

# The Evening Telegram

and The News

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1912

NO 98

## TO SAFEGUARD BANKS' SOLVENCY

### Outside Audit Will Be Ordered

Government Decides to Make It Compulsory in Bank Act

Independent Chartered Accountants to Examine Their Books at Regular Intervals in Addition to Bank's Own System of Inspection.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The cardinal feature of the new bank act to be introduced at the coming session of parliament by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, will be according to the minister's present intention, a provision for outside but non-governmental bank inspection, in addition to the present regular inspection by the bank's own inspectors.

The proposal is to compel each chartered bank in Canada to have an independent inspector of its branches and head office books made at regular intervals by duly licensed and authorized accountants. The government guarantees as to the solvency of each bank, and the correctness of its published statements.

Hon. Mr. White does not believe that a government audit is yet wise, considering all the circumstances, nor does the bankers' association approve of so radical a measure, but it is believed necessary to provide adequate inspection, and to insure independent public statements of a bank's affairs, which happened in the case of the Farmers' Bank.

As a compromise between present conditions and the proposal for government inspection, it is proposed to require an independent inspection by duly authorized accountants, the standing and character of these accountants to be specified in a general way in the new bank act.

In England there are numerous firms of licensed accountants who have a long established reputation for reliability and independent inspection, and the Canadian banks are contemplating in regard to the Canadian banks.

The details for insuring the employment by the banks of thoroughly reliable and independent outside auditors are still to be worked out, but the principle, it is understood, commends itself to the minister of finance, and to his cabinet colleagues. The new scheme will give each bank some latitude in choosing its independent inspector, but he must be chosen from men coming within the qualifications set forth in the act.

The fact that the independent accountants' firms will be anxious to guard their reputations against any possible future disclosures as to the inadequacy of the inspections undertaken by them is thought to be a sufficient safeguard against the possibility of any sinister interest being brought to bear by a bank manager who might be anxious to have the true state of the bank's finances kept from the public.

## FINE HARVEST WEATHER IN THE CANADIAN WEST

### Binders Busy in Wheat Fields and Lack of Help the Only Drawback Reported.

Canadian Press.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—The weather map of the Canadian prairie west for last week was ideal, almost every district reporting brighter skies and drier winds, while on Saturday and Sunday night the temperature dropped below 30.

As a consequence farmers are putting in a busy labor day, and the whole of the binder, after practically a week's idleness through dampness, is again being used. Every indication points to a weather set fair and if this is maintained during the current week a tremendous hole will be cut in standing grain.

The difficulty is to find labor sufficient to throw it into stacks and, with harvest lying on the fields, farmers will be little better off than if the grain was still standing. Practically every available unemployed man in this district has been drafted out and the labor day parade this morning was remarkable by the absence of a usual crowd of idle hands on the streets. At every stop on the line there were enthusiastic crowds and his royal highness often spoke to farmers on the way. Saskatchewan gave a striking demonstration and the duke congratulated the city, and said it was a real type of western city, full of energy and self-confidence.

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 3.—The vice-regal party arrived here this afternoon and departed for Edmonton after a busy day. At every stop on the line there were enthusiastic crowds and his royal highness often spoke to farmers on the way. Saskatchewan gave a striking demonstration and the duke congratulated the city, and said it was a real type of western city, full of energy and self-confidence.

## RECORD ATTENDANCE AT THE EXHIBITION

### Nearly 20,000 People Passed Through the Turnstiles Monday

The Largest Opening Day Crowd Recorded—Aeroplane and Balloon Features Watched by Interested Thousands—Open Air Amusements and Bostonia Orchestra Good Attractions.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Success greater than the most sanguine expectations has crowned the opening of the Greater St. John Exhibition of 1912. Following a record breaking attendance at the formal opening on Saturday night, the real opening yesterday saw more records being set, with an attendance of more than 19,000.

