

RUSSIAN PREMIER SPEAKS PLAINLY

Wants to Keep Peace But Will Defend Her Interests  
STANDS WITH FRANCE IN BALKAN MATTERS  
Russian Government will Ask Duma for Further Credits to Perfect System of National Defence.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—A desire for the preservation of European peace combined with the determination to defend with the nation's whole strength Russia's vital interests was the keynote of a speech on Balkan affairs made by Premier Kokovoff in the Duma today.  
The Russian premier paid a tribute to the warlike virtues and the unanimity of the Balkan peoples. He said that as the great Slavonic and orthodox power Russia could not be indifferent as to "whether they obtain better conditions of existence and thus avert dangerous complications in the future."  
He continued:  
"The Russian government is glad it has not to change its calm attitude. There is no ground for suspecting Russia of selfish designs or of a desire to aggravate conflicts. The fundamental principles which will guide the Russian government when the hour for final decisions has sounded are indicated by our past.  
"Faithful to her alliance with France and to her friendly agreement with other great powers, and sure of the latter's support, she has no intention of setting up one pole against another."  
"Any government which would abandon the ground of a common discussion of fundamental questions by obtruding its own immediate interests would be assuming the grave moral responsibility of possible international complications which might menace European peace."  
"The great powers have too powerful reasons for endeavoring to prevent the development of complications which might menace European peace."  
"The Russian government hopes that united efforts by which the powers are inspired will help them to arrive at an agreement which will reconcile their interests with the just demands of the Balkan States."  
"Actuated by the sincere desire to cooperate with all the means in its power in the preservation of European peace, the Russian government expresses the hope that with the help of the Almighty the efforts of the powers will be crowned with success and that events in the future will not harmfully affect the vital interests of Russia which we are called upon to defend with all our strength in the name of the honor and the dignity of our country."  
The Premier prefaced his speech by notifying the Duma of the intention of the Russian government to ask for further credits to enable it to perfect its system of national defence.  
The Premier concluded by congratulating Great Britain in her initiative in suggesting an ambassadorial discussion of the points of issue.

TRAVELLED WITH SLAYER OF PETROSINO

Carlo Di Battista Tells Story to New York Detective Thought to Be Playing for Time.  
Montreal, Dec. 18.—During his talk in the death cell with Detective Sergeant Ralph Micelli, of New York, Carlo Di Battista, condemned to be hanged on Friday morning for the murder of Salvatore Macaruso, remarked to the New York detective:  
"In view of what I have told concerning the murder of Petrosino, in Palermo, Italy, they cannot execute me on Friday. They will have to take time to corroborate my story or prove that it is untrue."  
When he left the jail Detective Micelli, expressed the opinion, that in telling the Petrosino story, Battista was only playing for time and that he had invented the yarn with a hope of saving his neck. Battista said that he had sailed from Italy with three of the murderers of Petrosino, one of whom was Macaruso. However, though he stated that the party had been together on Friday, he could not remember the name of the vessel or any of the officers. Micelli said that all that Battista told him of the murder of Petrosino, could have been learned from the newspaper stories of the slaying of the famous New York detective.

DEMANDS OF UNION MADE MODERATE

Present Proposition Will Lessen Number of Firemen in Large Engines—Are Willing to Arbitrate.  
New York, N. Y., Dec. 18.—President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, notified the railroad managers of yesterday in preference to a strike vote, he was willing to arbitrate under the Fordman act, the firemen's demands for increased pay and better working conditions. He submitted an amendment proposition for consideration.  
President Carter's amended proposition submitted in response to the railroad managers' ultimatum of yesterday, provides for the employment of two firemen upon approximately 2,000 of the largest locomotives in the territory. This materially reduces the number of locomotives upon which two firemen are demanded.

