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PROBS—RAIN

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## TROUBLE NOW POSSIBLE MEXICAN SITUATION

United States Determined to Force Huerta from Office.

AMERICAN POLICY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

State Officials at Washington Declare that Mexico Must Recede if It Takes Years—May Result Seriously for Both Countries.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The dilatory attitude of the Huerta government today gave administration officials here the impression that some concessions might be made to the American proposals for peace in Mexico, but indications pointed to a final ending of the negotiations tomorrow when President Wilson is scheduled to read his message to both houses of congress, defining the policy, which he thinks the United States should pursue towards its southern neighbor.

A twenty-four hour postponement of the presentation of the message, which was to have been read today, was agreed to after a joint request from Federico Gamboa, Mexican foreign minister, and John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico. It followed repeated efforts on the part of the Huerta officials to have the reading of the document deferred indefinitely. Mr. Lind left the Mexican capital early today for Vera Cruz, however, with the understanding that the United States would announce its policy tomorrow unless the Huerta government receded.

The Conditions.

Mr. Lind had made certain supplementary suggestions to Senor Gamboa, the nature of which was not divulged, but administration officials declared these constituted no departure from the fundamentals of the American note. The original proposals were officially announced as follows:

1. Consistent liberties and a definite armistice.
  2. An early and free election.
  3. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate.
  4. Agreement by all parties to abide by the results of the election.
- Mr. Lind informed Senor Gamboa that he would stop in Vera Cruz and should be reached there in case there should be any reply to his last suggestions. For several days Gamboa and Lind had been fencing, the former attempting to secure a new basis of negotiations and the latter steadfastly declaring that under no circumstances would the United States yield any of its points or agree to any considerable prolongation of the negotiations unless Huerta withdrew his note of reply to the American proposals.

Surprise Felt.

Officials disclaimed that Mr. Lind had gone to Vera Cruz to avoid any embarrassment in the Mexican capital following the publication there of President Wilson's message. It was said that Mr. Lind, having practically concluded his mission, went to Vera Cruz chiefly to impress upon the Mexican administration that tomorrow noon was positively the last moment the United States would wait before proclaiming to the world the position it had taken toward the Huerta government, and the course which it is ready to pursue, for years if necessary, to uphold the principle of orderly and constitutional government in Latin America.

With the nature of the four proposals of the United States admitted officially, discussion centered chiefly on the absence of any demand for the immediate retirement of Huerta, which had generally been supposed was part of the American note. It was suggested by officials, however, that this government could not logically call upon Huerta to resign a post which it never recognized his as legally holding. So far as the United States is concerned, Huerta is not the constitutionally chosen provisional

Continued on page 2.

## TRUSTEES CHOSEN FOR GOLD RESERVES

Canadian Banking Association Takes Action to Implement Working of New Bank Act.

Toronto, August 26.—A meeting of the committee of the Canadian Banking Association was held in the assembly rooms of the new Bank of Toronto building this afternoon. Col. R. W. Wilkie presided. The meeting elected the board of auditors provided for by the new bank act out of a list of applicants. These names will be submitted to the minister of finance for approval.

At a special meeting of the Canadian Banking Association immediately afterwards trustees for the gold reserve funds were elected as follows: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, and the Royal Trust Company. The Royal Trust Company was chosen custodian.

## OBJECTIONS TO A RUSSIAN INVESTIGATOR

Servians Decline to Assist Carnegie Commission on Balkan Atrocities Because of His Membership in Body.

Belgrade, Aug. 26.—The Servian government has declined to co-operate with the Carnegie commission investigating the alleged Balkan atrocities on account of the presence among the members of Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats in the Russian duma. The countries represented include the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria.

Premier Pachitch of Servia today expressed the fear that Prof. Milukoff was possibly prejudiced against the Servians and suggested that he should resign. The other commissioners, however, insisted on his retention on the commission.

A hostile demonstration was carried out today by Servian students against Prof. Milukoff. The commission afterwards left for Saloniki.

## CRITICIZES U. S. POLICY

German Writer Scores Americans for Not Assisting Provisional President Huerta—Should Recognize Him, He Argues.

Berlin, August 26.—What he calls America's "do-nothing policy" is criticized today by Baron Hartman von Richthofen, formerly secretary of the German embassy at Washington and recently chargé d'affaires of the German legation at Mexico City and now a member of the Reichstag. In an article in the Zeitung Am Mittag.

He demands that speedy steps be taken to establish a permanent government in Mexico, which, he says, is possible by means of a strict closing of the frontier, for revolution, he declares, would be impossible without the importation of arms by filibusters and Provisional President Huerta would find the necessary funds in Europe to maintain his army if the United States would act even in this negative way.

If America is unwilling on moral and other grounds to give this support to Provisional President Huerta, continues Baron von Richthofen, the government should announce its open policy but should offer to his successor guarantees for the absolute closing of the frontier to both men and arms.

