TWENTY PAGES

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

THE WEATHER
Fair

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CANADA'S SPLENDID GIFT TO THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE

MARITIME WINTER FAIR HAS CLOSED

Attendance Yesterday, Despite Weather, Broke All Records

NEW BRUNSWICKERS WIN MANY PRIZES

Presentation of Prizes Last Night a Pleasant Ceremony --- Some of Successful Ones.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5.—The 12th Maritime Winter Fair closed this evening. Despite the unfavorable weather the attendance was the largest in the history of the fair. There were also more exhibitors than ever before and in every respect the fair was a splendid success.

The closing meeting was presided over by Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, president of the Stock Breeders' Association, who called upon A. E. Ross of the News-Sentinal Ltd., to award the special prizes. A contingent of the lads from the agricultural college, Truro, gave the winners of the specials a warm reception, giving each and all, except the ladies, an air tossing, and winding up the evening by serving Col. Campbell and Mr. Ross to a like experience.

Some Awards.

Some of the awards not previously mentioned were as follows:

Donated by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto, for the best pure bred herd milk cows include one aged cow, one 3 year old cow and one two year old heifer, set of single harness, value $27, won by Logan Bros., Amherst Point.

Silver cup, donated by W. W. Black, for the best animal, any size, in class 4, won by Flower Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

The Amherst Foundry and Heating Company offers goods valued at $12 for the second best animal any age, won by Edwin Forest, Amherst Point, N. S.

Cup donated by Hewson's Pure Wool Textiles, Ltd., for the best flock of wool sheep, one gentleman's suit, won by Jas. I. Stewart, Amherst Point.

Silver cup, donated by Percy B. Evans, grocer, St. John, N. B., for best pen of three sows, won by Stewart Bros., Alliston, P. E. I.

Donated by the Maritime Poultry and Pet Stock Association, silver cup value twenty-five dollars, for the best exhibit of American breeds of poultry, won by Hartland Poultry Yards.

Silver cup, donated by Mr. Percy Johnson, St. John's, Nfld, for the best exhibit of poultry, excluding American breeds and bantams, won by Kingsdale Poultry and Supply Company.

Silver cup donated by the late Hon. W. T. Pipes, Amherst, N. S., for the best cock, hen, , cockerel and pullet. Won by A. C. Read, Tidnish.

Silver cup donated by E. N. Rhodes M. P., Amherst, N. S., for the best two cockerels and best two pullets. Won by A. C. Read, Tidnish.

Donated by the Kingsdale Poultry and Supply Co., Sussex, N. B., silver cup value $25 for prize in the utility poultry classese. Won by Craig Bros., Amherst.

Silver cup donated by Wm. Ewing Seedman, Montreal, for best exhibit of seed grain, to consist of not more than two varieties of white oats, and one variety each of wheat and barley. Won by E. J. Vessey, Little York, P. E. I.

Ladies Hospital Aid Judging Competition—1st prize eight dollars, donated by Terrace Hotel, won by Miss Helen Christie; 2nd prize $7.00, donated by Terrace Hotel, won by Miss Harding.

Farmers Wives—1st prize Mrs Pipes, English cashmere waterproof coat, donated by 2 Barkers; 2nd prize Mrs. Geo. Ripley, Nappan, leather double strap suit case, donated by 2 Barkers; 3rd prize Mrs. R. S. Embree, Maccan, N. S. tea set, donated by 2 Barkers.

Judging in beef and dairy cattle and sheep. Prof. M. Cumming, principal of Agricultural College, Truro, offers a cup to the person making the highest score in sections A, B, and C, won by A. F. Gill, Litle York, P. E. I.

The directors of the M. S. B. A. offers a cup for the person, not a regular student of the Agricultural College, making the highest score in sections A, B and C of the judging competition, won by Jas. Ralson, of Truro, N. S.

FRANCE TO WORK WITH HER FRIEND

French Premier Announces Nation Will Work Side by Side with Russia and Great Britain.

Paris, Dec. 5.—That France in the present European crisis is working side by side with her ally, Russia, and her friend, England, stands out clearly in the important address delivered by Premier Poincare to the committee on foreign affairs of the Chamber of Deputies today.

