

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph...

South African land grant warrants were being for \$745 and \$785 in Winnipeg Saturday.

John B. Jones, registrar of births, reports seven marriages and eight births...

Mr. and Mrs. George McAuley of 450 West street east were called upon last night to mourn the sudden death of their son.

The city was made \$480 richer Saturday when the receipt of a check from the C. P. R. for \$17,000 for sixty-four Winter Port loaves...

Deputy Game Warden Dean Saturday morning, in the country market, sold a solid brace of partridges which were shot some days ago.

The body of Miss Laura B. Wetmore taken to Belleville Saturday morning for a funeral took place at 11 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The newly elected officers of Pioneer No. 1, O. O. F., have been installed Grand Master A. D. Smith...

28 Lanier street Friday night, Mrs. Owens of Boston, who came here months ago to make his home passed after a brief illness at the age of 87.

How low St. John real estate has fallen in value The Telegraph is able to show this morning that \$75,000 has been for a block of land near Kane's corner...

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VOL. L

WEST SIDE TRANSFER WILL GO THROUGH

Matter is About Settled Only Minor Details Remain to Be Arranged

To Prepare Plans for New Ferry Boat—Warm Discussion on Water Shortage on West Side and Partridge Island—Engineer Again Criticised—Ald. Wigmore's Explanation—Ald. White Leaves Market Committee.

Friday, Jan. 20.

At a special meeting of the common council yesterday afternoon, the agreement for the transfer of the west side lots to the C. P. R. was settled, only a few minor details remaining to be worked out.

The agreement of having discussion on the building of a new ferry boat, and it was finally decided that the boats in New York were not suitable, plans should be prepared for a steel or wooden boat, as estimate of cost made and a report submitted to the council for final action.

The matter of the shortage in the water supply on the high level on the west side and on Partridge Island came in for a very animated discussion, and the engineer was severely censured by the west side aldermen and by Dr. Rudolph, the physician on the island, for allowing the unsatisfactory condition of affairs to continue.

It was decided that the engineer should personally look into the matter with a view to arriving at a solution of the difficulty, and that there should be a daily supply of water for the island by the west side engineer. Notwithstanding the fact that the Telegraph and other city papers had in good faith announced that the engineer would leave the city, his application for permission to do so was refused in view of the serious condition of affairs with regard to the west side water supply.

The affairs of the market committee and the charges made against Alderman Wigmore by Aldermen Potts and Vanwart were given an airing and the discussion at times was very spirited. The resignation of Ald. White as a member of the market committee was accepted, and Dr. Rudolph appointed in his place. The mayor said he also would resign if he were not bound by virtue of his office to serve.

Ald. Wigmore challenged a member of the council to a duel over the resignation of Ald. White. He said he had canvassed for the position of director of public safety, but Vanwart was elected. He said something about the matter as a joke. Ald. Sproul told the council that the statement that he was after the job of the director of public safety was not true, it was the directorship of public works he was seeking.

A report from the chairman of assessors and chamberlain on the question of making a change in the charge for poll tax, recommended that a poll tax of \$6 be imposed on those who were not assessed on real estate, personal estate or income, and \$2 on all others. It was decided to change the day of holding civic elections from Tuesday to Monday for the convenience of commercial travelers. An application from Police Magistrate R. J. Ritchie for an increase in salary was ordered filed.

The mayor presided at the meeting, and there were also present Aldermen Smith, Lately, Elkin, McLeod, Sproul, Willett, Holder, McGoldrick, Potts, Scully, White, Russell, Vanwart, Hayes, Wigmore, Jones and Christie, with the engineer, superintendent of ferries and common clerk.

The mayor said he had called the meeting mainly to consider the water shortage on the west side, and as the water from Partridge Island was shut off people there complained that such action was inhuman. As the engineer was not present, the matter was not taken up for action at this meeting.

Ald. Potts presented a resolution asking the council to authorize the superintendent of ferries to have plans and specifications prepared for the building of a steel ferry boat. He explained the action already taken regarding negotiations for a boat in New York, which had fallen through. He spoke also of the need of an extra boat.