From early morning when the doors were opened the crowds began to gather and about noon a rush commenced which continued until past five, when the exhibits were closed and a new mark set for the fair. Perfect weather made this possible, and the attractions offered by the fair were well appreciated.

When the visitors entered the grounds this morning they found everything practically complete and in full running order. Although one or two last minute applications for space were received.

The live stock arrived on Sunday and early on Monday morning and the big sheds were well filled, the number of animals comparing favorably with the largest previous exhibits. In a number of places during the day some changes were found necessary in the programme of events which had been announced, but the alterations were made satisfactorily and everything went as smoothly as could be expected on the opening day.

The buildings and grounds presented an animated and attractive spectacle throughout the day and evening. The gaily decorated buildings, the attractively arranged exhibits, the gay medley of sights and sounds on the pier, and throngs of cheerful visitors combined to make a picture lively and interesting picture.

During the day some changes were found necessary in the programme of events which had been announced, but the alterations were made satisfactorily and everything went as smoothly as could be expected on the opening day.

The chief events of the morning were the first aeroplane flights. During the afternoon the amusement features were successfully presented, the balloon ascension, the grand stand performance and the aerial gymnastics were of considerable interest in addition to the attractions afforded by the exhibits in the various departments.

An interesting part of the day's proceedings was the activity of the Girl Scouts, who observed Violet day by distributing the Violet badge to the members of the Girl Scouts. A substantial amount was collected and this was largely increased by the receipts of the day's holding. The ladies of the Women's University Club and the King's Daughters' Guild for the day's purpose.

Three successful flights were the chief events of the morning. The first was made by the citizens of St. John and thousands of the visitors their first glimpse of an aeroplane in action. In spite of the fact that the weather was not ideal, the exhibition management made good their promise to introduce to their patrons the new science of aviation in an impressive manner to the thousands who witnessed its progress with great interest.

Owing to the lack of space, it had been found impossible to make the flights from the exhibition grounds, but, although it detracted from the box-office value of the attraction, the exhibition management did not hesitate to carry out their agreement to the flights, and the start and finish of each trip was made at the head of Courtenay Bay. A considerable space was needed for the start, the first flights had to be made earlier than had been announced in order to get away before the tide was covered by the incoming tide.

The first, which was in the nature of a trial, occurred at 10 o'clock, when the aeroplane ascended, and, crossing the bay, flew over the central and northern part of the city. On the second flight the machine was headed direct for the exhibition grounds, reached there and circled twice. When the aviator reached his goal above the amusement hall, he headed homeward. Arriving at the flats, the machine was lowered in sweeping curves and was landed on the flats at almost the place it started from.

The afternoon flight was accomplished without mishap. Enormous crowds watched at the rate for hours, watching the aeroplane start on its journey.

Captain S. Baldwin, who is in charge when seen yesterday, said that there was more danger in flying over the local crowd than over any he had met in his experience. "Had I known that the grounds were so densely packed, I would never have signed contracts to fly here. You know that we are only feeling our way. The pilots, violinists, base violinists and wind instruments are the instruments that will be used by the orchestra. (Continued on page 10, sixth column.)

before flying can be considered secure. On the local course many currents of air intersect and the hazard is increased. Add to this the poor chance of landing in safety should the motor refuse to work, and you will be able to understand in a measure the feelings with which we have to contend."

Cecil Peoli, the captain's flyer, is a young Cuban, and has been engaged in the flying business only since last June. The work does not bother him in the least and he feels at home in the air. Captain Baldwin has not made any flights at all lately, but he is the pilot who tests the machines before starting and then tries them out in short flights before the aviators take charge.