The French premier spoke some plain words on the European situation when he said to the committee: "We stand by our allies and our friendships."

M. Poincare was enthusiastically applauded by his hearers for having constantly labored for the "moral patrimony of France."

"In his reference to the future, the premier was not quite clear, and it is believed this was intentional although in one place he said evidence pointed to a settlement of the pending difficulties and at another point declared, "It is difficult to speak of the future and it would be foolhardy to indulge in prophecies."

M. Galli, president of the city council called on M. Millerand, minister of war, this afternoon, and urged that the government take steps to insure the efficiency of the law of 1892 providing for the proper provisioning of Paris with wheat in case of war. M. Galli affirmed that if war were declared tomorrow Paris would be without bread within three or four days.

This, he said, was due to the fact that all the railroads leading to Paris would be used for the mobilization of the troops and no merchandise or food could be brought to the metropolis.

GAMBLERS WILL TELL COURT ALL

New York, Dec. 5.—Gamblers awaiting trial in this city are to be brought before the special "John Doe" grand jury which inquired into the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, will be discharged and be requested to testify regarding alleged business connections with officers of the police department, according to an agreement understood to have been reached at a conference today between Supreme Court Justice Goff and District Attorney Whitman.

The gamblers will be asked also to give the names of the landlords of butildings where gambling resorts have been in operation and to furnish other information relatin rto vice conditions. If the state in this way gets evidence to warrant, proceedings will be began against several high police officials suspected of levying tribute, as well as against many real estate owners, some of them prominent, whose premises are declared to be used for gambling purposes.

FUNERAL OF LATE BISHOP MACDONALD

Special to The Standard.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.—Archbishop McCarthy, of Halifax, was the celebrant of pontifical high mass of requiem at the funeral of Bishop MacDonald here today. The sermon was preached by Bishop Morrison, of Antigonish, formerly administrator of the Charlottetown diocese. All the Island Roman Catholic clergy, Rev. Dr. Gaupey, representing Laval University; Rev. Dr. McPherson, president of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, and other clergymen from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were present at the impressive ceremony. The interment was made in the vault of the cathedral.

THREE DREADNAUGHTS, OUR RESPONSE TO THE ADMIRALTY'S REQUEST

Right Hon. R. L. Borden Announces Policy of Government

MEMBERS CHEER ANNOUNCEMENT

Canada's Contribution in Britain's Emergency Takes Form of Three Most Powerful Fighting Ships in World --- To Cost $35,000,000.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Mr. Borden has spoken. The temporary naval policy of Canada is launched. By 1915 the Dominion of Canada is to be represented in the Royal navy by three magnificent ships the most powerful in the world, the grateful gift of a loyal people who aspire to take their place in the councils of the Empire as well as in its battle fleets.

The writer of these lines has no official information upon the subject, but he ventures the prediction that the Canadian ships will be 30,000 ton vessels, with speed about 35 knots (or 40 miles) and armed with 15 inch guns. No battleship now afloat carries guns of heavier calibre than 14 inch.

First let us discuss the temper of the Canadian House of Commons when it gave the first reading to this measure, a turning point in the history of the British Empire.

Take as read the manifestations of public interest, crowded galleries, breathless anticipation, sights of pleasure as point after point appealed to the patriotism of these spectators forbidden to applaud. But stay, let us note one or two points which specially merit attention. Royalty was on the floor, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, at the Speaker's right a few feet from Mr. Borden.