The Water Shortage. Speaking of the water shortage the mayor said that on the higher levels on the west side there had been a shortage of water for some time. The residents were complaining, and as the water from Partridge Island was shut off people there complained that such action was inhuman. As the engineer was not present, the matter was not taken up for action at this meeting.

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UNITED STATES AT JAPAN'S MERCY

Congressman Humphrey Paints Terrible Picture at Lake Carriers' Banquet

NOTHING TO STOP THEM

Uncle Sam Has No Transports and Army is Too Small—Declares Orientals Have 600 Vessels to Their Six or Seven for Transportation Purposes.

Canadian Press.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19.—"Japan could seize Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, the Bremerton government navy yard, five great transcontinental railroads, forty mountain passes and have an empire upon which to live before the United States could get 75,000 troops to the Pacific Ocean," declared Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, in an address at the annual banquet of the Lake Carriers' Association here tonight. The inefficiency of the United States merchant marine was the subject of Mr. Humphrey's address. He said in part:

"The nations of the earth know our condition and they know that we are utterly unprepared for war. They know that our army is too small, that our navy is practically helpless because we have no merchant vessels as an auxiliary. In case of conflict we need for transport 250 vessels. We have not in both oceans combined 200 vessels fit for this purpose. We are more helpless today than we were at the beginning of our war with Japan."

"I do not prophesy a war with Japan. It would be a crime against humanity. But the only guarantee of peace on the Pacific Ocean is to be prepared for war. Japan has 600 merchant vessels on the Pacific fit for transportation. The United States has six. Japan can transport 500,000 trained troops at one time. The United States has not more than 10,000."

Mr. Pepper escorted the Canadian representatives and their assistants to the White House today and presented to President Taft John McLaughlin, commissioner of customs of Canada, who arrived yesterday. In the party were Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance; Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, and the members of the Canadian board of experts, J. H. Russell, Major H. V. Rourke and Commissioner McLaughlin.

Want Fishing Regulations Delayed. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 19.—On behalf of the commercial fishermen of the Lake Superior and St. Mary's bays, district Attorney Geo. P. McCullum, of this city, has enlisted the aid of Representative Young and Senator William Alden Smith in an effort to postpone the taking effect of the proposed international fishing treaty between the United States and Canada. Senator Smith has promised to do his best to prevent the treaty going into effect until January, 1912.

The fishermen of these districts have large amounts of money invested in apparatus which would be rendered worthless under the treaty and many of them, it is said, would be financially ruined if not given more time to make the required changes in equipment.

Hampton House Damaged by Fire. Residence of R. H. Smith Badly Guttled Yesterday—Prompt Work of Firemen Saved Building from Total Destruction.

Special to The Telegraph.

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 19.—R. H. Smith's handsome residence on Main street, Hampton Station, was badly gutted by fire this afternoon. No one was in the house at the time, Mr. Smith being at his store, and Mrs. Smith at the curling rink. About 6:30 o'clock, Mrs. Freeman Alward, who lives in the next house, saw a strong light in the kitchen across the intervening space, and assuming herself that it was actually a fire, telephoned to both Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who quickly returned to their home to find the building filled with smoke, and fire breaking through the floor in the kitchen. An alarm was sent in, and in a few minutes the fire brigade was at work saving furniture and fighting the flames.

The fire, which appeared to have started from overheated pipes in the cellar, worked up into the partitions, destroyed a handsome china closet and its contents in the dining room, and worked up through the ceilings, but did not get through the upper floors. The firemen's splendid work saved the building and the adjoining properties. The more important pieces of furniture were removed and safely housed, but some in a more or less damaged state. Mr. Smith held \$2,500 insurance on his house in A. C. Fairweather's company, and \$1,000 on his furniture with T. B. Robinson's company.

Several St. John commercial travelers, who saw the fire, expressed their belief that they had never seen a fire better handled, or one of such dimensions more quickly subdued.

Northumberland Council Against a New Court House. Newcastle, N. B., Jan. 19.—(Special)—Newcastle to build a new county court house this year was voted down by the council this afternoon on the ground that the county should first settle the heavy malapox bill. Architect Mott, of St. John, submitted plans and estimates and the choice finally fell on H. B. Gordon, alderman-at-large. N. L. Rand and John A. Fraser, for alderman for ward 3.

