

SENATE INCREASE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported That ex-Premier Robinson Will be One of Several New Members.

Provision of Facilities in British Ports for Grain Shipped via Hudson Bay.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Before the next general election the government will increase the membership of the senate. This is the statement made to The Standard today. While changes in the representation of the Commons are matters of automatic procedure under the statute and take place generally after each census, changes in the Senate may be effected at any time.

It is stated that the increase will be large. At present there are 87 members of the Senate distributed as follows: Ontario 24, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, Manitoba 4, Saskatchewan 4, Alberta 4. The greatest increase will be in the prairie provinces, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Few names are suggested, but among the candidates are said to be Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, who has no hope of carrying the next provincial election, and ex-premier Robinson of New Brunswick, who it is stated has no hopes of that kind either.

STUDYING BRITISH PORTS.

The government is considering the question of terminal and elevator facilities in British ports for the handling of Canadian grain exported via the Hudson Bay route. This is the strong statement made editorially in the Grain Grower's Guide, the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association of the prairie provinces, and the editor of which was one of the farmers who remained behind to confer with the premier after the recent delegation had gone.

COMMITTEE ATTITUDE.

"Sir Wilfrid very frankly told the committee the attitude of the government towards the undertaking. He stated that the government was only prepared to build the road and the necessary terminals for the handling of grain and own them in perpetuity; that the government was not prepared to build the road after it was built, but gave the committee distinctly to understand that the question of operating would be left in abeyance until the road was well under way.

What The Elective Commission Plan of Civic Government Is

The City Council of St. John has been asked today to allow the people to vote yes or no on the above plan of Civic Government

What It Is:

- 1 Four Commissioners and a mayor elected by the people.
2 The mayor to hold office for two years, the commissioners to hold office four years with terms so arranged as to elect two new commissioners each two years.
3 The double election plan whereby out of all the candidates voted on the two receiving the highest number of votes for mayor, and the eight receiving the highest number of votes for commissioners are again voted for two weeks later.
4 Pays the mayor and commissioners so elected sufficient salary to enable them to devote their entire time to the city's affairs.
5 Each of the five men to have control of a particular department of the city's affairs.
6 Through the Initiative and Referendum provides means by which the people by petition may oblige the commission to submit important measures to popular vote.
7 Through the Recall provides that the mayor or any commissioner can be obliged to stand for re-election at any time by petition of the people.
8 The substance of the elective commission plan is that the affairs of the city be conducted as far as possible in the same way as the affairs of a large business corporation, the electors having similar control over the commission as the stock holders of a company have over its directors.—Adv.

LIGHTING CO. HAS MONOPOLY AT WINNIPEG

Mackenzie and Mann Steal March On City By Building New Power House To Supply Suburbs.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 7.—A new turn has been given to the dispute between Mackenzie and Mann, and the city, over the construction of the franchise of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company by the announcement of the decision of the company to spend half a million on erecting a subsidiary steam power house at the foot of Mill street. Together with the present Assiniboine plant, the company would then have 44,000 horse power generated within the city limits.

A decision was recently given against the company furnishing power for domestic lighting from its Lac du Bonnet water power plant and an appeal against this has been taken to the privy council. Should this appeal be dismissed, the company will be in a position to defy the city with the aid of the new plan now decided upon.

Those in close touch with the situation say the company has outwitted the city, for it will utilize Lac du Bonnet power for the supply of outside municipalities with a much lower cost than will be charged Winnipeg citizens for power and light developed by steam plants within the city limits. They also hint that the present rates for power and light will be doubled shortly.

The city, although it is spending millions on its power plants at Point Du Bois is powerless, until the legislature comes to its relief, by breaking the Winnipeg Electric Company's monopoly, and permitting the city to distribute power and light. Thus, so far, the legislature has refused.

MOVING PICTURE MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Alonzo Ryan, Former Newspaper Cartoonist, Despondent Because Appeal Against Tax Had Failed, Took His Life.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Early Saturday morning Alonzo Ryan, 36 years of age, committed suicide by hanging. The body was removed to the morgue where the case was disposed of by the coroner as a case of suicide, while suffering from an attack of acute mania.

The deceased who was a son of the late Carroll Ryan, was well known as a newspaper cartoonist, but recently he had been engaged in the moving picture business. He was greatly interested in an appeal against this city's imposition of a \$500 annual tax on moving picture shows.

Requests No Action.

Both at once suggested that the tracks of the shooter be followed but Price insisted that nothing further be done, as a mistake had undoubtedly been made.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH BY UNIDENTIFIED COWARD

Councillor Hanford Price of Havelock Received Bullet Meant for Deer and Lies in Critical Condition—Person Who Fired Shot Refused to Come to His Aid.

