TWELVE PAGES

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

THE WEATHER
Showery

VOL. IV. NO. 236 | SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1913 | PRICE TWO CENTS

## LIBERALS ARE TALKING IN NAVAL DEBATE NOW

### Mr. Pugsley had Floor Yesterday and Strove to Justify Laurier

### VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM OLD TONE

### Ex-Minister of Public Works Vainly Attempts to Explain Why Liberals Did Nothing to Lighten Empire's Burdens.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The naval debate dragged its slow length along today. On the Conservative side it is practically over, few if any additional speakers being on the whips' list, and while retorts may be made as occasion demands, the time of the House will be mainly occupied by the Liberals. Next week will be largely devoted to other business and the naval issue will hardly come before the House before Thursday or Friday.

An interesting feature of the day was the remark made by Major Sam Sharpe that he regarded the proposals of an immediate contribution and the building of fleet units as uncomplimentary rather than opposed and that the government might consider the establishment of a Canadian naval service as its permanent policy. In doing so he was careful to disclaim any attempt to speak for or commit the party.

At the opening of the House Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice that he will take up the bill to ratifying the West India treaty agreement on Thursday, January 23rd. He added that he would have to leave for Australia about February 1st. Several bills were read a third time including the bill to amend the Northwest Mounted Police Act, and one to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

**Mr. Pugsley Resumes Debate.**

Mr. Pugsley then resumed the naval debate, arguing that the real Conservative policy was one of repeated contributions.

Mr. Cockshutt, he declared, had stated that this was the Conservative policy. Mr. Borden was not as frank as Mr. Cockshutt, but his plan was having got the noose about the neck of the people, in a few years, if still in power, if the same state of affairs recurred, to ask for another contribution. "We welcome the issue," he said. And added that the opposition would rejoice if the government were to dissolve and consult the people.

Mr. Pugsley went on to explain why the Laurier government in 1910 refused the Admiralty advice. At that time, he said, the country was committed to such heavy expenditures, such as the Transcontinental, that the government did not feel that the people would approve a heavier expendi-

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## AGED ONTARIO MAN STRIKES WIFE DOWN AND KILLS HIMSELF

### Horrible Tragedy in Home of William Gauthier of Orient, Ontario.

### In a Fit of Jealous Rage Fractured Wife's Skull with Hammer, Then Cut His Own Throat.

Clarence Creek, Ont., Jan.17—Creeping up stealthily behind his aged wife, William Gauthier, of Orient, Ont., 65 years of age, armed with a small nail hammer, and actuated by jealousy, raised his hand and brought down the weapon with tremendous force, on the aged grey head of his wife. Then he raised it again and a second time struck her just over the eye. She fell from her chair unconscious.

Apparently fully cognizant of what he had done, the old man went to his room, penned a farewell letter and killed himself with a razor. First he attempted suicide with the hammer, but in this he failed, and so took a razor from a case and, sitting on the bed deliberately cut his throat, two cuts being fatal.

Soon after, the wife recovered consciousness, and with her bleeding face and bloody hair struggled to the door and out into the street, calling piteously for help. Help came from the post office on the opposite side of the road and the horrible tragedy was then first revealed. The tragedy took place yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gauthier is 54 years of age and there are five boys and three girls by the marriage. A sudden attack of insanity is believed to have caused Gauthier to attempt the murder of his wife. Mrs. Gauthier's condition is serious, as her skull is fractured in two places.

**QUEENS WON FROM McGILL, SCORE 3-2.**

Montreal, Jan. 17.—In the opening game of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union, Queens found little trouble in winning from McGill at the Arena tonight by a score of 3 to 2, in going that was almost impossible for first class hockey. The ice was well covered with water, making it hard for the players to control the puck in making their rushes.

The local students showed lack of practice.

**EXPLOSION DOES GREAT DAMAGE.**

Flint, Mich., Jan. 17.—An explosion in the brass and aluminum foundry of the Buick Motor Car Company's plant here this afternoon completely destroyed the building and the machinery it contained. The total loss was estimated at $40,000. A thick brick wall probably kept the flames from spreading to the drop forge plant, which is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

## BRITISH LIBERALS AGAIN RAISING "DEAR FOOD" CRY; LITTLE STOCK TAKEN IN IT

### Unionist Crisis Settled and Party Now Presents Thoroughly United Front—Lloyd George's Defeat Severe.

### His Land Question Indefinitely Shelved in Favor of Haldane's Education Bill which is Fore-Doomed to Defeat — Great Interest in Derry election.

