

## INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR COMPATIBLE

Hon. Mr. Crothers Discusses Matter Before Gathering in Sydney.

PLEASED WITH SPIRIT OF HARMONY SHOWN.

Militarism Not Characteristic of the Canadian—Congratulates People on the Excellent Conditions There.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 5.—The Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, leaves here for Halifax tomorrow morning, after what he has described as a profitable visit to Cape Breton. Yesterday he visited the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company and made a close inspection of the miners' houses, which he described as comparing more favorably with those in any part of the world.

He was to have addressed a meeting of labor men at Glace Bay tonight, but owing to many pressing engagements he was unable to do so.

One of his last acts while here, however, was to address a meeting of the Sydney Trades and Labor Council.

During the day he made a tour of the city and visited the plant of the Dominion Coal Company, which impressed him greatly with its magnitude and air of prosperity.

In the afternoon he paid a visit to the works of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at North Sydney and Sydney Mines.

At a meeting of the Sydney Board of Trade last night, Mr. Crothers promised that he would use his influence with his colleagues in order to have improved railway terminals established at this port. Mr. Crothers said he was glad to be here in Cape Breton, and to be enabled to see for himself the wonderful development of industry in this island, as he was a strong believer in going over the actual ground in order to get first-hand knowledge of conditions.

As they were aware he had come particularly to see the working people, who were his special care as Minister of Labor, and from what he had seen he could sincerely and unreservedly congratulate Nova Scotia and Cape Breton in particular on its industrial populace.

He found here a contented and comfortable people and there was entire agreement between employers and employees. There was nothing more important than that these conditions should continue, and for himself, he did not agree with those who tried to insist that the interests of the capital and labor were incompatible and irreconcilable.

He had nothing in common with the industrial agitator and declared against war of all descriptions.

If he read the Canadian character right he thought he found in it a wholesome distaste for war and militarism. The great progress made in industry in agriculture and in liberal study of the arts had engendered in the Canadian mind an utter abhorrence of that way of settling differences which was a standing disgrace to humanity in the twentieth century.

## CONTROL OVER VESSELS USING OUR PORTS

Marine Department to Take Matter Up With British Board of Trade at an Early Date.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Mr. Alexander Johnston, deputy minister of marine during his stay in London will endeavor to arrange with the British Board of Trade to assign to the Canadian department of marine jurisdiction over Atlantic liners which use Canadian ports, in respect to their life saving equipment at present, if such equipment is lost or impaired on the way out there is no authority by which the ship can be compelled to replace them. Jurisdiction now is confined to the seaworthiness of the ships.

## RUMOR STARTS HEAVY RUN ON ONTARIO BANK.

Milverton, Ont., Dec. 5.—Some groundless and undefined rumor which spread in this neighborhood simultaneously with a change in agents in the Bank of Hamilton at this point, caused a local run on that institution. Former depositors withdrew about \$25,000 before the alarm subsided, but they are coming back again and the greater part of the sum has been re-deposited.

## POLICE IN FIGHT WITH STRIKERS

One Man Felled by Blow from Constable is Taken to Hospital—Officers are Roughly Handled.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Ten policemen and fifty strike breakers engaged in heated battle with 200 strikers outside the factory of the H. Vineberg Company, corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Duluth Avenue, at noon today. Five arrests were made. One man was taken to the general hospital who was felled by a blow from a constable, while Police Captain Nagle, of No. 12 and his men received many nasty blows.

Since the commencement of the Vineberg strike over a score of arrests have been made. Ten policemen have daily been despatched to that point, but prior to today nothing in the way of a general scuffle happened. It is believed that the strikers, seeing winter at hand and their places filled, became desperate and thought only of avenging themselves upon those who had stepped into their places and taken the jobs they had left.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—The funeral of Dr. Arthur Fisher, father of Hon. Sidney Fisher, took place from his late residence, Sherbrooke street, this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel Congregational Church.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress, which was held at the Hotel Cecil last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in its capacity as a fraternal body, should continue, and for itself, he did not agree with those who tried to insist that the interests of the capital and labor were incompatible and irreconcilable.

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## IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO IRELAND PROHIBITED BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Signed by King at Meeting of Privy Council—Based on Customs Consolidation Act of 1876 Instead of Irish Crimes Act which Proved so Odious.

ASQUITH TAKES FIRST STEP IN EXTENDING THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Announces Acceptance of Principle of Basis of Agreement Suggested by Carson—Home Rule all Round—No Settlement which Would be Humiliating to any Section.

