

GAY ATTACKS NEWS EDITORS

Vigorous Language of New York's Mayor Causes Uproar at Newspaper Banquet

High Priest of Yellow Journalism Accused of Falsification of Public Document.

New York, April 28.—The annual joint dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association was thrown into confusion and prolonged disorder tonight when Thomas T. Williams, business manager for William B. Hearst, was refused permission to speak when he rose to reply to biting criticisms Mayor Gaynor had just made of Hearst's part in journalism.

For twenty-five minutes the uproar continued while men stood in their chairs, and women craned their necks to see from the balconies of the banquet hall.

"Mr. Hearst is not here. I am his friend and have a right to be heard," shouted Mr. Williams, climbing upon the speaker's table and shaking his fist in the face of the mayor.

"Put him out," "shut up," "free speech!" came from all parts of the hall.

Toastmaster Nat C. Wright of the Cleveland Leader, hammered in vain for order, while Mr. Williams stood impassioned but obstinate and waited to be heard, with folded arms.

"This is a disgrace to the press of the United States, it must and—," shouted Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times, as he stood on his chair behind the toastmaster and begged for a word.

"Mr. Williams, I promise you, has less than forty words to speak, let me say them for him."

"No! No!" yelled the others.

"Mr. Williams says—," began Mr. Ochs.

"No, no!" broke in the thoroughly enraged diners with added insistence. Mr. Ochs sat down while the orchestra played "Dixie."

Mr. Williams still kept his feet and a semblance of calm was not restored until Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, with witty and felicitous speech, brought laughter that drove out anger.

Directors, executives and members of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association had met at their joint banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria to forget for a while that there are felicitous plane flights to follow, mine disasters to cover, murder and divorce trials, legislative inquiries, tariff discussions and race suicides, and to talk of the moment their wholesome rivalries as competitors for the news in a sense of their full-wasp in one profession, the Fourth Estate and a realization of their co-operative endeavor to inform 80,000,000 of a reading, thinking people, their subscribers from their seven hundred sat down to the tables, and after the coffee had been brought in, the hosts began to hear things about the press from their guests. Mayor Gaynor, the guest of honor and first speaker, took for his subject "the press in its relations to public officials." He spoke as he went, and as he had been invited to do, without mincing words, and it was these words which angered Mr. Williams.

References, unmistakably drawn from the mayor's own political experience in the recent mayoralty campaign of unexampled bitterness, he drove home with names and specific instances.

In his attacks on William Randolph Hearst, who ran against him for office and since criticized his administration sharply, he applied epithets seldom heard in public speaking.

Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, who followed the mayor, in speaking of the celebrity with which world-wide news and the attendant comment thereon is now transmitted by telegraph, emphasized the decline of the editorial in power, and the growing importance of the prompt accurate and unbiased news gatherer.

Mayor Gaynor said in part:

"The press as a whole is just to public officials. When the election is over, its wholesome wish is to see that the man who is elected gives good government and to help him do so. This is true of all honest and unselfish publishers and editors. But if a publisher or editor be himself a perennial office seeker, he may desire to assassinate everyone who he thinks in his way and then, alas, what a disgrace he brings upon journalism."

"It is painful to mention such exceptions and to speak of their acts. A newspaper proprietor or editor who is simply bent on cutting throats is an awful spectacle, in no neck or corner of his head or heart is there the slightest sense of truth or justice. We may pity him, but cannot in the interests of public morality and decency remain silent about him."

By way of illustration the mayor said that Wm. R. Hearst had printed in his principal newspaper a facsimile of a draft on the city treasury for \$48,000 drawn by the speaker before his term of office commenced. In the newspaper however, the date was left blank.

"In plain words," he went on, "two state prison felonies, namely, forgery and falsification of a public document,

ROBLIN SEES NO HOPE FROM LIBERALS

Will Make No Further Move For Extension Of Boundaries As Long As Laurier Is In Power.

Winnipeg, April 28.—A representative waited upon Hon. Mr. Roblin today to ascertain what he had to say in reply to action of Government yesterday in connection with the extension of the boundary of Manitoba. Mr. Roblin replied:

"I have read despatches from Ottawa covering debate and vote upon motion of Mr. Haggart, which motion was declared on calling for equality for Manitoba in history of Confederation. I regret as a citizen of this province and as a Canadian that Premier Laurier and the Liberal party have declared by formal vote that Manitoba shall never, so far as they are concerned, have equality either with Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or with Quebec and Ontario to the east."