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London, Jan. 17.—The Unionist crisis is happily settled, and the party is thoroughly united on the solution foreshadowed in my previous cables. How nearly the Unionists came to shipwreck is evident from the passage in Bonar Law's letter saying that on some grounds he and Lord Lansdowne would have preferred a change of leaders. I have reason to believe that Mr. Law's speeches at Albert Hall and Ashton were made under a misapprehension of the state of feeling in the north of England, owing to the defective organization of the party machinery, which will be rectified.

The Liberals did all in their power to foment the Unionist dissension, and are plainly downcast at the failure of their tactics. Even yet reputable Liberal newspapers announce, on their news bill, "Tories not yet satisfied," though every leading Unionist organ including the Birmingham Post, fully accepts Mr. Law's declaration of policy. None the less the Liberals continue to raise the cry of "Dear Food" at the Flint bye-election, where nothing is heard of home rule or the Welsh church, but the constituency is flooded with old pamphlets prepared for the election of 1910, saying: "Your food will cost you more." Possibly we may again see parades of deceased horses labelled "For export to Germany to feed the tariff ridden Teutons."

**Lloyd George Badly Beaten.**

Lloyd George's defeat over the land campaign is more severe than it appeared last week, for, in addition to the postponement of the campaign, it is now announced by Mr. Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, that the next item of the government programme will be a colossal education bill, thus shelving the land question to the Greek Kalends. Mr. Haldane added that the government is considering the problem of the land, but that its opinions are not yet crystallized, which is intended to let Lloyd George down easy but which, to any one reading between the lines, really reveals his total discomfiture. Mr. Haldane made things worse by declaring that Lloyd George had set his heart on educational reform, an unusual exposition of one minister's sentiments by another, which induces critics to say that Haldane doth protest too much.

This sudden resurrection of the education question sets the people wondering. The present government has introduced two big bills on the subject in the last five years, both of which were utter failures and were withdrawn. Their promises to introduce a third leaves everyone cold. Even the Liberal papers are almost entirely silent. Why, then, does the government choose a question which fails to inflame the popular imagination, but may burn their own fingers? The selection of such an unpromising subject seems to emphasize the magnitude of Lloyd George's setback in the councils of his party.

**The Derry Bye-Election.**

The bye-election in Londonderry City causes great excitement. At present sixteen Ulster constituencies return Home Rulers and a similar number return Unionists, Derry being vacant. Thus both sides are resolved on victory, which hangs in the balance, as the parties are almost exactly evenly balanced.

In Derry, convictions are fixed and unchangeable, and oratory and canvassing are at a discount. Every man's views are known, and the object is simply to get him to the poll. At present the Unionists claim to have a majority of forty-five on the register, while the Nationalists concede twenty. The latter party, however, declare they can poll one-eighth per cent. more of their strength than the Unionists. When electoral prospects are thus calculated in fractions it is not surprising that voters are being brought from Egypt and all parts of Europe and even America, or that fresh graves in the cemeteries are being carefully enumerated and registered to avoid unexpected resurrections at the polls.

## THEY WANT OUR PAPER

### American Newspaper Publishers Want Canadian News Print Admitted Free of Duty.

### Democrats Expected to Either Reduce Paper Duties or Wipe Them Out Totally.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Substantial reduction of the tariff all along the line in the wood pulp and print paper schedule and retention of, approximately, the existing duties on tobacco, cigars and similar articles constitute part of the democratic tariff revision program to be presented to the coming extra session of congress.

This was the situation as viewed tonight by democratic leaders following two sessions today and another tonight in the marshalling of testimony on schedules of pulps, papers and books and tobacco and its manufacturers. Just how far the democratic members will go on cutting the paper schedule is problematical. So far they have not held a conference on the subject, but the concensus of their sentiment favors freduction wherever possible in this part of the tariff law.

