

DEFENCE BILLS BROUGHT DOWN

MORE BAIT FOR THE LABOUR VOTE CANADA'S PROGRAMME OF NAVAL DEFENCE BEFORE COMMONS AT OTTAWA PAULIAN BREAKS ALTITUDE RECORD

Liberals in English Fight Outline Policy of Insurance for the Unemployed.

Lloyd George Strikes Out at Colonial Preference ---Balfour Urges It in Great Speech.

London, Jan. 12.—A big scheme of unemployment insurance will be the work of the new Liberal Government, it returned to power. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade outlined the scheme in the course of a speech at Glasgow tonight, when he addressed two huge meetings. Mr. Churchill announced that the details of the scheme had already been worked out by the Board of Trade and he said that if the people granted the money the House of Commons would pass a compulsory and contributory unemployment insurance bill, which would deal with the affairs of upwards of 2,250,000 adult workers, skilled and unskilled alike. The shipbuilding, engineering and allied trades would first come under consideration, while side by side with the scheme facilities would be given for voluntary insurance added by the state. The new plan would be carried on in conjunction with 150 labor exchanges, which were soon to be opened throughout the kingdom. These exchanges, Mr. Churchill said, would give labor a scientific market and the advantages which modern civilization had conferred on all the classes. The insurance plan would improve and standardize labor, and would equally benefit the employer and artisan.

Chancellor Lloyd-George, at Wolverhampton, evidently referring to the same scheme, said that he had put \$15,000,000 in the budget to deal with unemployment, whereas his opponents were trying to maintain a land system which was more responsible for unemployment than any single cause. He urged the necessity of taking wheat from wherever it could be obtained.

"Don't set us," he said, "slam the door in the teeth of Providence and say we won't take it."

Mr. Balfour.

With an eye to the possibility of nationalists holding the balance of power in the new parliament, Mr. Balfour, the Opposition leader, speaking at York, edged gently over the rule problem. He said it was subject requiring more than a brief paragraph of politics, one of the most important ever put before the country. Yet it was brought forward by the Liberals as an unconsidered scheme of legislation. The premier had said enough to make the nationalists angry for the return of the Radical party and not decide either the or the attention which the sub- required.

Mr. Balfour declared that the Tory party pledged not to increase the cost of the poor. He thought that the duty on wheat, which was a burden to the colonies, would diminish rather than increase the cost of bread.

The prime minister at Salisbury tonight, dealing with the state of a state in which Mr. Balfour criticized omissions in the premier's election address, whereas Mr. Balfour's own election manifesto gave only a brief paragraph to the subject of tariff reform. Mr. Asquith added that although the country was within two days of the elections, it was left in a state of confusion concerning Mr. Balfour's views on tariff reform.

Feature of the campaign is the attention devoted in the news columns to living in Great Britain and the United States. Figures and statistics are given for the purpose of sup- denouncing, as the case the policy of tariff reform. Meetings still are the considerable disorder. One wood tonight developed a riot many persons were injured.

TWO BOYS SHOT BY UNKNOWN NEAR HARLEM

Black Bearded Maniac Shoots Into Crowd Of School Boys And Makes His Escape During Excitement.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A black-bearded maniac, wearing a black slouch hat drew his automatic pistol from his long coat this afternoon and fired five shots into a crowd of Harlem school boys who had been taunting him. Robert Lomas, six years old, was shot through the heart and died instantly. Arthur Shively also six years old, was shot through the left lung and was taken to a hospital critically wounded.

The man in black, whom none of the frightened youngsters can describe accurately, shambled off into the bushes and roads surrounding the Harlem river and was soon lost to sight. One hundred and fifty policemen and a posse of citizens are slowly tightening its lines on the northern extremity of Manhattan Island, but in the meantime the murderer may have slipped into a downtown subway train and thus swiftly been borne to temporary safety.

Children Coasting.

Fifteen children just freed from school, were coasting down the western slope of the Speedway woods this afternoon, while a group of grown-ups stood watching the sport. Among them was the man with the black beard. He drew away from the crowd and edged up the side of the hill. Just then down came little Arthur Shively on his sled, whooping a caution to foot-farers. His sled halted on a bare spot and as he stood up the madman whipped out his pistol and fired. No one could be found who saw the shot, but it was delivered at such close range that the boy's sweat-drops were scorched from the flame of the discharge.

The boy shrieked and fell and in the subsequent excitement everybody apparently thought of the boy and nobody of the man in black, for he shambled off northwards, unpursued.

It was some moments before a policeman arrived. The woods were growing from all directions at once, but still without a leader or any definite intention. As Policeman Pizer ran up, a small boy tugged him by the skirts of his coat.

