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BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN
ADVOCATED BY SIR
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

Minister of Commerce at Toronto Makes a Slashing Speech—
He Said the United States Would Soon Ask for Reciprocity if Britain and Her Colonies Got Together—
Liberal and Conservative Rule Contrasted.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Sir Richard Cartwright delivered an address before a large audience here tonight under the auspices of the Toronto Reform Association. The first of the series promised by the association and it is expected Sir William Laurier will follow shortly. Sir Wm. Melick presided.

Sir Richard spoke for more than two hours and he introduced the political novelty of tonight's views of statistics and diagrams to emphasize and illustrate his points. For an hour and a half he spoke of domestic affairs and Canadian expansion, comparing seven years of Liberal rule—1896 to 1903—with eighteen years of Conservative rule—1878 to 1896. The increased expenditures of government he amply justified by a series of results. The national debt he showed was now much less burden by reason of the growth of population. He defended the government's railway policy, which would bind together eastern and western Canada and build up another Ontario in the West but vacant territory, as large as Europe, between Winnipeg and Quebec.

Then for a half hour Sir Richard spoke on imperial questions, strongly advocating an Anglo-American alliance to be brought about by a British zollverein whereby a tax would be levied upon American food products and products of the American farm.

A Tribute to Tarte.
Sir Richard opened by recalling that at the time of his last visit here Conservative speakers and papers were declaiming against Tarte as a disloyal man. He said he had nothing to say for or against the man, but he had seen the man at the close of the Conservative campaign in Ottawa and he had seen him in the hands of the British. He said that he had seen him in the hands of the British and he had seen him in the hands of the British.

In 1896, Sir Richard said, the Laurier government had found Canada in a condition of stagnation and almost of depopulation and if they had down the reins of power now they would have the country at the very top of its progress and prosperity. They had reduced the burden of taxation; had absolutely doubled the

gross revenue and very nearly trebled the revenue of the country. They had raised Canada's reputation abroad from degradation to honor. The Liberal government had had great good fortune but they had used that fortune wisely.

The following are a few of Sir Richard's comparative statistics: Exports in 1896, \$7,000,000; in 1903, \$12,000,000; in 1895, \$25,840,000. Farm products exported forty years ago, \$10,000,000; in 1896, \$50,000,000; in 1903, \$114,000,000. Manufactures exported in 1896, \$2,000,000; in 1903, \$9,824,000.

Franchise and Census Returns.
Sir Richard said it had been shown that enormous frauds had been perpetrated in the preparation of the census of 1891. In twenty lower Canadian constituencies frauds to the extent of 40,000 people had taken place and probably it was as bad in other provinces.

CABINET DISCUSS
G. T. P. DEPOSIT.

It is Thought That the Matter Will Be Finally Settled This Week.
AFTER U. S. WHALERS.

Superintendent Constantine Establishes New Mounted Police Post at Fort McPherson, But He Says It Will Take an Armed Revenue Cutter to Enforce the Laws.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick minister of justice, left tonight for Montreal accompanied by Mr. H. C. Beach, a son of Sir Michael H. Beach, who is now visiting Canada, and who was a great at government house.

The justice department was advised of the death of Stephen Appleby, of Carleton county, New Brunswick, who was mentioned for the vacant judgeship there.

There was a meeting of the cabinet today, when the question of the Grand Trunk Pacific depot was up for consideration. An already stated the matter will be finally settled tomorrow or next day.

The government has received from Superintendent Constantine of the Northwest Mounted Police, reports he made of his journey to Mackenzie river, where he established a post for the preservation of law and order and collection of customs duties from American whalers or local traders who bring supplies.

The journey from Athabasca to Fort MacPherson, a distance of 1,854 miles, was accomplished speedily by snow and partly by steamer.

The party left Athabasca June 1 and arrived at Fort MacPherson July 14. Mr. Constantine does not consider Fort MacPherson a suitable place for a post, as the whalers have left Henschel Island and gone to Bellie Island, 300 miles east.

