

# WEATHER FORECAST.

MARITIME PROVINCES.  
Fresh to Strong Westerly Winds; Fair and Cold.  
Temperature at 3 A. M. 11 Degrees Above Zero.

# The Standard.

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TWELVE PAGES

## HALDANE MAY SUGGEST HALT IN NAVY RACE

Believed British Secretary of War Will Suggest Slackening of Armaments While in Berlin.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA NOTIFIED OF VISIT.

London, Feb. 9.—It is now officially admitted that both the French and Russian governments were informed of Viscount Haldane's trip to Berlin by the British government before the British Secretary of War arrived in the German capital.

It was specifically stated in the notifications to France and Russia, that the visit was of a private character, but it was significantly added that in case political questions should be discussed, France and Russia would be kept informed. This confirms the prevailing impression that behind the ostensible purpose of his trip Viscount Haldane is charged to survey the political ground and put out feelers especially in regard to a possible slackening of armaments.

The speech of Winston Spencer Churchill at Glasgow today, in which he notified the world that Great Britain would go one better than anyone else in naval matters, is thought to be part of a plan to encourage the belief in the uselessness of Germany trying to outstrip her rival in sea power.

## COMMISSION TO CONSIDER LACK OF RAILWAY CARS

## Complaints of Ottawa Valley Farmers Likely to Come Before Railway Board—Acadian Representation in Senate.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—At the opening of the House Edmund Prentiss, of Prescott, brought up the complaint of the farmers of the Ottawa Valley, that they cannot secure cars for their hay crop.

Mr. Cochrane said that he would be glad to submit any complaints to the Railway Commission.

Plus Michaud asked if the vacancy in the Senate created by the death of Senator Comeau would be filled by the appointment of an Acadian. There were 165,000 French speaking Canadians in the Maritime Provinces and they were entitled to 3 or 4 senators, he said, whereas they had only one.

The House spent the afternoon in committee on the grain bill, the principal item being the proposal to change "Manitoba hard into Canada."

The Manitoba members objected to Dr. Schaeffer proposing "Canada western," and Mr. Oliver suggesting "Prairie."

Mr. Rogers, the other Manitobans and David Henderson supported the present name. Finally the matter was adjourned.

The evening was spent in supply on Ontario public works.

## PILOTAGE SYSTEMS TO BE MADE UNIFORM AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—A commission of three will, it is stated, be authorized by the government to inspect the various systems of pilotage now prevailing in different parts of Canada. Representations have been made to Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, favoring a uniform system of pilotage for all Canada. The commission to be appointed will include a representative of the pilots, a representative of the shipping federation and a third who will not be associated with either interest. There are some things like thirty pilotage boards and the desire is to have as far as possible, one system.

## REORGANIZATION OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IS PLANNED

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Mr. Burrell is considering a reorganization of the experimental farms. Under Dr. Grisdale, who will continue director of experimental farms, will be two superintendents, one of field husbandry and one of animal husbandry. It is possible that a third may be added in charge of the forage and seed grain work. Other improvements in organization are under consideration.

## GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT BE OUTSTRIPPED

Naval Supremacy will be Maintained Says First Lord of Admiralty.

## England Never Better Prepared than at Present and all Continental Increases Will be Met, He Says.

Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 9.—The speech delivered here today by Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the luncheon of the Clyde Navigation Trust, was received with much enthusiasm. After referring to the naval resources of the Clyde, Mr. Churchill said it was superior to that of any other power. The latest 13.5 guns were some of the finest weapons which Great Britain possessed. He believed that the navy was in a high state of preparedness for a sudden call (cheers). The rumors of unpreparedness last year were absolutely baseless, and he hoped that the creation of the war staff, which was already working, would render such rumors impossible. Moreover, a class of officers was being consistently trained to deal with the higher problems of strategy and organization.

Continuing Mr. Churchill affirmed that Great Britain never had any thought of aggression nor attributed such thoughts to other great powers. There was, however, this difference between British naval power and that of a great friendly empire which he trusted would long remain great and friendly—the Empire of Germany. (Cheers): that the British navy was necessary, while from some points of view the German navy was in the nature of a luxury.

