

Califain	0.37	0.18
Sheepskin (one dealer's price)	0.80	1.10
Sheepskin (another dealer's price)	0.80	1.20
Lambskins	0.10	0.20
Sherlings	0.18	0.20
Tallow	0.00	0.08
Wool (unwashed)	0.16	0.18
Wool (washed)	0.26	0.28

PEACE PLEDGED AT OTTAWA BANQUET

(Continued from page 1.)

There was no Dominion of Canada in these days, only a few provinces that had been the scene and the prey of the many of the European wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Not yet, to use the immortal phrase of a great English statesman, had a new world been called into existence to redress the balance of the old.

"The hundred years of peace succeeding the contests bravely waged on both sides have wrought for the better understanding, the larger view. Whatever may be the fate of the general movement among the nations in the future, peace those whose mother tongue is English will never again take up arms against one another. A difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States, which arbitration could not settle, is inconceivable. Friction between Canada and the United States is no longer possible. Remaining questions and questions of fishing rights are either definitely passed upon or have their assigned tribunals. Before us stretch long years of emulation in the ties of brotherhood.

Capital the Arbitrator of Peace.

"It is fitting that such an occasion should be celebrated in your fair city, and under the auspices of the representatives of capital in both countries. Capital is the most cosmopolitan force in the world. From the beginning of human intercourse it has broken down more barriers, cemented more bonds, than all the armies and navies in the world. Capitalism furnishes the sinews of war, for none can long be carried on anywhere—a rule none would ever be begun—if the great bankers of the world should agree in refusing to finance it. Arbitrators of the material development everywhere, it is most appropriate that they should be heard here and today.

"Fifty-seven years ago, when I decided, as a boy, to leave home, there was no Canadian Northwest to go to. There was, in fact, no Canada, as the word is understood today. The provisions that existed were only just coming together in any real relation of interest and understanding, only just preparing themselves for the consideration that was to pave the way to present strength and greatness.

"A century has written in the United States a record never before equaled. It has meant much to our neighbors to the north. Canada is now in regard to population, about where the United States was in 1818. In all other respects she stands where the United States did sixty years ago. The apparatus for her development is substantially complete, and the process is going forward at a startling pace.

"A common boundary, which has added more than twenty miles per cent to their mileage within the last six years, connecting at so many points with large systems in the United States, break down barriers faster than hostile force could raise them. Point by point the commercial development of the two countries follows a single model. The Canadian canals, one of her achievements, have the United States for their best customer.

"Most countries have been accustomed to value their relations with one another by the total money volume of the commerce between them, and, rightly or wrongly, they have laid special stress upon that differentia between the imports and exports which is known as the balance of trade without asserting any theory as to its value as an indicator of prosperity, or the contrary. Both which views have their own attractions, both sides will agree upon the fact that it is an important measure of commercial intercourse.

"In spite of all obstructions the commercial relations between Canada and the United States have grown with one motion that astonishes even those familiar with the official figures. According to the report of the United States consul in this city, the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1912. The increase over 1911, was 28.5 per cent. Of the total, 56 per cent was business done with the United States. For the same calendar year the balance of trade for the whole United States was \$381,000,000 and of this \$285,000,000 was due to our commerce with Canada. It is 44 per cent of the balance rolled up by our commerce with the whole world.

"On two main lines the bankers of the two countries have done with one motion and earn from each other. The next task of the United States is to provide a safe and adequate currency for the country. For Canada, that problem has been solved in what appears to be a practical way. By your system, banking facilities can be furnished through branch offices as they have been to all the communities of commercial importance. The latest message which the bankers of the United States, by common consent, and resolution of common action, have to bring is their firmly realized conception of the importance of agriculture and its wise promotion to all interests in the community.

"The bankers of Canada are in a position to anticipate and forestall the more serious blunders that have marked the agricultural development of the United States. It is not too late to prevent the robbing of the soil, the exhaustion of fertility still unimpaired in your more recently settled districts. It is not so large a task, while your population still remains below the 10,000,000 mark, to introduce into an entire right methods of farming, to stop the transfer of population from country to city, which has been a mark of decline practically every where in the world.

