

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

No. 41.

Don't take butter-milk salt that creamery used for. It's also pure, worked cheaper than every store sells it.

PLACE FOR LIFE IN SINKING CRAFT

Damara Steamed Sixteen Miles Till Fires Went Out

Business Liner Anchored Two Miles from Shore in Midst of Thick Ice--Captain in Lifeboat Waited for Vessel to Sink--Took Hours to Reach Shore--Officers at Halifax Tell Their Story.

Halifax, Feb. 9.—(Special)—Capt. Gowat, of the liner Damara, reached the city this morning by steamer from Pleasant Point, N. B. The officers and men are very anxious about giving details of the disaster.

Officers state that the ship, after leaving St. John's Saturday night, was in the ice when she was wrecked. The ship was then blowing from the southeast. The ship was struck with considerable force, and the captain was thrown overboard.

The following is Captain Gowat's statement: "We left St. John's Saturday night, having on board three passengers, twenty-eight officers and men, and three stowaways. Much ice was met with all the way, and we skirted around Sable Island to get clear of it."

"We had been steaming in the ice for seven hours before we bumped. It was 2.15 a. m. Tuesday when we struck what I think was a submerged wreck or heavy piece of ice that knocked a hole in our bulge. The ship was then eighteen miles off the land, in my judgment, about forty fathoms of water. We were on a regular course. The steamer struck on the starboard side of the engine room after dark."

"Water made first in the engine room, then in the boiler, then in the hold. We then changed our course and ran for two hours toward the shore, to get into thinner ice, as it seemed lighter in shore. The water gained rapidly in the engine room and extinguished the fire, and at 4.15 a. m. we anchored in fourteen fathoms."

"It was blowing a gale from the south-east, with snow squalls, and the ice was thickly packed around the ship. We had great difficulty in getting the boats into the water, and had a hard job to reach the shore. The boat was pulled up with slabs of ice, and we had to be pulled ashore."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doull, formerly of Sackville, escape from burning hotel in night clothes.

Queen Alexandra deeply touched by poverty conditions.

Statement that both parties in Canada want protection shows that they do not object any further.

Longley's speech discussed by London paper.

VINEYARD HAVEN CRAFT IN PERIL

Shift in Wind May Carry Heavy Ice Out and Cause Big Damage

INNER HARBOR SOLID Many Vessels Encased in It--Vineyard Sound Blocked Completely, But the Outer Harbor is Open--Southerly Gale Greatly to Be Feared.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 9.—The moderate easterly wind moved large quantities of ice from the outer harbor out into Vineyard Sound today. The wind was not far enough to the southward to start any ice from the upper harbor. If the ice in the upper harbor had turned it is probable that much damage would have been done to vessels encased there as the ice is very heavy.

Vineyard Sound was choked with ice today and from West Chop to Gay Head no clear water could be seen.

The captain of the schooner Mary S. Moore, Bluehill for Philadelphia, which has been lying near West Chop the past week and rode safely at the time the ice moved on Monday and drove schooners Clifford White and Avalon ashore, deemed it best not to risk similar experience and employed Jack Underwriter to tow his vessel to a less dangerous anchorage.

The wind tonight was blowing from the east. Should it shift to the north, the ice will remain in the harbor, but should it change southerly during the night, and blow from the harbor it is likely to move out of the inner harbor and will probably cause much damage.

A four-masted schooner, eastern bound, was anchored in the Sound off Quirk's Hole today.

U.S. SENATE HAS PRACTICALLY KILLED HAY-BOND TREATY

Unless It Recedes from Its Position Ratification Will Not Be Asked from Newfoundland.

Washington, Feb. 9.—It was stated today by friends of the Hay-Bond treaty for the improvement of commercial relations with Newfoundland, that in view of the amendments made by the senate in executive session yesterday, they will not attempt to secure ratification of the treaty unless the senate's action is rescinded.

The grounds given for this statement are that the amendments by the senate are one-sided, and so much in favor of the United States that there could be no hope of their acceptance by Premier Bond, to whom the treaty must be submitted before being approved by Great Britain's representative.

It is said when the treaty is again considered an effort will be made to induce the senate to reconsider its action, failing in which the treaty will be allowed to die.

Fifty guests at the hotel encased in their night clothes, losing everything. The mercury registered forty below zero and many were badly frosted.