MORGAN ON STAND IN "MONEY TRUST" PROBE

He Admits that Seventy-eight Accounts, in His Banking House Aggregate Nearly \$82,000,000  
Washington, Dec. 18.—J. P. Morgan occupied the centre of the stage today before the so-called money trust investigating committee of the House of Representatives. The noted financier reached Washington last night in response to a subpoena from the committee, but it was not until 2:40 o'clock this afternoon that the way was cleared for his testimony to begin. Meantime, Mr. Morgan sat for nearly an hour listening to the mass of statistics which Mr. Undermyer and the committee was piling up concerning the colossal financial operations of leading New York, Chicago and Boston institutions through so-called interlocking directorates.  
Mr. Morgan's testimony lasted barely twenty minutes and was largely preliminary to the testimony to be given tomorrow. Mr. Undermyer conducted the examination of Mr. Morgan, asking a rapid series of questions to bring out the general standing of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, its branch connections, in this country and abroad, and its affiliation with many other financial institutions.  
The preliminary examination brought out no clashes. Mr. Morgan responded promptly to the various queries or calling for data from some of the representatives of the firm.  
The chief point made in today's examination of Mr. Morgan was that he favored all owing interstate corporations to deposit their funds in the hands of private bankers without restricting them to institutions under government supervision. He said this was a matter to be left to the discretion of the boards of directors of the corporations in question. Mr. Morgan confirmed data prepared by members of the Morgan house showing that sixty-six accounts with the Morgan firm in January last had deposits of \$68,113,000, and that seventy-eight accounts on November 1 had deposits of \$81,968,000. This total capital surplus and funded debt of these depositors, Mr. Undermyer stated, was \$9,765,000. Mr. Morgan agreed to this.  
Prior to Mr. Morgan's examination, the committee heard testimony bearing on the so-called concentration of money and credits. This was presented in the form of charts prepared by Philip J. Scudder, which was placed in the record. This explanation showed that the charts dealt with the affiliation of 180 directors in 18 banks

SPEEDY CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVAL DEBATE

Hon. Geo. E. Foster Flays Laurier's Policy  
LIBERAL LEADER NOT CONSISTENT  
The Laurier Proposal Framed for Political Effect Rather than to Aid Empire—House Adjourns for Holidays.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The pre-Christmas sitting of the House of Commons came to a brilliant ending today in a magnificent speech on the naval issue by Hon. George E. Foster. One of the very best speeches of his career, set forth the Conservative policy with admirable clarity and clearness, while it tore to shreds the Liberal substitute. It consumed virtually the entire afternoon. He finished soon after 5 o'clock and Hugh Guthrie, who followed, contented himself with a few angry words on a motion to adjourn the debate. The House then adjourned.  
Mr. Foster rose at 2:30 o'clock. After a reference to the importance of the issue, he traced the development of the national disposition to assist the British navy. The resolution of 1909 he described as a treatment of the subject in abstract form which settled certain questions for all time. He reviewed the recent history of the defence program of the Empire, beginning with the Imperial Conference of 1902, when the other dominions increased their givings for general defence and Canada declined to do so beyond promising some time to form a Canadian naval force. By 1907 this promise had not been implemented. He said that he had never begged for help. She never had and never would, and that attitude was the strongest appeal to honest loyal hearts.  
The other Dominions in 1907 increased their contributions, Canada's representative gave no appreciation of what Great Britain had done, gave no promise, there was only a note of apology and a note of misrepresentation. When Dr. Smart moved his resolution approving a forward policy in aidance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to agree.  
No inconsistency.  
Then came the resolution of 1909 which Mr. Foster reviewed in detail. It had been the result of concessions on both sides for the sake of presenting to the outside world a united front. He denied that the present policy of the government was inconsistent with that resolution. Laurier's original phrase that "any stated contribution" would be undesirable. When the resolution passed, it was changed to "regular and periodic contribution," thereby leaving the door open to emergency contributions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day stated that there was an emergency he would be ready to vote four times thirty-five millions. If the resolution of 1909 forbade such contributions, how consistent would Laurier's "yes" and "no" be consistent? (Applause.)  
At the 1909 conference the admiralty said that, strategically considered, the best form of help was the contribution of ships. The next best was the provision of fleet units, but they pleaded for indivisible control. The proposal was four units, 32 ships, headed by four battle cruisers to take care of the Pacific. Australia agreed. New Zealand gave a battle cruiser. Britain was ready to provide her unit. Canada refused. The opportunity was lost then of doing the biggest, grandest thing that up to that time could have been done to maintain British supremacy. The admiralty urged Canada to build nothing less than a unit, for nothing else would be effective. Canada refused, she named a sum and asked what she could get for that? Canada went into the policy of building four cruisers and six destroyers on two oceans. The result was the Naval Service Act.  
Men the Difficulty.  
Two vessels were bought, the Rainbow and the Moho. During the two years which have elapsed not a Canadian qualified to serve in those vessels. About twenty cadets had been Continued on page 2.

