

Important Speech by Mr. Balfour at Newcastle.

Advice Given to Electors—They Must Unite and Fight—The Fiscal Debates.

Following is that part of Premier Balfour's recent speech in Newcastle which referred to the fiscal policy of the government and the unionist party:

Are we equipped for fighting this great contest, which may be imminent, and which, whether imminent or not, can in no case be long deferred. I cannot honestly answer the question with full and satisfactory affirmation. I don't think that as things now are the unionist party is arraying itself in the order in a manner which has promise for success in a "struggle field." I don't think that I can more clearly put before you what I have been compelled to regard as the great dangers of our situation than if I for a moment touch upon an episode that took place in the house of commons last year, which caused a great deal of comment at the time and has caused much comment since. It will be my recollection that when the fiscal question came on (Cheers)—at a certain period in last session I publicly advised the party to take no part, either in the debates upon it or in the divisions which it might give rise. That advice was given on my own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It was most reluctantly acquiesced in by some of those of my colleagues in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence. It has been subjected to adverse criticism by some of the most eminent members of the party in and out of the house. But I have not the slightest doubt that the advice I then gave was the right advice, and that any other course would have been regarded by the party as a step towards disaster. (Cheers.) Well, how is that, and why is that? I understand that the opposition hold the idea that we were afraid of them, and that because we were afraid of them we ran away. I think that is the legend which they have assiduously propagated to the credit of their own eloquence and to the discredit of our courage. But they make a great mistake. (Cheers.) I have heard too many of them say that a friend of mine made for me before this episode on which I am touching that place, it was calculated that no less than 1,100 columns of Hansard would have to be devoted to speeches—I have no doubt very able and very excellent speeches—of members of the house of commons on the fiscal question. But when the opposition call us they frightened us from the field, I have heard too many of them say that the course pursued had no connection with them at all. (Laughter.) The mixture of rather crude personalities which passed with them for a kind of speech appropriate to the fiscal question may possibly produce tedious, but hardly horror in the minds of the hearers—(laughter)—and we have heard too many of them regard them with any emotion than that of good-natured weariness. (Laughter and Cheers.) No ladies and gentlemen, I was not afraid of the opposition. I was not afraid of my friends, and this is why I am dealing with the subject. I was afraid of my friends, because I have had borne in upon me by a painful experience of two years, or two years and a half, that upon this fiscal question the hearers were more interested in turning a united front to the opposition.

APPEAL FOR PARTY UNITY.

I am here to say exactly what I think about the present situation, and I mean to say it. Nobody who has had the direct experience of what has happened in this matter will say that I exaggerate in the least when I tell you that with a party united upon all other questions, supporting a government in its foreign policy, and supporting a government in its resolution dexterously enough drawn by the opposition was thrown down on the table of the house for debate, all sections of the party were much more able to each other's shortcomings than they were to the common enemy mentioned us from the common enemy. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason why I, for my own part, determined that, after eleven hundred columns of Hansard had been spoken forth, the floor of the house of commons was not if I could prevent it, to be the arena in which different sections of opinion in the same party, supporting the same government, were going to find their battle-field, for I saw that if they were not prevented from going in we should as a government have been rendered impotent for the great work in hand. Great legislation was before the house of commons, the Japanese treaty was on the sash—(Cheers)—and it seemed to me folly then, as it seems folly now, to impede great constructive acts on account of discussions which had no more relevance to the actual work in the house of commons than the discussions at a debating society at Oxford or Cambridge. It had nothing to do with the present, but with the future; not with this parliament, but with the next parliament, and it might touch the present and instant needs of the nation, whose interests we were bound to serve. (Cheers.) I have not mentioned this to defend myself. I have come for the more important work than that. I mention it to illustrate the position which now exists in too many constituencies, and it is a position which, if allowed to continue, must destroy the real fighting efficiency of what ought to be and might be a great, united fighting force. And there is no reason for it. Is there on the fiscal question a policy—a practical policy—upon which the unionist government can be formed? Is there such a policy before you? If there is, it should be enough, and the fact that there may be other economic aspects of social life on which the party is not agreed, should be swept aside as not pertinent to the effective working of the party system. Well, I say there is such a policy before you. (Cheers.) I say that the agreement is easy of attain-

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN OPEN MUTINY.

