EIGHT PAGES

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

THE WEATHER
Fair and Cool

VOL. IV. NO. 128. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1912. PRICE TWO CENTS

MR. HAZEN HOME--Speaks of Value of Dominion's Aid to Britain

U. S. OBJECTS--Understood State Department will Refuse to Submit Canal Dispute to Arbitration

KNOWLEDGE GAINED ON NAVAL MATTERS

Canadian Ministers' Mission Profitable

MR. BORDEN'S STATEMENT

Valuable Information Obtained at Sessions of Imperial Defence Committee --- Cabinet to Consider Plans on Arrival of Complete Data

London, Aug. 29.—Premier Borden handed out this official statement today with regard to the questions which he had been discussing with the imperial authorities: "During our present visit which is now drawing to a conclusion matters of considerable moment have been under consideration. The opportunities afforded to the Canadian ministers of being present at the meetings of the Imperial Defence Committee have been fruitful in valuable information upon matters considered and determined by that committee.

"Among the most important objects of our visit was the desire to obtain information respecting the conditions of naval defence affecting the empire.

"The stress of the present session of parliament now adjourned and other unavoidable causes prevented us from receiving full information in its final form but we expect it to reach us very shortly after our return to Canada with no unnecessary delay. It will then be considered by the Canadian cabinet.

"Several unfounded and inaccurate rumors with regard to the incidents and outcome of our present visit have gained currency in the British and Canadian press. It would be impossible to enumerate all of them. Allusion may, however, be made to one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not declined to meet myself in conference with certain British ministers, for the very good reason that he has not been asked to do so, and for the further reason that no visit of British ministers to Canada has yet been arranged."

MAYOR FRINK AN OFFICER

One of Vice-Presidents Representing New Brunswick On Executive of Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 29.—The most important action taken by the Union of Canadian Municipalities at its final session here today was the adoption unanimously of a resolution offered by Alderman Joseph Clarke, of Edmonton, opposing the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway for permission to increase its capital stock by $40,000,000. The convention based its opposition to the proposed plan on the allegation that the scheme is for the purpose of keeping the dividends of the company below the limit at which by the terms of its charter the Dominion government would be entitled to exercise control over its freight and passenger rates.

Saskatoon was named as the city for holding the next convention, although Sherbrooke, Regina and Victoria, B. C., were all anxious for the honor. The following officers were selected for the ensuing year: Charles Hopwell, mayor of Ottawa, president; L. A. Lavevalle, K. C., mayor of Montreal, first vice-president; R. D. Waugh, mayor of Winnipeg, second vice-president; J. L. Beckwith, mayor of Victoria, third vice-president; W. D. Lighthall, K. C., Westmount, Que., elected secretary-treasurer; G. S. Wilson, Montreal, re-elected as assistant secretary.

Vice-Presidents from the Maritime Provinces were elected as follows:—

Nova Scotia—E. P. Bligh, Mayor Halifax; A. D. Gunn, Mayor Sydney, N. S.; R. V. Harris, alderman Halifax; H. A. Rice, Mayor Canso.

New Brunswick—J. W. McCreadyn city clerk, Fredericton; E. A. Riley, ex-Mayor Moncton; J. H. Frink, Mayor St. John.

MORE PRESS PRAISES FOR THE PREMIER

British Newspapers Congratulate Mr. Borden on Way he Handled Deputation of Suffragettes.

WOMEN VIOLATED HOSPITALITY LAWS.

Probably Due to Masculine Origin, Says Pall Mall Gazette.

London, Aug. 29.—The newspapers are wholly congratulatory to Premier Borden on the manner in which he handled the suffrage deputation. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The waylaying of the Dominion premier here and threatening him with the consequences of withholding woman suffrage in his own land, is a rather consummate piece of rudeness, but probably the suffragettes have discovered that the laws of hospitality are man made, and accordingly require careful consideration.

"The way he was approached was scarcely fortuitous. Certainly the foolish burglars or highwaymen's methods will advance no good cause."

