

THE STAR ST. JOHN N. B. FRIDAY, JANUARY 22 1909

FIVE

## Good Bye TO Overshoes

The story of this sale is a short one but full of interest. We always place our orders for Overshoes in the month of March, nine months before their sale for a single pair.

We anticipated regular Winter weather but it failed to come on time. We do not want to carry a big stock of Overshoes over during the hot summer months, so determined on giving the people an opportunity of obtaining some GENUINE BARGAINS. It will be a quick turning of Overshoes into cash. The cash we can use—the Overshoes we can do without.

\$3.00 Men's Fine 3-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price \$2.50
2.25 Men's 2-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.75
2.00 Men's Fine 1-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.60
1.75 Men's Fine 1-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.35
1.50 Men's Storm Style Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.20
1.50 Boys' 1-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.15
1.25 Boys' 1-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price .95
2.50 Women's Fine Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 2.00
2.25 Women's Fine Button Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.85
2.00 Women's 2-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.60
1.75 Girls' 2-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.30
1.50 Child's 2-Buckle Overshoes,	Sale Price 1.15
1.10 Women's Storm Style Overshoes,	Sale Price .90

## Waterbury & Rising

King Street Union Street

Only 25c. Pair--25c. Pair.  
White Linen Huck Towels, Bleached.  
Good Quality. Good Size.

We Sell Patterns WETMORE'S, Garden St. Mill Remnants

St. John, N. B., Jan. 22, 1909.

## We are Headquarters for Oil Clothing and Rubber Boots

A very large assortment to choose from and our cash prices the lowest in the city.

C. MAGNUSSON & CO., 73 Dock Street,  
St. John, N. B.  
The Cash Clothing Store.

### GOVERNMENT PROMISES

#### "EARNEST CONSIDERATION"

Temperance People Make Powerful Plea  
for Prohibition.

Requesting that a prohibitory liquor law be enacted at the next sitting of the local legislature a delegation appeared before the provincial government yesterday afternoon. It departed some few hours later rejoicing in nothing more definite than the expressed sympathy of the Hazen administration while it held tenaciously to certain old and very venerable assurances.

J. Willard Smith on behalf of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation first addressed the meeting. In a lengthy but lucid argument he presented the views of the temperance workers of the province, dwelling upon the evils of the liquor traffic and the benefits to be accrued in the event of prohibitory legislation being obtained. Mr. Smith was followed by representatives of the various denominations of the city.

In replying the premier stated that the request, coming from the large and influential delegation it had, would receive the earnest consideration of his government. He believed, however, that the Scott Act could be made to fill the bill of provincial prohibition and save in its rigorous enforcement a solution to the problem confronting the temperance party.

#### TAUGHT THREE GENERATIONS.

Mr. Wm. Harrow, who is about to retire from the headmastership of All Saints' School, Criddlewood, England has scholars in his school who are the grandchildren of his first pupils.

### RATHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT

#### ON C. P. R. NEAR ANDOVER

Baggage and Postal Cars on North Bound  
Express Burned After Derailment.

Yesterday afternoon the north bound C. P. R. express was partly derailed at Indian Point, a mile from Andover, and as a result the baggage car and the postal and express car tumbled over an embankment. When the baggage car rolled over, baggage Master Cummings was injured in the wreck and could not get out of the car until train hands cut a hole in the side of the car. The baggage and postal cars caught fire and were totally destroyed. Although the mails and express were saved, some of the baggage was destroyed.

The second and first class cars also left the rails but were not damaged. The mails and passengers were transferred to the train for Presque Isle. The accident is said to have been due to a broken rail.

The track was cleared this morning.

#### ROMANCE OF AN "AGONY"

The following "agony" advertisement appeared in an English newspaper recently: "Cheerful—I sang at concert with success 'Love Me and the World is Mine' It was to you my Sahib I sang, for I turned to the east and thought of Kipling's last line in 'Without the Aid of Clasp' and waited it to you. The encore I gave was 'When that one ship comes back to me.' Why did they cry? I did not, because I saw The Ship and U coming back to the Love of C."