"I am equally gratified to know that the Conservative party as led by R. L. Borden have as emphatically declared that Manitoba is entitled to equality with other sisters of Confederation and that they will so far as they are able give Manitoba that status to which she is so justly entitled and which is being withheld from her at present time by Laurier and the Liberal party."

"The issue is now well defined and smoke has been blown away. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party stand at the threshold of Parliament in defiant attitude of Confederation. The Government and legislature of this province has asked for shall never be given and the fight will be a bitter and determined one for the reason that we have traitors in our midst. We have men in Manitoba who by virtue of conditions that I need not explain, have secured spheres of influence that enable them to muddy the waters like the cuttlefish of old. Therefore my hope is in honest, patriotic men who believe in justice and equality for Manitoba."

"We are having for the moment prosperity here on account of large number of people that are coming with considerable capital, and blessings of good crops."

"There are great problems to solve and great questions of public policy to be worked out that involve expenditure of large sums of money. In order to have that financial foundation upon which we can build we must have the same relations with the federal government as Alberta and Saskatchewan to west or Ontario and Quebec to east."

"Then you look upon this question as dead with last night's declaration on the part of Sir Wilfrid to further punish Manitoba?"

"I most certainly do, and so far as I am concerned I will never ask the legislature of Manitoba to formally declare that the people of Manitoba are not as much entitled to their rights in parliament as are people in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec, nor will the present legislature as constituted ever sanction any such surrender."

"What have you to say in reply to Laurier's suggestion of further conference in the matter?" Mr. Roblin was asked.

"I am astonished that he would make any such suggestion to parliament of Canada in view of the facts which are so well known," replied Mr. Roblin.

He was committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor to wrong the mayor of the city of New York, a day or two afterwards, when he had heard rumors that members of the grand jury were taking notice of the matter he published as an excuse that the dates were so faint on the original draft that the photograph did not reproduce them."

The mayor declared this was no so and showed the original draft. Concluding the mayor said, "It is high time that these forgers and libellers were in State's Prison and the time is not far distant when some of them will be there. And just think of a man who is capable of doing things like this, being possessed of the notion that he is fit to hold any office from mayor to president of the United States. Morally speaking, his mind must be a howling wilderness. Never will the voters anywhere put such a man in office. Now I tell that I am entirely right in mentioning this matter to you and that it will promote a proper understanding and do good. We have stood here in New York city for a long time and the respectable editors and publishers of the city want of all things, to get rid of it."

HOLLOWNESS OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BARGAIN EXPOSED BY OPPOSITION

Houghton Lennox Presents Figures to Show Cost Will Be \$120,000 a Mile.

Chances of Providence, R. I. Becoming Terminal Port Grow Stronger Every Day.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—The Opposition today, "I tell you so," said the government was angry over it.

Years ago in 1903 and 1904 when the Grand Trunk Pacific bargains were being put through parliament the Opposition persistently urged that there be incorporated in the agreement a stringent provision binding both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific to route traffic originating on the prairies to Canadian seaport and no other. The government refused, the existing clauses were quite sufficient it said. Six or seven years have gone by. The great system is measurably near completion. And the Canadian parliament today and the pleasure of seeing the Grand Trunk open and deliberately preparing to supplement Portland by Providence, an American port still further to the south.

Today the Opposition brought the whole matter of the Transcontinental up on motion to go into supply, its attack was twofold. It pressed severely the menace to Canadian ports which is spelled by the advent of Providence as an additional Grand Trunk port and drew attention to the wonderful increase in the cost of the undertaking and demanded a royal commission to overhaul the manner in which the work has been done. Mr. Fielding in 1903 gave an absurdly low estimate of the cost of construction, \$5,300,000. The Government of which he is a member has turned this into an equally absurd figure on the other side, \$125,000,000 or \$65,000,000 a mile, a careful calculation puts the cash cost to the country at present indications, at \$218,000,000 as Mr. Magrath pointed out. He pointed out that the cost means heavy fixed charges and these mean high freight rates.