It is somewhat noteworthy that the Manchester Guardian, which, while deploring militancy, has championed the cause of woman suffrage, makes no comment on the delegation.

Scotland Yard detectives have been delegated specially to protect Premier Borden from suffrage molestation during the remainder of his stay.

The Morning Post says the suffragettes met their match and received a well deserved snub.

The Westminster Gazette describes Mr. Borden's reply as spirited and emphatic.

WILL OF LATE GENERAL BOOTH

Bramwell Booth is Appointed Executor and Private Property Divided Among His Children.

London, Aug. 29.—The body of the founder of the Salvation Army, General William Booth, was buried beside that of his wife today in the old cemetery of Abney Park in the heart of the north end of London, where the great evangelist began the work that spread over the entire world. No such gathering of the populace on a funeral occasion has been witnessed here except those at the time of the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII.

A summary of the will left by the late General Booth was made public today. All the properties held by him as General of the Salvation Army and all like public trusts, both real and personal, including copyrights, are vested in his successor as general, for the time being, of the Salvation Army to be held by him "upon trusts affecting same."

By a codicil his small private property having a net value of £487, 19s (approximately $2,440) he gives to the Salvation Army, with the exception of certain private papers and memoranda which are given to his eldest son, Bramwell, and a few articles chosen by himself which are given as momentoes to each of his children and his children-in-law.

Another codicil deals with property estimated to value £5,295 ($26,475) representing monies settled on him many years ago by the late Henry Reed, for private use. It was this provision which enabled him to draw no stipend nor remuneration of any kind from the funds of the Army. This property is divided among his children, Bramwell, Catherine, Marian Herbert, Eva and Lucy. His successor, Bramwell Booth is appointed executor of the will.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Roland Harris, the young bank clerk of the Standard Bank, who was charged with stealing $7,000 from the bank, was committed for trial this morning and let out on bail of $29,000.

MOTHERLAND APPROVES OF MR. BORDEN'S POLICY FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Hon. J. D. Hazen, Home Last Night, Speaks of Visit of Canadian Ministers.

German Menace Shows Necessity for Active Participation of Oversees Dominions in Naval Defence Programme--Canadian Ministers Received with Enthusiasm Throughout Great Britain.

Looking in excellent health and spirits and delighted with his visit to Great Britain, Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, arrived in the city last evening, coming direct from Quebec where he landed from his steamer at midnight on Wednesday. Mrs. Hazen accompanied him.

Hon. Mr. Hazen was not expected to arrive for a day or two, as it was thought that he might go on to Ottawa before coming home, but it will be good news to his friends that he is to remain in the city for two or three days, and will not go to the capital until next week.

Hon. Mr. Hazen expressed himself as very much pleased with the reception accorded to the Canadian ministers in England, where they attended sessions of the Imperial committee of defence and also discussed matters of world importance with representatives of the Imperial government.

He would not discuss the result of the mission last evening, but vouchsafed the opinion that as far as the necessity for the participation of the overseas Dominions in the scheme of Imperial defence was concerned there was every reason for giving it consideration at present as the opinion in Britain seemed to be that war with Germany was to be expected as soon as the Germans thought the time to strike a blow at Britain's supremacy on the high seas had arrived, and a definite pronouncement that the overseas Dominions were prepared to stand by the Motherland in the event of war would go far to influence for peace.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, speaking of the visit of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, said the Canadian premier had made a lasting impression in Britain, and that no public man had ever come from Canada to meet a better reception than the present premier. He also gave an interesting account of the various functions at which the Canadian ministers were entertained.

Received Great Attention.

When interviewed by The Standard last evening, Mr. Hazen said he was delighted to be home once more among his friends and constituents in the city of St. John. It was quite impossible for him to give any adequate idea of the attention and hospitality that had been extended to Mr. Borden and his colleagues in Great Britain. It was not confined to any particular class or political party but was universal in character.