Victim Asked That No Attempt Should be Made to Capture Responsible Person—General Condemnation of Conduct, but No Clue to His Identity—Large Family Stricken.

Special to The Standard. Sussex, Jan. 8.—Lying at the point of death, Councillor Hanford Price of Havelock, is fighting every inch for his life after having been shot by some unknown person yesterday afternoon. Havelock and vicinity is greatly excited over the terrible affair which may rob a sorrowing wife and child, of a most indulgent husband and parent. For miles around the greatest interest is being manifested in the case, of which more will probably be heard in the near future.

Price was the victim of a person whose identity up to this evening is not even suspected. Yesterday he was engaged in cruising a lumber property three miles from his home on which he was carrying on a large operation.

In the afternoon he parted from several men of his crew and indicated the direction in which he intended to proceed. About three o'clock John Brown and Wright Alward, who had parted with Price only a short time before, heard a rifle shot from the direction in which their employer had gone. They thought little of the incident at the moment, but later were horrified to hear a call from the thick woods "I am shot." Dashing in the direction from whence the sound proceeded they saw Price bravely struggling towards them, with a frightful wound in his shoulder. It required only a few seconds to reach the unfortunate man's side, and he informed Brown and Alward that he had been shot in mistake for deer.

At the same time he observed that when struck he called to the person who fired the shot, for assistance, but the only response to the wounded man's request was a hasty retreat. Price declared that as the man was a coward he did not care to know who he was, and directed that he be at once removed to his home. This was done, and Doctors Lamb and Price were at once summoned. Examination of the wound showed that it was a most serious one, and fears are entertained that Price cannot survive, although his splendid constitution and exemplary habits of life may pull him through. The bullet which had him low was either fired from the hillside or Price was leaning forward at the time. It struck just in front of the collar bone on the right side, and after perforating the right lung passed out below the shoulder blade. The wound was a large one, and it is thought was caused by a .45 calibre bullet.

Price fell on his face, but recovered his feet and called to the person who fired the shot for aid, but without any response from that heartless wretch. From the appearance of the ground where the shooting occurred, Price must have been fired upon at almost point blank. He was cruising in heavy woods and it would have been impossible for the person who fired the rifle to have seen any moving object at a greater distance than a few yards. There is, therefore, little room for doubt as to Price's call having been heard and disregarded.

Might Have Perished. Fortunately Price was a man of fine physique and was able to walk a sufficient distance to get within call of his own men, otherwise he undoubtedly would have perished miserably where his assailant had abandoned him. The Standard correspondent had a long drive to the scene of the tragedy which is about three miles from Price's home between Creek Road and Corn Hill.

Driving over the back roads the many footprints of a party consisting of John Maddigan, Chas. T. Cussack, Ambrose McDermott, Beverley McEwen, and others could be seen in many directions. These men, disregarding Price's plea that nothing be

done to trace the cowardly perpetrator of the deed went to the spot where Price had been shot and a short distance away found the trail of the party responsible. These foot prints, which were large, were followed as far as Mallory's Hill, over one mile away in the direction of Corn Hill. There the scent was lost owing to the snowfall of Saturday night, and although every effort was made to pick up footprints the task was reluctantly abandoned.

Of course the incident is the talk of the whole countryside for miles around and the generally accepted theory is that Price was the victim of a person who was engaged in shooting deer out of season. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that deer had been seen on this ground during the past few months.

No Foul Play.

Any suggestion of foul play is at once laughed at as Price is not known to have had any enemies. In fact he has been a general favorite and today his good qualities were referred to by neighbors who came many miles to inquire as to his condition. One thing that the public of Havelock and Corn Hill are unanimous in is the condemnation of the inexplicable conduct of the man who fired the shot.

Only one explanation is open, that knowing he had violated the game law, he wished to conceal his identity and to do so went to the length of abandoning Price to his fate. Nothing but the greatest contempt for the law was heard on every side, coupled with the hope that his identity may be later revealed and that he be given the chance to explain his conduct.

So far there has been no breach of the game laws of the province followed by serious consequences, but in event of Price's death to which probabilities strongly point, the case will assume far more serious proportions. One most peculiar feature of the case is that no person can be found who saw any man or boy with a rifle in his possession on Saturday. Havelock, along Creek Road or at Corn Hill every effort to gain intelligence along this line resulted in failure.

May Have Hid Rifle.

This may easily be explained, however, by the probability that after the shot was fired, the owner of the rifle hid it in the woods where it may be found later. Many think that the identity of the guilty party will never be learned, but the game authorities will doubtless take a hand in the matter and further action may be rendered obligatory by Price's death, so an early clearing up of the mystery may follow.

A visit to Price's home revealed a sad situation. Besides his wife there are nine children, all living with their parents. To say that the members of the household are distressed is putting it mildly. Price had prospered in recent years and had surrounded his family with many comforts.

