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LIBERAL TACTICS EXPOSED

Made Violent Appeal to Prejudice and Passion

British Law and Justice Defied by Opposition.

Hon. Robert Rogers Continues Debate—Mr. Carvell is Noisy.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Liberal wailing over the defeat of that party in the recent bye-election in Macdonald, Manitoba, and Liberal attempts to explain that defeat by charging supporters of the government with intimidating workers and electors led today to an exposure of Liberal tactics in the contest.

Speaking in the House this afternoon, in the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Hon. Robert Rogers, the Minister of Public Works, showed how, by appeals to the prejudices and passions of French and English, Catholic and Protestant alike a campaign was waged to win a victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers.

Mr. Rogers announced that a counter petition had been brought before the courts in the litigation following the election and declared that clemency, such as had been exercised with regard to the men arrested in Macdonald, would not be tolerated by Conservative leaders in the future.

Mr. Rogers said he would speak during the present debate upon the methods employed in Macdonald and would, at a later date, treat of the means employed by friends of the opposition in Saskatchewan and other parts of the country where British law and British justice had been defied.

Raised Race Cry.

In MacDonald circular after circular and campaign literature by the ton were distributed and called for support for Mr. R. L. Richardson on racial or religious grounds. One pamphlet was entitled "Why Rogers and his Orangemen must be defeated on October 12."

Simultaneously, Liberal agents went from house to house telling Protestant electors that Mr. Rogers had always been too friendly, and too generous to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. Mr. Rogers cited a speech by Mr. Boyer, M. P., for Vaudereil, calling upon the half-breeds to vote for the candidate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the French-Canadian statesman, and telling them that in days gone by the Conservatives dragged their chief, Louis Riel, to the scaffold. Mr. Gauthier, M.P., of St. Hyacinthe, too, essayed to catch French-Canadian votes by urging his compatriots not to forsake Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Rogers went on to read affidavits to demonstrate that supporters of the opposition candidate in Macdonald had resorted to corrupt methods.

Arrests Justified.

No arrest was made that was not fully justified by the circumstances and he gave particulars as to several Liberal workers who were arrested.

Mr. Rogers said that he had not promised a marine railway at Sorel, and indeed had not known that such a work was proposed until after the Richelieu bye-election. He spoke of the reduction of the Liberal majority in that riding and said that the members of the government had made a mistake in not going down to Richelieu in defence of their policy. Had they done so they would have returned with another Liberal scalp.

Carvell Noisy As Usual.

F. B. Carvell (Carleton, N. B.) accused the Minister of Public Works of blowing and bluffing. The minister, he continued, had threatened to throttle the press and to send a horde of detectives into constituencies at elections. He was not prepared to state his views on the naval question until he knew what the government proposed.

He quoted the recent questions in the British House of Commons with regard to information furnished to the Canadian government and he demanded the publication.

Mr. Carvell affected much contempt for the affidavits read by Mr. Rogers, remarking, "think of a man in Manitoba who would not take twenty-five dollars."

Carvell Contradicted.

Mr. Carvell said that in the by-election officials in Manitoba had acted as gunmen for the Conservative party Gip the Bloods and Lefty Louies. He proceeded to declare that "he was glad the minister had resurrected the question of reciprocity because he intended to nail it."

Mr. Carvell was followed by Mr Meighen, of Portage La Prairie, who proved that a statement made by Mr Carvell with regard to the prisoner Walkingham was not only inaccurate, but was contradicted in express terms by the very affidavit from which Mr. Carvell was quoting.

The debate was continued by Mr Pacaud, Mr. Boyce and Mr. Turriff.

RUSSIA WILL BACK BALKANS TO THE LIMIT

Money Now and Men if Necessary is Sentiment of the Duma.

NEW PRESIDENT WILDLY CHEERED.

Russia to Render Herself Independent of American Machinery and Cotton.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—M. Rodzianke, the Octoberist deputy of Yekaterinostav, who was president of the third Duma, was re-elected president today by a vote of 251 against 130.

M. Rodzianke, who was re-elected by the vote of the constitutional centre, with the aid of the left, in his address spoke of the public interest in the Balkans and the necessity for sacrifices of money and if necessary, men, on the part of Russia. The whole House cheered enthusiastically.

Critics Disappointed.

Thus the legend that the Russian press did not reflect public opinion in championing the cause of the Slavs was discredited. The new Duma disappointed the gloomy critics who predicted the triumph of reaction. At the last moment the constitutional principle rallied, and its previously irreconcilable foes in the opposition and the centre benches formed a coalition which carried the war into the enemies camp by excluding the right from any possibility of electing the president. The fourth Duma declared itself a progressive body but it cannot be inferred because of that, that a majority will be found to favor the American contention in the passport controversy.