MR. BORDEN CAPTURED HIS HEARERS IN SPEECH

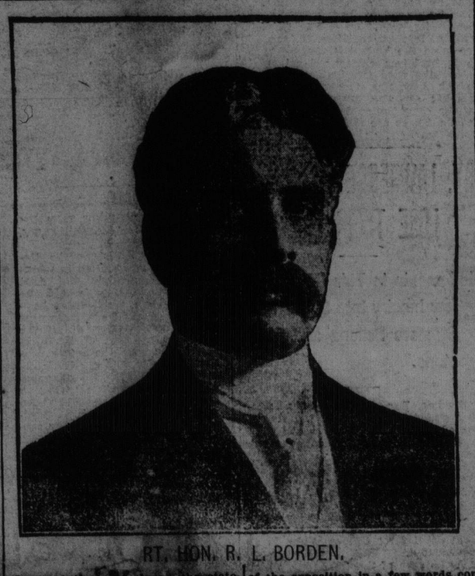
And further, it is to be chronicled, that Mr. Borden captured and captured completely, the people in the galleries. These spectators comprised representatives of the plainer taxpayer as well as the wealth and fashion of the city, and a study of these galleries showed that every person present—young women as well as elderly men—followed and understood each point as the Prime Minister brought it out.

This was a very remarkable feat, for Mr. Borden was dealing with a very complex and technical subject, and the way in which he carried his popular audience showed how simple, clear and comprehensive was his handling of it. Take one example. One man in the gallery listened intently till towards the close, and then turned to his neighbor, a total stranger, slapped him on the back and exclaimed: "Well, I am proud I am a Canadian."

In the public galleries the men would be seen following every point, nudging each other in approbation, absolutely delighted with Mr. Borden's treatment of facts and declaration of policy. There were nearly one thousand people in the galleries, some rich, some poor, a very representative and democratic assembly.

TENSION GREAT WHEN THE PREMIER AROSE.

As to the Commons, tension was really great when Mr. Borden rose, the nervousness of fourteen months of waiting lay in the quiet with which the members settled down to hear him. Of course there was introductory cheering when he rose, it broke out again and again, and continued for perhaps two minutes. At first the cheers came only fairly frequently, it is to be set down as one of the curiosities of occasion that his excellent key phrase, "co-operation with autonomy," did not catch the notice of his supporters. But the admiralty memorandum was greatly to the taste of the Conservatives who interspersed it with cheers, they showed especial pleasure with the stout hearted declaration that Great Britain would do her part, and some Liberals joined them in this. There was prolonged ap-



RT. HON. R. L. BORDEN.

plause at the close, the declaration that battleships would be welcomed. This warmed up alike the speaker and his audience and from this point on there was almost continuous applause.

Of greater significance than the outbursts of actual cheering was a sort of hum of applause which formed an undertone, an accompaniment of the speech. When one man here, and another man somewhere else, murmurs, "hear hear," it means not that he consciously wishes to applaud but that the argument strikes home and pleases him—it is the surest sign that the speaker has gripped his listeners.

Mr. Borden moved through the latter part of the speech the master of the House. It was hanging on his words, he was carrying its sense along with him; he had touched its feelings.

MR. BORDEN ACQUITTED HIMSELF ADMIRABLY.

As for Mr. Borden, he did admirably. He is not an orator in the lighter sense of the word; he lacks the gift of watching an audience; he makes little effort to play upon the emotions. His strength lies in his intellectual powers and in his sincerity and earnestness; once in a while his emotions are stirred—as on the memorable occasion at Brandon—and then he is very effective.

Today his emotional force was aroused, as a bit of nervousness at the outset showed. He was speaking from a carefuly prepared manuscript for the occasion was one for accurate statement rather than oratory, but he put vital force enough into his delivery to overcome this handicap.

It has been told how he put his facts together with a clarity, simplicity and force which grasped the listeners in the galleries; it was the same with his followers on the floor. Here is the summary of the whole matter, when he ended the feeling was at a genuinely high pitch, the emotions of the House were really touched.

FRANK OLIVER'S BOORISH ACT

The scene which followed was worth holding in memory. With one blot, it was a credit to Canada. The Conservatives sprang to their feet and cheered again and again. Then J. H. Rainsville, the French Canadian member for Chambly-Vercheres started "God Save the King." The Liberals had been sitting mute, political parties do not cheer their opponents. But as the strains of the National Anthem rose a wave passed over them, then first the back benchers and then the leaders came to their feet and the strains rolled up from two hundred Canadian throats, Grit and Tory—all except Frank Oliver—The former minister sat obdurate and still. Two members of the Royal family were on the floor, the National Anthem was being sung, his leader and his colleagues were on their feet beside him He would not rise.

