

ONE FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED IN \$1,000,000 FIRE

The Biggest Starch Factory in the World Burned.

Property of Corn Products Company at Oswego, New York, Will Likely Be a Total Loss and Other Property in Great Danger - 600 Thrown Out of Employment.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The huge starch factory of the Corn Products Company, consisting of three great buildings forming the largest establishment of the kind in the world, is threatened with total destruction by a fire which started this afternoon in the chemical room. One of the buildings has been destroyed and late tonight the second building was ablaze and the fire entirely beyond control. It is feared that the flames will spread to the Columbia flouring mills, and Kingsford's office and malt house. After the fire department and the volunteer department of Kingsford mills had tried in vain to cope with the flames, Mayor Mansfield telegraphed for aid to Fulton and Syracuse. From the latter city a force of three engines and twenty-five men were sent and joined in their efforts to those of the local department. Firemen Dugerty and Evans have been injured, the former fatally, by a fall from a roof. Twenty-five men at work in the building where the fire started barely escaped. The burning buildings contain many hundreds of thousands of bushels of starch and corn. It is believed that the loss will reach \$1,000,000. Six hundred employes are thrown out of work.

IMPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE; EXPORTS FALL OFF VERY MUCH

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—(Special)—The writ for an election in Guyabou will be issued tomorrow, nomination on March 9 and election on the 15th. The vacancy is caused by the appointment of D. C. Fraser to the supreme court bench of Nova Scotia. There is a probability that the dominion government will accept for a central military training camp the location near Babine Lake, which has been offered by the Ontario government. An examination of the tract of land shows that it would be in every way well adapted for a training camp. It has got all the advantages necessary for the work. The field is five miles by ten, on a plateau, sandy soil, easily approached on the line of the Canadian Pacific, and transportation easy.

Table with columns for Imports, Exports, and Total. Includes data for 1922 and 1921.

4,000 Glassworkers Strike. Pittsburgh, Feb. 10.—All the plants owned by the National Glass Company, eight in number, are idle and fully 4,000 plant glass workers, 800 of whom are skilled workers, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, are on strike as a result of the operation of the pants by non-union men and the proposed reduction in wages.

Advertisement for 'Handsome Dishes FREE' and 'Handsome Fur Scarf' with promotional text and images.

ACADIANS WANT NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

Meeting at Moncton Tuesday Recommended Radical Changes.

Moncton, Feb. 9.—(Special)—A convention of leading Acadicians from different parts of the maritime provinces was held here today to consider the question of French text books in the public schools. The convention was called by H. C. LaBrosse, the Acadician representative on the New Brunswick Board of Education. The object of gathering is to induce boards of education in the maritime provinces to adopt a uniform system of French text books and to improve the French department in the normal schools with a view to advancing teachers in teaching both languages. Among those present were: Hon. C. H. LaBrosse, Judge Landry, Hon. A. H. Comets, Nova Scotia; Senator Poirer, Prof. A. Belliveau, Normal School, Fredericton; O. Turgeon, M. P. for Gloucester; J. F. Doucet, school inspector, Bathurst; C. D. Herbert, school inspector; C. M. Lezer, M. P. for Father Belliveau, Grand Digue; Father Richard, Roberville; Sheriff Legere, Kent; Father Guerin, Prof. Bourgeois, St. Joseph's College; Dr. R. T. Gaudet, Dr. Doherty, O. M. Melanson and others. A series of resolutions were passed by the convention and was to the effect that in purely French districts it is better that children be educated for the first few years in the mother tongue in order to prepare them better to learn English. To this end special French text books should be adopted instead of teaching from the imperial books at present. It was also urged that some method be adopted to secure better attendance at schools. A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the appointment of two French inspectors within the last few years. It was also recommended that the normal students should be reorganized so that a good knowledge of teaching in English and French could be acquired. The opinion was also expressed that teachers generally should receive larger salaries.

BRILLIANT WEDDING AT AMHERST, N. S.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 10.—(Special)—Amherst was the scene of a brilliant evening this morning when Miss Florence Hewson, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hewson, was married to Garnett Keilley Chapman, son of D. T. Chapman, of this town, and a member of the firm of Chapman Brothers. The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. A. J. Crosswell in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a gold brooch set with pearls and to her groomsmen a gold locket engraved. Among the many handsome and costly presents was a chest of silver and cheque from Dr. and Mrs. Hewson, a china dinner set from D. T. Chapman, and a handsome chair from Mrs. Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman left on the C. P. R. for New York and the south on their wedding tour. The bride's traveling dress was navy blue with white fox fur and blue pan velvet hat. Among the many invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hewson, of Moncton; Mrs. Geo. Hewson and daughter, of Oxford; Miss Davidson, Bridgewater, and Miss Smith, Halifax.