What was existence to us was expansion to them. We could not if we wished menace the peace of a single continental hamlet, but on the other hand the whole fortunes of our race and empire, the whole treasure accumulated by centuries of science and achievement would perish, would be utterly swept away if our naval supremacy were in danger. (Cheers). It was the British navy which made Britain a great power, Germany was a great power, respected and honored all over the world because she had a single ship. These facts ought to be clearly stated because the suggestion that the naval risks of Great Britain and Germany were on an equality was utterly untrue. The government had resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which was the country enjoyed. They, none of them would tolerate his presence on the admiralty for a single hour unless satisfied that all steps were being taken to secure the safety of the country.

The newspapers now said that there were prospects of further naval increases among the continental powers. That was a very serious matter because not only were navies increasing in size but everything connected with navies was increasing in cost. There was no doubt whatever that the nations of Europe were pressing forward and pressing each other into an avenue of almost indefinite expansion and expense. We had a right to our own opinion as to how far future generations would compliment the present age upon the Christianity and wisdom of the civilization which made this dreary, dangerous and sterile competition so much a feature of our lives.

But there it was, we had to meet it, and he was glad to be able to tell them that there was no need of alarm (Cheers). There was no need of raising an excited panic or disparaging the resources of the country. They might face the situation with great composure. At every point, in every detail, they had it well in hand. (Cheers).

First of all our resources were money. From the organs of both great political parties one might gather that Great Britain was financially in a very tottering and weak condition. He hoped that Britain's foreign friends would realize that this was only talk. (Laughter). The resources which the British chancellor of the exchequer could command were amply equal to all the state's requirements.

He believed that a considerable body of public opinion favored the flotation of a great naval loan. This could be presently floated with perfect ease and on the best of terms, but what use would it be to the navy? Great Britain had built enough ships to secure effective command of the sea, and it was sheer waste to build more than were necessary for the purpose in any one year.

What was wanted was steady building on a regular plan, no sensational or violent departure from existing methods was required. Navies could not be created or destroyed in a year; their regular development could best be secured by large annual supplies of money, not by excited and capricious windfalls by means of great loans. (Cheers).

Continued on page two.

## ALBERT HENCEFORTH CUSTOMS OUTPOST

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Albert, in the county of Alberta, has been established as a customs outpost under the authority of Moncton, in place of

## WILL RETAIN THE COLLEGE FOR PRESENT

Stonecutter's Body Found Surrounded by Circumstances Pointing to Brutal Murder—Money Missing.

## IDENTITY OF MURDERER SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—There is every reason to believe that the Liberal majority in the Senate will oppose the wishes of the government and the Conservative majority in the House of Commons before the session closes. The intimation was given today in the form of proposed amendments to the Inquiries bill, which the government has introduced to give the fullest power to the commission. It has named to inquire into the civil service and reforms.

Senator Kerr gave notice of two amendments to the government Inquiries bill. The first is that "no report shall be made against any person until reasonable notice shall have been given to him of the charge of misconduct alleged against him and he shall have been allowed full opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel."

The second is a new motion and is as follows:

"Any commissioner, whether appointed under part one or part three of this act and every person engaged as accountant, engineer, technical adviser or other expert under the provisions of this act, shall be incapable of being appointed to or holding any office, place or employment in the nomination gift or control of the crown or of the Governor General of Canada until after the expiration of five years after the report of the commission shall have been made."

Senator Lavergne asked if the government was in a position to announce its policy in naval matters, if not, why has it provided in the estimates for an increased number of employees in the naval service?

Hon. Mr. Loughheed replying for the government said:

"The government is not in a position at present to announce its policy. The government desires to maintain the naval college which has been established at Halifax, N. B."

Hon. Mr. Loughheed for the government replied:

"It is the intention of the government to maintain the naval college at Halifax at least until its naval policy is brought down."

## NAVAL RESERVES UNDER MINISTER ARE DESIGNATED

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The following naval reserves are reserved for naval and military purposes and the administration of them vested in the minister of the naval service.

Halifax.

The Royal Naval dockyard and hospital.

The commander in chief's house and grounds.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax harbor, Tufts Cove—Land and water area.

Whitehaven harbor, Yankee Cove, County Guysboro—Land and water area.

Sydney, Cape Breton, Wentworth or Fresh Water Creek—Land and water area.

Louisburg, Cape Breton—Land and water area on the north shore of Louisburg Harbor.