"The Dominion government, I believe, has shown its appreciation of the importance and value of this work by an appropriation of funds for the extension and by the various provinces within the next few years. This is wisely done, but you should take care that these funds are not frittered away on extraneous buildings, or large educational staffs, but devoted to practical instruction to farmers in modern methods with his own hands on his own land."

SHIPPER'S FIGHT CAR EMBRASSAGE

Ask That Railways Be Penalized

Claim That Delay is As Much Their Fault as Petitioners

Manufacturers' Association Propose Basis of Debits and Credits Before Railway Commission that Big Roads Oppose.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, June 16.—"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," said Mr. K. K. Cowan, K. C., this morning in making the application of Canadian shippers for the institution in the domain of reciprocal car demurrage, a system which would find the railways as well as the shipper for delay in the unloading of cars.

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stated the shippers would be willing to let the penalties imposed on the railways go to the crown, provided it could be proved that the desired effect of bettering car service.

"That under present conditions a railway could not call a car in for three-quarters of its cost, and the Superintendent Combie of the Grand Trunk railway, today, when the railways commenced their argument against the adoption of an average reciprocal demurrage before the board of railway commissioners.

"Mr. Combie pointed out that for three-quarters of its cost a car was in the shipper's hands. He, in common with representatives of other roads, also urged that the railways had spent millions of dollars in building up their car service facilities, and had lately succeeded in bringing about a considerable increase in their car service. The case will continue tomorrow.

"The first witness for the railways was General Transportation Superintendent Murphy of the C. P. R. Mr. Murphy's evidence was mostly based on statistics showing that the beginning of car delay was caused by shippers, and that the railways could move many more cars and be in fifty per cent better condition if there were not this lack of competition.

"E. W. Beatty, general counsel for the C. P. R., gave some figures to show that the road had reasonably increased its total facilities within the last few years. In the four years including 1910 the total sum of \$18,000,000 had been spent on increased facilities. In 1912 there had been expended on the Toronto terminals \$74,400, and at Montreal, \$346,700. In 1911, \$2,029,700 would be spent at Toronto and \$1,618,000 at Montreal.

"General Superintendent of Transportation Combie of the G. T. R., claimed the railways had been putting forth strenuous efforts since the beginning of the year to improve their service, and that they had been more or less successful. He attacked the list of delays in the morning session. Mr. K. K. Cowan, stating the delay was on the American side of the border rather than on the G. T. R. side. The road, he said, had been suffering for some time from the want of experienced help. It was buying many new cars, and had built 84 additional miles of track tracks during the past year.

"Freight Superintendent Parrow, of the G. T. R., stated he had been appointed in January and had immediately started to improve the service. He had letters from various shippers in Toronto, Hamilton, etc., to show that the service was now a satisfactory one.

"The proposed reciprocal demurrage system, which would find its car cost on any one car, making a minimum of seven days that any car may be held in this to include Sundays and holidays, then proceeded to explain the system of average demurrage proposed to be computed as follows:

"Shippers' Proposals.

A credit of one day will be allowed for each car released within the first twenty-four hours of free time. A credit of one day will be charged for each twenty-four hours, or fraction thereof, that a car is detained beyond the first forty-eight hours of free time. In no case shall more than one day's credit be allowed on any one car, and in no case shall more than five days' credit be applied in cancellation of credits accruing on any one car, making a minimum of seven days that any car may be held in this to include Sundays and holidays.

"Credits or debits shall be computed (under the straight demurrage rules), exclusive of Sundays and holidays up to and including the fifth day of the period, thereafter a charge for detention shall be made of \$1 per car per day or fraction thereof for each additional day of detention, to include Sundays and holidays.

DUTY FREE FOOD IS NOW DECIDED

Senate Committee Changes Its Base at President's Behest

FREE LIST EXTENDED Democrats Now Favor No Tariff on Cattle, Hogs or Grain—Flax and Hemp to Be Treated Likewise—No Change in Citrus Fruit Schedule.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, June 16.—The much mooted agricultural schedule of the Underwood tariff bill was suddenly upset again by the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee late today, when a motion was made to reconsider the free listing of live stock and wheat subject to a countervailing duty. The proposal now is to strike out the provision for a countervailing duty and leave cattle, sheep and hogs and wheat on the free list, unrestricted. Members of the committee said tonight that this probably would be done by the majority.