Mr. Lennox led the attack, presented an array of figures, collected with much industry, which had the effect of making Mr. Graham, the chief spokesman of the government, however, Mr. Graham admitted a total cost of construction alone of \$125,000,000 or \$65,000,000 a mile, a figure which he said was based on the export trade of the Transcontinental Railway which is being built at such cost to the people of Canada. He then went on to deal with the expenditure.

He quoted at length Sir Wilfrid Laurier's famous calculation that the net cost of the line would be only thirteen million, and submitted the following list of undeposited items:

Interest, bonds, construction, eastern division, 7 years, \$42,690,560.

Interest on unreported expenditures, say of \$4,000,000, \$1,000,000.

Investigations, legal expenses, etc., \$500,000.

Total, \$47,880,560.

Deducting an actuarial 10 per cent, we have a net cost of \$52,092,504, or more than four times the estimate.

Add share of cost of collapsed bridge, \$3,100,000.

Add difference in interest 1-2 per cent, for 43 years \$23,485,000.

Total \$78,677,500.

The last item refers to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific will pay only 3 per cent, whereas the Government must pay more, perhaps 3 1-2 per cent.

How Cost Grew.

Mr. Lennox then took up the cost of the line, pointing out how it has been swollen. He submitted the following estimate of the total cost. Considerable work has been done under 15 of the contracts; on these the cost will exceed the contract sums by 62.8 per cent, i. e., from \$37,340,722 to \$60,929,909. Assuming that the other eight contracts will work out at about the same average increase thus we get:

Thirteen contracts—\$60,792,969.

Eight contracts—\$43,737,936.

Total—\$104,530,905.

Add items not included in contracts Government estimate \$37,377,852.

Quebec Bridge Transcontinental share, \$7,594,981.

Quebec terminals—\$2,000,000.

Winnipeg terminals, Government share—\$1,166,252.

Moncton shops, Government share \$750,000.

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MR. LENNOX'S RESOLUTION.

"Therefore this House is of opinion that a royal commission consisting of not less than three competent persons should be appointed to make inquiry into and concerning all the facts, and circumstances connected with the inception and Transcontinental Railway project and undertaking, the conduct and efficiency of the various persons acting for the government or the country, the mode in which the work has been carried on, both from an engineering and financial point of view, the manner in which the commissioners and the various officials and employes have discharged their duties, the manner in which contracts have been entered into and executed, accounts verified and payments made from time to time, and generally an inquiry into all facts and circumstances relating to or affecting the public interests in regard to the undertaking, with all powers usual in such cases including those provided for in an act respecting inquiries into public matters."

"That this House is also of opinion that the government should take immediate and effective action to investigate the danger of diversion of Canadian traffic to foreign ports, and to prevent any such diversion."

MR. H. B. AMES BANK CASHIER AS WITNESS

Member For St. James On Last Stage Of 6,000 Mile Journey On Stretcher—Much Improved.

Evidence Favorable To Heinze Reduced At Afternoon Session Yesterday—Morse Chairman When Loan Made.

New York, N. Y., April 28.—Demand notes given three years ago by Otto Heinze and Company as the only collateral for loans aggregating \$431,000 are still held by the Mercantile National Bank of this city, according to testimony introduced today at the trial of F. Augustus Heinze. He is charged with misappropriating the funds of the institution and with over-certification of the cheques of Otto Heinze and Company and is being tried before Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States District Court.

Emil Klein, the bank's cashier, was the only witness of the day. Throughout the morning session he told of the loss of the bank's funds and the field counsel for the defendant, he gave testimony of decided advantage to Heinze. It developed under Mr. Stanchfield's cross-examination that the \$500,000 loan of October 14 had been made by Mr. Wise in the direct examination, was amply secured by \$250,000 worth of stock and bonds. Mr. Wise at the morning session, made it appear that there was no collateral put up by Heinze.

Mr. Wise, in his re-direct examination of the witness, brought out that Chas. W. Morse, now serving a 15 year sentence at Atlanta, was chairman of the loan and made that the ample collateral put up by Heinze was not obtained by the bank until two days after the loan was made.

CAMPBELLTON CHURCH AFIRE

Presbyterian Place Of Worship Damaged To Extent Of \$1,500 By Water And Flames—Organ Uninjured.