As one of his men said, "He had just commenced to be able to enjoy life," and the thought that so considerable a head of a family may be removed so unnecessarily, makes it hard for those who may be fatherless at any moment.

The family has been given every possible assistance by friends who came from miles around to offer their sympathy and aid. Tear stained faces explained more forcibly than words the great sorrow that had so unexpectedly been brought upon this happy home yesterday.

Regarding Price's chances of recovery, there is still the hope that his vigorous constitution may carry him over the crisis. Internal hemorrhages have ceased, but the victim suffers great pain. Doctors hope for the best however and that would mean that the man who fired the shot will in event of his recovery, be relieved of the responsibility that few would care to assume.

IN SYMPATHY WITH STRIKE

Bechum, Russia, Jan. 8.—Sixty-eight mass meetings of the miners belonging to the Ruhr coal fields today, adopted resolutions demanding higher wages in sympathy with the Belgian strikers.

Twelve assemblies of non-Socialist miners declared the demand inappropriate.

9 BANKS SAVED FROM DOWNFALL IN NEW YORK

Backing Furnished By Strong Financial Interest For Three Concerns And Their Branches—City Funds Tied Up.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A meeting of representatives of several large financial interests, bankers and others was held tonight at the home of Paul D. Cravath, a lawyer and steps were taken to prevent the closing of the Madison Trust Company, formerly the Vannorden Trust Co., the Twelfth Ward bank and the Nineteenth Ward bank, which together with their branches make nine banks throughout the city. Ample capital was provided to meet all emergencies to which these banks might be subjected. These three institutions had former close affiliations with the Carnegie Trust Co. closed Saturday as an indirect result of the operations of Joseph G. Robin, the fallen banker now in prison.

Among the interests represented at the conference were, J. Pierpont Morgan and Co., represented by Henry P. Davidson; New York Clearing House Association, represented by A. Barton Hepburn, president and also president of the Chase National Bank; Lawrence Phillips Jr., said to represent the Standard Oil Co.; Equitable Life Assurance Society, by Paul Morton.

There were also present, O. H. Cheney, state superintendent of banks; Bradley Martin Jr., president of the Nineteenth Ward bank; Watkins Crockett, president of the Madison Trust Co.; Frank B. French, president of the Twelfth Ward bank; James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National bank; Mr. Cravath and a dozen others.

It was announced that a radical change will be made in the Madison Trust Company, that institution being taken over by the Equitable Trust Company, and certain changes in the directorate made.

The City Comptroller announced tonight that he would ask tomorrow for an extraordinary session of the city banking commission, composed of himself, Mayor Gaynor and City Chamberlain Hyde, to consider what action shall be taken in regard to more than \$500,000 municipal funds tied up in the Northern bank and the Carnegie Trust Co.

The announcement brings up the question of what is entitled to act for Mr. Hyde, who has been absent from his office for 41 days, although almost continuously sought by subpoena servers from the Legislative committee which adjourned recently.

Mr. Prudergast would not say what action by the commission was contemplated.

During the absence of Hyde in Europe last summer, the comptroller exacted from the directors of the Carnegie Trust Co., a personal guarantee for the city cash placed in that institution. This guarantee was handed over to the chamberlain on his return, and now it cannot be found.

FIND MUTILATED BODY OF DEPUTY FERGUSON

Inquest On Victims Of Sydney Mines Explosion Will Start Today With Finding Of Last Body—Badly Cut On Head.

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 8.—The body of Deputy Archibald Ferguson, the last victim of the recent explosion in Sydney No. 2 colliery, Sydney Mines, was found this morning. The search had been continued untiringly by relays of the men, and the successful party, which went down about midnight Saturday, were almost discouraged when their efforts were rewarded by finding the mutilated remains of the unfortunate deputy.

OPENING WEDGE OF RECIPROACITY

BELIEVES U. S. MAY FORTIFY PANAMA CANAL

Senator Foraker States In Letter To President That Treaty With Great Britain Sanctions This Step.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—President Taft tonight made public an important communication from Senator Foraker, of Ohio, on the subject of the fortification of the Panama canal. Senator Foraker advised with John Hay, secretary of state at the time of the negotiations for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and suggested some of the provisions.

He recalls that the first treaty provision to the senate contained a provision against the fortification of the canal. The senate amended the clause so that provision was made for fortification. The treaty was rejected by England.

Senator Foraker tells of a letter from Lord Lansdowne to Secretary Hay, indicating that it would not be worth while to attempt another treaty between the United States and Canada, thus showing that the fortification of the canal was not the subject of the difficulty.

