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OTTAWA LIKELY TO LICK DUST AT WASHINGTON

Mr. Fielding Leaves To Consult President, Armed With Concessions, It is Believed—Boston Happy.

CANADIAN CLUB SENDS STRONG PROTEST

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—Hon. W. S. Fielding left this afternoon for Washington where he will meet President Taft in another conference over the tariff difficulty which has arisen between the two countries. Mr. Fielding refused to give any information out today as to the stage which the negotiations have reached, but the prevailing impression is that when he left Mr. Taft at Albany it was on the understanding that Canada to save a tariff war would grant concessions to the United States. It is believed therefore that after conferring with the premier, Mr. Fielding is now empowered to say what concessions Canada will give.

Fears are expressed that these concessions may be important.

However, no one outside of the cabinet has been made acquainted with the nature of the proposals which Canada will make to the United States and forebodings may be pessimistic.

Boston Pleased.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—Officers of Boston trade organizations were much pleased to learn that Minister of Finance Fielding had gone to Washington to confer with President Taft regarding the threatened tariff war. These organizations recently protested against the imposition of the maximum schedule.

The Canadian Club of Boston today sent the following communication, signed by Col. Alexander Graham, the president, and Secretary John B. Patterson to President Taft:—

"The Canadian Club of Boston, largely composed of Canadians by birth, but now loyal citizens of this country by adoption, realizing the importance of the immense commerce between the United States and Canada, earnestly hope that the president will use his commanding influence to avert the pending tariff crisis.

"They believe that the imposition of the maximum provisions of the Payne-Aldrich law will be damaging alike to the port of Boston and to the people of New England. They further declare that in their opinion, the people of the northern states will not approved such a serious rupture in our commercial intercourse, now involving nearly $300,000,000 per annum, and that the only feasible course to be pursued is to accord to Canada in a liberal spirit, the benefits of our minimum tariff.

"It should be the object of our statesmanship to conserve and promite cordial relations with our neighbors, whose life and aspirations so closely resemble our own and whose constant friendship the American republic has now enjoyed for nearly 100 years."

Robert L. Borden, M. P., leader of the Canadian Conservative party, who is in the city, expressed the hope that a tariff war will be avoided.

STRIKE BREAKERS STIR STRIKERS TO VIOLENCE

Two Hundred Strike Sympathizers Attack Men Guarding Plant Of International Paper Company.

Livermore Falls, Me., March 24.—Angered because of the arrival of additional strike-breakers at the International Paper Company's works here, two hundred strike sympathizers made an attack on the men guarding the works late today. There was a good deal of stone-throwing by the mob, and the guards were forced to discharge their revolvers over the heads of the disturbers. None was injured seriously, though a few of the strike sympathizers suffered from bruises from stones thrown by men of their own side.

The trouble started when a train from Portland pulled into Chisholm Station, which is directly opposite the works of the International Paper Company. Expecting the arrival of strike-breakers, a crowd of 200 citizens had gathered at the station. There were no strike-breakers on that train and the crowd was apparently about to disperse when a man under the influence of liquor attacked one of the guards at the mill. While the guard was struggling with the intoxicated man, the stone-throwing began and soon all the guards became targets for the missiles of the mob. After the intoxicated man was turned over to the police, the stoning was continued intermittently for an hour.

Fifteen strike-breakers arrived during the day, of which number two afterwards joined the strikers. One of the ten machines at the mills is running night and day and it is expected another will be in operation tomorrow.

Marsh and St. Yves, the Marathon runners, say they will enter the field of aviation.

MT. VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION SPREADS RUIN

Volcano Smokes And Thousands Flee From Impending Doom—Help Being Rushed To Devastated Regions.

TOURISTS POUR IN TO VIEW SPECTACLE

Catania, Mar. 24.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption, causing much damage to the surrounding territory.

Help for the people in the devastated region is being organized here. A detachment of soldiers and a large number of engineers and doctors have gone forward. The prefect of Catania returning from the scene this evening said:

"I have witnessed a spectacle of desolation and ruin which only those who saw the eruption of Vesuvius in 1906 can imagine. The present eruption can be compared to no other.