"He's up there," gasped the boy, "and he's shot another boy."

On the edge of the woods they found Robert Lomas dead. Stragglers brought in reports that they had heard other shots, five in all, but there and no definite clues.

Mr. R. L. Borden in Strong Imperialistic Utterance Declares For Fleet Unit, Or Equivalent In Money, As Dominion's Just Contribution To The Scheme of Imperial Defence.

Laurier Yields To Popular Demand, And While Still Pledging Government To Ineffective Policy, Embraces More Comprehensive of the Two Proposals—Mr. Monk Is Angry and Says So.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12.—The outstanding feature of today's naval defence debate in the strong line taken by Mr. Borden. The leader of the Opposition has come out unequivocally for immediate and effective aid-a fleet unit.

There are, however, three points of interest.

1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's programme in brief is to raise a naval force, closely analogous to our existing land forces with an establishment of five cruisers (four Bristols and one Bodicea) and six destroyers.

2.—In this connection there are three points to observe.

A.—The government has adopted the larger of the two plans between which it was openly wavering.

B.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, executing a remarkable agile right-about-face, has expressly admitted that Canada must be involved in any war in which the British Empire becomes engaged.

C.—The bill contains a provision for the disposal of the Canadian naval force in the event of a general emergency to place the Canadian naval force at the disposal of the admiralty for general service in the naval service and any other or more serious off these vessels or any officers or men of the naval service. There is a subsequent provision that if such action is taken by the governor in council at a time when Parliament is not sitting Parliament shall immediately be called.

No Distinction.

The premier added that this provision is taken from the Militia Act, which is a distinction. Questions by Mr. Foster and Dr. Sprague elicited this supplementary declaration:

"When Britain is at war, Canada is at war—there is no distinction. Great Britain, to which we are subject is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion and so Canada is at war."

Pensions are to be provided for naval officers.

There will be a naval college on the pattern of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

The question of members will be governed by the requirements of the ships maintained and the bill contains no stipulation on the subject.

Coming to ships, Sir Wilfrid Laurier recalled the naval defence conference and the refusal of the Canadian delegates to accept the admiralty plan of a fleet unit on the Pacific, on the ground that Canada's double sea-board makes a force necessary on both oceans.

The ships will be four Bristols, one Bodicea, and six destroyers, the larger of the two plans submitted by the admiralty when the fleet unit was rejected.

The cost will be £2,238,000 or just over \$11,000,000.

If the ships are built in Canada, at least 23 per cent. The government intends to start at the earliest possible moment with the construction of this fleet and if possible to have the construction done in Canada.

When will the ships be ready to go into commission? Mr. Lake asked.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not say.

That was all of the premier's statement.

Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden dealt first with the advantages of our relations with the empire. He said: "The safety of our commerce, the security of our shores, the safe guarding of our citizens, in their property, open every sea and under every sky, the powerful protection of the British flag, the advantages of the diplomatic and consular service of the British empire, with all the might and prestige, which that service embodies, the principles of right and justice, which are inseparably connected with British institutions and traditions, all these constitute advantages so enormous as to excite the liveliest appreciation in the mind of every man of sense in this country to be able to say that CANADA HAS THE SAME LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO ASPIRE TO BE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN THAT HE HAS TO ASPIRE TO BE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA."

A Surprising Statement.

"I was a little surprised at a statement which the Prime Minister made during the early part of the session, a statement in which he declared that if we did have a Canadian navy that Canada would take no part in any war."

MUCH WANTED CROOK FOUND IN THIS CITY

Pasquaino Feerraro Charged With Bigamy, Larceny, And Other Incidental, Arrested Yesterday By Local Police.

The local police pulled off a clever bit of work last evening when Pasquaino Feerraro, who is wanted by the police of several American cities on charges of bigamy, larceny, and other clever swindles, and who for the past month or so has been living in St. John, was placed under arrest by Officers Sheehan and Perry in a house on Union Alley, owned by the well known Italian scissor grinder "Tony". He was placed in Central police lockup, and will be deported to the United States by the Canadian immigration officials on board the Calvin Austin today.

Feerraro besides being wanted on three charges of larceny, is also charged with bigamy. In the summer of 1907, it is alleged he shot and dangerously wounded his wife in Salem and served 14 months in Salem jail for the offence.

Married in Halifax.

After serving his term in prison Feerraro went to Lynn where he met Miss Ida Jones, formerly of Amherst, N. S., who was working in that city at the time he was in prison. They were married by the Rev. Wofford M. Ryan. It is said that at the time the Jones girl was unaware of the fact that Feerraro had a wife living in Salem from whom he had never obtained a divorce.