Campbellton, April 28.—Fire broke out in the Presbyterian church this afternoon but did not get much headway before being noticed and an alarm sounded. The fire brigade was quickly on hand and the blaze promptly extinguished although considerable damage was done to the roof. The water damage to the building is under the roof and it was necessary to play upon the fire from the attic. Consequently the water spread considerably and it is feared the plaster of the walls will have to be renewed. The organ was not touched by the water fortunately, but it is thought it will be considerably damaged by the dampness.

The total damage to the building will probably be in the vicinity of \$1500. This is the second fire the church has sustained in five years, this one not being quite so serious as the one previous. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from one of the mills.

MONTEAL CONSIDERS EARLY CLOSING LAW

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Que., April 28.—The Carter early closing law which provides for the closing of all saloons at 10 o'clock on ordinary days and at 7 o'clock on Saturdays came up in the city council this afternoon and gave rise to a bitter fight. The liquor interests, led by Ald. Lapointe, made strong opposition to the proposal and while the main clause was finally adopted, Ald. Lapointe raised a legal objection which necessitated further consideration being postponed until the city's attorney should be consulted. The question was accordingly left over until next Monday but it is expected that the law will be passed on Monday.

GOTTON MEN ELECT NATIONAL OFFICERS

Boston, Mass., April 28.—After selecting officers today, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers closed its two days' session. A number of technical papers were read at the forenoon and afternoon sessions by Dr. Hugo Schwetzer, Hermann Seydel, Henry I. Gant and Dr. D. S. Jacobus all of New York and others. Franklin W. Hobbs, of Boston, was elected president, succeeding Chas. T. Plunkett, of Adams. The other officers chosen are:

Vice-presidents, George Otis Draper, of New York and Edwin Farnham Greene of Boston.

MONCTON B. OF L. E. HAS LADIES AUXILIARY

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, April 28.—A branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized here this afternoon by Mrs. M. J. Macdonald, grand organizer for Canada. Forty charter members were enrolled. Mrs. Norman Sinclair was elected president, Mrs. Alex. Donald, vice-president, Mrs. George Morrison, secretary and Mrs. W. F. Smallwood, treasurer.

Justice Wells of the County Court who is on leave of absence, was in Judge this week.

GLACE BAY STRIKE NOW SETTLED

SUICIDE ENDS BATTLE WITH POLICE POSSE

New Jersey Youth Holds Whole Force At Bay After Assaulting Girl—Chief Of Police Is Injured.

New York, April 28.—To prevent capture after a vicious attack on Miss Anna Klipp, the 17-year-old daughter of a bank cashier, Clarence Wood, 19 years old, of Rutherford, a New Jersey suburb, barricaded himself in the Rutherford boat club today and for five hours fought off a posse of police and deputy sheriffs. With his stronghold surrounded and riddled with bullets, Wood ended the struggle by firing a bullet into his head, dying almost instantly.

During the fusillade, Chas. Smith, chief of police of Carlstadt, N. J., was shot three times and was reported to be dying tonight. The girl was painfully, though not seriously hurt.

Wood, a member of a good family, had always borne an excellent reputation, and his outbreak is only explained on the theory that he became suddenly deranged. During the fight 1,500 persons were attracted to the scene and severely barely escaped injury by bullets from Wood's rifle.

Wood and Miss Klipp had an engagement to join a boating party today. They were the first to arrive at the boat club, and while waiting for the others, Wood suddenly attacked the girl with a club. She managed to escape although beaten about the head and spread the alarm.

TWO MARINE DISASTERS

Sohr. George R. Alston Abandoned Off The Azores—Nettie B. Dobbin Of Machias, Is Ashore At Nantucket Bay.

St. Pierre, Miq., April 28.—The abandonment at sea of the schooner George R. Alston, of St. Johns, N. F., was made known today by the arrival here of the French schooner Marie, of Palmpol, France, which rescued the crew of the Alston. The captain of the Marie reported that on April 19, just northwest of the Azores he took the six members of the crew of the Alston from their vessel, which had become disabled by the loss of her rudder.

On April 24, when off Cape Race, the seaman were transferred to a British fishing schooner. The latter vessel was bound for St. Lawrence, N. F.

The George R. Alston was bound from Cadix for St. Johns, N. F., with a cargo of salt and wine. She registered 99 tons net, and was built at La Have, N. S., in 1903. She was formerly owned in Lausenburg, N. S.