The chief interest of the day centered in the presentation of the arguments of the spokesman of the newspaper publishers and of the diametrically opposed paper manufacturers. John Norris, of New York, chairman of the committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing consumers who pay $55,000,000 a year for news print paper for the newspapers throughout the country, presented testimony, in favor of letting down the tariff bars that shut out Canadian paper and the cutting off of all restrictions upon the importation of the cheaper grades of paper and wood pulps entering into paper manufacture.

The American Paper and Pulp Association through Arthur C. Hastings, of New York City, its president, representing the paper industry with an investment of $400,000,000 and an annual business of $300,000,000 voiced opposition to a change in the present tariff.

Mr. Norris in his pleas for newsprint paper from across the Canadian border, said that the American newspaper publishers wanted congress "to ensure the procurement of a permanent and adequate supply of cheap paper by broadening the paper market to the utmost." Mr. Norris asserted that the papermakers had been coddled and enervated by the tariff; that the International Paper Company had falsified and juggled the figures and had starved the market, that there had been fixed prices for years among the paper manufacturers and that he could not buy a ton from the paper mills at a price within reason. He charged that papermakers had attacked the credit of projectors of new enterprises and had urged banks to refuse them loans and since 1898, when the International Paper Company was formed, the papermakers in substantially all the groups had been trying to regulate the market by combinations and to main prices.

Mr. Norris further stated that exports of the paper trade in 1912 exceeded the 1912 imports by more than $2,000,000. "The papermakers," he said "fail to tell you that while three-quarters of the machines operating in American mills are fit only for the scrap heap, nearly all the Canadian mills are equipped with modern machines made in the United States and manned by American papermakers."

He also declared that the tariff board had punctured the labor protection fallacy, that the average cost of labor in all Canadian mills was only eight cents less a ton than in the American mills, yet congress had retained a $2.75 duty on newsprint matter, "professedly in the interest of labor." Mr. Norris charged the American Paper and Pulp Association with selling abroad at lower prices than to American consumers.

## BOTHA'S GOVERNMENT SPLIT INTO FACTIONS FACING SURE DEFEAT

### Gulf Between African Premier and Hertzog Faction is Daily Growing.

### Believed Government Will Appeal to Country if Attacked and Recasting of Parties will Probably Follow.

Special Cable to The Standard. Registered in accordance with The Copyright Act.

London, Jan. 17.—South African politics deepen in interest and the meeting of parliament on Jan. 24th is looked forward to with much anticipation. It is now clear that the gulf between Premier Botha and the Hertzog faction, to which General De Wet adheres, is unbridgeable. Both leaders are emphatic in declaring that a reconciliation is impossible. Botha's position therefore appears to depend on the attitude of Merriman, the former premier of Cape Colony and Botha's rival for the Union premiership.

Merriman is now old, but is endowed with great powers, and is undoubtedly the most accomplished man in African politics. He has great, though biting, eloquence, and is rather a free lance. Nominally he supports the government with a small band of followers, but he is a very candid and damaging critic of the ministerial policy and methods. Botha's position is thus precarious. If attacked, he will probably appeal to the country, in which case considerable recasting of the parties is certain. The result can hardly fail to react favorably upon South African development.

## NEW GLASGOW AND SOCIALS WINNERS IN PRO. HOCKEY MATCHES

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 17.—The hockey matches tonight resulted in wins for the Socials over the Crescents in Halifax and New Glasgow over Moncton at New Glasgow. The Socials captured the game, 6 to 5, and the New Glasgows, 4 to 0.

The ice was soft in both places. At Halifax the winning goal was shot during two minutes' overplay. The Crescents led in the first and second periods, the Socials evening it in the third and making the winning tally in the overtime.

**SENSATIONAL NOVELS RULED OFF THE I. C. R.**

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The department of railways has prohibited the sale of the novels of Eleanor Glyn and Herbert Wales on the Intercolonial trains. Attention to the questionable character of these productions was called by the Social and Moral Reform League of Canada.