It appears that the Jones girl had a child which was living with its grandparents at 29 North street in this city. After having lived in Halifax for about 100 months, Feerraro and his wife came here and for some time lived with the girl's father on North street. He did not try to procure work and was turned out of the house.

UNITED STATES TAKES STRONG HAND IN FIGHT

Drastic Action Taken By Lower House At Washington In Suppression Of White Slave Traffic.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Drastic action looking toward the suppression of the white slave traffic in the United States was taken today by the lower house.

A bill was passed under which, if adopted by the senate, it will be unlawful for any person to provide transportation from one state to another for any person who engages in prostitution or other immoral practices. The more purchasing of a ticket for a woman whereby she would be "enabled or assisted" to go from state to state for immoral purposes will render the purchaser liable to ten years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Immoral alien women are to be deported whenever they are discovered and their procurers are to be excluded, deported and punished.

"It is intended that this measure shall be drastic," declared Representative Bennett, of New York, in charge of the measure and co-author of it. "This infamous white slave traffic must be broken up and the immigration committee believes the pending measure will survive every constitutional test to which it may be subjected."

Chairman Mann, of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, who said yesterday that he was not opposed to the bill, surprised its defenders today by moving to recommend the measure. The motion was lost by a vote of 36 to 174.

Whatever opposition there was to certain sections of the bill, few members seemed anxious to have themselves placed on record as voting against it and only an oral vote was taken on its passage.

Famous French Aviator Flies to Height of 4,000 Feet While Watchers Sit Breathless.

Curtiss Takes Speed Record for Course, but Gives Way To Rival in Height Contest.

Aviation Camp, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12.—Louis Paulhan, French aviator, broke all official and unofficial records for altitude in a Farman biplane today by flying to a height of more than 4000 feet and descending safely after 50 minutes, 46.15 seconds in the air.

As methods of measurements were not accurate, the exact height reached is not known, but it is certain that he exceeded the record of 3600 feet. The instrument on Paulhan's machine registered the greatest height at 4600 feet.

The judges' record of Paulhan's altitude, which is still to be sanctioned officially, was 1524 metres, approximately 5000 feet.

The time of descent was 7 minutes, 30 seconds.

Paulhan is the idol of the crowd tonight. He made his record shortly after losing the speed record for the course to Glenn H. Curtiss. The Frenchman, using an engine which had just arrived from Paris, had been on the course again and again, circling the course and again, circling and dipping and carrying the corners in a daring fashion that made his wife shiver with fright.

Conditions Ideal.

The sun was low toward the sea and the shadows had begun to gather when Paulhan decided to go higher in the air than any man in a heavier than air machine had ever flown. The wind fairly stirred.

As Paulhan rose in the air he bent his gray-capped head and smiled as he made a short circle over 50,000 spectators. Curtiss had previously tried the higher currents and come down.

Paulhan pointed north, went up a thousand feet, passed over the centre of the course, took a turn, and then turned north and up again.

The crowd grew breathlessly intent as Paulhan rose in the air, his machine rose rapidly in the twilight. At a height of 1300 feet Paulhan described a great circle to feel the currents. By this time he was a mile and a half from camp. When word spread that he had beaten Hubert Latham's record of 1800 the throng became wild. At two thousand feet he was still ascending. As he came as nearly out of sight as he could be without disappearing he began to descend, much to the relief of the spectators.

CHAPIN SUSPENDED FOR ROCK ISLAND JUMP

Member Of New York Stock Exchange Suspended For Sixty Days As Result Of Investigation.

New York, Jan. 12.—Simon Chapin, of S. B. Chapin & Co., was suspended from the privileges of the New York Stock Exchange today for sixty days, for participating in the Rock Island fiasco of Dec. 27, when ill-managed manipulation sent the common shares of the Rock Island Co. from 59 to 31 and back again in a period of 12 minutes. F. D. Countess, one of Mr. Chapin's partners, and the only other board member of the firm, was suspended at the same time for thirty days.

Notwithstanding all the recent rumors concerning the Rock Island deal involving the name of Daniel G. Reid, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Co., for whom, it is said, Chapin & Co. executed their buying orders, the verdict of the Stock Exchange governors indicates that the infractions of the suspended members are not regarded very seriously. They were found guilty as announced, of "acts detrimental to the welfare of the exchange," for which the constitution of the exchange prescribes suspension of not more than one year.

Investigate the charges and allegations made by Mr. Lumsden against a portion of the engineering staff of the National Transcontinental Railway. The committee is to have full power including that of examining witnesses under oath.

