CALAMITY IS AS BAD AS SAN FRANCISCO

Kingston, Jan. 18.—The disaster here is as great as the calamity of San Francisco and Valparaiso. Thousands of persons have been killed and the dead numbers cannot be counted. Many huge buildings fell across the street before, another building blocked the street behind us, on our left, a third building fell. Then followed absolute darkness. Great clouds of dust and mortar from the debris filled the air for five minutes. Then light was restored by my companion and I saw ourselves black from the dust and dirt like negroes. It was a miracle escape.

Thousands of persons were on the streets of Kingston at the time and great numbers of them were crushed. Many Americans in Kingston were killed and have been buried.

Realizing the possibility of famine, the people made attempts to loot. The military, however, at once took possession of foodstuffs. Detachments of troops, with fixed bayonets were placed on guard. The harbor camp, where there were several hundred soldiers, was burned, and a number of the men lost their lives. Major W. H. Hardyman and Lieut. Leader and Col. J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay and Major Lawrence are seriously injured.

Part of the town of Port Royal has sunk and two men were drowned. The batteries sunk eight feet, killing a sapper. In several places the water is spouting through the debris. Port Antonio on the north side of the island suffered damage. The hotel Titchfield, with a hundred American guests, was destroyed.

It is reported that at Anotta Bay the crater of an extinct volcano is emitting flames and smoke and it is thought that the earthquake originated there. The records of Jamaica contain no previous mention of activity of this volcano.

Business is at a standstill. Some shops have been opened by Chinamen, who have raised the price of goods one thousand per cent. This so angered the people that the Chinamen were driven out and their shops looted.

The hope of famine relief lies in banana crops which have not been injured. Medical assistance is limited owing to the deaths of several doctors.

The shipping in the harbor is safe. There have been a number of other shocks since the first disastrous one, and the repetitions keep the people in a state of terror.

The Hamburg-American steamer Princess Victoria Luise, which ran ashore at the harbor entrance Dec. 16, is now a total loss.

DOCTORS TELL HOW MISS MCAULAY WAS MURDERED

Horrible Wounds on Head and Throat, Either Sufficient to Kill

Dr. Addy Gives Demonstration in Court Showing Stains on Axe Found Hidden Behind Priest's Commode Were Made by Blood—Dr. Murray Details State He Found the Body—Other Witnesses Testify That Lawlessness Prevailed in New Ireland Before the Crime Was Committed.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Hopedwell Cape, via Hillsboro, N. B., Jan. 17.—The interest in the Collins murder trial here seems to be growing stronger. The court house today was filled to the limit of its capacity. Good progress was made and seven witnesses were examined. It is difficult as yet to indicate what the nature of the defence will be, but from the questions of counsel it would almost seem that an effort to prove an

alibi will be made. Dr. Murray and Dr. Addy were on the stand all the forenoon and a good part of the afternoon.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy was examined by Solicitor General Jones. He is said to be educated at McGill and was now bacteriologist to the New Brunswick government. In the discharge of the duties of that position, he said, he was frequently called upon to examine blood stains. Hon. Mr. Jones here handed the witness the axe found in Father McAulay's bedroom. He identified it as having been handed to him by the attorney general for examination. He had done so and found blood stains on both sides of the sharp blade. These stains run off obliquely and are of a color that the witness said was that of a human being and any other mammal.

Paint Stain on Axe, Too.
The attention of the witness was called at this point to a drab stain on the axe. He said he could not tell exactly what that was, as it could only be revealed by chemical examination which is not in his line. He was of the opinion, however, the stain was paint and he indicated it must have been put on after the blood stain. Such a blood stain as there is on the axe, the witness said, could have been caused by sinking the instrument deeply into a person's head. If the axe was so struck into the skull the doctor said the hemorrhage from the wound would be very profuse as it would compress the small veins and arteries. Possibly, he admitted, there would be a spattering of blood after the axe was withdrawn. The hair, he explained, would to a certain extent stop the bleeding.

The witness was here handed the splinter from the door of the priest's closet.

Dr. Murray accordingly took the stand. Hon. C. N. Skinner conducted the examination. The witness first described his official position in the county.

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, he said, a messenger arrived at his house from Father McAulay's with a request that he go to the priest's residence to conduct an inquest. He did not go till next day, however. He found the body of Miss McAulay lying on the wood pile on some shingles. It was at the bottom of the steps, lying near the railing and almost under it, from the appearance of the blood stains on the woodhouse floor it appeared that the body had been dragged across it and down the steps. The blood stains on the floor and steps were dry. Witness did not think a great quantity of blood had been spilt on the floor. He was under the impression (Continued on page 3, fifth column.)

Among the rest, the witness said, there was a thick pair of woolen drawers, which were damp. If a blood stain got on any garment the doctor said it could be removed completely by washing, if it were done any time within two or three hours after. As to the other axe which was found in the oak bin witness said he could discover no trace of blood upon it.

Dr. Addy, at this stage, produced the liquids with which he made the tests for blood. This, he explained, was gaucium and peroxide of hydrogen. When these two are associated, he pointed out, blood is the only red substance which will respond to it. A deep hue fell over the court room while the tests were being made. The witness first scraped some of the stain off the axe found in the bedroom on a piece of paper and poured some of each liquid on it. It immediately turned the paper a blue color. This, he said, was proof positive of the presence of blood. Some scrapings were also taken from the axe found in the oak bin and treated in the same way but there was no change in the color. This, he said, was a negative result and proved the absence of blood.

The witness was here handed the axe found in the bedroom and the splinter of the door he had examined previously. He was asked a question as to the similarity of the grab stain on the blade of the instrument with the color of the paint.