The authorities have issued orders that no one shall be permitted to go beyond Belpasso, and soldiers have been stationed at various points to see that these orders are obeyed. The village of Borrello is surrounded by lava and the inhabitants have fled to Belpasso.

Prof. Ricco, director of Mount Etna observatory, said tonight:

"The eruption is very grave and I think it will become much more serious. The lava has covered five miles in sixteen hours, and if my calculations are right, the eruption of the volcano will not be a short one."

Dr. Walter Craven, an Englishman after his return today from Nicolosi, where he made photographs of the lava, said:

"Horrible detonations made the ground tremble under my feet and it was impossible to keep the camera steady more than a moment."

Many tourists, among whom Americans are conspicuous, are pouring into Catania to view the spectacle. Latest reports from Nicolosi tonight say that the lava current is moving at the rate of about 100 feet an hour and hat it has passed over Mount San Leo. Cardinal Francica Nava, archbishop of Catania, visited Nicolosi this afternoon. The earth shocks continue.

BAPTISM OF FIRE FOR THIS CHANTECLER

New Headdress Makes Its Bow In Boston With Disastrous Results—Police Court Recital Follows.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—The Chantecler hat arrived in the Boston police court today following a battle feminine last night with hatpins to determine whether the rooster rampant was actually a design of the great Rostand himself, or only "a stuffed blue heron stolen from a glass case in some rube's parlor up country."

Diminutive Anita Devoe wore the rooster when she faced the municipal justice late today and the officer who accompanied her explained how the headgear had started a fracas in the great white way the night before. The Chantecler, it seems, had proved a startlef and its Parisian lines were harshly criticized by one Marie Wilson.

Little Anita resented the criticism and, according to the officer, defended her Rostand creation with sharp and lengthy hatpins.

The court decided that $10 would be about the right price for Anita to pay.

TEMPERANCE FEDERATION ACTIVE IN ST. STEPHEN

Sensation Follows Announcement Of Organization To Prosecute Illegal Selling Of Liquor.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, March 24.—Not the same earthquake shock which the failure of the St. Stephen Bank produced, but a considerable tremor nevertheless, was caused tonight by the announcement that the Temperance Federation had taken the enforcement of the Scott Act entirely out of the hands of the officials appointed by the town council. Acting for the federation, Mr. C. E. Vroom has laid information for a second offence against a well-known dealer.

This is something new in St. Stephen, as the custom has always been to charge first offences only and the new regime promises to make matters interesting for the illegal liquor sellers of the town.

At Orangeville, Ont., a farmer was struck by a falling tree yesterday and killed while making sugar.

Business Of The Legislature Practically Concluded After Busy Day At Fredericton

Three Sessions of House at Capital Yesterday Brings Proceedings Within Sight of Prorogation Which Will Be Brought About Tomorrow---Many Important Matters Disposed of Last Night With Divisions Aplenty---Tobique Dam Bill Killed for Session.

Valley Railway Bill Passes Third Reading Practically Intact Despite Frantic Efforts On Part of Opposition To Destroy Its Purpose --- Mr. Copp Smiles at His Own Amendment---Debate On Amendment to Game and Fisheries Act---Yesterday's Proceedings in Detail.

Fredericton, N. B., March 24.—The legislature will prorogue on Saturday either in the morning or during the afternoon. When the house adjourned about 1.15 a. m. until Saturday morning at 10.10 a. m., the business was practically all cleaned up. There is only a couple of hours work for Saturday morning and then the lieutenant governor will come to the house and prorogation will follow. There were more divisions this evening than during the entire session. First of all the Tobique Dam bill was killed on vote in committee. Then the opposition called a vote on a bill in connection with he dispute over the oil fields in Westmorland and Albert counties. Then followed divisions on amendments introduced by Mr. Burchill and Mr. Copp to the St. John Valley Railway bill and another division when the bill was amended. There will be nothing very serious about the amendments to the Valley Railway bill. Mr. Copp's amendment was so much of a joke that even the member for Westmorland had to break into smiles when he started his speech in support of it. The opposition has not been able to turn a corner on the St. John Valley Railway bill so well were the province's interests safeguarded in the original bill.