Winnipeg Narrowly ESCAPES BAD BLAZE

Factory Burns In Heart Of Residential District And Damage Amounting To \$75,000 Is Sustained.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 12.—Seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars damage was done last evening to a plant, stock and building of the Munro Wire Works, located two blocks from the business centre and in the heart of the city's residential district. Only the high pressure system which dived it out, finally saved the city from a big conflagration. James Munro, president, states that the insurance does not amount to much. The firm has been in business here and in New Glasgow, N. S., for twenty years and has never had a dollar fire loss.

Just after the fire broke out three women and a man were taken by the firemen out of the upper flat by the fire escape. They were caught in the mattress work room. The evening was calm and the weather mild, making fire fighting no very great hardship. The factory was a six story frame building.

SENATE PROTEST THE DIVERSION OF ALAGASH

Senator Costigan Moves For Papers In Connection With Discussion Of Canadian Water To Maine River.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—In the Senate today Hon. Mr. Costigan moved for the production of papers in connection with the diversion of the waters of the Alagash River, one of the largest tributaries of the St. John River. He declared that the diversion of the water by lumbering interests in Maine was contrary to international law and to the treaty of 1842, and was detrimental to the general lumbering interests of the parts of Quebec and New Brunswick served by the river.

CARLETON COUNTY HAS INCREASED ROAD TAX

Municipality Takes Advantage Of Road Act Provision To Increase Rate — County Council Concludes Business.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 12.—The business of the municipality of Carleton was concluded last afternoon. A strong non-political resolution to be forwarded to Premiers Hazen and Laurier was unanimously passed, requesting that the federal and local governments get together and ensure the commencement of the St. John Valley Railway.

Scott Act Inspector Col. Pitts was re-elected with a salary of \$400.

The highest assessment for poor purposes was for Wicklow and Wilmet, \$900 each. Aberdeen has no poor.

A resolution moved by Councillor Phillips, seconded by Councillor Gibson, calling upon the local government to enact a law forbidding the running of automobiles two days in the week was defeated.

The tax of 20 cents on every \$100 valuation for road purposes, which it has been alleged by their opponents would defeat the local government at the next election, does not seem to be high enough instead of too high, for Councillors Lamont and Hemphill, of Aberdeen, as they have a right to do by the terms of the road act were given permission to increase the rate on every \$100 for road purposes in their parish.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS OUT AFTER SURPLUS

Colonial Revenue Shows Increase Of \$150,000 For Half Year Ending December 31—Lumber To Blame.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 12.—With revised figures showing the colonial revenue for the half year ending December 31, 1909, have increased \$150,000 over the same period last year, it is officially estimated that the close of the fiscal year June 30th will show a surplus of \$250,000. The cause of the colony's accounts last year showed a deficit of \$150,000 for the year. The great increase in revenue is due chiefly to the exploitation of the interior lands and the extensive pulp manufacturing recently begun.

DESCENDED EASILY

He Came Down Easily In Front of the Grandstand After Having Risen to the Plane of the Mountain Peaks. As he leaped from his machine, cheeks glowing and eyes flashing, he was grabbed by his friends and carried to the grandstand where he bared his head amid a thunder of cheers.

Paulhan gave the crowd another treat earlier in the afternoon. The balloon New York, which had ascended from Huntington Park, came drifting toward Aviation Camp. In it was Mr. Paulhan, among other guests. When the Frenchman caught sight of it he sprang to his Farman machine, snapped out instructions to his helpers and in a flash darted off.

Rising in a wide circle to a height of 600 feet, he sailed for a mile or more over the adjacent fields and approached close enough to the New York to hail his wife. Then he swept back to earth, paying his respects to Beachey and Knabshue, whose dirigibles he passed in descending.

The third day of the international aviation meet was perfect, being warm and windless. The spectators numbered 50,000.

At two o'clock Curtiss announced that he would try for the speed record of the course. After a short trial flight he increased his speed to the rate of 42.12 miles an hour. The time for the course was slightly more than a mile and a half was 2:13.55. No sooner had he alighted and strolled away than Paulhan's manager announced that the Frenchman would seek to take the speed honor from the American. Paulhan started, but his engine had less power. His turns were not so sharp. The result of the second lap, which was the one timed, was 14 seconds slower than Curtiss' record. The Frenchman kept on circling the course six times, but he did not equal Curtiss' record, though he covered more than eight miles in the flight.

Pleased by his victory, Curtiss went up to feel out the air currents for a high flight. At the height of 100 feet he circled twice around the course and came down.