In discussing the whole situation, the senator says, Secretary Hay and he agreed that it would be useless to try to have a treaty ratified if it contained a prohibition against the fortification of the canal. Senator Foraker suggested the following provision: "The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Secretary Hay wrote to Senator Foraker on Aug. 23, 1901 in confidence that he hoped to conclude the new treaty with England with "all the suggestions which you kindly made to me." That treaty was ratified by the United States senate in Dec. 1901, and in due time it was also ratified by Great Britain. Senator Foraker in his letter to the president maintains that this treaty reserved the right to fortify the canal.

The treaty provision for a military force, he argues, supposes as a consequence that this force would have a right to protect itself or "in plain words, fortify itself against attack." He also recalls that England did not object to the Spooner law for the building of the canal and the treaty with Panama, in both of which the intention of the United States to protect the canal was set forth clearly.

The treaty using the words, "The United States shall have the right to establish fortifications."

He adds that he and other senators believed that when the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified the Great Britain left it to the discretion of the United States to determine to what extent we would employ military power and resort to fortification to protect our rights.

It was decided that no statements would be given to the press until the results of the negotiations should become definite. Thereupon an authoritative statement was made jointly by the representatives of both governments and will be issued through the department of state. Meanwhile any statement purporting to be information as to the progress of the negotiations will be the mere speculation of individual writers and the negotiators will not feel called upon to confirm or deny any such reports.

LEAVES STEEL WORKS FOR SILLIKER CO.

F. M. Brown, Of Halifax, Accepts Position Of Vice-President And General Manager Of Car Concern.

BOY DROWNED NEAR HALIFAX

Went Through Ice While Crossing Lake With His Brother And Only One Was Rescued.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 8.—Two brothers Ainslie and Miles Marriott, aged twelve and ten years respectively, were crossing Chocolate Lake on the outskirts of Halifax this afternoon on their way from Sunday school, to their home. It was a short cut.

Secretary Knox Attends First Session of Conference—Expected to Last Entire Week.

No Definite Statement to be Issued Until Report to Government—Probable Result Forecasted

Washington, Jan. 8.—A determined effort to lay the foundation for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was initiated Saturday when Secretary of State Knox welcomed at the state department the representatives of the Canadian Government. Mr. Knox explained to the Canadian envoys, the powers conferred upon the representatives of the department of state and the purposes of the United States Government in entering into the negotiations.

There were just six members of the conference assembled in the snug little office in the state department assigned for the accommodation of the negotiators, for in addition to Chancellor F. Anderson, Chas. M. Pepper and John B. Osborn, for the United States, and W. S. Fielding, minister of finance and Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, for Canada, Secretary Knox himself gave up his afternoon to the conference.

Indications are that the negotiations will consume at least a week's time. There is an enormous quantity of detail to be considered and the tariff schedules of both countries will be subjected to most careful study in the light of elaborate figures showing the extent of the exports and imports, and the capital invested in various industries of Canada likely to be affected by any changes in the customs duties.

As usual, in the negotiation of a treaty, the participants are bound to absolute secrecy. It is therefore improbable that there will be anything in the nature of an authoritative statement available before the opening negotiations beyond mere announcements as to what progress is being made.

Probable Results.

It is expected that the conference will result in the addition of a few raw products to the free lists, reductions of duty on American manufactured articles not now largely made in Canada, and reduced duties on some Canadian agricultural staples largely used in the United States. Even this much will be regarded by the state department as a satisfactory accomplishment, as the opening road to the extension of the idea of reciprocity in supplementary conventions to be drawn in the future.

The first conference lasted about two hours and an adjournment was then taken until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Beyond the mere announcement that the conference had met to renew the negotiations, "initiated by the president some months ago," the only formal statement to be had was the following:

"It was decided that no statements would be given to the press until the results of the negotiations should become definite. Thereupon an authoritative statement was made jointly by the representatives of both governments and will be issued through the department of state. Meanwhile any statement purporting to be information as to the progress of the negotiations will be the mere speculation of individual writers and the negotiators will not feel called upon to confirm or deny any such reports."

Laurier Not There.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not attend the dinner to be given by President Taft on Wednesday evening next at Washington to the Canadian envoys to the reciprocity conference, and Earl Grey, the Governor General, who is at present in New York. The premier was invited to attend, but has declined, but has replied to the formal invitation that his parliamentary duties will keep him from going.

The House of Commons resumes after the holiday recess on Wednesday and as so many of the cabinet ministers are absent already, the premier feels that his presence is necessary, at the opening, as much important government business is on the programme for immediate discussion.

FIRE NEXT DOOR TO OTTAWA THEATRE

Seven Hundred In Audience Knew Nothing Of Danger While \$4,000 Damage Was Done To Adjoining House.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—While 700 persons packed the Odeon Theatre this afternoon, the house next door caught fire. The fire department overcame it after \$4,000 damage was done and kept it from the theatre.

The Odeon management decided it was best to let the performance proceed and none of the audience knew of their danger till they were released.