The House puts meat and flour on the free list, leaving live stock and grain dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem and 10 cents a bushel respectively. The Senate Finance sub-committee, soon after receiving the schedule, agreed to equalize the rates and eventually voted to make the raw materials and the finished products all dutiable. No sooner had this conclusion been reached than Senator Simmons and other Democratic members of the Finance Committee, determined that the problem would not be settled slightly if left that way.

"No Tax on Necessaries of Life.

"They were of the opinion that all products which enter into the cost of living should go to the free list, and President Wilson agreed with them.

"Senator Simmons communicated this information to the sub-committee, and it reconsidered its action, placing all these products on the free list. Later it was proposed that the committee would add a countervailing duty clause, which would make the products free only from countries which did not make them themselves in this country. This would operate against the free entry of live stock from such countries as Canada and the Argentine.

"The committee today further enlarged the free list by voting to take live, hemp and ramie from the dutiable list. The Underwood bill rates on flax were from one cent and one-half cent per pound, and on hemp and ramie from one-half to one cent per pound, according to grade. It was argued that these products should class with other products of the farm and be free by free-listing them, the cost of living might be beneficially affected. Rates on finished products from these materials were materially reduced.

"It also was decided not to consider the amendment proposed by Senator Hitchcock, which would provide a graduated revenue tax on the output of tobacco. This amendment followed suggestions made by Attorney-General McReynolds, but the administration did not see fit to endorse it at this time.

"Bananas, which have never been subject to a tariff tax, were put on the dutiable list by action of the committee. To encourage American growers, was given as the reason.

"Despite many protests against the cuts in the citrus fruit rates, made in the House bill, the Senate committee left the matter as it was. No change was made in the liquor schedule, but it was left open for amendment. Senator Pomeroy having asked to be heard tomorrow on the matter.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT THREE RIVERS

Swede and Sweetheart Jump from Bridge into River in Presence of Girl's Father and Mother.

Three Rivers, Que., June 16.—A tragedy which there is attached a suspicion of murder was enacted here today as a young Swede named Olson, together with his twenty-year-old sweetheart, jumped from the G. F. R. bridge into the St. Maurice river, before the eyes of the girl's father, mother and brother, on Saturday night last. The drowning followed a violent scene between Olson and Karl Litzen, the father of the dead girl.

It is believed that the girl's father, who was present, was the instigator of the tragedy. It is believed that the girl's father, who was present, was the instigator of the tragedy. It is believed that the girl's father, who was present, was the instigator of the tragedy.

METHODISTS CONCLUDE THEIR CONFERENCE

May Meet in Chatham Next Year

Question of Entertaining Delegates Provokes Lively Discussion—Resolutions Passed Against Gambling, Boxing Bouts and Other Things.

Senators Committee Changes Its Base at President's Behest

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Charlottetown, June 16.—The Methodist conference closed tonight with public meeting addressed by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, of Toronto, general Sunday school secretary, and J. W. Amet, of Toronto, secretary of the laymen's missionary movement.

The feature of the morning session was an address by Rev. J. W. Aikens, of Toronto, general secretary of the Conference and Moral Reform Committee for Canada. He dealt with the measures taken to fight intemperance, the white slave traffic and other social evils, and emphasized the need of co-operation between philanthropic and official forces.

The conference passed a resolution of appreciation of his work.

President Dawson, in replying to words of congratulation from Rev. Dr. Fullerton, G. C. Taylor, and T. G. James, representing the P. E. I. Presbytery, and Revs. J. F. Floyd and Z. L. Fish, representing the ministerial association, spoke of the success of the Presbyterian assembly in Toronto and the high tide of enthusiasm respecting the prohibition law.

The report of the enrollment committee showed eighty-three ministers, four general conference officers, and four laymen in attendance.

The following laymen were appointed on the special conference committee for the year: W. D. Baskin, G. A. Henderson, J. J. Weddall, E. R. Machum, F. O. Sullivan, A. Lindley, and T. G. James.