Referring to the main object of their visit to England, Mr. Hazen said he must decline to make any statement. "We went," he continued, "for the purpose of getting information and consulting with the Admiralty and the British government regarding the steps which should properly be taken by Canada in order to render effective aid in maintaining Great Britain's supremacy on the seas and in keeping open the trade routes between Canada and the motherland in the event of war with a foreign power.

"We have had a number of conferences with the Admiralty and at the invitation of the Prime Minister attended several meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence. We have been met in a most cordial and sympathetic manner and all the information we sought has been freely accorded to us.

"Before leaving Canada Mr. Borden stated that no action would be taken until our return, and with this information in our possession, we had the opportunity of consulting our colleagues in the cabinet. On Mr. Borden's arrival in Ottawa early in September these matters will be taken up for consideration.

Britain Supports Borden.

"There has been practical unanimity on the part of British public men and the press in support of the strong position taken by Mr. Borden that if a permanent policy for maritime defence were entered into between Great Britain and the overseas dominions, the partnership could not be regarded as satisfactory unless the dominions were accorded full and adequate representation.

"There were two matters to be considered," Mr. Hazen continued, "First, the present emergency—having reference to the German menace; the other having reference to a permanent policy of partnership."

The German Menace.

Asked in reference to the general opinion as to Germany Mr. Hazen said: "By all parties in Great Britain the German menace is regarded as a very live question. There is practically a universal opinion that Germany is increasing her naval armaments and building Dreadnoughts for the purpose of contesting the supremacy of Great Britain, when it is thought the time is opportune for so doing.

"A strong volume of public opinion is inclined to the view that if it is made apparent to the world that Great Britain's Overseas Dominions are prepared to stand by the Mother Country in case of war with Germany, such a course will have a most potent influence for peace, and in preventing a war now regarded as likely to occur in the future.

Entertained by King.

Speaking of the functions which the Canadian Ministers had attended, Mr. Hazen said they had been entertained by His Majesty the King at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace, a ball at the same place, and at a garden party at Windsor Castle. The King and Queen had both made it a point to converse separately with each of the Canadian ministers, and had shown the deepest possible interest in all matters pertaining to Canada.

The Ministers, Mr. Hazen continued, had also been entertained by the great political organizations and clubs and by many private individuals. They had been the guests at some of the greatest houses in England. Mr. Hazen mentioned that he had been personally entertained at luncheon by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England.

Met Princess Louise.

"It is not too much to say," added Mr. Hazen, "that all classes in the United Kingdom seemed to vie with one another to make our visit pleasant. In addition to the entertainments I have mentioned a dinner was given by the British government, and we were also guests of men conspicuous in different walks of life. It will be of interest to Canadians to know that the Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyle also entertained us at Kensington Palace. The Princess spoke of her residence in Canada with a feeling of great affection."

The Visit to France.

Asked in reference to his visit to France, Mr. Hazen said the reception accorded them in Paris was most gratifying and would be highly appreciated by French-Canadians, who although loyal British subjects, still cherished feelings of affection for the country from which their fathers came.

"The tone of the speeches," he said, "was strong evidence of the enduring nature of the Entente Cordiale that exists between Great Britain and France. It showed clearly, too, that the people of the republic view with favor the idea that the colonies should strengthen the hands of the Mother Country in the matter of defence and the preservation of the trade routes of the sea.

"I see by recent reports," Mr. Hazen continued, "that the people of Canada are preparing to give Mr. Borden a great reception on his return. It is evident that they feel proud of the way in which he has fulfilled his mission and the impression his personality and speeches have made upon the British public. I was assured on all sides that no Canadian public man had so favorably impressed the people of the British Isles."

Answers Toronto Globe's Slander.

Mr. Hazen said his attention had been called to a statement in the Toronto Globe, that he had made speeches in England which were

Continued on page two.

WILL STAND FOR FREEDOM OF THIBETANS

Great Britain Opposed to Acquisition of Country by the New Chinese Republic.