Met a Horrible Death by Being Crushed Under an Automobile.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, was instantly killed today in an automobile accident in Long Island City. The machine became uncontrollable on a steep hill on Thompson Avenue, plunged to the side of the road and turned over. Mrs. Harrison's neck was broken. Lawrence I. Scott and wife of San Francisco, who were riding with Mrs. Harrison in the automobile, were injured. Mr. Scott had a rib broken and Mrs. Scott was slightly injured. Chas. T. Crocker, brother of Mrs. Harrison, and the chauffeur, were slightly hurt. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco. Mrs. Harrison was one of three children who divided a fortune of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 left by her father. The accident was due to a break in the steering gear while the automobile was travelling at a rapid speed through Long Island City. The chauffeur could not control the machine, which, after zig-zagging from side to side of the street, made a sharp turn to the right on the pavement. Mrs. Harrison was pinned under the heavy car, while the other members of the party were thrown clear of the machine. Mr. Harrison was a republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York at the last state elections.

PROMINENT NEW YORK SOCIETY WOMAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Russian Revolution is the last prop of the government. Mutiny is contagious and the evidence which has attacked in turn practically all the units of the navy from Vladivostok to Cronstadt, it is now feared, is destined similarly to spread through the army. Ugly reports have repeatedly circulated of sedition among the soldiers in Manchuria, and it was specifically reported a week ago that General Linévitch had to put down a mutiny with considerable bloodshed, and subsequently he was shot and killed. No confirmation of this report was obtainable, but whether it be true or not the morale of the troops on garrison duty in Russia has certainly everywhere been shaken by the revolutionary propaganda, and the fidelity of the individual units, even of the Guard Regiments, is questioned. Count Witte called an extraordinary session of the cabinet this afternoon, and the session was held tonight to consider the situation. Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, president of the Imperial Guard, was present, and this caused a revision of the question of the Grand Duke being appointed dictator, but the question has not yet been decided. Nevertheless, Count Witte's government if it continues its present policy will be unable to cope with the increasing problems which it is constantly confronting. The revolutionary tide subsides only to mount higher, and the extreme elements, convinced that the government must fall, are raising their demands proportionately.

THE GARRISON FOR HALIFAX

One Thousand Canadians to Assemble.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—According to Abbe Lafontaine's report, Canada possesses nine-tenths of the flow of Niagara Falls and one-tenth at the Soo. Canada's share at the two falls is 21,800 cubic feet per second and the United States 27,200 feet. The Canadian commissioners rejected the rather cool proposal of their American colleagues for an equal division. A militia order issued yesterday states that barrack accommodations being now available at Halifax, the following troops will proceed there on or about the fourth of December: Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Nos. 1 and 2 companies, as strong as possible. Royal Canadian Regiment, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 companies, as strong as possible. The following will proceed with the troops: Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—Lt. Col. T. Benson, in command. Major-General G. P. Ogilvie, Lieut. G. P. Loggie, Lt. T. W. S. Coburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon. No. 2 Co.—Lt. E. Clairmonte, Lt. W. G. Beaman, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. H. Harris, Lt. G. G. Macdonald. Royal Canadian Regiment—No. 1 Co., Major A. E. Carpenter. No. 2 Co.—Capt. J. H. Kaye. No. 3 Co.—Capt. J. D. Doull, Lt. R. F. C. Horsley. No. 5 Co.—Capt. F. F. Unlacek, Lt. F. Du Domaine. The officers commanding the Western Ontario and Quebec commands are to inspect these details prior to their departure for Halifax. A special inspection report is to be forwarded to headquarters for the information of the minister in militia council. The necessary transport arrangements will be made by the quarter-master general, and in the event of any non-commissioned officer or man being found medically unfit for service a medical board will be assembled with a view to his discharge. The weight of baggage is limited to that fixed by regulations. The officer commanding maritime provinces with the officer commanding H. M. regular forces is to arrange barrack accommodation for these troops and arrange for their transport. As a result of this movement of the permanent force 1,000 Canadian soldiers will have been drafted to Halifax from Toronto, Kingston and Quebec. Of this number 700 will be infantry and 300 will be artillery and the remainder will consist of troops for the other branches of the service, engineers, army service corps, ordnance corps, pay staff, hospital corps, etc. All are to be in Halifax before December 15th, when the force will then be of about the same strength as the Imperial force have been for some time, and in all the corps will be numbers of men who have served with the Imperial force on the station. The Canadian engineers, it is said, will be the only corps that will not be completely by the time mentioned, and the Royal Engineers will therefore probably remain for some months longer. Officers of the Royal Artillery are posted as follows: R. C. H. A.—Lt. A. W. Jamieson to B battery; Lt. H. E. Book to A battery. R. C. G. A.—To No. 1 company, Lt. G. Langry, Lt. T. W. S. Cockburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon. To No. 2 company—Lt. and Evt. Capt. C. S. Wilkie, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. E. Harris. To No. 3 company—Lt. J. E. Mills, Lt. A. E. Wright, Lt. E. B. Irving, Lt. A. de la C. Irwin. The post office department has received a despatch from London, dated 25th November, stating that the parcel post service to Russia, which had been temporarily suspended, has been resumed. The new steamship service between Canada and New Zealand provides for a sailing every two months. Each country contributes \$50,000 per annum subsidy.

