

AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR TROUBLE

Had Officials Done Their Duty the Explosions Would Not Have Occurred Says Judge Anderson.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—Riots and assaults in labor disputes in Cleveland, Ohio, of which the government charges a group of employers against non-union men, were inquired into in the dynamite conspiracy trial today. In hearing the testimony of Peter J. Smith, former president and business agent of a local iron workers union in Cleveland, Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson, who is conducting the trial of the 41 union officials, said, in reference to local assaults in Cleveland, "had the local authorities done their duty, there wouldn't have been any need of a trial here."

District Attorney Charles W. Miller had stated that there were fifteen explosions in and near Cleveland and that these explosions, for which no one had been prosecuted, were the basis of the present prosecution by the government for illegal transportation of explosives. The district attorney said a "reign of terror" had existed in Cleveland "second only to that at Los Angeles."

Smith was charged with complicity in causing explosions at North Randall and Akron, Ohio, near Cleveland. "Sixteen witnesses have appeared against you," said Mr. Miller. "Among them were two little girls who said they saw you and George Anderson carrying a box near North Randall the night of the explosion. Do you say all those did not tell the truth but I didn't know anything about the explosion until the next day."

PEACE NOW, OR AT SEA

Turkey Must Accept Present Terms, Say Allies, or Cannon and Bayonets will Enforce Them Before Easter.

SERVIAN DELEGATES STILL DEMAND AN ADRIATIC SEAPORT

London, Dec. 14.—The determination of the Balkan States not to allow an Ottoman policy of procrastination is significant on account of the form which it has manifested. "The Turks are much mistaken," said one of the delegates, "if they entertain such an idea. Peace will practically be concluded between Christmas and New Years around the diplomatic table in St. James' Palace, or we will impose it in Constantinople at Easter under the range of our cannon and at the point of our bayonets. But then conditions will be very different. Now we are satisfied with the minimum demands; then we will exact the maximum."

Condition of Peace.

The main conditions of the allies include the immediate surrender of Scutari, Adrianople and Janina, the garrisons of which will be granted full military honors; the evacuation of Eastern Europe by Turkey or as far east as Tchatalaja to a line which exports appointed by the contracting parties will delimit on the spot; the cession to Greece of all the Aegean Islands including Rhodes and eleven others which Italy is keeping as pledge for Turkish fulfillment of the treaty of Lausanne; the annexation of Crete to Greece; the payment of a "war indemnity" and the cession of the islands of the Ottoman prisoners.

In return the allies will grant complete amnesty to the Mussulman population in the territories they annex, for any acts of hostility during the war; the return of all prisoners; the recognition of the spiritual sovereignty of the sultan over Ottoman becoming subjects of the Balkan States and the free administration by the Mussulmans of their pious funds in the Balkans.

The Servian Question.

The Servian premier, Stefan Novakovich, head of the Servian plenipotentiaries, informed the Canadian press that he was satisfied an agreement would be reached on the question of an Adriatic port, on which Serbia and Austria are at swords points. He said: "Serbia is willing to agree if she have access to a port, which shall remain under the sovereignty of an Albanian protected by the powers by means of a way to run through Albanian territory. Serbia will demand, however, her commercial rights in the port and the transportation of goods over the railway at agreed rates to be guaranteed by all the powers."

Reich Pasha, the most distinguished Ottoman delegate, who has resided so long abroad, that he is a type of the intelligent cosmopolitan, expressed the hope that the assistance of the powers on the one and moderation on the part of the allies on the other would result in a solution, which if not satisfactory to Turkey would guarantee her dignity. He feared that the apparent harmony of the allies will last only while the common enemy is before them, but that the moment they are left to themselves they will be plunged into anarchy over the division of the spoils, rendering intervention by the powers inevitable. He said he would have to raise the question at the first meeting of the future of Greece to join the armistice.

Armistice Necessary.