He replied they looked very much alike but he refused to commit himself to any decided opinion. He was similarly non-committal when asked if the blade of the axe could have made such a cut as was apparent on the splinter.

The doctor then gave some particulars as to the conditions which ensue in the body after death. It gets become sunken. At the end of forty-eight hours this condition is well defined under ordinary circumstances. At the end of forty-eight hours decomposition would commence and discoloration become discernible in various parts and the eyes become sunken. When disease has been present or where poison has been administered decomposition would set in sooner.

In answer to a question by his honor as to what effect if any the temperature would have on the process of decomposition, witness said that a high temperature with moisture would hasten it. This concluded the direct examination, and Hon. Mr. McKewen asked Dr. Addy to stand till Dr. Murray, who conducted the inquest, could give his evidence.

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CONSERVATIVES PROTEST AT SENATE APPOINTMENTS

Claim That Neither Gilmore or Costigan Are Residents of the Province, Although They Own Property and Residences Here—Foster Remarks on Former Colleague's Conversion.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—In the house today, Mr. Cocksbut asked if the government intended to take any action in regard to the Kingston, Jamaica, disaster, and the 690 replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the government.

In answer to Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Templeman said that the geological survey had made certain surveys along the boundary between Canada and the United States. Referring to Dr. Roche, Mr. Emmerson said that the government never understood that the property of the Grand Trunk railway was exempt from taxation in any of the provinces, and the government had no information in regard to any claim made for exemption.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred the bill regarding increased representation in the house of commons for Saskatchewan and Alberta to the following special committee: Messrs. Turriff, McCraney, McIntyre

(Strathcona), Lake and McCarthy (Calgary).

The house went into committee on the bill for the inspection of meats and canned goods. The bill was discussed at length, and advanced a stage.

Crockett Protests.
When the house was moved into committee of ways and means, however, Mr. Crockett (York) rose to protest against the appointments of senators for the province of New Brunswick. He said that Daniel Gilmore was a very respectable man, although his record for political trimming to get the leaves and fishes, that were going, was well known. However that was not what he took so serious exception to in their appointment. What he did contend was that they were not residents of the province as was called for by the B. N. A. Act.

The act said: "He shall be resident in (Continued on page 4, fifth column.)"

MAIL PORTS UP IN THE SENATE

Advantages of St. John and Halifax and C. P. R.'s Actions Are Discussed

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—In the senate this evening Senator Power moved for correspondence on the trans-Atlantic mail service with the C. P. R. He tried to escape calling at Halifax with the mails. The government had held them to the contract, but instead of going to the wharf as had been done by mail steamers for sixty years the company handled the mails by tender and involved a delay of two hours.

The C. P. R., he said, had also practically compelled passengers to land and disembark at St. John. Senator Power was glad to see the government had decided the C. P. R. steamers must go to the wharf at Halifax.

Halifax was 250 miles nearer Liverpool than was St. John. It required fifteen hours less steaming. Steamer, he said, could only safely enter St. John when the tide was almost high; therefore if a steamer reached St. John at low tide it might be delayed five or six hours, which would give Halifax twenty hours advantage over St. John. Senator Power said he could see no reason why the John should be specified in the mail contract as the terminus for mail boats. If the Allans wanted to make Halifax their terminus they should be allowed to do so. Senator Ellis said as a resident of St. John he was willing to have any comparison made of the advantages of St. John and Halifax. They also wished to avoid extra expense and loss of time through the call at Halifax.

Their steamers were sometimes delayed three or four days. The ocean was steamed direct to St. John it might be found that the difference in time of voyage was not so greatly in favor of Halifax as they supposed. If there were no Halifax call, steamers would have less difficulty in catching the tide at St. John.

Senator McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, said the Charlottetown board of trade favored a winter port at Georgetown west of manager of transcontinental connected with it by car ferry.

Senator Casgrain advocated an all-year service from Halifax, performed by three steamers of twenty knots. The ocean would be crossed in four days. The inter-colonial could be shortened to reduce the time of running mails to Montreal. The mail and passenger business would be diverted from New York. He believed if the government gave a satisfactory subsidy a company would be formed immediately to run the service.

Senator Ellis said that while there was a good deal of talk about Louisburg and other ports St. John had gone ahead and was doing the winter port business of Canada. Trade was so brisk the collector of customs could not break one of his men to leave to attend the customs convention now being held in Ottawa.

The resolution passed. Senator Ferguson called attention to the break in the Prince Edward Island cable. When the subsidy for the cable company was increased two years ago he advised that the laying of a second cable be required. The need for it was shown now. A wireless service should be installed.

Hon. Mr. Scott said the cable company had been notified the subsidy would not be paid while communication was interrupted.

the Kingston suffers in view of the calamity which has overtaken them. Canada will likely follow the course it did in connection with the San Francisco disaster.

H. C. McLeod Off to Jamaica.
Toronto, Jan. 17.—(Special)—H. C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left for Kingston, Jamaica, tonight, taking Architect Pearson with him to arrange for rebuilding the bank office in Kingston. Mr. McLeod said the bank had recently bought a new property adjoining the old site, and would put up new buildings to cost \$50,000.

Patience Feared.
Halifax, N. S., Jan. 17.—(Special)—Today Mr. Fleming, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a cable from the general manager at Kingston, stating that the conditions in Kingston are growing worse and that business is at a standstill and will continue so until sanitary conditions have been improved. Patience is the chief cause of fear.

Pickford & Black offer to take supplies free on board the steamer Beta, leaving here Saturday.

Canada Will Send Aid.
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in communication with the governor of Jamaica as to what kind of assistance would be most acceptable to