House Meets.

The house met at 11 a. m.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reply to Mr. Robinson's inquiry, said that the Crown had no land adjoining Beulah Camp grounds.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy, in reply to Mr. Labillois's inquiry, said that the erection of the Cove Bridge in the southern part of Kent county was under consideration.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Young in the chair.

A bill relating to the Imperial Dry Dock Company, of St. John, to extend the time of commencing operations, was agreed to.

A bill to amend the towns incorporation act so far as it relates to the town bill gives the town authority to make a temporary loan up to $12,000.

A bill to incorporate the Fredericton Street Railway Company was next taken up. The clause placing 5 cents as minimum fare was stricken out. With some other slight amendments the bill was agreed to.

A bill relating to the town of Port Elgin was also agreed to.

After these bills were reported the house went into committee again with Mr. Legere, Westmorland, in the chair.

The amended bill relating to St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Fredericton, agreed to by the sub-committee of the Corporations committee and agreeable to interested parties, was agreed to.

A bill relating to wharves and piers in the harbor of St. John was next taken up. Mr. Wilson explained that the original bill gave the city the right to expropriate property between high and low water and was considered too powerful a measure and had been modified.

The bill to incorporate the St. John and Quebec Railway Company was agreed to after discussion.

Mr. Flemming's automobile bill proposes a $30 tax on resident users of the machines.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said it had been arranged that prorogation should, if possible, take place on Saturday afternoon or evening.

The house took recess at 1.20 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

On the house resuming at 3 o'clock, Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that the order for the third reading of the bill to make further provision for permanent bridges and works of permanent character be rescinded and recommitted. His object in so doing, he said, was to give the house all the information possible with regard to the expenditure contemplated. Under the act of 1907, $350,000 was authorized to be raised for permanent bridges, which had all been spent and a number of bridges still remained to be attended to. Since the last meeting of the legislature $15,679.75 had been spent on certain bridges, particulars of which are given on Page A. 32, of the auditor general's report, the expenditure having been made prior to the end of the last fiscal year, no legislative provision had been made for it. Since the end of the last fiscal year and opening of the legislature $9,180.70 had been spent on other bridges which had been classified as permanent ones and for which also no legislative provision had been made. In addition to these bridges there were now under contract certain other permanent bridges which would require an expenditure of $27,453. The total amount therefore required to be raised to meet these expenditures was $54,392.95. Under the bill power was sought to borrow $200,000 to provide for the liability already incurred and to expend the balance in continuing the construction of bridges or any of them named in the preamble of the 1907 act.

Mr. Burchill inquired what was the difference between a permanent bridge and others.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that permanent bridges were defined by an act of the legislature some years ago and all bridges must be classed by the engineer in accordance with that definition. But a lot of bridges have been constructed out of ordinary revenue which were of a most permanent kind.

Mr. Robinson said he hoped that the provincial secretary at the close of the present fiscal year would not transfer the expenditure for bridges which had been made out of current account to capital account.

House in Committee.

The house then went into committee Mr. Sproule in the chair and agreed to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill relating to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway, which he said was to provide for the payment due from the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company to the Intercolonial for rails, fastenings and other materials, supplied during the years 1902-3, amounting to $44,384.11, against which $4,925 had been paid, leaving a balance of $39,459.11. In addition to that sum a further amount of $9,459.94 for car service, freight balances, etc., down to 30th March 1908, was owing. The bill introduced was to provide for the payment of these sums. In addition to the above mentioned claim there was an item for interest amounting to $12,000, but the premier when in Ottawa had taken the matter up with the government officials there, and had induced them to abandon the claim for interest. The account had been allowed to run on because of the claim on the part of the government for a double subsidy on the construction of the road from Chipman to Minto, which would have amounted to a sufficient sum to wipe out the account but the department of railways refused to recognize the claim for a double subsidy though he (Flemming) thought they would probably be induced to recognize some thirteen miles of siding which had been constructed and allow subsidy of $3,200 in respect of those. He was glad to announce that the amount they expected to receive from this source would almost pay off the sum they were now called upon to borrow and when this amount was received it would be placed in the capital expenditure account of the Central Railway.