"Is it possible," he asked, "to treat for peace while war is in progress? Some understanding would be reached which might be annulled by the progress of the military operations?" What would be the use of discussion about Janina, if, while the discussion is going on, it would be forced to capitulate? Or about Saloniki if they were recaptured by the Greeks? The questions put forward by the Greeks to adhere to the armistice were absurd, as among other things they asked for the surrender of Janina and the continuation of the blockade. If the other states followed the same line there would be no need of a meeting here to discuss the conditions of peace, nor would it be possible for us to continue the war.

"If they make it impossible for us to conclude in a honorable peace they will find that the old Mussulman lion although wounded, has not lost its strength."

The Greek delegation, interrogated on the question of the armistice, answered that peace between Italy and Turkey went through several months of negotiations and was finally concluded without any previous armistice.

"To this Reich Pasha retorted that the situation with respect to Italy was quite different, because the negotiations were unofficial and the continuation of the war could never affect the positions of the two belligerents as it may in the case of Turkey and Greece."

A Middle Course.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that after some skirmishing on this question a middle course may be found on the lines that Greece, although not adhering to the armistice, should suspend war operations during the conference, and that Turkey shall do the same.

The outlook with respect to the conference of ambassadors tonight is optimistic. The chances of an agreement on autonomy from Albania under the protection of powers are regarded as favorable, the expression used being "Albania must not become the Schleswig-Holstein of the Balkans, but the Belgium of the Balkans."

London, Dec. 15.—Constantinople despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, reports that the military party is becoming so strong as to threaten the overthrow of the Kiamil ministry in favor of a triumvirate composed of Nazim Pasha; the minister of war, Izzet Pasha, chief of the general staff, and Mahmud Scheffet Pasha, the former commander of the revolutionary army.

Athens, Dec. 15.—The report of the minister of marine says it was the Turkish cruiser Medjedeh which attempted to leave the Dardanelles. She was attacked by the Greek destroyers Lanchi and Spondonisi. Six other destroyers immediately came up, whereupon the Medjedeh sought the shelter of the Dardanelles after a lively cannonade on both sides.

Delegates Gather.

London, Dec. 15.—Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, returned London from Paris late tonight and the historic peace conference is expected to open at noon tomorrow. Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, will make a brief speech of welcome, and after expressing the hope of a fruitful end of their labors, he will retire and leave the conference to deliberate in private.

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SEASIDE VISIT

They Do Not Find It Easy Sailing With Mr. Churchill.

MAY FOLLOW LEAD OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Opposition to Prince Louis of Battenburg on Ground that Blood Rather than Ability Secured His Appointment.

London, Dec. 15.—When Winston Churchill took control of the Admiralty since 1912, died at the London residence, Dorchester House, shortly after noon today from pulmonary oedema. The end was quite peaceful. Mrs. Reid and their daughter, Mrs. John Hubert Ward, were at the bedside.

The ambassador had been unconscious since about 10 o'clock in the morning and at intervals during the previous twenty-four hours, he had been slightly delirious as a result of the drugs administered to induce sleep. Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the king, who was called in, last week, when Mr. Reid's illness became acute, and his regular physician, Dr. William Hale White, issued the following bulletin as to the cause of death:

Cause of Death.

"A fortnight ago the American ambassador had a slight bronchial attack, similar to others from which he had suffered at considerable intervals. On Wednesday last, however, the symptoms became very severe, leading to extreme exhaustion. It was hoped that he might rally, as no pneumonia symptoms had appeared. With difficulty the paroxysms of asthma were not under control, but Sunday morning the exhaustion became extreme and he died on pulmonary oedema at 12.10 p. m."

The Hon. John Hubert Ward, who with his wife, Mrs. Helen Dowling, continued since the Ambassador's condition became serious, notified the staff of the embassy when the patient died at 12.10 p. m. The Ambassador's death was a great loss to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, the Queen Mother Alexandra at Sandringham, and the officials of the Admiralty.