Moncton Civic Candidates. Moncton, Jan. 19.—(Special)—At a meeting of the electors of ward 3 tonight, to nominate civic candidates, W. D. Martin and E. A. Bently were nominated for mayor, Martin receiving a majority of those voting. There were quite a number of aldermanic candidates nominated and the choice finally fell on H. B. Gordon, alderman-at-large. N. L. Rand and John A. Fraser, for alderman for ward 3.

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WILL LIKELY CONCLUDE CONFERENCE SATURDAY

Rapid Progress on Trade Treaty

Negotiations Have Been Harmonious, and Canadians Are Busy Getting Details in Shape for Final Meeting—American Fishermen Want Stay in New Regulations.

Canadian Press.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Unless unforeseen details arise to block the progress of the conference tomorrow, the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada will be concluded on Saturday. The representatives of both countries did not meet in joint session today, but they will confer tomorrow in which is expected to be a final session. Charles M. Pepper, counselor of the state department, one of the representatives of the United States, said tonight that rapid progress had been made.

"There's a mass of detail to be gone over," he declared, "and the Canadian ministers and their assistants met by themselves today to get it in shape for the conference tomorrow. We hope to be through by Saturday, but, of course, we cannot tell, as the whole subject is one of much detail."

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES WILL NOT BE SACRIFICED

Will Not Even Suffer in Proposed Reciprocity Agreement

Declares Hon. Mr. Lemieux to Montreal Manufacturers—Canadian Interests Are Safe in Fielding and Paterson's Hands.

Canadian Press.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—At the annual banquet of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association tonight, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made his first important speech since his return from South Africa.

"Canada today," he said, "had a constitutional fabric which was the model for all the dominions of the empire, and with its growth under such circumstances, had been able to obliterate all the ancient national feuds, and assimilate a most mixed immigration."

"Our commercial ascendancy, thanks to the wise fiscal policy adopted by the country twenty-five years ago, is the admiration of the world today. And although we have been for many years neglected by our great neighbors to the south, they are today exhibiting a desire to co-operate and trade with us."

"What the lines of the proposed agreement for reciprocal trade are, I am not at all sure," he declared, "but I am for Canada first, last and always."

Proceeding, Mr. Lemieux said that the Canadian government was really representative of the people, and he was confident that in the negotiations now going on at Washington they would be properly represented by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and that whatever the result might be, he felt that Canada would certainly be satisfied.

"I do not," he said, "object to the best possible relations with our neighbors to the south, but I am for Canada first, last and always."

Dealing then with the Hudson Bay railway, Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that although ten years ago it was not dreamed of, today both political parties were agreed that it must be built for the good of Canada, not merely for the west, and it must not be forgotten that there was a good deal of Canada besides the west, so that west and east should sink sectional feelings for the common advantage of the country.

He went a step further—I will say to you Canadian manufacturers that none of the industries of Canada will be found to suffer when the details of the negotiations are made public."

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LIVELY FIGHT OVER PANAMA CANAL

TELLS OF FISHERY SETTLEMENT

Sir Alan Aylesworth Gives Commons Report on the Conference

EASILY ADJUSTED

Minister of Justice Says American Representatives Open to Conviction, and Canada's Regulations Were Agreed To With Little Argument.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—An official statement on the results of the recently concluded fishery negotiations at Washington, in which the United States, Newfoundland and Canada participated, was made to the Canadian commons this afternoon by Sir Alan Aylesworth, minister of justice, and one of the Canadian representatives.

"From the beginning to the end," he said, "the negotiations were carried on in the most friendly and amicable manner, and the representatives of each country were trying honestly to the best of their ability to reach a final and satisfactory settlement of these century-old troubles."

"It is but justice to the representatives of the United States that I should pay tribute to their sincerity and I do not believe that it is going too far to assure parliament that I am satisfied that in the arrangements made Canada and the United States will find a satisfactory termination of all disagreements and difficulties which have arisen from a treaty made ninety years ago."

It was reported that the United States and Newfoundland were so far apart that an understanding could not be easily reached, therefore, with the consent of Newfoundland, a conference was arranged for discussion of the differences between Canada and the United States.