There are only three Jews in the new House, the member for Lodz being the only one of these elected by Jewish votes. The extreme nationalists are evidently in the minority, but the bulk of the members, it is said, are not prepared to give American Jews or American goods preferential treatment. The policy of the government will be to render the Russian market independent of American cotton and American agricultural machinery, and in this it is fairly certain to be supported by the Duma.

BRITAIN HAD NO PART IN IT

Sir Edward Grey Says Great Britain Was in No Way Party to the Russo-Mongolian Agreement.

London, Nov. 28.—Great Britain was in no way a party to the Russo-Mongolian agreement by which Russia recognized the independence of northern Mongolia, according to a statement made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister in the House of Commons today. The statement was called forth by an intimation in the form of a question put by Laurence Ginnell, an Irish Nationalist, that the mission of J. J. Korostovetz, former Russian Minister at Peking, to Urga Mongolia, and the treaty with the Khan of Mongolia, were the first fruits of the recent visit to London of Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON HAS INVITED BRYAN TO MEETING

Bryan Will Attend Conference as One of the Leaders of Democratic Party—Will Not Go to Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 28.—Woodrow Wilson has written a letter to William Jennings Bryan inviting him to a conference after Mr. Wilson's return from Bermuda. The president-elect wishes to consult with Mr. Bryan as one of the leaders of the Democratic party, but he will take counsel with a number of the other Democratic leaders also on his future programme. It is definitely announced, however, that Mr. Bryan is not coming to Bermuda and that he has not been invited to do so.

SIR EDWARD GREY PLANS CONFERENCE OF POWERS ON BALKAN QUESTIONS

Understood His Idea Has German Support

WOULD MAKE FOR HARMONY

Contentious Questions Would Await End of War, Main Idea Being to Bring Powers Into Close Accord.

London, Nov. 28.—Sir Edward Grey's proposal that the ambassadors of the six great powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy should assemble in one of the capitals with view of emphasizing the points arising out of the Balkan war on which the nations are already in agreement is understood to have the support of Germany, France and Russia. The idea is to endeavor to avert the disposition to drift into an alignment of the two groups of powers forming the triple alliance and the triple entente in opposite camps over isolated questions such as caused the tension which existed early this week.

It is anticipated that without attempting to reach a detailed settlement of all the problems at the end come up for arrangement at the end of the war, the ambassadors will be able to register an agreement on principle on such matters as the future of Albania, the disposition of the islands in the Aegean Sea, and the opening or closing of the Dardanelles.

For instance the powers apparently are all ready to recognize Albanian independence and to pledge themselves not to seek territorial acquisitions in the Aegean Sea. Some revision of the standing of the Dardanelles seem bound to follow the changes of the map arising from the war, and there is a disposition to believe that they will be opened on a basis of equality for all nations. Problems like the Austro-Servian difficulty will be left for settlement after peace has been concluded.

To Get Better Feeling.

The main object of the proposed conference is to bring the powers into closer contact and to have in existence an authoritative body which will be in a position to eliminate causes of friction whenever they arise. News as to the negotiations of the Bulgarian and Turkish envoys at the village of Bagheche, near the lines of Tchatalja and the temporary lull on the battlefields is very scanty. Beyond the fact that the plenipotentiaries sitting in the parlor car between the two armies are expected to get to closer quarters today, nothing has reached the outer world as to the actual proposals made by the allied Balkan nations which would enable an estimate to be made of the result. Dr. S. Daneff, the Speaker of the Bulgarian parliament, has been chosen to preside over the negotiations. The friction existing at Saloniki and elsewhere between the Bulgarian and the Greeks causes little surprise, but it is considered likely to increase the anxiety of the Balkan league to bring the terms of peace within Turkey's power of acceptance.

IS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS OFFENCE

Frances Wilson On Trial in Connection With Death of Infant—Alleged Cattle Theft at Portage Vale.

Special to The Standard.

Hopewell Cape, Nov. 28.—Frances Wilson, the young woman from Osburne Corner who was committed to jail several weeks ago by Justice Blight charged with concealing the birth of her child, elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act and this morning the case was brought up before Judge Jonah. M. P. Wilson, clerk of the court appeared for the prosecution. After the prisoner had been brought into court Harry Wilson, the father of the unfortunate girl, asked that the case be left over until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock so that a lawyer for the defence could be procured. The request was granted. W. D. Turner, barrister of Sussex, will act for the defence.

Brunswick Teakles of Portage Vale appeared before Police Magistrate Peck at Hopewell today and swore out a warrant against George A. Berry, charging him with stealing a three year old heifer. According to Teakles the alleged theft took place during the summer when the animal in question was turned out to graze with a herd. It is claimed that Berry then took the heifer and sold her to G. H. Prosser of Forest Hill. The warrant was given to Constable Hanlon for execution.