Almost immediately the King sent his enquiry, Sir Harry Legge, to express the condolence of himself and the Queen. During the afternoon messages conveying the warmest sympathies were received from the Queen Mother Alexandra and the other members of the royal family, the court officials, members of the government and of the various embassies and legations, while many who had heard of the death of the Ambassador, who had left New York yesterday in the hope of reaching his father's bedside before death.

Will Take Body Home.

The body will be sent home and will probably be interred in Sleepy Hollow, but the details will not be decided until some communication is received from Ogden, and it is believed that the British government may desire to take Mr. Reid home on Saturday next should her son reach England in time to accompany her, but this probability the government will place warship at the disposal of the family for the transport of the body of the Ambassador to the United States.

There will also doubtless be a memorial service in one of the great cathedrals in London, in addition to

WHITELAW REID DIED YESTERDAY

American Ambassador to Great Britain Died at His London Residence — Pulmonary Oedema the Cause.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM KING GEORGE AND QUEEN

services in some small chapels for members of the family and the staff of the embassy.

This being Sunday, nothing could be done, but if Mrs. Reid has her way, she will start for home at the earliest moment.

Contracted Severe Cold.

While Mr. Reid's condition had been serious only since Thursday last, and he had been confined to the house only for a fortnight, his illness really dates from his return from New York, last February, after his visit there for the purpose of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. On the voyage he contracted cold, to which he was very susceptible, and found great difficulty in shaking it off. When he did, he was for a time, quite feeble. His friends noticed a great change. Still he insisted upon going to the embassy every day and carrying on his heavy correspondence both there and at home. Mr. Reid continued to carry on his heavy correspondence and signed official documents as late as Wednesday last. His family and household did not realize that he was in any danger, and although at times, he showed much depression, it was attributed to the gloomy weather. The doctors, too, were quite optimistic but they advised him to remain indoors, and he did not join the party at West Park, which he had been invited to meet Prince and Princess of Teck, last weekend.

Washington, Dec. 15.—News of the death in London today, of Ambassador Reid, came as a shock to official Washington, for it had not been generally realized that Mr. Reid's illness was of a serious nature.

President Pays Tribute.

President Taft paid an unusual tribute to the late Ambassador, and expressed his grief in a cable reply to a message of sorrow from King George of Great Britain, which reached the White House today. The president also sent his sympathy to Mrs. Reid. Through his own personality Mr. Reid, the president said, had drawn America and Great Britain together in closer friendship. The King's message said: "It is with the deepest sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at noon today. As your Ambassador in this country, his loss will be sincerely deplored, while personally I shall mourn for an old friend of many years, standing for whom I had the greatest regard and respect. The Queen and I sympathize most warmly with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in her heavy sorrow."

A Closer Relationship.

"Your Majesty's sad news of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid," replied the President, "has just reached me. Mr. Reid's death is a loss to both countries, for his service as Ambassador was exceptional in the closer friendship that he secured between them through his own personality. His intimate knowledge of both countries, his profound respect and love for England, entirely consistent with the highest loyalty on his part, to this country, gave him peculiar influence for good in his great station. I sincerely thank your majesty for your message and your expressions of sympathy and respect."

HORRIBLE ACT COMMITTED BY ENRAGED MAN

E. D. Wellman Inflicts Fearful Wounds on Wife With Shotgun, Then Suicides — Wife But 15 Years of Age.

THREE HURLED TO ETERNITY IN COLLISION

Belleve, Ont., Dec. 15.—E. D. Wellman, a Rawdon township farmer, aged thirty-eight, committed suicide Saturday afternoon after attempting to murder his fifteen-year-old bride of a year. The latter is so badly wounded that the doctors say she cannot recover.