NEW YORK HOSPITALS NEVER SO CROWDED

New York, Feb. 9.—A record-breaking number of patients crowd the city hospitals owing to the several days of warm, changeable weather. A Bellevue there gathered within the walls of the institution, and 113 more than the place is supposed to accommodate. It is believed that the patients are crowded to such an extent that it is necessary to place patients in every available space. Other hospitals also are crowded to their limit. So great was the number of cases of pneumonia, grip and influenza that many of the convalescents could be moved were taken from medical wards and placed in the surgical. Colder weather is expected to alleviate these conditions shortly.

Table showing the cost of the war effort for various countries, including Austria, France, Germany, and Russia.

ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN MOST COSTLY OF ITS SIZE

Poor System Causes It and Not Pay to the Officers and Soldiers.

London, Jan. 25.—Nearly all the army experts in England are agreed that the new scheme for army reform is just what has been needed and will work to a successful issue. There is nothing remarkable or brilliant in the plan, only plain common sense, and nothing more than has been suggested by a dozen or more American military men. The basis of the proposed reform is that the regular army should be used for overseas work and the defense of Great Britain. In the main the new system is very like that in the United States. The acceptance by law of the principle that the regular army should be organized and trained for overseas service breaks it up into two parts, the regular forces and the territorial forces. The realization of this fact and the official acceptance as the very essence of the reform, may, if followed out in the years to come, bring about a strategic distribution of the army in the place where its overseas services are needed to make it the "long arm" of a successful navy. There are within these islands all the unorganized material for two such land forces, and it is no matter for surprise that ministers should elect to bring into line the scattered and wasted strength of the regular army by offering the militia and volunteers before referring to the draft as a means of compulsion. The great truth which Mr. Arnold-Foster has conveyed to the public is that the auxiliary force will be accepted for the first time as an organized army and not merely a force that exists solely to furnish the line with recruits. Its duties are defined, and its duty will be to provide that there is no true occasion when the nation will not be on national service. The regular army wherever it may serve in peace, is to be trained for foreign war, and will clear its mind, so to speak, from problems of home defense. The new conception places a new obligation upon the militia and volunteers. The 300,000 men of British training arms after work fall to respond to no noble or patriotic call, but are ready to go to war if they are already under way, so that Mr. Arnold-Foster has lost no time in applying his ideas. The chief of them was to be made by the militia and volunteers to quarter a regiment of Canadian troops for training in India.

STYLISH WEDDING AT TRURO, N. S.

Truro, N. S., Feb. 9.—(Special)—A stylish wedding took place this afternoon when Miss Alice Belliveau, of Moncton, was married to Miss J. S. Clark, of Truro, granddaughter of the late Archibald McCallum, one of the wealthiest men in Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Allan Simpson, of Halifax, assisted by Rev. W. H. Hutchins, of Truro. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, E. T. Wilson, wore a gown of cream silk, heavily trimmed with white lace and orange-blossom corsage. She carried a bouquet of roses. Miss Alice McCallum, daughter of the town clerk, was bridesmaid, and Lieut. Roy Summer, of Moncton, was best man. The church was decorated, and the choir sang. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Leamont hotel, and the happy couple left on the afternoon Maritime Express for a trip to Boston and New York. The bride's gown was a dress with a tail or made of broad satin, trimmed with gold and white lace. The groom's suit was a dark suit with a white shirt and a white tie. The bride's hair was styled in waves and she wore a diamond necklace and earrings. The wedding was a very quiet affair, with only a few guests present.

WELL KNOWN NOVA SCOTIA MEN DEAD

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 10.—(Special)—The death occurred at Lunenburg today of Sheriff Green, at the age of 70. He leaves a widow, three daughters and a son. Deceased held the position of sheriff for the past twenty years. The death occurred here this afternoon of W. Charles Anderson, the well known grocer at the age of 59. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son. Bringing in some coffee, said Mr. Nuxon, as he finished his dinner. "Sure, if that's the best you got, and say, bring one of them little pots 'em." Philadelphia Press.