WOULD MAINTAIN NEUTRAL GROUND.

Recognition of New Government System Conditional on Drafting New Agreement.

Pekin, August 29.—The proposed incorporation of Thibet as a province of the Chinese republic has met with strong oppositioon frm Great Britain. The British government contends that Thibet should be permitted to manage its affairs without Chinese interference.

Sir John N. Jordan, the British Minister, presented to the government here today a memorandum in which the Thibet situation is reviewed. The note suggests that the Chinese government station a representative at Lhasa who shall advise the Thibetans on questions of foreign policy, and shall be protected by a bodyguard of Chinese troops.

The British government objects to the sending of the Chinese expedition now on the borders of Thibet and also to the maintenance of a large Chinese military force in the country. The note recommends the drawing up of a new Anglo-Chinese agreement which it makes a condition to the recognition by Great Britain of the Chinese Republic.

London, Aug. 29.—Great Britain's policy in regard to Thibet is that it will recognize China's suzerainty over the country, but not its sovereignity.

China, it is pointed out here, only attempted to enforce her alleged sovereignity over Thibet when the Dalai Llama fled to India after the British expedition of 1904. Thibet, however, which was practically independent, thereupon drove out the Chinese army of occupation.

The British government is of the opinion that a fresh Chinese invasion would be accompanied by acts of great cruelty toward the Thibetans. It also considers that British interests warrant the stationing of a British agent at Lhasa.

The outcome of the present situation may possibly, it is thought here, be the drawing up of a British-Russian-Chinese agreement foor the preservation of the autonomy and neutrality of Thibet.

DISASTROUS TRAIN WRECK

Engineer Killed, Engine and Cars Smashed and Traffic Held Up by Smash-up on Grand Trunk.

Montreal, An engineer killed, two badly crippled engines, one freight car and contents smashed to smithereens, the rails on the south bound track torn up for several car lengths, north-bound traffic held up, for three hours and south-bound traffic for a longer period. This is the net result of the smash-up on the Grand Trunk three quarters of a mile beyond St. Lambert Station at 8.55 this morning. The engineer is J. L. Seguin, who lived in Turcot. He died at the Hotel Dieu at 12.30 o'clock, just after the operation by which both of the injured legs were taken off. Seguin was crushed between the engine and tender of his train.

The accident was a side collision. No. 110 way freight train southbound had passed through St. Lambert and was switching back on to the north-bound track for the purpose of picking up cars.

Before the freight train had got entirely backed onto the switch No. 2, passenger train, south-bound, came along. The engineer was so near to the switch when he saw the other train that he was powerless to prevent the collision and his engine crashed into the first freight car and tender of the switching engine.

FEARING A LANDSLIDE, MOVE TOWN

Citizens of Frank Warned Often of Risk Now Awakened to Necessity of Making Change.

MOUNTAIN SIDE THREATENS TO FALL.

Council Decides Upon Location Two Miles Distant, Beyond Danger Zone.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—The town of Frank, Alberta, which lies at the base of Turtle Mountain, and which was partially wiped out by a landslide in 1903, causing the death of seventy people, has had another scare. As a result, according to word received at Ottawa, the town is preparing to move to a new site, some two miles distant. The citizens of Frank have had many warnings of danger. W. R. Brock, director of geological surveys of Canada, made an investigation after the 1903 catastrophe and reported there was danger of a further slide.

The break in the mountain grew worse and a second commission consisting of R. A. Daly, W. G. Miller and George S. Rice, made a further inquiry, their report being made public this spring. This commission reported that there was a large fissure in the mountain and there was danger of a second disaster of far greater extent than the first which would wipe out the whole town. The town council was warned to move but apparently took no action. As it was a provincial matter, the Dominion government could do no more than point out the danger.