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF ST. JOHN'S "BOOM"

View of new Simms' Brush Factory at Fairville, which is nearing completion. The biggest brush factory in Canada.
—Courtesy of Allison & Thomas.

SERVIA'S LATEST ACT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Siezes Adriatic Port and Makes Conflict With Austria More Acute.

London, Nov. 28.—The Servians, ignoring the proclamation of Albanian independence, have occupied the port of Durazzo without resistance. This information comes in a direct despatch from that town tonight.

Thus the conflict is now raised in acute form between Austria and Servia, and it remains to be seen whether the Austrian government will take any direct action or will be content to leave the question for the after the war settlement.

"The Servian action, coupled with the eminently warlike feeling prevailing at Vienna, is likely to keep Europe in a continued state of anxiety. On the other hand the fact that the negotiations are progressing at Baghtche and that there is no sign of the resumption of operations on the Tchatalja lines while the great powers are exchanging proposals for the assembling of a European conference, all make for a peaceful settlement.

Should the proposed conference materialize, for apparently Austria hasn't yet consented to participate, it would be considered as preparatory to a later full conference, which would include the Balkan states and Turkey for a final settlement of all questions. Nothing has been decided as to where the conference will be held or precisely what questions will be discussed. The project appears to have arisen out of a general sense of irritation at the inevitable delays necessitated by the constant telegraphic interchanges of views.

Great secrecy is preserved regarding the conference at Baghtache, and it is not known whether the plenipotentiaries are discussing the terms of an armistice or basis for the conclusion of peace. It is reported from Rome that a provisional Albanian government has been constituted at Valona (Avlona) by 80 Albanian delegates.

Armistice in Two Days?

Sofia, Nov. 28.—Two meetings of the peace delegates were held at Baghtche today, and according to Premier Guechoff, the pourparlers are progressing satisfactorily. In government circles it is believed that unless unforseen difficulties arise an armistice will be concluded in two days.

Servians Capture Town.

Belgrade, Nov. 28—It is officially announced that the Servians have captured the town of Dibra, in Albania, forty-five miles to the southwest of Prisrend.

LETTER BOXES DESTROYED IN LONDON CITY

Militant Suffragettes Thought to be Responsible for Outbreak of Vandalism— Acid Ruins Letters.

London, Nov. 28.—Another series of letter box outrages, supposed to be the work of militant suffragettes was committed in the centre of London this evening. Acid was poured into letter boxes throughout the district, including Threadneedle street the stock exchange and the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. Many letters were destroyed and much inconvenience was caused.

Many letter boxes were similarly treated in the west end streets indicating that the outrages were planned to cover a large area, and that many persons were implicated in them. In the city of Nottingham a corrosive fluid was poured into many letter boxes tonight. This also is believed to be the work of suffragettes

DOMINION BANK CLEARINGS.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Bank clearings for the week ended today totalled $3,692,616.54 as compared with $4,162,679.71 for the corresponding week last year.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MR. BORDEN

Halifax Conservative Association Express Confidence in Ability of Prime Minister to Elevate Canada.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Nov. 28.—The Halifax County Liberal Conservative Association at its annual meeting tonight adopted a resolution which was wired to the Prime Minister and which after expressing gratification at the elevation of Mr. Borden to his present position and voicing appreciation of the government's plans for the development of Halifax harbor terminals, concluded as follows:

"We record our unbounded faith in the ability of Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden to properly solve the question of Canada's part in the defence of the Empire, believing that through his leadership we shall soon be lifted from our present position of dependence for safety upon the burdened British taxpayer to the dignity of becoming a sharer in the defence of the greatest Empire the world has ever known."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Department of Labor notes an upward tendency in wages attended by an increase in the cost of living. The success of the Industrial Disputes Act is indicated in the fact that in five years 124 disputes, in which it was invoked, have arisen, and only in 14 cases did the conciliatory proceedings fail to prevent a strike. Last year there were 97 industrial disputes as against 94 in the year previous.

AUSTRIA IS PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Parliamentary Leaders Allow Committees Full Authority to Deal With Situation.

A DISHONORABLE PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

The Mobilization of Army Causing Great Excitement—Bulgars Make Proposal.

Vienna, Nov. 28.—Much excitement has been occasioned by the action of the government in arranging for the mobilization of the Austrian army, which proves the minister's determination to be fully prepared for any development in the Balkan crisis.

The parliamentary leaders met tonight and decided to allow the Premier's three bills dealing with matters connected with the mobilization to go to committee without the customary reading.

An extraordinary meeting of the municipal council tonight made a demonstration of great loyalty amid rousing cheers for the Emperor, and adopted a manifesto declaring that "the maintenance of peace is worth great sacrifices, but the economic prosperity of nations and the full blessings of industry are only vouchsafed to states which maintain peace not by dishonorable weakness but forcefully supported by the consciousness of a just cause.