ST. JOHN JEWS HELP RUSSIAN SUFFERERS

And Pass Resolution Endorsing the Zionist Movement—Forebode Address by Rabbi Rabinowitz.

The recent terrible outrages and massacres of Jews in Russia has awakened the local Hebrews, who last Sunday held a big meeting in the synagogue and gave most tangible proof of their interest in their fellow men who are being subjected to such terrible treatment by the autocrats and ignorant people of Russia. They contributed liberally to the relief fund and unanimously passed the following resolution: "Whereas more than a hundred thousand Jews have been massacred or wounded in Russia in one week by soldiers, police officers and mobs; and whereas, the great powers of the world, who are ever ready to send armies and fleets for the protection of Christians in unchristian countries, would not raise a finger for the defense of Jews in so-called Christian countries; and whereas, the Christian church, which claims to bring a message of love to mankind, whose Saviour was a Jew, born of a Jewish mother, has (with very few exceptions) preserved a grim silence at the news that a host of over 100,000 Jews had been slaughtered like so many sheep. "And whereas, the press, which devoted miles of columns to the news that a Christian man was being held captive in Morocco, has with a few exceptions very little to say when the greatest massacre of man by man in the history of mankind took place, simply because the massacred happened to be Jews. "Be it resolved, that the salvation of Israel at this terrible period lies in self-help, which may be realized by Christian Israel Zangwill in the carrying out of his noble plan to build an autonomous state for the Jewish refugees of the dark countries of Europe." There was a good sized audience present, and Rabbi Rabinowitz made a plain, forceful statement of the present conditions in Russia, and elaborated on the serious affairs of the past. He spared neither the Gentiles nor the Russian church nor nobles, but painted in bold and vivid words cold and bloody facts. In concluding his remarks he announced that the Jews could not hope for anything from Russia but must depend on themselves, and that they must refer to the press the Rabbi remarked: "That fool of an editor of the 'Telegraph' had been in Russia and he would be a hero. He claimed the writer misrepresented the entire circumstances." **SMALLPOX SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.** FREDERICTON, Nov. 26.—Fred Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, returned from Queens county this afternoon, where he had gone to investigate the reported outbreak of smallpox at Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. A meeting of the county board of health was held at Gagetown yesterday, and Dr. Carswell was instructed to proceed to the above named places on Monday and establish quarantine, and it is thought fifty-eight houses which are suspected will be quarantined. Dr. Fisher also visited Dr. Feale on his return home at Oromocto, and Dr. Feale consented to act as chairman of the board of health for Sunbury, and acting under Fisher's instructions will at once establish quarantine at Gerry, where a number of cases are reported. Tomorrow Dr. Fisher will proceed to Fredericton Junction and Blissville to examine into the state of affairs there. **BANK OF N. B.'S NEW MANAGER.** The new manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, R. B. Kesson, arrived in the city Saturday and is at the Royal Hotel. He commenced on his new duties today. His banking experience in the Dominion has been a valuable one. He has long been connected with the Bank of Ottawa, and managed branches of that institution in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Previously, he was identified with other Canadian banks, and before coming to Canada was connected with banking affairs in Australia.

CAUGHT BY TIDE AND DROWNED.