## FISHERY DISPUTE FOLLOWED FAILURE OF RECIPROCITY

How the Trouble Betwixt Newfoundland and the  
U. S. Originated--Canada's Role.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 21.—The fishery dispute between Newfoundland and the United States, which has called Hon. J. M. Kent, Minister of Justice to Washington, has now been acute for over three years. It began in 1906 on the failure of the negotiations for reciprocity between the Ancient Colony and the American Republic. It was thought to be settled by the agreement to refer it to the Hague tribunal to which reference Canada is a party. It now transpires that new complications have arisen over the terms of that reference.

The origin of the dispute—like the origin of our own difficulties with the United States over fishery matters—goes back to the year 1878. The treaty signed that year between Great Britain and the United States gives the Americans the right to fish in Newfoundland waters. As a matter of fact, however, these rights have not been exercised for about eighteen years. During the negotiations on the Bond-Blaine treaty with the United States in 1890, American fishermen were conceded the privilege of shipping Newfoundland fish on American ships and then buying the fish from them. This they found more profitable than bringing their own crews to the fish, and therefore temporarily dropped the exercise of their treaty rights.

The first storm cloud arose when the British government, on Canada's protest, declined to ratify this treaty. Newfoundland, in retaliation, imposed a license fee upon Canadian fishermen, while exempting the Americans from this tax. The Canadians appealed to the Newfoundland courts and won, this Colony having to pay heavy damages.

Friendly relations between Canada and the Ancient Colony were, however, soon resumed, and in 1902 Sir Wilfrid Laurier withdrew Canada's objection to Newfoundland's negotiating alone with the United States. Then was arranged the Bond-Hay treaty, which was designed to give Newfoundland free admission into the American market for her fish. This treaty was amended to death in the American Senate, and the fat was in the fire. The gravamen of the difficulty was that American fishermen could buy Newfoundland fish on the west coast, and import it into their own market free of duty, while the Newfoundland fishermen was refused the free entry.

NEWFOUNDLAND RETALIATES.

Premier Bond at once retaliated with the withdrawal of all fishing privileges from the Americans. Up to that time they had been enjoying the right to fish in Newfoundland waters, and to import their catch into the United States. The Americans were now forced to get their fish in Cape Breton, the Magdalen Islands, or the Canadian Labrador; and in return they injured the Newfoundland fishery to some extent by travelling among the folla of the American coast fishermen on the Labrador where they possessed treaty rights which they had rarely exercised.

As a second step in the retaliation Premier Bond decided to exclude the Americans from the privilege of buying herring and of hiring Newfoundland fishermen; which, could it have been enforced, would have seriously crippled the American fishery. But in 1905, the first year of the war, the Americans evaded the prohibition by shipping the Newfoundland fish outside the three mile limit, usually at Sydney. At that time there was no Colonial law forbidding the Colonists from doing this, but at the next session of the Legislature an enactment to meet just that difficulty was put on the statute book.

Here is where the British Government was drawn in. The dispute, the Americans claimed that this law was an infringement of their treaty rights. The British Foreign Office upheld the technical right of the Newfoundland Legislature to make the law, but arranged a modus vivendi with the United States in October, 1906, granting Americans the right to hire men outside the territorial limit as before 1905. Premier Bond held that this modus vivendi left the Colonial statute still in force, but acting under the advice of a British naval officer, west coast fishermen went into the service of the Americans. To test the law, the Newfoundland Government prosecuted two of these fishermen, who were fined \$500 each by the magistrate. The British Government appealed the case to the Newfoundland Supreme Court, where the conviction was upheld. This decision was accepted by the Imperial authorities after a little delay, and the Admiralty paid the fine of the two fishermen.

A SHORT-LIVED VICTORY.

This was a victory for the Newfoundland Government for the time, but their rejoicing was not for long. The negotiations still went on. At the Colonial Conference in 1907 Sir Robert Bond told the whole case before the Imperial Government. He declined an offer to arbitrate at first, but later agreed to submit the question to the Hague Tribunal, offering "if the terms of the reference to The Hague were immediately settled, to permit our west coast fishermen to sell their fish to the Americans as heretofore." This offer the American Government refused, and demanded a continuance of the modus vivendi of the previous year, which was granted by the British Government. The Imperial authorities accompanied it with an order-in-council, passed under a Georgian statute to provide for the carrying out of the treaty of 1878.