SIR WILFRID ACTED IN EXCELLENT TASTE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier behaved excellently. After a momentary delay about a point of procedure, bills relating to money must be accompanied by a resolution, and the Speaker was solicitous on the point, the Leader of the opposition in a few words consented to the unopposed first reading of the bill, with very good grace after the spontaneous behavior of his party. He assured Mr. Borden that the Liberals fully shared the devotion of the Conservatives to the British Empire. He very cleverly hailed the memorandum, which had produced a profound impression in the House, as proving that there is no "emergency," but, instead, "a new condition of affairs." And as he stopped. The bill was read a first time.

Let it finally be observed that Mr. Borden rose at 3.10 o'clock and sat down at 4.25 o'clock.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in his seat by 4.30 o'clock.

So much for a fine and dignified scene, marked by high emotion, and exhibiting our Canadian parliament and our Canadian statesmen at their best.

THE FORMAL TEXT OF THE NAVY BILL.

The following is the text of Mr. Borden's bill. It is entitled an Act to authorize measures for increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire. It reads:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows—

1—This act may be cited as the Naval Aid Act.

2—From and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.

3—The said sum shall be used and applied under the direction of the governor-in-council in construction and equipment of battleships or armored cruisers of the most modern and powerful type.

4—The ships, when constructed and equipped, shall be placed by the governor-in-council at the disposal of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire.

5—The said sum shall be paid, used and applied and the said ships shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of His Majesty subject to such terms, conditions and arrangements as may be agreed upon between the governor-in-council and His Majesty's government.

A resolution simultaneously proposed is in substantially identical terms.

WHAT WILL LIBERAL ATTITUDE BE NOW?

The House is adjourned tonight and the Liberals are preparing for their caucus which is scheduled for tomorrow. There will be a divided counsel, with the majority of the opposition probably favoring a comparatively unobstructed path for the Naval Bill. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier remains firm in what is said to be his present determination to offer no serious opposition to the bill, he will have to use a lot of persuasive eloquence to get his chief western lieutenant, Hon. Frank Oliver, into line.

The caucus will most likely decide to do some talking on general principles and to ask a lot of questions so that they can get back to their constituents at the Christmas adjournment before the bill has gone too far.

The terms of Premier Borden's statement have made it impossible for the opposition to oppose the bill on the question as to whether there is or is not an emergency.

Continued on page two.

GREEKS OF LITTLE VALUE IN THE WAR

According to Belgrade Correspondence They Failed Completely

STILL STANDING OUT FROM THE ARMISTICE

But Claim is Made They are Acting in Concert With their Balkan Allies.

London, Dec. 5.—Greece is still standing out from the armistice, but it is explained both from Sofia and Athens that this separate action is undertaken in agreement with the allies in order to prevent Turkey from profiting from the armistice to improve her military position.

An unconfirmed report from Athens says that the Greeks are continuing their operations against Janina, but elsewhere orders have been received to cease hostilities.

The Bulgarian government newspaper Mir, in another editorial today dilates on the advantages to Turkey of a good understanding with Bulgaria. It declares that Turkey's salvation lies not in continuing the war but in seeking a reapproachment with Bulgaria.

The French premier, M. Poincare in a speech in the chamber of deputies in which he reviewed the war and its effect on European interests, made an important pronouncement, indicating that the difficult problems would be solved at the London conferences, and expressed the hope that Turkey would speedily recover her prosperity.

He said that it would be necessary to determine what part of the Turkish public debt should be taken over by the Balkan states, and added that France probably would arrange special conventions with the allies for the protection of the extensive French interests in the conquered territories.

Greece Did Little.

London, Dec. 5.—The Belgrade correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch says:

"Little importance is attached here to Greece's unexplained failure to sign the armistice. The opinion is expressed that Greece will take no action during the interregnum and that she is incapable of any serious military action.

"Her part in the war on land is very trifling and the result might have been disastrous but for the extraordinary rapidity of the Servian movement southward. Greece largely failed in the part assigned to her during the campaign and was even unable to advance on Saloniki until the Servians established touch with her from the north.