LAURIER CAN CONTROL LIBERAL SENATE HE WILL KILL THE NAVAL AID BILL

Loyalty of Senate, However, Expected to Rise Above Laurier Brand of Patriotism, and Bill will be Forced Through.  
Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Christmas breaking up tonight finds the Conservative members elated and ready for the handshakes of their constituents. The Liberal members are returning to their homes, and their electors, in anxious doubt and mingling. The crisis alleged to have been rippling things up in the ministerial camp, has not materialised, despite the diligent work of opposition prophets, and the interesting boast that the government would be forced to the country has developed a hollow sound. Laurier's leadership of the opposition is now recognized as being merely nominal, the party being actually in control of a few ex-ministers from Ontario.  
There is no question as to the intention of the government to carry on its naval proposals in the house, possessing as it does, a majority of close on fifty members. The opposition can do no more than delay the passage of the naval bill through the Commons.  
In regard to the Senate, the situation is different, but the ultimate result must be the same. There seems now to be no doubt that if Laurier can control the Liberal majority in the Senate, the upper House will kill the naval bill.  
The Senate, which so recently revolted against Laurier may not take kindly to this proposal, although there is undoubtedly a group of Liberals in the upper House who would stop at little to help out their friends in the Commons.  
The suggested Senate action is, of course, based upon the expectation that an appeal to the country would follow. There is no doubt that the government would go to the country if the bill were defeated in the representative branch of parliament. It is just as certain that a defeat in the Senate at the hands of a partisan majority would not be followed by dissolution and an election which could not alter the Senate situation. The logical course would be to embark upon a thorough reconstruction of the Senate itself and this course the government would most likely adopt.

INSANITY'S SOLE DEFENSE A NEW RECORD

Prosecution Will Attempt to Prove Dastardly Deed Was Committed While Under Influence of Liquor.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Evidence introduced by the prosecution today to prove that J. Frank Hickey was the murderer of Joseph Joseph, the seven-year-old Lackawanna boy, went unchallenged by the prisoner's counsel. But when any testimony was given tending to show the writer sold, he promptly seized upon it for lengthy cross-examination, evidently to impress the jury with the idea that Hickey's manner of living had resulted in insanity, which he has repeatedly said would be the sole defense.  
The "murder cards" written from Boston in which the writer told of strangling the Joseph's boy and of throwing his body into the cesspool where it was found, conversations between Hickey and police officers in which he admitted writing the cards and other material evidence went into the record.  
Hickey, according to Chief of Police Gibson's testimony, said he earned from \$200 to \$300 a week in his contract work, all of which was spent in riotous living. Hickey told the officer he would spend from \$160 to \$200 a night for wine until his money was gone. After a few weeks in a sanitarium Hickey would repeat the performance.

ONE KILLED IN RAILROAD SMASH.

North Bay, Ont., Dec. 18.—One trainman was killed and two injured in an accident which occurred at Byng Inlet this morning about 10 o'clock, on the Canadian Pacific Railway's Toronto-Sudbury line. A north bound extra freight was derailed at the approach to the bridge and went over the bankment. Brakeman Eugene Pacaud of North Bay, was killed. Engineer Thomas of Muskoka and Conductor McLean were seriously injured. Traffic was held up for some time.

JACOB DUNN HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Newark, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Jacob Dunn alone of the three mountaineers charged with having set threatening letters to President-elect Wilson, was held for the grand jury at the conclusion of his preliminary hearing here this afternoon. Seelye Davidson was discharged and Dunn's bail was reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,000.

THE AMBASSADORS CONFER IN SECRET

UNION HELD RESPONSIBLE, NOT McNAMARA  
Attorney States that Walking Delegates Broke Laws of Land and Union to Enhance Their Own Power.

Indianapolis, Dec. 18.—Walking delegates and officials who do not work, but who use the funds of labor unions to enhance their own power even if they must resort to crime, was the government's description in its argument of the jury at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today of the forty men charged with complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots.  
Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, was charged with helping to expend \$340,000 "collected from honest working men" in connection with a strike at Los Angeles, which culminated in the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building, "and all of the defendants were declared to have used the funds of the Iron Workers' International Union in violation of the by-laws of the union, to pay dynamite to blow up non-union jobs."  
Broke Union Laws.  
"These men committed a crime, not only against the laws of the land, but they committed a crime against their own union," said James W. Noel, special assistant District Attorney and these defendants are not workmen who work with their hands. They are the walking delegates with high salaries who have brought the Iron Workers Union into disrepute. The government makes no charge against labor unions, whose purpose is legitimate and lofty, but it accuses those members of crime who stand at the head of the union and deceive the workmen and use their funds for unlawful purposes.  
"It has been shown that \$200,000 was collected from toilers in order for the country to be used to defend the McNamaras after these defendants knew they were guilty, and these defendants, including Frank M. Ryan, president of the union knowing they were guilty, stood up for one minute at their Milwaukee convention and with uncovered heads turned their faces towards the west as a tribute to the McNamaras locked in a Los Angeles jail charged with murder.  
"Your jurors cannot allow these men to attempt to stir the country into a state of social chaos, upon which they were determined. You cannot allow brainy men like Tveitmo, who has the ability to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars, or Eugene A. Clancy, of J. B. Munsey, who harbored the Los Angeles dynamiters for two weeks in Salt Lake City; you cannot allow them to put all the responsibility upon the McNamaras."