General Huerta, he concludes, is probably patriotic enough to retire under these conditions.

Berlin, August 26.—The German foreign office, under the belief that John Lind had left Mexico City on his return to the United States, today made the following comment on the Mexican situation:

"The German government's attitude in regard to Mexico is unchanged. It still remains friendly and waiting."

## EXTENSION OF THE RURAL MAIL ROUTES

Ottawa, Ont., August 26.—The rural mail delivery system has undergone an immense increase within the past year. At the present time, eighteen hundred routes are in operation. This is an increase of about a thousand since the present government assumed office. While many routes are being established in the west, the service is much more largely centered in the east, especially in Ontario, which has displayed a greater tendency to utilize it. The result has been the closing of a large number of country post offices.

THE CANADA FLOATED.

Quebec, Aug. 26.—The steamer Canada, plying on the Gaspé and New Brunswick coasts, which went ashore at New Carlisle on Sunday, has been floated, and renewed her service on the line.

RIOTING CASES DISMISSED.

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—Seven out of a total of 25 cases were today dismissed on the charge of rioting laid by the crown, arising out of the events of Monday, August 11 at Nausaimo.

## THAW'S LAWYERS CAPTURE THE FIRST TRIUMPHANT GAME OF WITS

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Stopped and State Must Show Its Hand.

"YOUR MAN IS HERE NOW TAKE HIM BACK."

Latest Attitude of Defence Puzzles Jerome and Conger Who Admit Thaw's Stay in Canada May Be Considerably Prolonged—Statement from Jerome.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The Thaw case produced another development today when Deputy Attorney General Kennedy of New York State, accompanied by R. A. Pringle, K. C. of Ottawa, also retained by New York State, interviewed Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and acting Minister of the Interior.

The proposal that the lawyers for New York State made was that Thaw be deported at the New York State boundary. They represented that the law intended that a deportable alien should be sent back to the place from which he came and as Thaw came from Mattawan to Ontario, where he was arrested, they claimed there was no reason why the Canadian immigration officials should not send him back to the asylum from which he came. Precedents, it was said, existed in support of this contention.

The only reply of the Minister of Justice was a repetition of the answer given to the counsel for Thaw who asked that he be not taken to the New York boundary.

It is known here that the point of deportation has not been decided, and will not be determined until the preliminary steps have been taken and the Thaw lawyers have outlined the course which they intend to pursue. It is, of course, out of the power of the Canadian officials to direct Thaw's movements past the International Boundary. They cannot send him back to Mattawan, though it is quite within their power to take him to the nearest point of the state boundary.

It is significant that when Mr. Kennedy returned to Sherbrooke he was accompanied by E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration. Mr. Robertson goes to Sherbrooke to direct his officers in the event of immediate deportation being made possible by tomorrow's proceedings.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 26.—Harry K. Thaw's Canadian attorneys withdrew the writ of habeas corpus obtained last week in his behalf and the fugitive from Mattawan, who is now imprisoned in the Superior Court tomorrow morning as has been expected. The withdrawal of the writ may prolong the proceedings indefinitely, but it was not until this evening that the notice was filed with the court. At the same time a telegram was sent to Judge Arthur Globensky, at Montreal, who granted the writ, that such was counsel's desire. He was due here tomorrow to hear arguments on the application.

Up to Prosecution Now.

The next move in the Thaw case is now distinctly up to those desiring his deportation. Under the present commitment he might remain in the Sherbrooke jail indefinitely, electing to have a hearing before a district magistrate, or demanding a jury trial before the King's bench. The latter, which does not sit until October, Briefly, Thaw's lawyers have decided to let him pace his cell, meanwhile perfecting plans to defeat attempts to put him across the Canadian border.

Mr. Jerome Puzzled.

"It is beyond me," said William Travers Jerome. "The fine points of Canadian law involved are such that I would not feel justified in even guessing at the outcome. We hope to get him in the end, but this tangle must be straightened out first."

District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, N. Y., was equally puzzled and reticent. "If Mr. Jerome cannot solve the middle, certainly I cannot," he said.

Further to complicate matters, counsel representing the State of New York are not sure that the commitment under which Thaw has chosen to remain in jail contains a charge of violating any of the Dominion's laws. It is that of being a fugitive from the Mattawan Asylum where he was confined on a criminal charge for life.

Hector Verret, K. C., representing New York State, said tonight that he continued on page 2.

## SUNKEN STEAMER IS TOO DEEP FOR DIVERS.

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 26.—The submarine divers who came north hoping to recover the twenty bodies held in the bulk of the steamer State of California, wrecked in Gambier Bay, on August 17, ascertained by soundings that the ship is lying in 37 fathoms of water, at which depth no diver can work. There will be no further attempts to reach the hull.