Paris, Nov. 28.—A Constantinople despatch says that the Bulgarian delegates have proposed that Turkey should enter the customs union with the Balkan League.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN ARE IN A DISPUTE

Both Powers Send Ships to Muscat—Supplying Guns to Indian Tribes Cause of the Trouble.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—Special to the Montreal Star from London says:

According to the Daily Mail, the dispute between France and Great Britain over gun running at Muscat or Oman has reached a troublesome stage This dispute has embarrassed Franco-British harmony for a decade, and a settlement is reported to be blocked because no French ministry seems to be strong enough to overcome the interested opposition of a handful of deputies.

France has taken a significant step in sending a large cruiser to Muscat, which is now on the way. Great Britain has responded by ordering a ship of similar power from the China squadron. Great Britain has arranged with the Sultan of Oman to stop the gun running, whereby the border tribes of the northwestern part of India get arms. France is squeezing the sultan to cancel the agreement because certain French subjects at Muscat ply a lucrative trade in gun running.

MONCTON MAN IS FOUND NOT GUILTY OF SERIOUS CRIME

Proved Innocence by Holding to Story Through Gruelling Cross-examination — Produced Favorable Impression

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Nov. 28.—Frank J. Clark, who was some time ago arrested by the Moncton police on a charge of setting fire to the barn owned by Jacob Trites, at Painsec Junction, was today acquitted by the jury sitting on the case before the County Court at Dorchester. The accused went on the stand in his own defence yesterday afternoon and this morning underwent a gruelling cross examination of over an hour's duration at the hands of the crown prosecutor, W. H. Chipman. The steady manner in which the prisoner stuck to his story during this ordeal made a highly favorable impression on the court. George McCord appeared for the defence.

WAR TALK IS HEARD IN SENATE

Naval Proposals Condemned Before They Are Known

Laurierites Have Field Day Settling Canada's Destiny.

Senator Domville Says More Able Fighting Men is Canada's Need.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The naval proposals, banks, crops and the value of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's trip through Canada last summer were the outstanding points touched upon in the senate today. The debate upon the address was continued, five senators speaking. The addresses of the several Liberal senators seemingly indicate that the proposed naval bill will not receive a very great supporting hand from the Liberal majority. The debate will be continued tomorrow.

Senator Roche, Liberal, Halifax, continued the debate today. He always thought the naval policy of the late government, to build ships in Canada, of Canadian material, by Canadian workmen and to run them by Canada was the ideal naval policy. The steel industry would be greatly stimulated by the shipbuilding in Canada.

The policy was a national one, he continued, which should be carried out and as Sir George Ross said there was no better time than now to start shipyards. Britain was prosperous, for the last five years. Britain had been reducing her debt at the rate of sixty million dollars a year. What then, would be a contribution of thirty million dollars to the British building funds. It would be a nickle in the slot. Canada would be better employed building her own ships to defend her own coasts than giving to England a financial grant which she does not want and does not need.

Senator Domville.

Senator Domville, Liberal, Rothesay, N. B., said there was a good deal of loyalty talk going on just now but the question for the people to decide was "Will you fight if fighting comes?" He doubted if Canadians as yet were quite as eager for fighting as were the Bulgarians who today are dying upon the mountain. Today Canada was called upon to stand up and say what she will do for Empire defence. History will judge her by what she does today.

"He did not think much of the idea of handing over thirty million dollars to England to build ships with. He did not think the proposal would go down with the people of Canada England did not need the money. Canada would have to go to England to get the money, and after it was brought to Canada it would be returned to England to be spent there. England now had all the money she needed, and could build all the ships she wanted.

More Men They Need.

What was required was men. The best thing therefore, the Canadian government could do would be to provide for a compulsory naval service If the people of Canada wanted to fight, they should be given the best chance possible. Parliament should unanimously give the government as much money as it wanted for the building of ships in Canada, though they cost twice what they would if built somewhere else.

In conclusion Senator Domville said the time had come when the rates of duty in Canada should be cut down all along the line by ten per cent.

Senator Cloran who followed Senator Domville said: Britain was not pleased with the proposal of the Canadian government to give a cash money contribution for naval purposes.

It was not pleased with the Canadian government's efforts to create a German war scare. Senator Lougheed yesterday said Canada in a few years would have forty million people. Would the country then take direction from Downing street? Preparations should now be made for Canada's populous future. Canada must one day be her own mistress. There was no disloyalty in that. He regretted the expenditure of money to provide for the killing of men.

Senator McMullin adjourned the debate.

DYNAMITERS WILL DENY CHARGES.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28.—The government has almost completed its presentation of testimony at the dynamite conspiracy trial. District Attorney Miller announced tonight that the government would end tomorrow or Saturday. Then the defence will begin its case in denial of the charges that the forty-five men on trial aided in the McNamara dynamite plots by illegally transporting explosives on passenger trains.