Constantine says that the only way that the revenue laws can be enforced in the late winter is by an armed revenue cutter with a strong crew.

GERMANY MAY TEST
MONROE DOCTRINE.

Kaiser's Colonization Plans May Cause Clash With Americans.
STRATEGIC POINT.

Hawaiian Islands Must Be Fortified Says General MacArthur, as They Would Be Open to German Attack—Turon Exodus to South America Increasing.

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—Major-General MacArthur, U. S. A., during the military conference, says that in all probability war will take place between the United States and Germany in the near future, which makes the Hawaiian National Guard of national importance.

The pan-Germanic doctrine is growing among German-Americans, few of whom volunteered in the war with Spain. He believes that German interests are growing to such an extent in South America that the strain upon the Monroe doctrine will eventually result in a conflict.

Hawaii being a strategic point, no nation, he says, will make any attempt upon the shore line of the Pacific states until the capture of the Hawaiian Islands has been effected. This view of Major-General MacArthur's has just been made public through the report of Colonel Jones to Governor Carter.

Colonel Jones' report quotes General MacArthur as saying that the Pan-Germanic doctrine, which is being spread throughout the world, is being fostered and propagated by the imperial government in every possible way. It is strong and getting stronger wherever German people are living.

In connection therewith, General MacArthur is reported as saying one fact cannot be overlooked, to wit: There were few Germans in the American army during the war with Spain, so he indicates, that the presence of a German was noted as being a rare occurrence.

The theatre of operations is changing gradually into the Pacific. The Germans are multiplying very rapidly and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of emigration being directed by the German government.

Throughout all South American countries the Germans are advancing in commercial power and prestige. The conclusion seems inevitable that the interests of Germany in South America, where there are large colonies numbering hundreds of thousands, preclude any testing and straining of the Monroe doctrine, and in the event of a war with Germany, the United States in the near future, in which even one can not foresee the attitude of England and the other European powers.

ALEXANDRA HAS
NARROW ESCAPE.

Fire Breaks Out in Her Bedroom While She Was Sleeping.
AROUNDED NONE TOO SOON.

Queen's Secretary, Who Occupied Adjoining Room, Gave the Alarm—Her Majesty Fled in Dressing Gown, and Floor of the Room Collapsed as She Left.

London, Dec. 10.—A fire occurred today at Sandringham and Queen Alexandra and her secretary, Miss Knolly, had narrow escapes. It broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in Miss Knolly's bedroom, in the chimney flue, which is built on top of the main building, and spread to the bedroom of the queen, who was asleep at the time. She was awakened by Miss Knolly, who raised the alarm. But the flames obtained a good hold of both rooms and considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished.

The outbreak caused a great deal of excitement at Sandringham, where a number of guests are staying at present. Both the queen and her secretary, who were in only in dressing gowns, escaped from the burning rooms not a moment too soon as the floor of the queen's apartment collapsed almost immediately, carrying with it her majesty's bed.

Only a few hundred pounds of damage was done by the fire, which was confined to the two bedrooms. It is now stated that the trouble originated in an imperfectly insulated electric light wire.

Miss Knolly is shooting at Suffolk, was immediately notified of the occurrence, and later in the day a special messenger was sent to his majesty with a reassuring message from the queen.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 10.—(Special)—Early this morning word spread around town that Stephen B. Appleby had suddenly expired. The news was so unexpected that it was believed to be a hoax. Truth, however, when confirmation was obtained, the shock to the community was doubly severe.

The deceased was apparently in his usual state of health, and even this morning had been downtown as far as the post office. Upon returning to his home he lay on a sofa for a few minutes, and then reclining was spoken to by his son. Shortly afterwards he was again addressed, and upon no answer being given, it was thought he had entered into his final rest.

The cause of death was probably heart trouble brought about in a degree by the strain of a few minutes, and there was sometimes subject.