The amended resolution passed re the class meetings, stated that the latter have proved to be the best means of growth and grace on the part of the membership of the church, and recommended the restoration of these meetings to their original place of honor and respect.

A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the bookroom steward, F. W. Mosher, and regretting his temporary retirement owing to ill health.

The conference was asked to give authority for the employment by the superintendent of missions of Rev. R. W. Aikens, now a member of the Wesleyan Methodist conference in the West Indies.

May Meet Next Year in Chatham.

Rev. R. G. Fulson, of Chatham, extended an invitation would be extended to the conference to meet here next year, but owing to difficulty in getting a hall, it was suggested that the assessment per delegate be raised from \$1 to \$2. This provoked considerable discussion in which many members took part. Opinion was divided as to whether ministers should pay their own traveling expenses and their board or not. Some maintained that the change would mean a loss of the social element of the conference, and others a loss of self-respect in accepting similar treatment from the wind which blew with hurricane velocity.

In the camp the evening meal had been spread out on the tables in the mess tent. Almost with the first full blast of wind, the tent began to sag on the strain on the canvas and the ridge poles snapped like matches. The tent collapsed, burying everything beneath it.

At Three Rivers, Que., June 16.—The city of Three Rivers and the military camp of the Montreal infantry regiments here were visited by the worst thunder storm in years late this afternoon. More than half the camps were leveled to the ground. Supplies and bedding were blown off and thoroughly water-soaked.

In the town, the power wires are down and no light is promised for two days. The roof of the Dominion Convent was blown off and many houses suffered similar treatment from the wind which blew with hurricane velocity.

Kaiser Believes in Constitutional Rule

Berlin Professor Tells How the Kaiser Refused to Abide by Political Will of Frederick IV Asking His Successor to Tear Up the Prussian Constitution—Burned Testament Instead of Obeying It.

Cannot Limit Liability Without Consent of Owner, Rules Ontario Appellate Court.

RAILWAYS MUST PAY VALUE OF BAGGAGE LOST

(Canadian Press.)

Berlin, June 16.—A remarkable story showing Emperor William's attitude toward a constitutional monarchy was related during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign by the faculty and students of Berlin University.

Professor Otto Rintke, professor of constitutional and administrative history, declared that the emperor, himself, had told him years ago how he had first disregarded and then destroyed the standing appeal made by Frederick William IV. of Prussia to his successors to abolish the Prussian constitution.

The emperor said the first document he found in his desk after his accession was an envelope containing the political testament of Frederick William IV., which was to be delivered to each of his successors, on his accession. It urged and implored in the strongest terms the revocation of the Prussian constitution before the taking of the coronation oath by the new monarch.

Frederick William IV., who had granted the constitution to Prussia during the stormy days of the middle of the nineteenth century, always regretted his act, but did not find either the opportunity or the courage to revoke it. Emperor William, like his father and grandfather, had no inclination to follow the advice of Frederick William IV., but he went farther and destroyed the document from fear of the influence it might have on some young and inexperienced successors.

The emperor said: "I felt as if I had a powder cask in the house and it worried me no that I finally burned the testament."

STORM WRECKS MILITARY CAMP

Soldiers in Tents at Three Rivers Buried Under Tangle of Canvas While at Evening Meal—Supplies and Bedding Strawn About and Water-Soaked—Town Power House Out of Commission—Convent Unroofed.

SCOTT ACT SEIZURES IN CARLETON CO.

Woodstock Officers Find Some Wet Goods Secreted by Dealer on Roadside.

BIG FIRE RAGING IN TORONTO THIS MORNING

Big Tannery Destroyed and Flames are Spreading—Loss So Far \$200,000.

Harold Lindsay Killed When Big Shed Blew Down—Terrific Gale Lasted Half an Hour.

TWO AVIATORS PICKED UP ON WRECKAGE OF BALLOON AT SEA

FORMER ST. JOHN RESIDENTS DEAD IN NEW ENGLAND

ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE CLOSING TODAY

Many Visitors Have Arrived

R. J. Donovan, Student From Fairville, Valedictorian

The List of Those to Graduate—Bishop LeBlanc Present to Lay Corner Stone of New Wing of Institution.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

College Bridge, N. B., June 16.—Preparations are being made for the reception of a large number of visitors here tomorrow at the forty-ninth annual commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College.