## PRISON REFORM NOW UNDER COMMISSION

Minister of Justice Appoints Body to Investigate Conditions in Penitentiaries—Will Effect Scheme to Lessen Hardships of Innocent Dependents.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The first step in the direction of prison reform by the federal authorities has been taken by the Borden government in the appointment of a penitentiaries commission in the Ontario legislature. It is expected that the commission will begin its investigation at once.

While, primarily, the penitentiaries commission is required to look into the administration of the Kingston penitentiary, the efficiency of the penitentiary staff, etc., the order-in-council establishing the commission gives it the wider authority to investigate the penitentiary system generally, with a view to the discovery of such methods of reform as may be susceptible of practical application in Canada.

To Reform the Convict.

It is probable that the commission will devote themselves to the question of finding some system whereby the reform of the convict may be effected while at the same time mitigating the suffering of those who are dependent upon him.

The first phase of this problem, that of reforming the prisoner, may involve a very radical departure from the present system under which there is a penitentiary for each province with all offenders from that province confined in it. Those who have given the subject some attention are of the opinion that there should be a system of classification by penitentiaries.

This would mean that the hardened criminals and the first offender would not be confined together in the same prison, and would not, in all probability, be treated with the same measure of severity.

The commission will look into this proposal. The possibility of lessening the hardship of the innocent dependents on those confined in the penitentiaries of the country, will be another branch of the investigation. Those concerned with the administration of justice here have had their attention drawn to many cases in which extreme privation has been caused to the innocent by the necessary confinement of offenders.

The suggestion is made that if some means were devised whereby, without injustice to labor, the prisoners could be employed in some way which would justify the government in turning over to their dependents money earned by them, a long step would be taken toward the solution of what has long been a difficult and perplexing question.

## YACHTSMAN ON A LONELY OCEAN TRIP

William W. Nutting in Cutter Nereis Leaves Halifax on Long Cruise to Bleak Labrador.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 26.—Off for the bleak and stormy coasts of Labrador in his staunch little cutter Nereis, William Washburn Nutting, the one man cruiser, who has had his craft anchored off the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron for the past five days, hoisted sail and mudhook today and with a favorable westerly wind is now well started along the east coast of Nova Scotia.

It is Nutting's intention to make direct for St. Peter's Canal, C. B. where he will rest for a day, afterwards setting out for Baddeck, in the Bras D'Or Lakes. Thence he will proceed along the coast of Cape Breton as far as Cape North, where he will make a single-handed dash for Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

Mr. Nutting called the Nereis from New Rochelle to Yarmouth without any other crew than himself so that his project of crossing the Gulf from Cape Breton to Newfoundland was unassisted is by no means impossible.

If the Nereis makes Cape Ray before September has far advanced, he then will endeavor to gain Battle Harbor, Labrador. If possible, he will secure another amateur yachtsman to accompany him on this difficult section of the cruise.

## TRURO FIREMEN IN STUBBORN BATTLE WITH SMALL BLAZE

Station Restaurant Damaged by Fire Which Proved Particularly Difficult One to Control.

Truro, N. S., August 26.—The Truro fire brigade had a stubborn fight this afternoon with a fire which started in the upper part of the section of the old Truro station house occupied by John M. O'Brien, as a restaurant and living apartments for his employees. The blaze started near the chimney which ran up through the roof from the kitchen. Smoke creeping through the windows attracted first attention and in a very short time was succeeded by flames, which created alarm. The fire department turned out quickly and fought the fire with much energy. It took two hours to conquer the outbreak. The result of the fire is a loss of about \$500 to the building and upwards of \$1,000 to the occupants.

## GERMANY WAS EXCLUDED FROM JAPANESE TREATY

HIGH PRAISE TO WINNER OF KING'S PRIZE

Lt. Col. Sherwood, C.M.G., Expresses Appreciation of Canadian Rifleman Over Possession of Coveted Trophy.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—"On your behalf I wish to extend to Private Hawkins the congratulations of the rifleman of Canada, on his winning the King's prize. Not only is it a matter of great satisfaction that Private Hawkins succeeded in carrying off that coveted prize, but also it has been particularly pleasing to see with what becoming modesty he received the honors."

Lt. Col. Sherwood, C. M. G., presiding at the annual meeting of competitors at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association tonight, in the above manner expressed the appreciation of the rifleman at the honor secured by one of their members. The meeting went on record as praising conditions at the present meet, and regret was expressed that this was to be the last meet at the old Rocklife ranges. Minor suggestions were offered by several riflemen as to the conduct at the meet.

The team from the 43rd D. C. O. R., Ottawa, carried off the Gowosky, the great skirmishing match of the meet today and also annexed the British challenge shield which is given to the team making the highest combined scores in the Gowosky-Dundonald matches.

Rain which threatened all day never got started, and conditions were ideal for the rifleman and scores were consequently high.