Stephen Burpee Appleby was born at Florenceville (N. B.) Oct. 21, 1853, being the son of Charles and Letitia Burpee Appleby. After a thorough course in the common schools, he entered the law office of Lewis P. Fisher, and later Harvard University at Albany, from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws. In the year 1882 he was called to the bar and the following year was made a barrister. Some time later he was appointed a queen's counsel, and continued to hold an honorable place at the bar, being much sought after, particularly in criminal cases.

NOTABLE AMERICANS
WANT RECIPROCITY
WITH CANADA.

Boston Merchants Told Why a Fair Treaty Would Benefit Both Countries—Governor Cummins of Iowa Said That Annexation is More Remote Than Ever, and That Free Trade is Impracticable—Chamberlain's Scheme Discussed Also.

Boston, Dec. 10.—Although the annual dinner of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Somerset tonight was marked by the absence of Governor Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who was to be the chief speaker of the occasion, but who was called home on account of illness in his family, the banquet was still one of the most notable in the history of the association. The distinguished guests of the evening included United States Senators John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg (Va.), and Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin, together with Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts; President Charles S. Mellett, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and others.

The post-prandial exercises were opened by President Amory A. Lawrence, of the association, who presided. Although Governor Cummins was not present, his address was read by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin. The keynote of Governor Cummins' address was "Reciprocity With Canada," and the reading was followed by applause.

Reciprocity With Canada.
Charles F. Hamlin was then called upon to read the address of Governor Cummins. In his paper, the governor laid down two propositions: that he believed profoundly in a system of protective duties on imports as distinguished from a system of duties for revenue only, and that he believed the system of protective duties should be changed either directly by revision or indirectly through reciprocal trade arrangements for light or trivial reasons. If agreed, however, at length in behalf of reciprocity with Canada. The text of his address was:

"It goes without saying that we ought to, if we can, secure treaties that will hurt nobody, but to allow an interest that puts a million dollars of goods annually into our markets to stem in the way of a series of intervals putting ten millions of dollars of goods into a foreign market, so turning the doctrine of protection from a beneficent policy which bestows its largeness upon the country as a unit, into an instrument of avarice and selfishness. It must not be understood that I am for any trade arrangement that would strike down any industry whose existence is necessary to make us independent of other nations as far as our natural resources can make us independent. Here again the principle which I invoke sways the situation—the good of the people.

"The reciprocity which I advocate is the reciprocity for which I believe Blaine expended his mature wisdom and which he illuminated with the best thought of his ripe years. It is the reciprocity which McKinley saw as he uttered his last word to the American people. It is the only reciprocity which will aid our producers in their struggle for the trade of the world, and if we are not ready to stand for it, and fight for it, we ought to resign to word and the thought to the oblivion of our grown heresies.

"It has often been said that our manufacturers sell their product abroad cheaper than they sell it at home, and some prejudice has arisen upon this phase of the problem. I do not intend to inquire whether the charge be true or false, for to me it is a matter of utter indifference whether they sell at higher or lower prices in foreign markets than they sell in their home markets, provided always that our tariff laws do not permit them to sell at home for more than a fair American price, without meeting with the competition of other lands. Our tariff schedule should be so adjusted that our producers can pay American compensation for the work of production, reward the capital invested with a fair American profit, and then the American buyer or consumer will never pay more than he ought to pay; for the foreign competitor can enter whenever the price rises above this point. In my opinion some of the schedules of the law of 1897 are too high, and during the period of overwhelming demand which we have witnessed in the last three or four years, our home producers have been able to exact more than a fair price for what they have sold. I recognize the difficulties of preparing tariff schedules so that they will answer with accuracy the abstract test, and we may not look for absolute perfection, yet the disparity is so great in some things that I have believed and still believe that, without regard to reciprocal treaties, there should and must be a revision of these schedules. With a law thus fairly complying with the theoretical standard, I care not at what price our exporters sell in other countries. If we pay but a fair price and the exporter finds it to his advantage to sell abroad at less than a fair price, we are not injured, for our men have been at work to produce the exports. If he sells at more than a fair price, we are not hurt for still our labor has been employed.