MANY CANADIAN MISSIONARIES ARE IN KOREA

Montreal, Feb. 9.—(Special)—The Japanese-Russian situation is being watched with interest by the various organizations of Canada.

Presbyterians are especially interested in Korea, where they have an extensive mission at Wansan which has in connection with it a large church in Wansan as well as a number of smaller institutions. The Rev. H. LaBrosse, of the foreign mission board, states that the following missionaries were there in the vicinity of Wansan: Rev. J. R. Foot, Mrs. W. H. Foot, Rev. D. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss L. McKay, and Miss K. McKay. The Methodist mission board has the following missionaries there: The Rev. H. J. Costes and the Rev. C. J. L. Bates, in Tokyo, the Rev. H. B. MacKenzie in Kanazawa, the Rev. Robt. Johnson and the Rev. R. Armstrong in Shirokawa, and the Rev. W. W. Pridham in Tokama.

NO TARIFF REVISION SAYS FIELDING

There May Be a Few Slight Changes, But That's All.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, was the principal speaker at a meeting held in Westmount tonight in the interests of Mr. Rivet, the Liberal candidate. During the evening it was stated that there would be no general revision of the tariff at the coming session of parliament. Even if the government considered such a revision advisable, Mr. Fielding said there would not be sufficient time between now and the session of parliament to make any change in the tariff. Mr. Fielding said that the tariff of 1897 had proved to be a good tariff and it had worked well. Mr. Fielding added that if on investigation it was shown that there were individual interests were suffering and required attention, they would receive such consideration as the government is willing to extend. The minister of finance declared that the government would continue its policy of non-interference with the tariff. He remarked that it would be a mistake for the Canadian manufacturers to insist upon having a tariff that would antagonize the interests of the dominion at large. Care should be taken not to ally one interest against another. The dominion now had a revenue tariff that carried with it a considerable measure of protection. The government was in favor of enough protection to enable manufacturers to do business, but they did not wish them to have any more than was necessary. The government said to the farmers that they should take a broad view of the tariff and submit to moderate protection, so that the manufacturers might exist. They said that the rate in provinces are losing representation while the west is increasing. It was not many years before the centre of power is shifted to the west and it was their interest to try and make fair terms between the east and west. Mr. Fielding claimed that a moderate tariff is not only better for the consumers, but also for the manufacturers than a high tariff.

CHINAMAN CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Three days ago the police arrested Lee Chung, a Chinaman, on a charge of murdering his wife, who was an American woman named Lillian Russell. Not until this morning was it possible to obtain any information regarding her identity. She is said to have been a alum former of a Baptist missionary school in Pittsburg. She attempted to convert him to Christianity, and later married him. A few days after the marriage he came to Chicago. It is claimed by the police that Chung killed the woman by strangling her with a quilt taken from the bed upon which she was sleeping.

JAPS FIRST BLOW WAS A HARD ONE

Washington, Feb. 11.—Two cablegrams were received at the state department from United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, dated Feb. 10, both referring to the naval engagement off Chemulpo on the 8th and 9th. The minister in his first dispatch, reports the arrival of twenty-one Japanese naval vessels at Chemulpo on the afternoon of the 9th. Two Russian naval vessels, the Varig and Kerizet, were in Chemulpo harbor, and attempted to prevent the landing of Japanese forces, but with no success. The foreign naval vessels, the minister says, were generally leaving the harbor. There was a report that the Japanese naval vessels had captured Russian transports of Malipo on the 9th. The second dispatch says: "A running battle occurred last night between the Varig and the Kerizet against the Japanese fleet. On their return, the Japanese naval vessels announced officially that they would attack this place at 4 o'clock p. m. At the latter hour the Kerizet fired up and sank. Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops are in Seoul. All Sorts of Rumors at St. Petersburg, But Nothing Official Given Out. St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The rigid censorship still prevents newspapers, this afternoon, from receiving war news from either Russian or foreign sources. Alexiev's dispatches, and the public are still in the dark. All matters of rumors are still in the air. The government forbids the retail sale of the principal officer, the St. Petersburg Gazette. The government expressed some displeasure at the publication of a report of a Russian victory and the raising of false hopes among the population. Nevertheless, the rumors circulated daily are greedily swallowed.

JAPAN'S SECRET SERVICE Peculiar Opportunities for Spying

A Jap Disguised as a Chiraman Cannot Be Detected by the Western Eye—A Former Test.