MURDERESS MAY ESCAPE HANGING

Kate Edwards Tries to Save Accomplice From The Gallows

SAYS HE'S INNOCENT Both Are to Be Hanged Next Wednesday for Murder of Woman's Husband, But Board of Pardons May Relieve Them Till Story is Investigated.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Kate Edwards, who is under sentence to be hanged with Samuel Gresson on Thursday next for the murder of her husband, made a statement to her counsel today in which, it is said, she exonerates Gresson from complicity in the murder. The statement will not be given to the public until it is presented to the board of pardons, but the inference is left that she has admitted that she alone committed the crime.

Mrs. Edwards and Gresson, who is a colored man, were convicted of the murder of Edwards, and since the death sentence has been pronounced, extraordinary efforts have been made to save them from the gallows. The board of pardons has heretofore refused to interfere, and Mrs. Edwards has affirmed the lower court's verdict.

Mrs. Edwards' confession, it is thought, will place the case in an entirely new light before the board of pardons. The board will meet at Harrisburg Feb. 15, the day before the date fixed for the double execution. If the woman's statement is accepted, it is possible that she may save the man's life. If the woman is spared, it will, therefore, be entirely on sentimental grounds, as strong evidence is being brought before the board in regard to the woman to be hanged. In the trial much testimony was presented to show that Edwards was a dissolute character; that he drank heavily and that he treated his wife in a brutal manner. It was shown that Edwards was killed while he lay drunk at his home.

Execution Likely to Be Postponed. It is expected that the execution will, at least, be postponed in view of the statement of Mrs. Edwards. It is said Mrs. Edwards' confession has been troubling her since she has been receiving the spiritual ministrations of her former pastor, Rev. Stephen Schwartz, and that she has not made a statement before, it is believed, due to the fact that she desired to shield her daughter, Mary, and that to spare the daughter she shifted the blame to Gresson.

Mary Edwards, the daughter, was tried for complicity in the murder, but was acquitted. After the acquittal she went to St. Louis to live.

Another development in the case today was the receipt from St. Louis of an affidavit signed by Mary Edwards, the daughter. This affidavit, which is now in the hands of John Bothmer, counsel for Gresson, is as follows: "I was very angry at Samuel Gresson for what he did to my mother, but he had nothing to do with the killing of my father that I know of, and therefore he should not be hanged for that crime. I certainly wish they would not hang my mother."

Miss Annie Katz, of this city, also made an affidavit today in which she states that after Mary Edwards had been acquitted she informed her father on the head which she struck her father with a brick, that she was present at the time; that Gresson was not there, and that her story in court about Gresson was not true.

INTERCHANGE OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9.—The negotiations between Harvard University and the Prussian ministry of education for the interchange of professors as suggested by Emperor William, have been practically completed. Professor Franz G. Peabody, chairman of the board of presidents of Harvard, has been designated as the Harvard lecturer at the University of Berlin during the first half of the next academic year.

J. L. Peters, Mayor of Digby. Digby, N. S., Feb. 9.—(Special)—The report today in the mayor's contest resulted in Peters' victory. J. L. Peters was therefore declared elected mayor for the town of Digby for the ensuing year.

FLOGGING LAW FOR WIFE BEATERS Montreal, Feb. 9.—(Special)—The Society for the Protection of Women and Children today decided to ask parliament to enact legislation so that wife beaters may be flogged. The minister of justice has promised to introduce such a measure during the present session of parliament.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO BE MEDIATOR

International Peace Conference Wants Him to Stop Far East War

PRESIDENT DECLINES Will Sound Belligerents First--Kurapatkin Has 50,000 More Men Than Oyama at the Front--St. Petersburg Strikes Break Out Afresh.

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt was urged today to take some action looking to the termination of the Russo-Japanese war. The request was made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union through the president of the organization, Representative Barthold of Missouri, who explained that the consensus of opinion among the members of the union and among European parliamentarians was that the president of the United States was the one man with the possible exception of the emperor of Germany, who might be listened to on the subject with favor by Russia.

Dr. Barthold pointed out that although Russia had let it be understood that any offer of mediation from whatever source would not be unwelcome, but would be regarded as an unfriendly act, such an attitude was in violation of the principles of the Hague conference of which the czar was the moving power.