"Greece failed to take Monastir, as had been arranged, even declining to assist the Servians in an attack on the town, although having two divisions within reach. A small portion of the Turkish army retreating from Monastir inflicted a severe defeat on these divisions, capturing twelve guns which were subsequently taken from the Turks by the pursuing Servians, who continue to hold the guns in spite of appeals from the Greeks for their restoration.

"Since the capture of Saloniki Greek pretentions have mounted to an enormous height, leading to extravagant claims on her allies.

Out of these claims a difference of opinion has arisen with Bulgaria regarding the future frontier between the two.

Athens, Dec. 5.—It is officially announced that Greek plenipotentiaries will participate in the peace negotiations.

A semiofficial statement, issued tonight, protesting against interpreting the fact that Greece did not sign the armistice as proof that dissentions exist among the allies, and declares that it was by agreement of the allies that Greece adopted an attitude different from that of the other states.

The explanation is given that Greece's course was due to her anxiety that her naval action should not be interrupted in the Ionian Sea, in order to prevent the revictualing of the Turkish army in Epirus, and in the Aegean Sea, in order to prevent the transport of Turkish troops to Thrace, with respect to which Greece considered the interests of her allies rather than her own. The chances for the conclusion of peace would have suffered from the reinforcement of the Dardanelles and Tchataladja garrisons.

The statement refers to the Turco-Italian treaty recently signed, as proof that it is not necessary that peace negotiations shall be preceded by an armistice.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED FOR NEW BRIDGE

Substructure Will be Built by James McVay and Son — Work to Be Completed in Year.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Dec. 5.—Hon. John Morrissy, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, announced this evening, before leaving for his home in Newcastle, that the contract for the substructure of the new bridge over the reversible falls at St. John had been awarded to Joseph McVay and Son. The work is to be completed by December 1st, 1913 and the cost will be approximately $50,000.

The call for tenders for the superstructure of the new bridge will probably be made within a short time.

The provincial government's meeting was concluded this afternoon and most of the members left for their homes this evening although Premier Flemming is to remain in the city over tomorrow.

Another meeting of the government will be held at St. John on the 18th instant.

Architect G. E. Fairweather of St. John who was here today had a conference with the premier and other members of the government this afternoon regarding the new agricultural college to be established at Woodstock. Nothing has been decided as yet as to the plans for the building.

This morning G. O. Dickson Otty, K. C., of Hampton, who has been a member of the Public Utilities Commission since its inception, was appointed chairman of the commission, succeeding the late Col. D. McLeod Vince, of Woodstock, while Mr. A. B. Connell, K. C., of Woodstock, was appointed to the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of the late Col Vince.

Last evening a petition from the city of St. John, asking that the appointment of Chief of Police be vested in the city instead of in the Provincial government, was referred back to come before the legislature in the shape of legislation.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Interesting Facts at Convention of New York Producers and Consumers — Middlemen Get the Profit.

New York, Dec. 5.—"The reason for the high cost of living today is the private yachts, automobiles and country and city homes for members of the Produce Exchange for which the consumers and the producer pay," declared H. B. Fullerton, a Long Island gardener to a conference of producers and consumers at the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, today. His hearers applauded as he ascribed the troubles of both city dweller and farmer to the middleman.

The conference was called by John J. Dillon, chairman of the state committee on co-operation of the New York Sate Agricultural Society.

"If we want to get a square deal for the farmer and another for the consumer," continued Mr. Fullerton, "we must eliminate the system which now prevails of letting a middleman skin all the cream off the produce. Over on Long Island this past season our boys got 45 cents a barrel for cauliflower. I followed that same cauliflower right down to Washington market and saw them selling it in the stalls there at 25 cents a head."

Another grower told of selling beans for 30 cents a bushel and tracing them to a city market, where they were sold at 15 cents a quart, or at the rate of $4.80 a bushel.

SENATE ADJOURNS UNTIL JANUARY 15.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The Senate held a short sitting today and adjourned until Jan. 15th.