Nantucket, Mass., April 28.—The two-masted schooner Nettie B. Dobbin, of Machias, Me., went ashore on Nantucket Bay late today. She lies in a bad position, half full of water and with the seas breaking over her continually. It is feared that she will soon go pieces.

SIR RICHARD BANQUETED

Ancient Senator Still Has Following To Compliment Him On Attaining Leadership Of Upper House.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright was the guest tonight at a dinner tendered him by the members of the senate to mark occasion of his assumption of the government leadership in the upper house. In the course of an eloquent reply Sir Richard dwelt upon the dominant power of the English speaking people with a combined population of one hundred and sixty millions on this continent and in Great Britain. In that fact lay the best opportunity for an alliance which would make for the peace of the world and a general disarmament of the world powers who now are spending two thirds of their total revenue in preparing to cut each others throats. Canada with her close acquaintance with conditions in both the republic and the mother country might be the medium to bring about an alliance of the English speaking nations of the world.

REST AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., April 28.—C. I. Tilley, one of our leading citizens, who died on Tuesday, was buried this afternoon. As a token of esteem in which the community holds a large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place. Rev. R. W. Weddell conducted the religious services. The pall bearers were J. T. Dibble, C. L. Smith, H. W. Bourne, H. E. Burr, W. F. Glidden and W. B. Nicholson.

MONTEAL SOLD BONDS

Montreal, April 28.—The city of Montreal sold £1,000,000 of 40 year 4 per cent stock to the Bank of Montreal for £101 3s and charges. The price, taking the condition of the money market into consideration, is regarded as a very good one.

Five Thousand Miners Return to Work Today After Absence of Eleven Months.

United Mine Workers Had Decided Fight Was Hopeless and Men Were Willing.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., April 28.—Nearly five thousand miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, who have been on strike in Cape Breton collieries for the past eleven months voted to return to work tonight. The strike was called by President Tom Lewis on July 6th, 1909, demanding recognition for the members of his union. The Dominion Coal Company refused to grant this request and since that time have been importing miners to take the strikers' places. The strike has been marked by disorders, assaults and suffering among the families of the strikers. The U. M. W. has spent nearly two million dollars in relief work and the company has spent a similar sum in fighting the strikers. The strike is the longest in the history of Cape Breton and the news that the men had decided to return to work was received with relief and pleasure by the thousands in the collieries. The arrangement was reached at a meeting of the men held about three o'clock this afternoon at the offices of the mine workers, at which representatives from all the locals were present, besides those of the officials of the United Mine Workers who are still in Cape Breton.

A vote was taken as to whether they should continue the strike or go back to work. The vote was in the majority of the representatives of the locals voting to return to work at once. Though it is known that several of the high officials of the U. M. W. have been advising the men to go back to work, the meeting today was largely due to the anxiety of the men. The men are likely to return to work by the fifteenth of May practically all the men will be back.

The settlement of the labor trouble a prominent labor man stated tonight that he knew nothing of what appeared in the papers. He said that a reason why he thought the United Mine Workers were anxious to get out of the fight here was that they were now entering upon a strike in Frank, B. C., where they were fighting a five per cent reduction, and he felt that they needed their capital to assist in fighting the operators in British Columbia, and knowing that the fight in Cape Breton was a hopeless one, they decided to advise the men to call the fight off.

It is known that the International officials have for the past several months been against the continuing of the strike here, but were opposed by the local officials of the U. M. W., who were desirous, it appears, that the men should remain until they were granted unconditional recognition. Indefinite rumors in regard to the meeting held today are to the effect that charges of disloyalty to the men were made against several of the local officials, which they emphatically denied.

President Plummer and General Manager Butler only arrived in the city this morning, having come through from Toronto yesterday and took a special train from Truro to Sydney today.

The feeling about town was one of relief and pleasure generally when the announcement was made that the men had decided to call the strike off and return to work. The indications are that one of the busiest summers in the history of the coal company will be experienced here and the business men generally are among the most grateful that the trouble is at an end at last.

E. S. McCullough, Vice-President of the U. M. W., who has been here for the past several weeks and is in Sydney tonight and leaves tomorrow for Indianapolis. He had nothing to say when asked in regard to the situation.

C. L. TILLEY LAID TO REST AT WOODSTOCK