Hon. Mr. Hazen explained to the house what he had done in the matter when in Ottawa, and said that the Minister of Public Works was strongly of the opinion that the subsidy ought to be allowed on thirteen miles of siding, although the Department of Railways declined to recognize it. However, the minister had said that if a subsidy bill was brought down this year he would take care that it was included in it, but if a subsidy bill was not brought down this year it would have to wait till a future occasion.

Mr. Copp said that he also had seen the minister who had told him that the province was barred from claiming this subsidy by reason of the report of the Central Railway Commission.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that no intimation of that nature had been made to him.

The Fishery Act.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the fishery act which provided that a tax of five dollars a year should be imposed upon non-resident anglers. It would not apply to non-resident owners of fishery rights.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the game act.

Mr. Copp inquired whether the term "resident" would include an owner of property who resided the greater part of his time out of the povince, to which Mr. Grimmer said, "no."

Mr. Sweeney said it seemed hard to people who owned property in the province, and occupied it a short period in each year, that they should not be able to shoot over their own property. Some exception should be made in the case of a wealthy man who built and maintained an expensive establishment in the province.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said it was a difficult question. The crown lands office had very many applications for licenses from young men whose homes were formerly in the province, but were living abroad. When they came back again to spend a short time they expected to be classed as residents.

Mr. Tweeddale said visiting sportsmen were of considerable benefit to the province but some of the fishing regulations were very arbitrary and discriminating against our own people.

He would like to see some principle applied with regard to fishing as with game laws, and would suggest tax of $2 a day on non-residents and 50 cts. a day for residents for fishing privileges.

Col. Sheridan complained of the restriction on the shooting of wild geese. These birds could be killed in every other province but New Brunswick and he saw no reason why it should be so.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said application had been made to the Crown land office by some of the guides for permission to erect camps in various districts, but he thought there should be no monopoly of territory in this way.

The next bill was that to amend section 3, chapter 170 C. S., 1903, respecting rates and taxes which provided that when a man claimed to set off the indebtedness chargable against his personal property against the amount for which he was assessed the assessor might require him to substantiate his statements as to the amount of his indebtedness on oath. The bill was agreed to as also was the bill relating to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway referred to above.

Bills relating to the custody of children, to amend the fisheries act by making it necessary for non-residents not holding fishery leases to have a rod license were agreed to.

Public Utilities Commission.

The bill to establish a board of public utility commissioners was next taken up.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the St. John Street Railway claimed they were now under control of the common council of the city of St. John under acts passed by this legislature.

Mr. Hatheway thought automobile lines should be included in the list of public utilities.

Mr. Sweeney wished to register a complaint against excessive telephone rates. He wanted to know if the personnel of the commission would include monopolists or holders of telephone companies stock. If the selection was left to the premier's own good sense he felt fair and just men would be selected.

Mr. Lowell wanted an investigation of the telephone company's rates made compulsory under the bill. The act relating to telephones that was passed in 1907 was not the protection that it was said to be.

Mr. Tweeddale—We were flimflammed.

Mr. Wilson said this government had been kept busy undoing the mistakes of the old administration and this was one of the matters which came under that head. It was not right to let a public utility pay an 8 per cent. dividend.

Mr. Copp said he knew men in Westmorland who were being bled white by the Telephone Company. The government should have a commission appointed to investigate the whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell said if he did not think that the public utilities commission provided under this bill would go thoroughly into the matter and investigate he did not think the bill was worth anything.