#### REFUSED TO ARBITRATE

At all, contending that Newfoundland had nothing to arbitrate. His latest acceptance of arbitration, in the light of this earlier attitude, is characteristic as a volte face and a serious tactical error. Had he maintained his first attitude, it is objected, he would have been in a solid position from which if the dispute had been turned out for the Colony, to continue his protests to the Imperial authorities, and demand compensation for the sacrifice of Newfoundland interests. But by accepting arbitration, he has put his hands and must abide by the truth.

Another point of discussion is whether the dispute was a matter of fishery for Newfoundland over the Imperial authorities. Hon. J. M. Kent, Minister of Justice in the Bond administration, takes the ground that the modus vivendi has been set aside by the courts in consequence of the course of the Colonial Government, and is no longer in force. The British Government, he maintains, announced that the Act would be set aside, and that fishermen might sell fish without a license. Newfoundland protested, and in consequence the Americans gave up shipping Colonial fish, and became traders rather than fishermen, while the Colonial authorities consented to issue licenses to the fishermen, under the Bond Act, to sell fish to the Americans. A legal law is picked in this statement by his opponent, however, by the quotation of a letter written for the Bond Government by Sir Edward Morris when he was Minister of Justice, and published in an Imperial law book. In this letter Sir Edward writes to Governor Sir Wm. McCreary, speaking of the decision of the Newfoundland Supreme Court: "You will notice that the decision in no way involves an admission of the treaty or of the modus vivendi but proceeds entirely on the lines of a violation of the Bond Act."

#### A STORY OF SOME PETITIONS.

When the Newfoundland Government finally re-granted to the American fishermen the right to buy fish on the west coast a batch of petitions in favor of that course of action from the west coast fishermen were cited as justification by Sir Robert Bond. In connection with those petitions an amusing story is told by the political opponents of the premier. The petitions were given as a reason for the concession of the right to sell fish to the Americans. Some of the petitions, however, got wrongly distributed and when published residents of one settlement on the west coast were given under the name of a neighboring hamlet. This, opponents contend, shows that the petitions to support the action of the government, originated with the Government itself. In fact, it is said, that they were distributed by Hon. Eli Dawe, Minister of Fisheries.

This story was told to a Star correspondent by Mr. P. T. McGrath, who has written articles for a number of English, American and Canadian publications of standing on Newfoundland problems, and especially on her fishery trouble. Mr. McGrath laughed at the idea that the Bond Government had scored a victory over the British authorities. "This victory," he said, "was on all fours with that scored in the Bond case in connection with the French shore dispute. A modus vivendi between Great Britain and France prohibited the erection of new lobster canneries on the French shore. Hon. James Baird, a Newfoundlander, built one and started to operate it, when he was prevented by the British commander on the station, Baird used the admiralty and was awarded damages, his contention being upheld by the Privy Council. That was a 'victory' but it did not prevent the British Govern-

## THE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

to save dollars on Furs and Winter Caps is now, while Magee's Great Sale is on. Why not keep from \$5 to \$25 in your pocket when you can save that amount by purchasing furs now. We've got some unusual snaps in Furs, as we have taken from \$5 to \$25 off the price of several articles.

\$36.50 for Ladies' \$45.00 Fur-Lined Coat  
63.50 " 75.00 "  
69.00 " 85.00 "  
Other lines in these up to \$105.00  
\$18.00 for regular \$30.00 Electric Seal Jacket  
19.50 " 32.50 Coney Jacket  
All other Jackets at great reductions.