Tragedy at St. Andrews—George Henderson Tied to Carriage by Rising Tide—His Companion Saved.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Nov. 26.—George Buhot and George Henderson about 11 o'clock this forenoon while driving across the bar from Ministers Island, were overwhelmed by the incoming tide. Henderson was drowned. The occurrence was seen by men from Sir William Vanhorne's farm. Professor Oster, manager of the farm, hastened to the shore and put off in a launch, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left to the shore and put off in a launch, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left to the shore and put off in a launch, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left to the shore and put off in a launch, but Henderson had disappeared.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Gompers is President for Another Term—Other Officers Elected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by practically a unanimous vote, only two votes being cast in opposition. Among other officers chosen were: James O'Connell, Quincey, Mass., first vice-president; John Mitchell, Indianapolis, second vice-president; James O'Connell, Washington, third vice-president; Frank Morrison, Washington, secretary; John E. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill., treasurer. Frank K. Foster of Boston and Jas. H. Wilson of New York were elected to represent the federation at British trade and labor congress, which is to be held in London, Eng., next August. Minneapolis was chosen as place of meeting in 1906.

NAVY MEN DON'T LIKE CUT TOBACCO.

Attempt of Admiralty to do Away With the Time Honored Navy Twist is Unpopular.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Admiralty are trying to experiment with that time honored institution, navy tobacco. For many years the sailors have been allowed to draw a pound of tobacco per man, for which he is charged one shilling. The cash is stopped out of his pay if he takes up his allowance; if he does not he is charged with the amount, money in lieu of the tobacco. When a foreign service he is allowed two pounds instead of one. Hitherto the tobacco has been issued in the manufactured or rough dried state. The men have been served with the leaf, and after removing the hard stems from it leaves they make up the remainder into what is known as plug tobacco. The great mass of dried leaves are damped, sometimes with water and sometimes with navy rum, and then by a process well known to all men-of-war-men it is tightly bound round with sail cloth and rope yarn and left to get hard and solid. When it for use these plugs of tobacco, usually of one pound weight form a very strong smoking mixture which the generality of the men highly prize. It has, of course, to be cut up, just as any other cake tobacco has to be. For reasons which are by no means clear the Admiralty have decided to issue the tobacco already manufactured and cut up for the men and this new order has just come into operation. This new kind of tobacco is issued in pounds and in tins. It is a mixture of various blends of British produced tobacco and is of two kinds, strong and mild. It is still early to be able to form a correct idea as to how the men will appreciate the change. Inquiries made at Portsmouth, however, show that the alteration is not popular. "It is bound to be a failure," said one of the blue-jackets. "It is just like smoking chaff and does not last any time. You will all your pipe with it and it is gone almost at once. The men do not like it and they hope the Admiralty will withdraw it, and let us have the old-fashioned leaf so as to make it up as we have done all along. You know what we are smoking then—you do not with this new mixture."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

RICHFORD, Vt., Nov. 26.—The death of S. LaGrande, of St. Armand, Quebec, from the effects of drinking what is believed to have been wood alcohol, makes a list of three men and a woman who have met similar deaths in this vicinity within a few days. The other deaths are: Nelson Royston and Marshall Biss, two farmers of this town, and Mrs. LaGrande, the mother-in-law of today's victim, whose home is just over the Canadian border in St. Armand. Two others, W. Mills and T. Hatt, of this town are also ill from the same probable poison, but will recover. Wallace White, proprietor of a drug store here, his son, Alice, and daughter, Eva, are all under arrest in connection with the case. It is alleged that the liquor drunk by the victims was purchased at White's store or alcohol. White is said to claim that he bought the liquor for cologne spirits, the name by which alcohol is known commercially, and sold it believing it to be straight alcohol.

WENTY-EIGHT WERE DROWNED

In Wreck of Schooner Fawn—More Arrests in Combine Matters.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 26.—Schooner Maid of Orleans arrived today, bringing news of the loss of the schooner Fawn in the heavy gale of Nov. 16, all the crew, twenty-eight in all, perished. The schooner was carrying a mixture of various blends of British produced tobacco and is of two kinds, strong and mild. It is still early to be able to form a correct idea as to how the men will appreciate the change. Inquiries made at Portsmouth, however, show that the alteration is not popular. "It is bound to be a failure," said one of the blue-jackets. "It is just like smoking chaff and does not last any time. You will all your pipe with it and it is gone almost at once. The men do not like it and they hope the Admiralty will withdraw it, and let us have the old-fashioned leaf so as to make it up as we have done all along. You know what we are smoking then—you do not with this new mixture."

THE BAVARIAN IS STILL ON THE ROCKS

MONTRÉAL, Nov. 26.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to pull the Allan steamship Bavarian off the rocks. The tide will be higher at five o'clock tomorrow morning, when a third trial will be made. If this fails, another attempt will be made in the afternoon, when the tide reaches its highest point at this time of the year.

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