## RAYMOND POINCARE IS PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

### He was Elected on Second Ballot Yesterday, in the National Assembly.

### NEW EXECUTIVE IS STRONG MAN

### Had been Premier for Twelve Months — Jules Pams, Minister Agriculture, His Closest Competitor.

Versailles, France, Jan. 17.—Raymond Nicolas Landry Poincare, for the past twelve months Premier of the French cabinet, was elected President of the Republic of France today by the National Assembly, composed of members of both chambers of parliament, in succession to President Armand Fallieres, whose seven years' term expires February 18. The wildest confusion, out of which arose two challenges to duels, marked the casting of the ballots. Premier Poincare was chosen president in the second ballot, his plurality over his nearest competitor, Jules Pams, minister of agriculture, being 187. The deciding vote stood as follows:—Raymond Poincare, 483; Jules Pams, 296; Marie Edouard Vaillant, 69.

Raymond Poincare's first words upon being officially informed of his election as President of France were: "I shall try to show myself worthy of the confidence of the National Assembly. I shall forget without effort the struggles of yesterday, and at all times to be an impartial administrator." This utterance came when Antonin Dubost, the president of the national congress in an apartment adjoining the voting hall, read from a parchment the official record of the election which was signed by M. Dubost and eight secretaries.

While this scene was going on the deputies and senators, and the spectators crowding the galleries in the great hall, were also hearing the announcement of the defeat of Jules Pams, who, until the final ballot had been considered, M. Poincare's strongest opponent. After one generous round of cheering the deputies and senators who formed the national assembly, the women of fashion, diplomatists and other notables, hurried to leave the Versailles Chateau to keep their dinner engagements in Paris and Versailles. As they passed through the great corridor detachments of soldiers already were being aligned to salute the president-elect, and to escort him to the capital.

**Popular Choice.**

Raymond Poincare's selection for the Presidency of France, although made by a parliament, as required by the constitution, is regarded as representing as well the popular will of the nation. The choice took place on the second ballot, the Premier receiving 483 votes out of a total of 859 cast, or 53 more than absolute majority of the assembly. Jules Pams,

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## BALKANS AWAIT REPLY TO POWERS NOTE TO TURKEY

### Prompt Answer Expected from Sublime Porte — Ambassadorial Conference now Discussing Situation in Albania.

London, Jan. 17.—The next move in the long drawn-out game of diplomacy for the settlement of the war in southeastern Europe is for Turkey to make. The collective note of the European powers, drawn up by the Ambassadorial conference at London was handed to the Turkish governmen today at Constantinople.

Since the Turks, for more than a week have shared with the whole world knowledge of the note, and unofficially were given diplomatic knowledge of its exemptions, prior to its presentation to the Ottoman government, there is no reason why their reply should not be a prompt one. Their only motive for upholding it, it is thought would be procrastination, with their old hope uppermost that something might turn up. The Turkish delegates to the peace conference do not know the precise intentions of their government with respect to the note, but they predict that its answer soon will be given, and that it will afford no grounds for accusations that Turkey is playing for time. The expectation among diplomats here is that Turkey will concede something to the Allies with a view to having the powers make efforts to bring the peace delegates together again for further negotiations. Should this be the case it then will develop whether the ultimatum of the Allies is as ironclad as they profess it to be.

When Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, was asked today why the Turks were remaining in London, he replied: "We are awaiting instructions. Last week our orders were to leave and therefore we prepared to pack our belongings. This week the order is to wait."

The meetings of the Ambassadors of the foreign powers continue to be held. The question of the disposition of the Turkish islands has been set aside until the Ottoman government answers the note of the powers and Albanian affairs are now under discussion. A proposal has been suggested that Montenegro might cede the mountain above Cattaro to Austria in return for Scutari and as the mountain dominates Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro might be moved to Scutari, which is a more important town. Cettinje is hardly more than a village, except for the residence of the king, a hotel and a few foreign legations. El Bassan may be selected as the capital of Albania instead of Avlona, in deference to the wishes of Austria. El Bassan is situated in the interior and therefore could not be subjected to a naval attack.

## MR. BORDEN MAKES GOOD HIS PLEDGES

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Hon. Martin Burrell has given notice of a resolution providing $10,000,000 during the ten years ending March 11, 1924 for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, including work carried on by veterinary colleges.