If you should take a Japanese, shave off his little moustache, let his hair grow and him in Chinese garb, how many Americans do you suppose could tell him from the original, since pure John Chinaman more than makes up for his lack of features? says a writer in The New York Sun. The experiment has been made, not once or twice, but hundreds and thousands of times, and the result is known to a certainty—the white man can't detect the disguise—she white man can't detect the disguise. That is one of the most important facts in the crisis that exists in the far east. It makes it possible for the Japanese to know all that the Russians are doing in Manchuria and in the other parts of the Russian empire, and in this case it is working under a disguise that is not only effective but also a very serious one. The Japanese, probably, has one country on the verge of war, and the purpose of the espionage is to get the best possible information on the part of the Japanese with regard to the Russian army. It is working under a disguise that is not only effective but also a very serious one. The Japanese, probably, has one country on the verge of war, and the purpose of the espionage is to get the best possible information on the part of the Japanese with regard to the Russian army. It is working under a disguise that is not only effective but also a very serious one. The Japanese, probably, has one country on the verge of war, and the purpose of the espionage is to get the best possible information on the part of the Japanese with regard to the Russian army. It is working under a disguise that is not only effective but also a very serious one.

CUBAN STEVEDORES BEATEN BY BRITISH SEAMEN

Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 10.—A dozen Cuban stevedores and a Norwegian sailor from the British steamer Dors-brook are in hospital here as the result of a fight on board the steamer when she reached this port. The fighting arose from the mutual jealousy of the men. Twenty men of the steamer's crew, and more than thirty stevedores participated in the fight. The Norwegian and British consuls are investigating the matter.

Most of Russian Warships at Port Arthur Disabled

Berlin, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Yokohama says the greater number of the Russian warships at Port Arthur have already been disabled, and that several Japanese warships have been sent home for repairs. "I want to thank you," said Deacon Oldfield, "for the speech you made at the meeting of the trustees the other night in favor of issuing bonds for an addition to the chapel. I'm sorry I wasn't there to hear you." "Why?" replied Deacon Granby, "I thought you were opposed to the proposition?" "I am. But I can't blind myself to the fact that you expect you will make most necessary help the other side." Chicago Record-Herald.

SMASH-UP ON CAPE TORMENTINE ROAD

Engine and Snow Plough Derailed and Badly Damaged—No One Injured. Sackville, N. B., Feb. 9.—(Special)—When near Middle Sackville this afternoon a Cape Tormentine P. E. Island engine and snow plough were derailed. The engine was badly broken but no one was injured. owing to the recent storm the track is now in very bad condition.

Advertisement for 'FREE! Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This Handsome Fur Scarf' with promotional text and images.

KING EDWARD'S MANY GARMENTS

Edward VII. Has Larger Wardrobe Than Any Other Monarch in the World.

London, Feb. 7.—A story emanating from Germany that King Edward never wears the same suit of clothes twice has been causing no little amusement in Mayfair. "Of all the absurd stories," said a person who is in a position to speak authoritatively on the King's wardrobe, "this is the most foolish. The King certainly has a very large stock of clothes, and it is seldom that the King when on the Continent is seen wearing the same suit, which his clothes are never discarded after being once worn unless, as sometimes happens, he does not like them." "The King never assumes fewer than three suits of clothes every day. When he rises he puts on an easy fitting lounge suit of blue, navy blue or dark mixture. Later, if he is going to town, he dons a brown tweed sporting costume, with his favorite Tyrolean hat and feather. If his majesty has been subjected to any great exertion during an outing, he undergoes on his return a system of massage and then dresses for dinner. "If his majesty made it a rule never to wear the same suit twice, a simple calculation shows that he would require no fewer than 1,005 suits in the course of a year, which would bring up his tailor's bill to about £10,000." As a matter of fact, the King still wears once or twice a week the frock coat which he had made at the time of the coronation. "The King undoubtedly has the largest wardrobe of all the monarchs in the world. At Windsor, Buckingham Palace and Sandringham the King has a total of about two hundred suits of all kinds, besides nearly a hundred hats and caps. He has, moreover, a splendid collection of furred overcoats. "It may be added that four mornings in the week the King at present favors trousers of a pattern with a thin vertical stripe and a white vest. The shirt which he lately made fashionable has been discarded. He also likes velvet collars on overcoats. "To sum up, the King orders about thirty suits in the course of the year."

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