Bishop LeBlanc, who is to officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the new wing of the college, and several clergymen from various parts of the diocese, arrived here this afternoon and spent the evening with the clergy of the faculty.

A lengthy programme of events have been prepared for the day and the occasion will mark one of the most important in the history of the college. In the morning all the visitors and students and faculty will be in the college will assemble in the LeFevre hall, when the degrees, business diplomas and prizes will be awarded.

His lordship will preside and make the awards of some of the prizes. R. J. Donovan, of Charles street, Fairville, will read the English valedictory, and Antoine J. Plante, the French valedictory.

Edward J. Henneberry, of St. John, has prepared a discourse on University Education, which he will read. The programme otherwise will consist of selections by the orchestra and numbers by individuals.

The degrees and commercial diplomas will be awarded as follows:

Bachelor of Arts.

R. J. Donovan, Fairville (N. B.); Edward J. Henneberry, St. John (N. B.); Jules A. LeBlanc, Moncton (N. B.); Anatole P. Plante, Montreal (P. Q.); P. Emery Robitoux, Shediac (N. B.).

Bachelor of Letters.

Harold Leo Coughlan, St. John (N. B.); Arthur A. LeBatt, Providence (R. I.).

Commercial Diplomas.

(With Great Distinction).

Ernest J. Kray, Nouvelle (P. Q.); B. J. Sirois, Upper Madawaska (Me.); Frederick J. Bellevue, Joggins Mines (N. S.); P. Emery Robitoux, Shediac (N. B.); Edmond J. C. Grenon, Cascaupal (P. Q.); Louis Phillip, St. Laurent Ste. Luce (P. Q.); Yvon R. Boudreau, Moncton (N. B.).

(With Great Distinction).

Edgar P. LeBlanc, Moncton (N. B.).

(With Distinction).

J. Herman Leger, Memramcook West (N. B.); Joseph L. Roy, St. Anaclet (P. Q.); Robert J. Goguen, Cocagne (N. B.); Thomas G. Thibault, St. Simon (P. Q.); Lucien M. Dupuis, Village Des Aulnais.

Laying Corner Stone.

The laying of the corner stone of the new wing of the college, built at the left of the present structure, and almost as spacious, will be an elaborate function. Clergy from all parts of the diocese and excursionists from Moncton, St. John and many other points are expected and together with the 306 students of St. Joseph's University, this will make a large gathering. His lordship will deliver an address; Rev. F. L. Carney, of Fredericton, will give a sermon in English, and Rev. D. H. L. Bellevue, one in French. Following these will be several speeches by prominent public men, including Judge Landry, of Dorchester; Hon. D. C. McLaughlin, of St. John, and others.

Governor Wood extended his regrets that he could not attend the ceremony. It was expected that Hon. H. R. Emmerson would be present, but he also was unable to be present.

The new wing which is being built is almost as large as the present building, and is built so as to make the face of the entire building symmetrical.

The lower floor will contain a recreation room and a dining room, the second floor class rooms, the third floor rooms of the instructors and the faculty and the philosophy students; the top floor, a general dormitory. It is to be completed early this fall.

Among the visitors who arrived today are Rev. F. L. Carney, of Fredericton; Rev. Charles McCormick, C. S. S. R., St. Peter; Rev. R. Coughlan, Johnville; Father Dunlop, Nadeau; Father Dutoit, Acadville; Rev. J. Ouellet, St. Mary's, Kent county.

"HUNGER STRIKE" RELEASES MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN

London, June 16.—A "hunger strike" once more brought about the release from jail of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, today. She was set free at Holloway jail this afternoon, owing to ill health.

Della Fox Dead.

New York, June 16.—Della Fox, famous as a vocalist and musical comedy actress, died suddenly of acute indigestion in a New York sanitarium last night. The body will be taken to St. Louis for burial.

British Battleship Aground.

Plymouth, June 16.—The British battleship Magnificent, grounded at Penlee Point, west of the entrance to Plymouth Sound, today. A heavy fog prevailed at the time. The battleship is considered to be in no danger.