VALUABLE BOOK STOLEN FROM ROYAL LIBRARY.

Copenhagen, Dec. 18.—The private library of King Christian has been the scene of a theft of a book of great value. The fact was discovered today, and an assistant secretary is charged with being involved. The book included rare and antique book miniatures and pictures. The stolen articles were sold to dealers in second hand goods, who are said to have disposed of a large part of them in the United States.

DEFENDS RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Italian Foreign Minister Says that for Thirty Years it Has Guaranteed European Peace.  
Rome, Dec. 18.—In a brilliant speech which was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, Marquis Di San Giuliano, the foreign minister today replied in the chamber of deputies, to those who criticized the renewal of the Triple Alliance.  
The minister eulogized the Triple Alliance, which, he said, had been for 30 years the strongest guarantee of peace of the whole of Europe. It had permitted Italy to achieve wonderful progress, despite innumerable difficulties, both internal and external, and it was one of the principal factors in the great economic advancement of the world more closely welding the interests of the civilized world and making them more inter-dependent, it constituted a new and powerful obstacle to a great war not determined by the supreme necessities of national existence and dignity.  
It was eminently able, he continued, to guarantee the interests of the three nations party to it in the Balkans, but it must give assurance to them of mutual support, not only at the present time, but in the future.  
Each ally must be of the conviction that it could depend on the support, tomorrow, of the others in return for what it did for those others today. That must be an essential element in the efficacy of the alliance. There, he maintained, the experience of thirty years and the exigencies of the present situation justified the renewal of the triple alliance.  
Turning to its bearing on the Albanian question, the foreign minister said that Italy and Austria, whose mutual relations are today most intimate and cordial, who are the two powers most interested in preserving the situation of a footing of equality and liberty in the Adriatic have been able to agree on the fundamental outlines of the solution of the Albanian problem in conformity with the principle of nationality and having due consideration for their own equal interests with regard to Albanian—that Albania neutralized with the guarantee of the great powers shall live as an independent state, with an opportunity for advancement and development.

Much Conjecture as to Outcome of Conference  
SERVIA STANDS FOR AN ADRIATIC PORT  
Even Offers to Concede Other Territory if This is Granted to Her—Albania Likely to Prove Difficult.

London, Dec. 18.—The ambassadors of the powers at their meeting this afternoon confirmed their decision to maintain impenetrable secrecy concerning their discussions, but one of the delegates observed that the secrecy was only apparent, as on the most important questions the ambassadors would be compelled to consult with the peace delegates in order to ascertain their intentions, and the feelings of their countries.  
It is asserted that the Austrian and German ambassadors at the meeting today were most cordial, although reserved. When the question of the Dardanelles was raised, it is reported Count Benckendorff expressed the desire of Russia that the straits be declared open only to the Russian fleet, and not to the fleets of other countries, as his government wished the Black Sea to remain a kind of internal Russian lake.  
Concerning the islands along the Turkish Asiatic coast, the opinion prevails that they will remain under Albanian control, whichever other country possessed them would be a constant threat to this minor. The idea is that these islands must belong to the state ruling Asia Minor. Albania is the hardest nut to crack, it being foreseen that whatever solution is adopted will be a future source of trouble notwithstanding the rosy colored speech made today in the Italian chamber by Marquis Di San Giuliano, minister of foreign affairs. If Ottoman rule is destined to disappear from Europe, it is out of the question to have the Turks retain any political administrative power in Albania under any form, according to the views expressed here, but it is much feared that even an autonomous and neutralized Albania owing to racial, religious, economic and financial reasons would be unable to stand without even more direction from Asiatic powers than Albania. It is expected that the powers will be more than ready to give their assistance for the powers was enough, and they are not desirous of repeating it.  
On the question of the Serbian demand for an outlet on the Adriatic, M. Novakovich, called "the Bismarck of Serbia," observed that his country asked for nothing except what already had been conquered, with the blood of her sons. Indeed, Serbia was ready even to evacuate part of the coast of the Adriatic coast, the Serbian flag now waves on a condition that she be allowed to retain a small port communicating with the interior country which without an opening to the sea would suffocate.  
With the exception of Switzerland, which can stand it on account of special conditions," said M. Novakovich. "No other European state is without the sea."