The president gave Mr. Barthold no definite assurance beyond promising to consider the matter with Secretary Hay. It is known to be quite unlikely that the United States government will not take any action until some assurance have been received from both parties to the pending conflict that such action will be not unwelcome.

The president told Dr. Barthold that the date of the proposed second conference of the Hague would depend entirely upon the termination of hostilities between Russia and Japan.

Immense Armies at the Front St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—The army organ publishes official statistics of Field Marshal Oyama's forces, based on the regimental numbers on the uniforms of the Japanese killed during the engagements with General Kuropatkin's forces. According to this report General Kurva, commanding the Japanese right, has seventy-six battalions, eleven squadrons and 300 guns, about 85,000 men, besides seventy to eighty reserve battalions.

General Nolz, commanding the centre, has sixty battalions, six squadrons and 198 guns, or 60,000 men. General Oku, commanding the left, including General Nogai's forces, has ninety-eight battalions, twenty-three squadrons and 242 guns, or 115,000 men.

The number of reserves of General Kuropatkin and Oku is unknown. The total of Field Marshal Oyama's regular troops is placed at 265,000 cavalry and infantry, and 850 guns.

The total number of reservists is probably 100,000. Military men estimate General Kuropatkin's superiority at about 50,000 men, without including the Sixteenth Army Corps, which is not yet in the far east.

These figures are likely to dash the hopes of the peace party, which has distinctly been acquiring influence in high quarters during the last few days.

Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff's warships, forming the third Russian Pacific squadron, have been painted a blacker war color. Two more transports accompanying the squadron will sail within a week.

Witte's Policy Prevails. St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—M. Witte's policy favoring the wider discussion of the reform is giving the greatest satisfaction. It is understood that Privy Councillor Kobokov will summon a conference of editors before proceeding to the press reform, and that the metropolitan of St. Petersburg is convoking ministers of all creeds prior to the consideration by a special committee of the point in Emperor Nicholas' ukase dealing with religious tolerance. This liberality and energy displayed by M. Witte in directing the whole question of reforms has startled the reactionaries.

BLAIR'S LETTER BEFORE HOUSE

Notified Laurier by Telegram of Intention to Resign

Premier Reads Documents--Export Duty on Canadian Wheat for American Millers Advocated by Several Members--Dr. Stockton Asks Why Government Doesn't Spend More Money on St. John Harbor.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought down today the correspondence which passed between the government and Hon. A. G. Blair in regard to the resignation of Mr. Blair as chairman of the railway commission. On Oct. 18 Mr. Blair telegraphed the premier as follows: "I have decided to retire from the commission and am sending my resignation to you. I should have been glad to have the opportunity offered of giving my resignation in person, which has not been accepted or rejected as yet, and I did not feel my position had been so attractive that I should refuse the opportunity. I may add that beyond re-asserting my objection to the G. T. P. scheme, it is not my present purpose to enter or take part in public life of affairs."

"A. G. BLAIR." Sir Wilfrid replied from Uxbridge (Ont.) as follows the same evening: "Your resignation comes to me as a surprise, but of course I cannot at present offer my observations on the same. (Sgd.) 'WILFRID LAURIER.'" Mr. Blair's letter of resignation to the governor-general read as follows: "I hereby tender my resignation as the chief commissioner and member of the board of railway commission of Canada. (Sgd.) 'A. G. BLAIR.'" On Oct. 31, the resignation was accepted. In the house today, E. M. Macdonald, respecting the Grand Trunk railway and the Canadian Atlantic railway, with a view of giving power to the C. E. R. to take over the Canadian Atlantic system, and guarantee principal and interest of a bond issue amounting to \$3,292,000.

Mr. Leonard asked if Mr. Broder had gone to Quebec to endeavor to settle the troubles in Mr. Parent's government. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that Mr. Broder would be here this evening and would answer for himself.

Mr. Sinclair's bill to amend the act regarding the safety of ships was taken up and progress reported. This bill is to provide for the safety of ships on the deck and the shelter deck. In reply to Mr. Crockett, Mr. Emmerson said that the contract for rebuilding the drill hall at Fredericton (N. B.) was awarded to C. J. Simmons at \$12,955. The other tenders were: Willard Kibben, \$13,387; John Maxwell and Chas. A. Hall, \$14,000; and J. D. McLaughlin, \$15,300.