Considerable interest centered in the distance judging competition in the afternoon, which was won by Corporal J. H. Atkinson, of the Fifth R. H. Montreal. He is a graduate of McGill University, and a physician in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

## KILLED ON A RACE TRACK

Jockey Hall Victim of Collision of Horses at Hillcrest Yesterday Afternoon—Was Free Lance.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Jockey William Hall was killed in the first race at the Hillcrest Race Track this afternoon, the accident happened on the turn, an awkward corner, that has been causing the riders a great deal of trouble all through the meet.

Tom Hancock, who Hall up and Deadloss, Jockey Moore riding, collided. Both boys were thrown and went down in a heap. Hall was taken to the Western hospital where he died shortly afterwards. Moore escaped with a few bruises. Hall rode on this circuit as a free lance, and usually rode for W. V. Casey. He was about 28 years of age and married.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SWIM CHANNEL FAILS

American Swimmer Forced to Desist Because Sea Was too Rough for his Motor Boat to Follow.

Dover, Aug. 26.—Henry F. Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., failed in his attempt to swim the English Channel today. He entered the water near the South Foreland at 6.45 o'clock in the morning, and left the water at 4.03 in the afternoon when within six miles of Cape Grisnez, France.

Up to that time Sullivan had suffered little from exhaustion and was quite capable of continuing the struggle. But as the seas were breaking over the motor boat accompanying him the pilot insisted that the effort be abandoned.

The weather conditions were favorable when Sullivan started, but as evening sprang up shortly afterwards raising a choppy sea. In spite of this Sullivan continued to make good progress, using a powerful breast stroke, until the sea became so boisterous that they threatened to swamp the motor boat.

## Startling Revelations in Diary of Japanese Count.

JAPAN REFUSED A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Suggested Third Party be Omitted as Her Interests and Great Britain's Were Identical—Publication of Affair Stopped by Government.

London, Aug. 26.—The revelation that the diplomatic negotiations, which finally resulted in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, first contemplated an Anglo-German-Japanese triple alliance and that Germany was largely instrumental in starting them but was shut out by Japan is made in the diary of the late Count Tadasu Hayashi, former Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, and twice foreign minister, part of which was recently published.

The Jiji Shimpo of Tokio, printed portions of the diary, but the Japanese government prohibited further publication and the censor suppressed telegrams sent by foreign correspondents in Japan reporting details.

The diary showed that the British government under the premiership of the late Marquis of Salisbury was in favor of the inclusion of Germany, but that Japan opposed it. Count Hayashi, in order to bring about the Anglo-Japanese alliance, hinted that Japan was ready to ally herself with Russia if Great Britain was unwilling.

Baron Hermann von Eckhardstein, at the time chargé d'affaires of the German embassy in London, according to the diary made several visits to Count Hayashi during the spring of 1901. In proposing the formation of a triple alliance between Great Britain, Germany and Japan, he said he knew that the British government, and each representative—Joseph Chamberlain, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Salisbury were in favor of it. He said that the German nation was strongly anti-British, but not the German government. He added that King Edward, Emperor William, and Imperial Chancellor, von Bülow, had recently had long conversations on the subject at Osborne in the Isle of Wight, and were anxious for such a triple alliance.

Count Hayashi approached Lord Lansdowne, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, suggesting an Anglo-Japanese agreement on policy in China. Lord Lansdowne in reply, said he thought a third power should be included.

A programme was roughly drafted at that time, and this afterwards became the treaty alliance.

Japan suggested that a third party should be omitted from the alliance because Anglo-Japanese interests were identical.

Great Britain, however, for some time clung to the idea of a triple alliance, according to Count Hayashi, as she was anxious for an alliance with Germany in order to isolate the Franco-Russian alliance in any action it might take in the Far East or elsewhere.

## HISTORY MAKING SYNOUD OPENS IN WINNIPEG TODAY

Triennial Anglican Provincial Synod Will Consider Important Questions—To Discourage Non-British Immigrants

Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 26.—Delegates are arriving from the Western diocese for the opening tomorrow afternoon of the triennial Anglican provincial synod, which meets in two sessions of the House of Bishops, and the House of Delegates, the former being private.

This synod is likely to prove historic in the development of the Anglican church of western Canada.

The progress of the west in material things presents its demands to the church and calls for important readjustments. These resolutions will be presented on behalf of the two dioceses of Rupert's Land and Calgary, asking for their division. Another reflection of the peculiar problems of the west is furnished by the resolution of Principal Floyd to the effect that the synod views with considerable concern the increasing foreignization of Canada and asking that an effort should be made to discourage this influx of non-British and non-Saxon stock.

A pastoral address will be delivered by Archbishop Matheson, primate of All-Canada, to the assembled clergy and laity at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow morning and business sessions open in the afternoon.