The Balloon. Second only to the flying machine, among the outdoor attractions at the exhibition is the balloon ascension and parachute drop of Prof. C. C. Bonnettes, which took place at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The big balloon was inflated in the forenoon and the air trailing the big building and the new wing and as it gradually arose in the air it attracted the attention of almost every visitor to the grounds. The air trailing the balloonist dangled on a trapeze an involuntary cheer arose and his swift ascent was watched with almost breathless interest. When he had reached the height of fifteen hundred feet the connection was severed and the daring parachutist dropped with a dizzy rush until the folds of the parachute caught the air and spread out, thus lessening his speed and allowing him to drift gently towards the earth. Carried by the breeze he was blown beyond the grounds and alighted on the shore of Courtenay Bay. The balloon, which was inverted, quickly emptied of gas and was blown down the beach.

The balloonist was accompanied by a group of four men, who were dressed in the uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The balloonist was accompanied by a group of four men, who were dressed in the uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The programme of attractions provided for many of the visitors and around the programme, several acts of considerable merit. In the afternoon the events included a sensational act on a high trapeze, a very clever and original juggling performance by a group of four Japs, a skilled acrobat who gave an unusual performance of the circus, and a number of other acts of merit.

The afternoon programme was followed by a magnificent display of fireworks, the chief feature was the spectacular piece representing the bombardment of Tripoli. The air is filled with exploding shells, the rockets are sent up, yidite explodes with terrific detonations. Finally magazines in the forts ignite and explode with great effect.

Among other features are the Son of the Golden West, the performing bear, fairy screen, whirling acts of gold, Prince of Wales' Overture, the patriotic device, the rose, thistle and shamrock, the enchantered garden, the screen of molten silver, etc. Altogether there are fifty-three separate acts of merit.

As usual the Pike was a centre of interest. The rest of the Pike is made up of booths where chance and skill give opportunity for winning prizes ranging from tenny balls to gold watches. Bell tossing and other amusements are also provided. The Bostonia Orchestra.

The Bostonia Ladies Orchestra, occupies the band stand in the main building this year, and at their concert yesterday afternoon, they were met by a large crowd of people, who were their attentive auditors. The ladies arrived at lunch hour yesterday and gave their first concert at about 7 o'clock. The programme consisted of large crowds, who were their attentive auditors. The ladies arrived at lunch hour yesterday and gave their first concert at about 7 o'clock.

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## BRITAIN DEMANDS ARBITRATION

### Sends Note to United States Asserts Panama Canal Bill Violates Treaty

London, Sept. 2.—It is officially announced that the British government will make a formal demand upon the United States government for arbitration of its claim that the Panama canal tolls act, as passed recently by the United States congress, violates the Hay-Panamafoote treaty.

Nothing definitely is known here beyond the brief official announcement that the formal demand for arbitration would be made, but it is believed that instructions already are on route to the British embassy at Washington concerning the situation.

The British demand will be made under the arbitration provisions of the Great Britain's contention will be that the question at issue does not affect the vital independence or honor of the United States, and that therefore it is clearly within the scope of the 1908 convention, since the matter to be arbitrated is not an act of congress but an interpretation of Article 3 of the Hay-Panamafoote treaty.

Why Anglo-American War is Improbable. "Norman Angell" (Ralph Norman Angell Lane), the author and newspaper correspondent, who has been the general manager of the Daily Mail in Paris, since 1905, contributes to that paper a striking article on the Panama canal law entitled "Why not fight?"

He starts out by suggesting hypothetical cases of a serious international crisis between Germany against England, which, he says, would give an Anglo-German war infinitely greater justification than most of the wars of history and would indeed make war inevitable.

These offenses are intended as exact parallels of what the English regard as American offenses against England in the past ten years and whose logical method of settlement, would be by war. "But," says Mr. Lane, "we have not gone to war, we will not go to war; we are not even thinking of war."

This, he argues, is not because blood is thicker than water, for "when the Americans were really of English blood, which they are not now, we went to war with them twice, so it is not for that reason that we submit to the affronts of America. The reason is because war would be ineffective."

"We could not impose our will by war. America is not only impressive, but is quite obvious against England. We would, if it is true, destroy her navy, bombard her ports and blockade her coasts, but we should thereby create a position far more serious for ourselves than for her. She would be embarrassed; we would starve."

THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND Has Increased 16 Per Cent. In 17 Years—Abolishing Duties on Foodstuffs and Controlling Trusts.

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 2.—The report of the commission instituted to inquire into the cost of living says that it estimates that the cost has increased 16 per cent. in the last 17 years. Rent, food and clothing have increased 20 per cent., household necessities remain unchanged, while the wages of domestics have doubled.

The prices of exports have increased by 40 per cent., and those of imports by four per cent. The rise in the standard of living has been considerable. The chief practical recommendations are the abolition of all duties upon foodstuffs and on necessities used in the primary industries, and the stricter control of trusts.

CAIRO PAPER SUPPRESSED FOR SEDITION

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 2.—The spread of sedition in Egypt brought about the suppression of the Nisraniyat journal, El Nisrani. Four natives also were arrested on a charge of issuing seditious literature.

## TRAGIC END OF BRIDGETOWN MAN

E. C. Young Shot Himself Through Heart as He Knelt by Bedside

MOTHER FOUND HIM

Revolver by His Side Told the Tale and Woman Ran Shrieking to the Street for Aid—Coroner Decided Death Was Accidental.

Special to The Telegraph.

Bridgetown, N. S., Sept. 2.—The town today is in a state of gloom because of the tragic and fatal shooting affair at the home of Mrs. E. C. Young last night.

After service Mrs. Young had gone home and was reading for an hour. After retiring it occurred to her that her son, Wilbur, was very still in his room, where she had left him on going to church. Mrs. Young went upstairs and on opening the bedroom door saw a light burning. Her son, Wilbur, was found kneeling by the bedside with hands and head down. A foot away was a loaded revolver. She reached towards him and said: "Wilbur, why have you gone to sleep in this position?" Then taking him by the shoulder, she turned him aside, when he fell to the floor.

A slight examination by the bewildered mother and the awful fact became apparent that her son had been shot through the heart.

Mrs. Young rushed out of doors crying: "Oh my God, Wilbur is shot; run for a doctor." Doctors were quickly summoned but nothing could be done, death being instantaneous. The coroner gave a verdict of accidental death by a shot from a revolver in the hands of the deceased. Young was thirty-five years of age.

I. C. R. BRAKESMAN HAD CLOSE CALL

Duncan Allanach Fell from Train and Two Cars Went Over Him, But He Escaped the Wheels

Moncton Man Took Poison by Mistake, But Prompt Treatment Saved Him—I. C. R. Clerk Had Pocket Picked on Train.

Special to The Telegraph.

Moncton, Sept. 2.—This was the quietest holiday in Moncton in years. The city had a deserted appearance. There being no home attractions, many of the citizens went out of town for the holiday, many taking in the St. John exhibition.

Peter Duxbury, a well known citizen, had a close call from death by poison Saturday last. By mistake he took a dose of photographic developer instead of medicine. He took quite a dose and became violently ill. Dr. Bolefont was immediately summoned and administered a powerful emetic which relieved the patient. Tonight Duxbury is reported to be out of danger.

Duncan Allanach, an I. C. R. brakeman on the Indian town branch was brought to Moncton Hospital Saturday, suffering from painful injuries to his back as a result of falling beneath the cars. Allanach fell off a box car but fortunately alighted between the rails. Two cars passed over him, the brake beams rolling him along and giving him a bad shaking up before the train was stopped. When he was picked up it was feared his back was broken. He was brought here to the hospital and an examination showed no bones broken and the report tonight is that the injured man will recover. He is the son of Robert Allanach of Moncton, and is twenty-five years old.

A. A. Leblanc, of the I. C. R. audit office, who started for Montreal Saturday, reports having his pocket picked of \$35. Mr. Leblanc had his money in his pants pocket when the train left but ten minutes later he missed it. A search of the car failed to find the purse. The car was crowded and Leblanc feels certain he was the victim of a pickpocket.