## COMPARISON OF FIGURES SHOWS LARGER REVENUE

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The revenue for January, 1912 was \$10,084,035 as compared with \$9,147,773 in January, 1911 an increase of \$936,262, or 10.2 per cent. For the ten month period the revenue has been \$109,566,993 as against \$94,810,707, an increase of \$14,756,286, or 15.5 per cent.

The capital account expenditure was \$5,640,718 in January and \$4,654,672 for the whole period as against \$3,073,181 and \$25,877,428 respectively in 1911.

Practically all of the expenditure this year has been on public works and railways. The net debt on January 31 was \$324,986,426.

## ROBBERY IS THOUGHT TO BE MOTIVE

Stonecutter's Body Found Surrounded by Circumstances Pointing to Brutal Murder—Money Missing.

## IDENTITY OF MURDERER SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

St. Scholastic, Que., Feb. 9.—The body of a stone cutter named Dufault was discovered today covered with knife wounds and blood, frozen stiff in the living room of the man's house on St. Simon road about three miles from here, by friends of the dead man, who had missed him and went to make inquiries. All the circumstances point to a brutal and sordid murder, with robbery as the motive.

The victim was a steady man without enemies so far as can be ascertained, worked in the granite quarries there through the summer and received good wages, being an expert cutter. He was understood to have saved considerable money, which it was stated, he always kept in the house with him. Careful search has failed to disclose any money on the premises at the present time.

The room where the unfortunate man's body was found was in a state of disorder, and on every hand were signs of a terrific life and death struggle. The floor and walls were bespattered with blood. The door covering was torn and two chairs were overturned and backed into a corner. On the floor was found a blood stained knife and a revolver also bespattered with rusty blood stains, giving mute testimony to the fierceness of the struggle.

The villagers are at sea as to the murderer's identity. It is stated that no strangers had been seen around recently, and the belief is expressed on every side that no man in the neighborhood could have committed the fearful deed. Dr. McTaggart, of Montreal arrived this afternoon, and will be in charge of the investigation. An inquest will be held. Provincial government detectives are on hand also and a thorough enquiry will be made.

## PUGSLEY DOESN'T LIKE THE IDEA OF AN INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—In a committee of supply late tonight Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lemieux made a vigorous and well called for attack on the work and personnel of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Monk warmly defended the commissioners. He declared that there was much need of investigation in Mr. Pugsley's former department especially in connection with the dredging and advised the ex-minister of Public Works not to place too much credence in newspaper stories but to wait for the commission's report before giving too hasty criticism.

Mr. Pugsley brought the matter up on an item in the estimates for the dredging system and operation which had been under investigation before the commission. He also complained of certain press references.

Mr. Lemieux followed and attacked the personnel of the commission. He had a particular grudge against Mr. Ducharme, of Montreal, and said he would decline to be judged by him in an investigation.

Mr. Monk in reply said he was surprised at Mr. Pugsley's attitude. He had particular reports to the commissioners. The commission had given no report, but the newspapers might have obtained much information from the voluminous correspondence in the auditor's office. There were no grounds for the aspersions of the ex-minister.

Mr. Pugsley replied that reports in the press did not give true facts and hinted that the commission was partisan. He proceeded to give a short dissertation on dredging by scow measure and asked Mr. Monk if he was serious in saying the commission could improve on the dredging system. Mr. Monk intimated that as the committee was in the middle of estimates he did not propose to go into a lengthy explanation.

"But does my Hon. friend think," he added, "that the scow measurement which has prevailed in the past in lieu of place measurement has produced good results? I can prove to him when the time comes that great changes to the advantage of the dredging system can be made."

Mr. Pugsley went on to criticize the appointment of A. B. Morine chairman of the commission and doubted his ability as a lawyer to give Mr. Monk "bolsters on dredging." The commission, Mr. Monk replied warmly, was given the power of hearing experts and if no commission had been appointed, he had intended inviting the well known firm of Price Waterhouse to make a thorough investigation of Mr. Pugsley's department. The profession of the commissioners did not impair their capability of taking evidence.

The item was eventually passed. Mr. Monk intimating that Mr. Pugsley's complaint of unfair criticism could be further discussed at later stage.

After other Ontario estimates had been passed the House adjourned at 12.45, a. m.

## THIRTEEN KILLED IN TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Premature Explosion of Blasting Charge the Cause of Disaster.