On Saturday afternoon Wellman borrowed a neighbor's shotgun, saying he wished to shoot some weasels. About 4.30 o'clock he entered the bedroom, where his wife was lying ill, and without warning, fired point-blank at her head. The charge of shot destroyed one eye, carried away a portion of the roof of the mouth and knocked out several teeth. Wellman then went upstairs, reloaded his gun, tied a string to the trigger and discharged the gun with his foot. Part of his head was torn off and he died instantly. Mrs. Wellman's mother, who heard the shots, rushed to the house and summoned help. Coroner Algiers of Stirling, was notified and to him Mrs. Wellman although mortally wounded, was able to tell the story of her husband's deed.

Speeding Train and Auto Meet on Crossing with Fatal Results—Two Children Among Dead.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 15.—Three persons were killed and eight injured several probably mortally, when an express train known as the Atlantic City Flyer, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, ran into an auto stage at a grade crossing between Roosevelt and this city today.

The auto, a closed machine resembling a trolley car, contained thirty persons. There is no gate at the crossing. The train running an estimated speed of forty miles an hour, hurled the stage and its occupants a distance of sixty feet. The dead: Mary Thornton, 31 years old; Daniel Thornton Jr., 8 years old; of Chrome, N. J., an unidentified woman. The children were killed instantly. The woman died shortly after the accident.

SENATE MAY VETO APPEAL TO ARBITRATE

Strong Feeling in U. S. Senate With Regard to British Protest to Panama Canal Tolls Act.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Whether a majority of two-thirds of the United States Senate would be necessary to order the Panama Canal dispute with Great Britain submitted to the Hague court of arbitration for adjustment, has become a matter of study among members of the Senate since the receipt of the British full protest against the toll provision in the recent canal act, exempting American coastwise shipping. It is the opinion of many Senators who were originally opposed to granting American coastwise shipping free passage, that if the subject finally reaches the Senate only a majority of the votes of that body will be held to be necessary for the adoption of an agreement for arbitration.

So far as could be learned today no plans are under way for an attempt to repeal the toll exemption provision to which Great Britain has directed its chief protest. Although the course was recommended by Secretary of War Stimson in his annual report, Senators who were strongly identified with the fight against exemption last August today stated that they know of no contemplated bill or amendment to repeal that portion of the law.

A strong sentiment exists in the Senate in favor of a final submission to arbitration, of the respective rights of Great Britain and the United States at the canal. Leading Senators who endorsed this sentiment, however, expressed the belief today that it would be impossible to secure even a majority of the Senate in support of an arbitration agreement if the President should finally submit such an agreement for approval. The passage of a bill repealing the tolls exemption also would be practically impossible, it is stated.

GERMANY IS AFTER COIN

Newspapers Intimate That It Will be Absolutely Necessary For Military Requirements — May Mean Air Fleet.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung intimates semi-officially, that a further strengthening of the German army is inevitable in view of the international situation.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The morning papers are plainly surprised and comment sparingly on the Norddeutsche's intimation that more money will be needed for military requirements.

The Tagblatt suggests that an air fleet may be meant.

Newspapers, with the exception of the government organs, are disturbed over the prospect that new sources of revenue must be sought. Two days ago the Reinische Westphalische Zeitung reported that sharp differences had occurred between the war minister and the imperial treasury due to the former's extensive new demand.

\$100,000 FIRE IN NEW JERSEY

Business Section of City of Patterson Badly Scorched Yesterday Afternoon—Several Buildings Burned.

Patterson, N. J., Dec. 15.—The business section of this city was visited today with the most destructive fire since the great conflagration of 1902. The entire fighting force battled against spreading flames for three hours. At the end of that time the John J. Diskon department store, the J. A. Vanwinkle Company's hardware store, the Geraley Office Building and several other important business structures were in ruins and damaged to an estimated amount of \$100,000. Jos. Pupp, a watchman is in the hospital with both legs broken, injuries received by jumping from a third floor window.

Practically the entire trolley car and telegraph service of the city was crippled through breaking of wires.