"I deplore the habit of shivering into which we are in danger of falling. Why should the business interests of the United States be taught to tremble whenever it is proposed to modify trade regulations along the lines of greater home production? The logic of industrial depression and unmet commercial conditions has been carried up and down the country, first by tinorous souls who never took a step forward in their lives, followed by a corps of men who have all they want and more than they deserve, and whenever it is suggested that we can perpetuate the prosperity we have and increase it, with our expanding capacity, the chorus is ah-h-h, do not wake the sleeping power of the people, for they have not sense enough to say what is true and do what is right.

"I refuse to believe that our industrial and commercial structure rests upon a foundation so insecure. I refuse to believe that there is so utterly a want of confidence in the wisdom of congress that a proposition to amend our schedules or negotiate a trade treaty would terrify our producers, but if we must either stand still or have a spasm, I still say: Move on.

"As I recall it, the negotiations of the McKinley treaty did not paralyze business or arrest enterprise. As I remember the meetings of the joint high commission did not disturb the serenity of the public mind, and I do not see that the treaty with Cuba about to be consummated, has any serious effect upon the stability of industrial affairs. May we not hope, therefore, that we can go quietly on doing the best we can to get better terms in foreign markets and avert threatened calamities without a quiver of apprehension or a shadow of distress?

"Let me test the sincerity of those who profess fear that a movement toward reciprocity would destroy, disorganize and frighten the business men of the country. I take Canada as an illustration: Suppose we could tonight add Canada, from coast to coast and from her southern limit to the north pole, to the territory of the United States, so that when some courageous American explorer plants the banner of the republic upon the axis of the world, and its beautiful folds fill with the air of the north, it will proclaim the general sovereignty of the United States. How many are there here or elsewhere who would not hail the mighty event as the proudest victory achieved since the old flag was run up over the ramparts of Yorktown? How many are there here or elsewhere who would look upon the accession of the sovereignty of the United States to our country or a blow inflicted upon our property? I go further and eliminate national pride. How many would fall on their faces and thank God that the stars and stripes would close beside the stars and stripes were flying over this vast domain? What are would be won from the banner would be without work or reward less compensation? And yet were it so done, there would be free trade from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, for I am not dreaming of annexation, nor am I advocating free trade with Canada, for the former is a more remote than so far as our natural resources can make us independent. Here again the principle which I invoke sways the situation—the good of the people.

"The succeeding speaker was Congressman McCall, who like Governor Cummins, favored reciprocity with Canada.

STILL LOOKING FOR
CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE

Perley Putnam, Who Has Spent Years and a Fortune in the Vain Effort, Now at Death's Door, But Search Will Go On—Bad Coasting Accident at Truro.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 10.—(Special)—While coasting on Fox Den hill today Sidney A. Roy Mattie and Jessie McCully manhandled wire fence. Jessie McCully cut and scattered, Aston's leg lay open to the bone and required 12 stitches to close the wound. Aston had his leg broken a few days ago.

Putnam, of Onslow, leader in the search for Capt. Kidd's treasure at Oak Island, is lying at death's door from a stomach with little prospect of the new year. Putnam has spent eight years, but for the last few for lack of funds, operations have been suspended. When taken ill a few days ago he was accompanied by his son, who with him for the work to go notwithstanding his illness.

TANK EXPLODES;
THREE BADLY BURNED.

York, Dec. 10.—Three persons were severely burned and a score more paralyzed by the explosion of an oil tank in the HE art shop of Wm. Staats, in Brookline a few hours ago. Thirty workmen were at work in the shop when the explosion took place, which shook the building, caused it to rush to a rear room, William Staats, struck to the light a gas-brilliantly the flame-laden air caught fire, a second later an explosion followed. Staats, Harry Smith, aged twenty-one, and Fred Anderson, aged fifteen, seriously burned before they could get away out of the burning room. It was heavy.

MR. BORDEN WON'T
DESERT HALIFAX.

Conservative Leader Declines a Nomination in South Ontario.

TO STOP RUINOUS
COMPETITION OF SHIPS.