Forever silent and his activities for ever stilled by an almost tragic death, resulted in the creation of this monument.

For his work well done we do not mourn but our sorrow is for the family which was deprived of its early death, for the institution which lost a leader who had so lately been called to his fitting place at its head, and for our country which, through the passing years, would have raised a greater memorial to one who possessed the qualities of statesmanship. With his voice (Continued on page 10, sixth column.)

TOOKEN AT REID'S

STUDIO

Streets, St. John, N. B.

INGS CO. AND

D NATURAL GAS

terday at Studholm, 41 Miles

aid to Be Very Bright—Were

that when the boring has reached a lower

level, the natural gas will be struck.

The location of the new oil fields is within

three miles of Apohaqui Station on the

road between Berwick and Mount Middle-

ton, and the whole district within a radius

of two miles which has been under lease

to the Montreal concern, is believed to be

very rich in a fine quality of coal, and it

is the purpose of tapping this supply

that the boring was begun. The Montreal

people have been interesting capital in the

oil mining project and it was said to be

the intention to form a company of \$2,000,

to capital to build a railroad from Apoha-

qui on the I. C. R. to the coal fields.

A crew of men with picks and shovels

were also at work along the banks of the

Will Brook a short distance from where the

oil was struck, and a seam of coal three

feet thick had been uncovered, fifteen feet

below the surface.

It was said last night that the experts

in charge of the boring operations were

sure that natural gas would be struck at

least a depth of 100 feet. At Berwick

there seems to be no reason to doubt that

the discoveries will be made near St. John

and with the prediction of Dr. von Hagen

in mind there is every possibility of the

supply being tapped much earlier this

year.

CHATHAM GIRL IS

HURT AT STELLARTON

Stellarton, N. S., Aug. 29.—A serious

accident occurred at the Stellarton station

on Tuesday morning, by which Miss Jean

McDonald received painful injuries. She

was at the station with her sisters, who

were going away. After the train started

she attempted to alight and tripped and

fell striking the back of her head on the

concrete platform. She regained consciousness

in a few minutes.

McDonald's home is in Chatham.

At present she is lying in the Chatham

Church hospital at Stellarton.

MMENSE CROWD

AT BOOTH'S GRAVE

(Continued from page 1.)

egan to resemble a battlefield, with the

minuting soldiers dropping on all sides.

While uniformed men in military attire

carried caskets more than 100 cases

one and one was removed from among

the crowd on the funeral car.

Through one-third of the programme was

omitted, the service consumed two hours.

Then it was discovered that a special

service was necessary for a continuance

of the ceremony, as burials after 4 o'clock are

prohibited. The presence of the mayor of

Loke-Newton, who granted the permit,

ended the difficulty.

A summary of the will left by the late

general death was made public today. All

the properties held by him as general of

the Salvation Army and all like public

trusts, both real and personal, including

copyrights, are vested in his successor as

general, for the time being, of the Salva-

tion Army, to be held by him "upon trusts

devising same."

His codicil, his small private property,

valuing a net value of \$487,194, approxi-

mately \$2,440, he gave to the Salvation

Army, with the exception of certain pri-

vate papers and memoranda, which are

given to his eldest son, Branwell, and a

few articles chosen by himself which are

evenly divided among his many years ago

of the late Henry Reed for private use. It

is this provision which enabled him to

have no stipend nor remuneration of any

kind from the funds of the army. This

property is divided among his children—

Branwell, Catherine, Marian, Herbert, Eva

and Lucy. His successor, Branwell, took

the appointed executor of the will.

If the window glass has been shattered

it is better to have it removed by a

professional glazier than to attempt to

remove it with a hammer and chisel.

Water that has been contaminated by

drinking water should be boiled before

it is used for drinking purposes.

It is better to have a small quantity of

pure water than a large quantity of

contaminated water.

When a person is suffering from a

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