## Body of Foreman Hurlled Hundred and Fifty Feet Through Air and Fell to Ground Horribly Mangled.

Fort Francis, Ont., Feb. 9.—A terrific explosion took place shortly before 12 o'clock today at the construction works of Johnson & Carey's camp on an island on Rainey Lake, some eight miles east of here, when twelve men were killed outright and six badly injured. One of the injured has since died, making the number of dead 13.

There are still some of the men unaccounted for, so that the list may be still further augmented before the search now being prosecuted, is finalized.

The cause of the explosion was the premature discharge of one of the holes charged with dynamite. The gang of men under foreman Thomas Casey, an American, had sunk sixty-four holes at a uniform depth of 22 feet, and as nearly as can be learned one of the charges in the hole was not properly prepared, and it was while this charge was being taken out that it was set off, the concussion immediately causing the other 63 charges to explode.

The men were hurled into the air along with tons of rock and debris. So great was the explosion that large pieces of rock half the size of a small house were upheaved, while the foreman who must have been standing over one of the holes was blown into the air for one hundred and fifty feet. It was set off, the concussion immediately causing the other 63 charges to explode.

It is said that the amount of dynamite in the explosion was over two hundred bolts, or about five tons. The explosion occurred at the accident occurred at one of the holes which was drilled at International Falls for all the doctors available, and three at once responded.

Dr. Johnston, of Fort Francis, was first on the ground, and with the assistance of Dr. Huxtable, the Company's doctor, soon alleviated the sufferings of the injured.

The men with the exception of Thomas Casey, were all foreigners.

The names have not yet been ascertained.

Tonight Dr. Moore, the coroner, will hold an inquest at the Company's works, when further facts regarding the terrible affair will be made known.

## MINA GERMAN ASHORE NEAR DIGBY—SMALL CHANCE OF SALVAGE

Special to The Standard.  
Digby, N. S., Feb. 9.—While trying to round Southern Point, Digby, in order to make Westport for harbor, the schooner Mina German went ashore at St. Mary's Bay, between Bathurst, where she was stuck in a snow storm and it is believed will be a total loss. The steamer Westport has made three unsuccessful attempts to pull her off.

The Mina German is two years old built at Meteghan, and hails from Yarmouth. She registers 148 tons and was bound to Porto Rico from Weymouth with a cargo of lumber. Vessel and cargo are insured.

## ONE ARREST MADE IN CONNECTION WITH BURGLARIES

Special to The Standard.  
Campbellton, Feb. 9.—The sequel of the recent burglaries in town came today when Officer Brown, of this place, arrested Robert Lavigne, at Bathurst, where he had traced him. The officer brought his prisoner to town on the freight.

The accused is held on two charges. One alleges that he did unlawfully break and enter the shop of Miller Bros. and steal therefrom valuable papers. The other charge is for entering the hardware store of L. E. Renault and stealing \$13, two revolvers and a number of jack knives.

Both offences were committed on the same night, the second of February. Lavigne will be taken before Judge Matheson tomorrow for the preliminary hearing.

## OIL CAN CONTAINED GASOLINE—TWO DEAD

Centerville, Ill., Feb. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. John Camp were killed and their daughter Bertha, seriously injured today when Camp picked up a can of gasoline, thinking it contained oil and poured the liquid on a fire. An explosion followed and the house was burned.

## TELEGRAMS IN EVIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9.—Fifty telegrams sent by Swift and Company to their representatives in eastern cities giving instructions in regard to the shipments and margins and which the government declares tends to show that prices were fixed at the Chicago offices, were read to the jury at the packers' trial today. One of the telegrams bore the typewritten signature of Charles H. Swift, vice president of Swift and Company, and one of the defendants.

## Philadelphia representatives of the company in July, 1910 read:

"Any house in your jurisdiction not getting cost for beef, get after them. Get results asked, No. 1." The defense succeeded in having the name of Charles H. Swift stricken from the telegram after it had been introduced, but there was no evidence that the typewritten signature was authorized. Many of the messages were approved or signed by Francis A. Fowler, head of the beef department of Swift and Company, and a defendant in the case. Judge Carpenter reserved his ruling on a motion made by the defense to have his name kept out of the records.