The United States objected to Canadian regulations prohibiting the use of purse seines, and the United States fishermen were required to take out Canadian fishing licenses, to Canadian officials boarding American fishing vessels if infractions of the regulations were suspected.

Sir Alan said that there had been little difficulty in convincing the representatives of the United States that there was nothing fundamentally wrong in the provision for boarding suspected vessels, or of another net, and if anchored to the shore, the longly burdensome shall be determined by a fishery officer. Finally that an American shall receive a license on exactly the same terms as licenses are to be issued by British officers.

There had been three deaths in Canada among matchmakers from necrosis or "phospor jaw" within the last year. W. B. Northrup understood the Diamond Match Company of the United States held patent rights for the aequi process and this indicated that the result of this manufacture was to make the Canadian matchmakers pay toll to have some day.

Mr. Crosby, of Halifax, declared that there had been a match factory in operation in Halifax for fifty years and there had never been a case of necrosis. The foreman, who had been in the factory for forty years, was so healthy he was going to enter politics, and that was an excellent indication that there was nothing the matter with his jaw. He would not like to see a law passed which would close or embarrass the factory.

Dr. Daniel's Views. Dr. Daniel, of St. John, said that if care were not taken in the drafting of the bill it might be found that parliament had made it impossible to manufacture, import or sell matches in Canada. He understood that one of the ingredients of sequi sulphide, the hygienic substitute for white phosphorus, was white phosphorus. He had never heard of a case of necrosis in the Hampton match factory, near St. John, and he believed that if there had been such a case it would have found its way to the St. John hospital. However, he favored the protection of factory operations against unsoldby processes.

Hon. Mr. King replied that there was phosphorus in sequi sulphide, but it was compounded apart from the match factory, and there were no unhealthy consequences in either its manufacture or use in match factories.

The resolution was adopted and a bill bidden against unsoldby processes. The same treatment was given to a resolution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale or use of opium, except for medical or scientific purposes, and the sale or use of cocaine or morphine except for scientific or medical purposes.

Fortification Bone of Contention

Hobson Would Ignore Treaty Providing for Its Neutralization

Canadian Press.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The opening gun in the fight for fortifications of the Panama canal was fired in the house of representatives today, although the postoffice appropriation bill, ostensibly, was under consideration. General Kiefer of Ohio declared that the latest estimate of \$12,000,000 for the fortification of the canal would not be sufficient. He said that it would cost at least \$100,000,000 to so fortify the canal that it could be held against the attack of a first class power.

General Kiefer asserted that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which still is in effect, specifically forbids the United States from fortifying the Isthmian waterway.

"For one hundred years," he said, "the United States has been committed by treaty to the neutralization of the canal across the isthmus, regardless of the nation that built it." He recalled that during the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the United States senate, all amendments looking to the striking out of the neutralization clause were voted down.

Hobson Would Ignore Treaty. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of San Diego, took issue with the gentleman from Ohio on many points. "In the question of the Panama canal," he said, "can the gentleman cite one case where any nation having a vital interest at stake, ever undertook to guard and protect it through neutralization?"

"I would refer him to the question of the latest and most binding treaty in the world, the treaty of Berlin, which neutralizes and guarantees the integrity of the Balkan provinces. This is still in full effect, yet only two years ago, Austria undertook to annex some of these provinces without even a protest."

"He refers to the Suez canal. The British distinctly refused to let the world guarantee under the treaty of Constantinople, which neutralizes the canal, that the contracting powers 'agreed' and not 'guaranteed.' The British and it struck out, and it had been in effect but a few years when the English themselves violated it, and used it as a base of operations and overcame the sovereignty, or semi-sovereignty, of Egypt. And then the British in 1878 in the Russo-Turkish war said: 'We will permit no act of war.'"

"They control that canal, and they have put out fortifications along the source of it, which, with their control of the sea, gives them absolute control of that canal as much as we could possibly get of the Panama canal."

Fears for Monroe Doctrine. "With the building of the Suez canal, communication between Europe and Asia was settled. The communication between Europe and Asia is not affected by the Panama canal, but the Panama canal will put every foot of coast line on the western shores of all the Americas at the mercy of the European powers. It will put every foot of coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the Americas at the mercy of any Asiatic power, which they were not before. It is essentially an American proposition. Our forefathers, with the