Mr. MacLean, South York, brought up in the house today the recent decision of Attorney-General Moody, of the United States government, allowing a draw back of ninety-nine per cent in the duty on articles imported and manufactured into goods for export. This, he said, applied to all kinds of articles, but he referred more particularly to the draw back on wheat. The United States wanted our No. 1 hard wheat to mix with their soft wheat, so as to retain their export trade. In fact, the United States idea was, by the draw back system, to capture the foreign trade of the world. President Laurier and Secretary Shaw had made this clear: the employment furnished to Canadians would go to the United States.

In the opinion of Mr. MacLean, there was only one way to stop this, and that was for Canada to put an export duty on wheat which expired for grading in the United States. Canada should guard its own wheat. An export duty would save the market for Canadian flour. The existing situation was one of extreme unfairness. The shipping of wheat for grading purposes to the United States might be of temporary advantage to the farmers of the north-west, but it would be better in the long run to keep the wheat in Canada. Besides, the policy to pursue should be a dominion one and not provincial. The tariff commission should look into this and other matters of a similar kind.

Dr. Stockton Asks Why? The public works estimates were discussed in committee in the house today. On the item of \$157,000 for harbor improvements for Quebec, Dr. Stockton asked why the government did not do more for St. John harbor. The people of St. John had spent \$200,000 for harbor improvements to improve their harbor facilities. Mr. Hyman said that the government had spent money in the St. John harbor. Dr. Stockton—Not for the western export trade.

Mr. Hyman did not draw hair splitting distinctions of that kind, but the government spent money in St. John harbor. The St. John harbor improvements were not in the harbor dues of that city, whereas in St. John there was not one cent of harbor dues on the large western trade of that city. Mr. Monk declared himself in favor of nationalizing Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPENS FEBRUARY 14

Government Warns Followers to Be in Constant Attendance as Close Divisions Are Expected--Liberals Issue a Manifesto.

London, Feb. 9.—The re-opening of parliament on Feb. 14 has brought about great activity in the political parties, and there is considerable speculation concerning the possibilities of the coming session. The government at present apparently has no intention of yielding the reins, but it is certain that it will have to meet reduced majorities and forecasting the likelihood of critical divisions, government supporters are being impressed with the extreme importance of constant attendance on parliament. A cabinet council sat today to prepare the king's opening speech. It is understood that the ministers have decided to avoid the thorny subject of a redistribution of seats and to place the alien bill as the first business of the session, which is not likely to be remarkable on a glacial point of view, the minister programme being confined to internal reforms, such as workmen's compensation and agricultural and educational matters.

It is rumored that the chancellor of the exchequer will have a surprise for the country in the shape of a balancing budget without a deficit, this being due to greatly improved trade and diminished national expenditure. The Liberal leaders held a council of war today under the presidency of Earl Spencer, who seems to have been accepted as the leader of the party and the prospective premier in the next Liberal cabinet. Earl Spencer afterwards issued a manifesto setting forth the Liberal programme which indicates a confirmed belief on the part of the Liberal leaders that a general election is not distant. The manifesto deals mainly with the fiscal issue. Concerning the Irish question, it is somewhat non-committal, probably owing to divergencies of opinion within the ranks of the party. It says: "Liberals will always be ready at the proper moment to extend the application of the principle of self-government in the island whose sufferings from this government so often have been a danger to the state."

CONDUCTOR KILLED AND 25 INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK Des Moines, Feb. 9.—Conductor H. M. Marsh was killed and twenty-five persons were slightly injured today near Melbourne (Iowa), when a locomotive and eight cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad went into a ditch as a result of striking a broken rail near the end of a 200-foot bridge. The wrecked train consisted of two locomotives and nine coaches, bound from Chicago to Omaha. About 300 feet east of a bridge that spanned a gulch at a height of eighteen feet, the train struck a broken rail, after the first locomotive had passed over the bridge. The rest of the train, except the rear car, rushed on over ties and earth into the gulch, crushing the bridge. The detached and unbraked, sped on to Rhodes station for help. It was found that the injuries consisted almost entirely of bruises and cuts. Among the injured are Mennie Taylor, Sheridan (O.), and J. C. Banks, New York. The others injured live in the west.