Mr. Sweeney said that under the last section of the bill he believed the point would be raised before the commission that the board had no power to interfere with rates charged.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the bill was almost a complete copy of the one which was in force in Nova Scotia for a year and which worked well. The bill only stated that there should be no interference with the company's charter rights, provision which would be felt to be only fair. It would be the right of any citizen to file complaint against any telephone, light or other company furnishing a public utility and if rates were found to be too high, or if there was any unfair discrimination, and the commissioners found that they could not deal with the matter as was desirable, it would be an easy matter to have an act taken up in the legislature again next year and amended so as to be suitable.

Under this bill complaints against gas and electric lighting companies as to quality of light furnished and as to prices charged could be taken up. The bill had been introduced on the second or third day of the session and progress had been reported just for the purpose of having the honorable members consult with their constituents and to get the bill given careful consideration.

Mr. Sweeney said that he would accept assurance of the attorney general that the bill gave the commissioners the right to regulate telephone rates.

Excessive Rates.

Mr. Pinder said that the Telephone Company was charging excessive rates.

The company had increased the rates on two occasions since the combine was affected and the time for talking on long distance messages had been reduced by almost half which was really the same as another increase.

The House took recess at six p. m.

Resuming at 8.30 o'clock, Mr. Sweney offered an amendment to the effect that the board should have the

Continued on Page 2.

CARROLL RYAN PASSES AWAY IN MONTREAL

Poet And Journalist Well Known In This City Succumbs To Attack Of Pneumonia After Four Days Illness.

HIS LIFE AND USEFUL CAREER

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Que., March 24.—Carroll Ryan, poet and journalist, who during the last half century has been connected with many of the leading Canadian newspapers, died this afternoon from pneumonia after a few days' illness.

Carroll Ryan was the son of the late Thos. Ryan of Idrone, Ireland. His parents came to Canada in 1818, and he was born in Toronto, February 3, 1839. Educated at St. Michael's College, there he served as a volunteer in the British German Legion and Turkish contingent during the Crimean war and likewise served in H. M.'s 100th Royal Canadian Regt., 1859-67.

Mr. Ryan was one of the veterans of the Canadian press. He edited the Volunteer Review (Ottawa) 1867-70; established and edited the Ottawa Evening Mail, 1870. He was also correspondent and spcial contributor to several Canadian newspapers including the St. John Telegraph. He was elected president of the Ottawa Press Gallery, 1882, and on leaving the federal capital in that year, was presented by the Liberal electors of the city, with a gold watch and chain. He is the author of several well known literary works, and for years was a valued contributor to the Canadian Magazine. He married in 1870 Miss Mary A. McIver, of Ottawa, a lady who is herself not unknown in the literary world.

Carroll Ryan was well known in this city a few years ago. He was connected with the Keeley cure for alcoholism and had charge of the institution in this city in which treatment was given.

RIVER COMMISSION IN SESSION AT BANGOR

Mr. Sawyer On Stand Tells Of Conditions On Androscoggin And Describes Methods Of Improving The St. John.

Bangor, Me., Mar. 24.—Upon the resumption of the hearing at the afternoon session of the St. John river commission, Mr. Sawyer again took the stand. He described conditions on the Androscoggin, for which river the Rangely lakes is the storage system. The normal flowage is 1750 cubic feet per second for 24 hours, with the assistance of the storage. Without the storage, the flowage would be 90 cubic feet per second. The horsepower developed is 18,000. From 40 to 60 million feet of logs are driven down the Androscoggin each spring. There is a toll for the drive in Maine, but not in New Hampshore. Four dams control the Rangely system for storage purposes.

To improve conditions upon the St. John river and install storage basins in the tributaries, it would first be necessary to study the streams. Two or three men should be sent upon the drive to get the practical experience. Details of the lakes and streams should be obtained. Maps would be of little benefit as thereon the lakes are made large and only a rough idea is given. The drainage and area should also be figured. The effects of reservoiring a stream would depend upon the drainage area and the amount of storage. Broadly speaking a stream or lake stored to its limit, would enable the development of from five to fifteen times as much power as one unstored. The water, if stored for log-driving and power purposes would result in a conflict as water is wasted by log-drivers. All the water stored would be used in one or two months by the drive while for power purposes it would last nine or ten months, the use of the former being abrupt and the latter gradual.