However, in the latter part of July the mountain sent down another slide, tearing up trees and throwing down boulders which caused widespread consternation. The slide on this occasion confined itself to the course of the old slide and did no damage beyond smashing a few unoccupied buildings. The town council is at last bestirring itself and word has been received that the whole town is now preparing to move to a new site which has been selected two miles away.

SCORES HIGH TARIFF PLAN

Wilson Gets After Both Roosevelt and Taft in First Campaign Speech---Says Farmers are Plundered.

William Grove, Pa., Aug. 29.—Col. Roosevelt's analogy that the benefits of the protective tariff system constitute "prize money" of which too much was kept by the officers and too little distributed to the crew, was criticized by Governor Wilson tolay in his first campaign speech outside New Jersey. He wanted to know in his speech before the state grangers' picnic, just where the prize money came from. He said the plunder came from the farmers who were taxed too highly by the tariff on agricultural implements.

The governor confined himself to the tariff and how it affected the farmer and drew attention to President Taft's veto of the farmers free list bill.

"I dare say he was right from his point of view," said Governor Wilson, of President Taft in this connection. "For he represented the trusts and not the people."

The governor argued that the government of the country had been in control of self constituted trustees, in the Republican party and that it was time for the people to gain control of their own government.

SUICIDES ON TRAIN.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—An unknown farmer carrying a ticket from Toronto to Winnipeg and having about thirty dollars in his possession, shot and killed himself in the toilet room of a Grand Trunk passenger car on the train due here at 9.20 this morning, just as it was passing through Malton.

MAY REFUSE TO TAKE DISPUTE TO HAGUE

Plenty of Loopholes For States to Escape

BRITISH ATTITUDE

Treaties Requiring Arbitration of Differences Cited in Support of Contention on Panama Canal Act --- Lengthy Negotiations Probable

Washington, Aug. 29.—Although the State Department will authorize no statement to that effect, it is understood here that the administraion will decline to permit the question of the right of the United States to relieve its own shipping from tolls in the Panama Canal, to go to arbitration. This position of government, it is said, may not be developed fully for some time.

While the British protest delivered yesterday clearly intimated a purpose to demand an arbitral decision in the event that a more careful study of the Panama Canal toll act bore out the impression conveyed by the first reading, that it is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, if the usual course in diplomatic exchange is followed, there must be many arguments and counter-arguments submitted on both sides before the resources of diplomacy would be exhausted, thus warranting a demand for arbitration.

Britain's Justification.

The British foundation for such a demand rests upon the broad basis of two special treaties between America and Great Britain, in addition to the great general convention of 1907 ing the Hague Tribunal and binding all other parties to adjust their disputes by recourse to its methods. The first of these treaties, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, in its third article, declares that there shall be no discrimination against any of the nations obeying the rules of the canal, and in its fourth article asserts that no change of territorial sovereignty shall affect the obligation of America and Great Britain under the treaty.

The second special treaty that was made between the then secretary, Root and Ambassador Bryce four years ago binds each country to submit to The Hague tribunal any difference that may arise relating to the interpretation of treaties, provided that "they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor" of the parties. On its face a British demand for arbitration on such a basis is generally regarded to be sound and beyond discussion.

Continued on page two.

IMPORTATION OF NARCOTICS TO THE DOMINION GROWS

Large Increase in Quantities of Cocaine and Opium Brought Into Canada During Four Months.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—According to government returns the importation of narcotics in Canada has grown heavily in the first four months of the current fiscal year. The importation of pure cocaine was 137 ounces as against 35 ounces on the whole of last year. In the four months 1,923 pounds of crude opium was brought in. The total impotation of last year was 5,017 pounds. Powdered opium imports in four months were 144 pounds as compared with 255 pounds for the whole of last year.

THREE KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Knoxville, Aug. 29.—Two hundred and forty cans of powder exploded killing three men and hurting four at the Rand Powder Company mill today.

MR. BORDEN SAILS TODAY.

London, Aug. 29.—The Canadian Premier, R. L. Borden, will leave England tomorrow bound for home.