EMPEROR IN POOR HEALTH

Francis Joseph's Health in Such State that He Will Be Unable to Grant Individual Audiences.

Vienna, Dec. 15.—An inspired statement says that in the future Emperor Francis Joseph will grant only collective audiences to the ministers. This has caused an unfounded rumor of the Emperor's illness.

From enquiries made in authoritative circles, it is learned that the Emperor's health gives not the slightest cause for alarm. The Emperor is working from morning until evening, and it is stated that rumors to the contrary are part of a political campaign of unprejudiced violence and pertinacity, designed to scare the Austro-Hungarian public into the belief that war is inevitable.

Naturally the Emperor is deeply concerned as to the sudden complication in the near east, and the provoking attitude adopted by the Serbians, involving the resignations of high military personnel, and entirely shut off audiences and conferences with the ministers. The Emperor is also much affected by the death of his old friend Luitpold of Bavaria but as far as bodily health is concerned, he is said to be as well as at any time in the past decade.

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Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Dec. 15.—The Royal George is in port but it is not likely she will enter the dry dock here. The underwriters in London refuse to pay the sum demanded by the owners of the Gladstone as the price of relaunching her prior to the dock. The George came from Quebec at a rate of 12 knots an hour and without mishap. She encountered a northwest blizzard in the St. Lawrence. In case it is found impossible to effect an arrangement with the Gladstone the George may be taken to Boston for a dry dock and repairs.

AUTO CRASH, PLUNGED TO DEATH

Two Cars Met Head On In Road Near Andover—Few Bruises Extent of Injuries Sustained.

Andover, Dec. 15.—A head-on collision between two motor cars took place here this afternoon as a result of which Miss Alma Armstrong of Perth, sustained some minor injuries and the car she was in, owned by J. E. Armstrong of Perth, was completely wrecked. Beyond getting a shaking up the other occupants of the cars escaped without injury, but it was a wonder that some of them were not killed. The other car, owned by J. H. Knapp of Andover, was only slightly damaged by the collision.

At the time of the accident Mr. Armstrong had with him in his car Miss Alma Armstrong, Miss Annie Stewart and Murchie Stewart, all of Perth. Mr. Knapp had in his car Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wooten, Dr. and Mrs. Welling and Miss Beatrice Welling of Andover.

The accident took place in the main street of the town near the post office. The cars of J. E. Armstrong and George Armstrong were passing down the street nearly abreast. Mr. Knapp coming in the opposite direction at a swift pace, got past George Armstrong's car, but was at a loss as to how to turn to pass the other and be-

PROMINENT ARMY AVIATOR AND MANAGER OF AEROPLANE COMPANY FALL FROM FEARFUL HEIGHT.

London, Dec. 14.—The fall of the aeroplane today added two more to the list of fatalities of aviation.

Lieut. W. Parke, of the Royal Navy and Mr. Hardwick, the manager of an aeroplane company were killed when the machine in which they were making a flight from the Kenyon Aviation grounds to Oxford came down with a crash on the Wimbley Golf course this afternoon.

The two started in a monoplane in a choppy wind. They had proceeded only a few miles at the rate of about fifty miles an hour when the machine turned turtle, and crashed to the earth. The aviators were pinned under the wreckage. Lieut. Parke was one of the leading aviators in the last army manoeuvres.

The danger was realized the cars collided with a crash that was heard for some distance. Murchie Stewart was thrown bodily out of the car, but suffered no more serious damage than a few bruises. The accident caused considerable excitement in the village.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—The government has just awarded five refrigerator cars for the Intercolonial from E. E. Armstrong, of Falmouth, N. S., for \$1,300 each. W. F. Wilson has been awarded the contract for the construction of a wharf at Albert, N. B., for \$14,586.

Z. Ouellette has been awarded the contract for building the rest house at Riviere du Loup, Que., for the Intercolonial, at \$3,425.

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