HONORS FLOWING TO C. P. R. OFFICIALS

Montreal, March 24.—D. McNicholl, vice-president of the C.P.R., has been made an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Lacy R. Johnson and S. A. Gidlow of the same company, honorary associates of the order of which Sir Thos. Shaughnessy was recently created a knight. Honors have been conferred in recognition of the work of the railway in the organization of the St. John's Ambulance Association at the Angus shops.

At Quebec yesterday Flora Chivari was given six months for causing the death of her infant son.

WILD ANIMALS IN SOLUTION OF FOOD PROBLEM

Novel Suggestion Placed Before Agriculture Committee At Washington In Disposal Of The Food Question.

VIRTUES OF THE DIK-DIK AND KOODOO

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The introduction of the hippopotamus, the rhinocerous, the camel, the eland, the springbok, the dik-dik, the koodoo, the giraffe and other African animals into America as a solution of the problem of food supply was suggested by speakers before the house committee on agriculture today.

Captain Fritz Duquesne, a Boer; Dr. W. N. Erwin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture and Major Burnham, who has spent years in Africa and accompanied former President Roosevelt on part of his travels, argued in favor of the Broussard bill to import wild animals into the United States. Such animals according to the bill, must prove useless either as food or beasts of burden. All of the witnesses declared that many of the animals in Africa, easily could be raised in this country.

A Milk Bottle.

"The hippopotamus can be led and fed on a milk bottle," declared Captain Duquesne. "The zebra would in three or four generations become so tame that he would meander into your bedrooms. The zebra is very strong and sturdy, as you would know if you ever had been kicked by one."

"The mule is pretty good for that," interjected Representative Cocks of New York.

"Every desirable animal in Africa can be domesticated here," resumed the witness. "King Menelik domesticated the lion. I would not, however, recommend that here."

"There is no difficulty about the differing temperatures of Africa and America," continued Captain Duquesne. "In one place where 'Teddy' passed through on his recent hunt the frost was this thick," and the witness indicated the thickness.

"Who do you mean by 'Teddy?'" asked the committee.

"Mr. Roosevelt," replied the witness. "We call him 'Teddy' there."

"The camel can go seven days without water," continues Duquesne. "He can carry 800 pounds pack and one man can drive a long string of them. The rhinoceros, which keeps the steams free of water vegetation, could find food in the millions of acres that are suitable for him in the south. The eland, shunning farms and mankind, could live in the more desolate regions The Africa buffalo could live on marshy ground and supply the best leather in the world."

Dr. Irwin said America could find a place for the more than 100 species of undomesticated animals in the world, that the yak, hippopotamus, buffalo, camel and other animals were excellent food and valuable in many ways.

Major Burnham described conditions along similar lines.

MRS. ALICE BURNS DEAD AT BATHURST

Aged And Widely Known Lady Passes Away After Short Illness — Many Relatives Survive.

Bathurst, Mar. 25.—Through the death of Mrs. Alice Burns, mother of Mr. T. M. Burns, ex-M.P.P., the community loses one of its most prominent residents. The death occurred yesterday morning. The deceased was the widow of Thomas Burns, and was well known and widely respected. She has many friends throughout the province who will regret to hear of her demise. Although Mrs. Burns had attained her 80th year, she was still quite active and was about as usual early in the week. Her condition became serious a few days ago and the end came rapidly. The deceased resided in Bathurst for the greater part of her life.

Besides T. M. Burns, of Bathurst, Mrs. Burns is survived by the following children: Mrs. Jacob White, of Bathurst; Sister Detazxi, of Halifax, and Miss Josie Burns at home.

Mrs. Burns was the step-mother of the late Senator Kennedy S. Burns. Hon. Samuel Adams, of New York, is a son-in-law of the deceased.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EASTER IN NEW YORK ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

Montreal, March 24.—It is estimated that three thousand people left here today to spend the Easter holidays in New York. Officials of the railways say that traffic was at least 30 per cent. in advance of the record. It is estimated that as a result of the migration the railway and people of New York will be about $400,000 ahead.