After ten days of the most intense suffering Mrs. Arthur Bland of Nauwigewank, died at the General Public Hospital at 11 o'clock last night as the result of burns sustained on Tuesday Jan. 30, while attempting to extinguish a lamp which had fallen from the piano in her home.

At the time of the accident which proved fatal, Mrs. Bland was sitting in the house accompanied by another lady. In endeavoring to extinguish the lamp which had fallen to the floor, she threw a rug over the lamp and rushed to the door. The rug became ignited and her clothing also took fire. At the time rushed to her assistance in answer to her screams. All efforts however, to save her proved futile and Mrs. Bland was horribly burned before the flames could be quenched.

She was brought to the hospital the following day, where it was found from the first that her injuries would prove fatal. During the ten days in the hospital she suffered greatly, and the end came last night shortly before midnight.

## VERDICT RETURNED IN WILKIN'S CASE—AMHERST CURLERS

Moncton, Feb. 9.—S. H. McLeod, Sussex; W. A. Russell, K. C., Shediac, and Engineer Maxwell, of Fredericton, arbitrators in the matter of land taken from Theodore Wilkins for the new city water works delivered a sealed verdict late tonight, and it will not be opened until their fees are paid, which the Mayor has promised to do tomorrow.

In this case Wilkins was offered \$1,200 for his land, but claimed more. It is reported that the finding of the arbitrators is satisfactory to the city, being in the vicinity of the amount tendered by the city, in which case it would appear that the only parties to benefit are the arbitrators and the lawyers.

Four rinks of Amherst curlers played here this evening and were defeated 68 to 47.

## TO BAR CANDIDATES WHO HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWO TERMS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, will introduce a resolution next Monday providing for a constitutional amendment to bar any man from holding the office of president of the United States more than two terms of four years each, the filling of an unexpired term to be regarded as a full term.

## WILL RENDER PANAMA CANAL IMPREGNABLE

Fortress on Flamenco Island Will be Equipped with Most Modern War Machinery—Work to Start Soon.

## ATLANTIC ENTRANCE TO BE FORTIFIED ALSO

Washington, Feb. 9.—Work on the great fortress on Flamenco Island, which will guard the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal is to begin at once, under orders issued by the War Department today. This island lies directly in front of the canal entrance and as the nearest lock, the injury or destruction of which would prevent the operation of the canal, lies eight miles inland the Flamenco Island defenses will insure safety for the great waterway on that side, as no hostile ship could get within striking distance of the guns of the fort. The defenses will be of the most modern type, comprising fourteen-inch guns and the heaviest type of sea coast mortars in pits.

Within a short time the engineers will be ready to begin the work of constructing similar defenses on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Owing to the low and marshy character of the ground, however, the difficulties will be much greater than on the Pacific side.

## GERMAN SPY GETS FAIR TRIAL BY AN ENGLISH COURT

Heinrich Grosse Gets Three Years for Espionage—Marked Contrast to German Methods in Similar Cases.

## Winchester, Eng., Feb. 9.—Heinrich Grosse, a captain in the German merchant marine who was arrested on Dec. 5 on a charge of espionage, was sentenced today at the assizes to 3 years penal servitude.

The trial was attended by a large crowd of people and excited much attention because it presented a striking contrast to German methods in espionage cases, especially in the trial of Bernard Stewart, the English lawyer, who was recently sentenced by the Leipzig imperial court to three years' imprisonment.

Grosse was tried in open court by a jury. He pleaded not guilty. He testified that he was the son of a German judge, and came to England in order to do business in German coal in the event of a national strike in England.

The evidence showed that Grosse tried to get information as to the armament of submarine vessels, the conversion of merchant vessels in time of war, and the extent of naval resources.

## LORD CHAMBERLAIN WIDELY CRITICIZED RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

London, Feb. 9.—Earl Spencer today resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain. His action is attributable to the widespread criticism recently of his conduct of the office of Censor of Plays.

## DEATH DUES ARE TO BE LOWERED IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Quebec, Feb. 9.—The provincial taxes on succession will be lowered. Such was the announcement made today by Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, provincial secretary, who will bring in a bill to that effect before the Quebec legislature.

## SECOND READING MONDAY

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 9.—On Monday the government expects to move the second reading of the bill to pay the G. T. P. the ten million dollars to which the country is rendered liable by the bargain made by the Laurier government in 1904.