Representative Meeting at Paris Discusses Ways to Better Present Conditions.

Paris, Dec. 10.—In order to save the industry from ruin, a conference of owners of vessels propelled by sails began a discussion here today of the measures which should be adopted to remedy the situation. Participating were representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations.

Two important proposals were under discussion, one being a limitation of the number of sailing ships, and the other uniform rates, based on the Liverpool conference of Nov. 4.

REIGN OF TERROR
IN STATE OF IDAHO.

Settlers Have Been Driven from Their Homes by Lumber Thieves.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 10.—Investigations by government officers show that a reign of terror exists on Forks of the Coeur D'Alene river in Idaho. The settlers have been driven from their homes and settlements, while millions of feet of fine pine have been taken from government lands and sold to the mills. A special agent of the general land office was sent there and has secured affidavits from persons who have settled on the lands and warrants for the arrests of the alleged timber thieves have been issued.

MR. BORDEN WON'T
DESERT HALIFAX.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Some months ago R. L. Borden visited South Ontario and made such an impression upon the Conservatives of that constituency that the county convention of the party unanimously requested him to become their candidate for the dominion parliament. Mr. Borden coolly acknowledged the compliment, and asked time to consult his Halifax friends, who naturally had first claim on his services. The Conservative leader in Halifax expects him to accept the nomination in a letter to the secretary of the Conservative Association, pointing out that his friends in Halifax expect him to become a candidate for the constituency to which he owes his first appearance in parliament.

ALBERT COUNTY MAN
LOST WITH ALASKA STEAMER

Captain Marshall Walters, Formerly of Hillsboro, Commanded the Ill-fated Discovery.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10.—Captain Marshall Walters, formerly of Hillsboro, Albert county, is supposed to have lost his life in the wreck of the steamer Discovery, on the Alaska coast. The Discovery left Yakutat October 29th, with about thirty passengers and crew. They never heard from them after. Some wreckage has since washed ashore and is supposed to be from the missing steamer.

THE THIN END OF
THE WEDGE IN CUBA.

Americans Take Possession of Guantanamo as a Naval Base.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 10.—Four hundred United States marines and three hundred blue jackets were landed here today and formally occupied this place as a United States naval station and installed the station. The Cuban and American flags were saluted with 21 guns.

NEW OFFICIAL FOR
DOMINION COAL CO.

General Manager of Montreal Street Railway Resigns to Be Vice-president of Sydney Concern.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—F. L. Wanklyn, general manager of the Montreal street railway, has resigned to become vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company.

WANT FOSTER TO
RUN IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Hon. George E. Foster will be offered the Conservative nomination in St. Antoine division.

NOVA SCOTIA COMPANIES
WON'T JOIN STEEL POOL.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company and Nova Scotia Steel Company have refused to enter the United States Steel Company's billet pool.

ONE KILLED AND FIFTEEN
INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Stouffville, O., Dec. 10.—Frank A. Lusselle, chief watchman of Indianapolis, was killed and fifteen persons were injured in a railway wreck at New Cumberland Junction tonight. The train wrecked was the east-bound Pan-Handle flyer, No. 14. The wreck was caused by an open car on a switch. The flyer plunged across a connecting track to the west bound truck and crashed into a freight engine.

ONLY SEVEN TEAMS LEFT
IN BICYCLE GRIND

New York, Dec. 10.—Rook and Doran were officially declared out of the bicycle race at 11:30 o'clock tonight after having made 1,263 miles seven laps. Dorland was found physically unable to ride as the result of a fall on Monday. At 10 o'clock the seven remaining teams were: Moran and Keegan had 1,633 miles and one lap to their credit, while the others stood: Sampson and Vandenberg, 1,521 miles six laps; Krebs and Gougoltz, 1,525 miles two laps; and Dow and Hildebrand, 1,527 miles one lap.

Tonight Frank Kramer, the world's champion upstart rider, broke the track record for a half mile, making the distance in 52 1/2 seconds.