The government thus is energetically fulfilling its promise to aid agriculture. This sum, by far the largest ever devoted to the country's basic industry, is specially intended to promote educational work, which will proceed along the lines laid down by C. C. James as a result of his survey of the industry over the entire Dominion. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Burrell and Mr. James have worked out a well defined scheme for the expenditure of the money on extremely practical lines. The distribution of the grant will be largely on the basis of population.

## UNITED STATES FEARS COMMERCIAL WAR WITH ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

### Grave Danger of Argentina Withdrawing from the Pan American Conference.

Washington, Jan. 17.—State Department officials here expressed anxiety today over what they fear may result in a disastrous commercial war between Argentina and the United States. They have had reports to the effect that Argentina is likely to retaliate against the United States for what it believes to be an unfair commercial advantage taken of it by this country.

Brazil granted to the United States a special differential on imports of wheat flour, which allows this country to compete successfully with Argentina in that field. The State Department has been informed that this is being looked upon as unfriendly, and that there is a scarcely suppressed sentiment in the Argentina congress, which it is said, may break out any time in favor of retaliatory action.

Furthermore, the State Department has been informed that Argentina may withdraw from the Pan American Union at the time of the next Pan American conference, unless conditions change. This, it was said, probably would deal the cause of Pan Americanism a blow from which it would require many years for it to recover, and which would do away with much of the friendly social and commercial relations that have been growing for the past twenty-four years, when the Pan American idea was started by James G. Blaine.

## SPLIT IN THE LABOR RANKS IN ENGLAND

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London, Jan. 17.—From time to time I have recorded symptoms of dissension in the labor party. The boilermakers' society, with a membership of sixty thousand, has taken the important step of deciding to sever its affiliation with the labor party.

"A resolution was passed by a narrow majority in a comparatively small total vote of members, and therefore may be repealed, but the event reveals serious dissatisfaction in the ranks of industrialism. This runs on two lines, disappointment at result of recent strikes and disapproval of the surrender of political independence by the party in parliament. It is not improbable that this year will witness important developments. Labor journals deride the abandonment of the land reform by the government, and everything points to a widening of the breach between labor and liberalism. If pressed, the dissensions are likely to jeopardize many radical seats in the next election.

## EARL OF ASHBURNHAM'S JOURNEY IS DELAYED

The new Earl of Ashburnham's journey from Fredericton to officially take up his new estate at Ashburnham Place, England, did not begin under auspicious circumstances last evening, and as a result of a breakdown of the Boston train between Fredericton Junction and Welsford, which delayed the train two hours and a half, he will probably miss the S.S. Grampian at Halifax.

The late arrival of the Boston train which may cause the Earl to miss his boat, was due to the breaking of an eccentric on the engine between Fredericton Junction and Welsford. This put one side of the engine out of order, with the result that when Welsford was reached another engine was called out from Fairville to bring the train in. She arrived at a quarter to two o'clock this morning.

## REPLY TO BRITISH CANAL PROTEST SOON DELIVERED

### Document will be Sent to American Embassy in London, for Delivery, in Few Days — New President May Act.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The preparation of the States Department's answer to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from tolls in the Panama Canal, is advancing rapidly, and unless some unforeseen obstacle is encountered the document will go forward by mail to the American Embassy in London within a few days.

Following the precedent established by Sir Edward Grey, in requiring the British Ambassador in Washington to read his protest to Secretary Knox, the latter official will instruct Mr. Laughlin, the secretary and charge of the American Embassy in London, to read his answer to Sir Edward at the foreign office. Allowing for the usual delays, this communication can scarcely be made to the British government much before the end of the present month. That would allow but one month and a few days in which the present administration could deal with this question, hence the inference is unavoidable, that unless there should be a complete change of front by one side or the other all that can be accomplished before March 4 will be a slight advancement of the arguments in the case.

There is reason to believe that such is now the sole aim of this administration and that its latest note will be devoted to the effort to eliminate from the discussion all issues not absolutely pertinent, and to establish by mutual agreement certain facts as a basis, either for an adjustment of the issue directly between the two countries, or for the drafting of an arbitration agreement under the terms of the existing treaty with Great Britain which would carry the controversy to The Hague Tribunal. In either case it is felt the State Department will have escaped the charges of having purposely delayed the negotiations, for the work accomplished will be of substantial benefit to the incoming administration in dealing with the case.