MUFFS—\$2.50 up \$4.50. 6.50, 7.50, 8.25 and up  
FUR BOAS—\$2.25, 3.90, 4.50, 6.50 and up  
Remember—ALL FURS are at LOW PRICES NOW.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, Manufacturing Furriers 63 King Street

## TRIPLE TARIFF SYSTEM PROPOSED FOR BRITAIN

British Tariff Commission to Advise Maximum and  
Minimum Schedule.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows: Walter Long has started for South Africa, his health as well as Arthur Balfour's, having broken down. This leaves Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham on guard with Bonar Law behind them, while the Liberals are renewing their attack. While the Opposition is not well off, it is bringing forward a fresh stock of ammunition. The Tariff Commission has provided a strong report on the condition of the engineering trade, with practical evidence of the necessity for a change of fiscal policy. This closes an elaborate system of investigations relating to special industries. The commission will now sum up the results in a final report and recommend an all around tariff as the policy urgently required for revenue purposes, for defence and for the revival of commerce and productive interests.

It is not yet settled whether uniform percentage on all manufactured goods will be favored, but it is fairly certain that the commission will advise the introduction of a triple tariff system, with the lowest schedule for the Colonies and a maximum and minimum schedule for foreign imports. There is no general staff for conducting a vigorous campaign. The subcommittee is actually preferring an arbitrator whose views would be less fixed than those of an appointee of the Newfoundland Imperial authorities to enlarge the scope of the tariff. In response to this feeling, Sir Robert Bond urged the Imperial authorities to create a Canadian to include a special representative of the Ancient Colony. The proposal was apparently declined by the Americans, however, they naturally preferring an arbitrator whose views would be less fixed than those of an appointee of the Newfoundland Imperial authorities to enlarge the scope of the tariff. In response to this feeling, Sir Robert Bond urged the Imperial authorities to create a Canadian to include a special representative of the Ancient Colony. The proposal was apparently declined by the Americans, however, they naturally preferring an arbitrator whose views would be less fixed than those of an appointee of the Newfoundland Imperial authorities to enlarge the scope of the tariff.

LORD PIRRIE, K. P.

Lord Pirrie, whose King Edward has created a Knight of St. Patrick, is the first baron of a creation that is two years old, and the chairman of the great shipbuilding and engineering establishment of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, in Belfast, Ireland. Both in Quebec in 1897 and educated at the Belfast Royal Academy, Institution Lord Pirrie is today a deputy lieutenant for the County and the City of Belfast and has been High Sheriff of County Antrim and of County Down. In 1897 he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and one year later became the first honorary freeman of the City of Belfast.

While each party is challenging the other to bring on a general election, neither Liberals or Tories are prepared or anxious for an appeal to the country this year. Yet an election may come suddenly. Conditions in India seem to require the presence of Lord Kitchener for an indefinite period, since he has originated and carried out the system of massing the British forces instead of scattering them. Yet he is not likely to remain for more than six months in command of the army. The War Secretary Mr. Haldane, has a scheme for the formation of an Imperial general staff and wants Lord Kitchener to organize it. The latter is entitled to a long holiday after his prolonged service in Egypt, South Africa and India, and has planned a leisurely journey to Australia, China, Canada and America. But he is reported to be willing to take up Mr. Haldane's new work and create an efficient staff for the Empire.

Jan. 22, 1909.

## Today and Tomorrow Last Two Days of Oak Hall's 20th Anniversary Sale

Last two days of the Greatest Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings in twenty years. These two days will see the wind-up of an event that has been the talk of the city and surrounding country for the last two weeks—a sale in which a larger stock of clothing and furnishings have been offered under regular prices than ever before, here or elsewhere!

Prices Reduced on Our Entire Stock of Men's Clothing  
Prices Reduced on Our Entire Stock of Boys' Clothing  
Prices Reduced on Our Entire Stock of Men's Furnishings  
Prices Reduced on Our Entire Stock of Boys' Furnishings  
All Trunks, Bags, Valises, Suit Cases, etc., Reduced in Price

It is a well known and generally admitted fact that because we are manufacturers our regular prices are fully 25 to 30 per cent. under those of other stores. But, in addition to this indisputable saving, you can buy clothes at this sale for one-quarter to one-half less than regular prices. Considered on the basis of what others charge, you save from one-half to two-thirds of what you'd ordinarily have to pay for equal qualities elsewhere.

THIS SALE ENDS TOMORROW NIGHT—SATURDAY

GREATER OAK HALL,  
KING STREET, COR. GERRAIN

SCOVIL BROS., Ltd. St. John, N. B.