London, Dec. 5.—The British Cabinet, by a Royal proclamation promulgated tonight prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland, for the first time grasped the nettle of the revolution in Ulster, which it had hitherto ignored, although the followers of Sir Edward Carson for months had been advertising their military preparations in every possible way and daring interference with them.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of the proclamation, Premier Asquith made the longest step towards the conciliation of the Ulsterites that the government has yet taken by announcing his acceptance of the principle for a basis of agreement which Sir Edward Carson suggested in his last speech. These principles are:

First—That the settlement must not be humiliating or degrading to Ulster.

Second—Ulster's treatment must not be different or exceptional from that meted out to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

Third—Ulster must retain full protection of the Imperial Parliament.

Fourth—The Home Rule Bill must not be such as to lead to ultimate separation of Ulster from Great Britain.

Thus the government extends to the signers of the Ulster covenant the Olive Branch.

The proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland, which King George signed at a meeting of the Privy Council Thursday, and which is published in the Royal Gazette tonight, was milder than rumors had anticipated it would be.

Instead of reviving the Irish Crimes Act, which was so odious to the old time Home Ruler, against whom it was directed, which prohibited the carrying of arms and gave drastic power of search for arms, it invoked the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876. The only reason given in the proclamation for taking the step is the statement, "whereas it is expedient that the importation into Ireland of arms and ammunition and other goods herein-after mentioned, should be prohibited, therefore, and the proclamation proceeds to specify all articles intended for or capable of being used for military purposes as being under the ban. It exempts, however, arms and explosives designed solely for sporting or mine uses.

Premier Asquith's View.

Premier Asquith's pronouncement was made, as many of his most important declarations on British politics have been, in the course of an after-dinner speech. The Premier was the guest of honor of the Reform Club at Manchester. It was in this city, and on a similar occasion, that Sir Edward Carson's overtures were made, so that it would appear that the negotiations for a settlement of the Irish controversy have been taking the course of informal public debate.

Dealing with Sir Edward Carson's basis of settlement, categorically, Premier Asquith said he was sure Sir Edward would agree that the statement there could be no settlement worthy the name that would be humiliating or degrading to those for whom Sir Edward spoke should apply to all sections of the Irish people. On the second point, Mr. Asquith said he supposed Sir Edward referred to what formerly was called "Home Rule all round." In Carson's case, he added, was a case of urgency and must come first. It could not be delayed until the government had gone through the complicated process of adapting the principle of Home Rule to all the different parts of the United Kingdom.

Must be No Separation.

The Premier said he agreed there must be no ultimate separation of Ireland from Great Britain, but with the modification that there were peculiar conditions making the application of a cast iron or standardized system of Home Rule so different parts of the United Kingdom impractical. He added that the real and effective authority, supreme and unquestionable, must be retained by the Imperial Parliament.

In beginning his speech, Premier Asquith said: "I have looked in vain for a suggestion from the opposition which would lead to a possible settlement, and I fancy I have found it where I least expected to find it." In concluding the Premier said:

Prophesies Peaceful Settlement.

"I am hopeful that discussion, freely and frankly carried out on the lines indicated at Ladbroke and on the lines Sir Edward Carson indicated, may lead to a cessation of the embittered controversy and a settlement which will command the consent and good will of all parties concerned. I agree with Sir Edward Carson that we have to consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority; but equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority, who, after a struggle extending over more than a life time, now see their goal actually in sight."

Mr. Asquith's speech comes at an hour when the newspapers of both parties considered that the attempts at a settlement had reached the stage of deadlock and were taking the gloomiest view for the future. If the compromise is cemented, the agitation over the army, which during the past week has grown bitter will be one of the strongest reasons for it. Sir Edward Carson and some of the parliament

## TEAMSTERS' CALL OFF THE STRIKE

Better to Have Fewer Union Buttons than Army of Idle Men in Streets, President Says.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5.—There will be no general strike in Indianapolis at this time, and teamsters, whose employers have signed union contracts, will return to work tomorrow morning. This course was decided upon late today at a meeting of the teamsters' union, which was addressed by Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the teamsters' organization.

The talk of a general strike in Indianapolis at this time is all nonsense, declared President Tobin. "I have often met such conditions as face you here now, as I tell you the time is not ripe for a general strike."

"It is better for us to have 700 teamsters wearing union buttons at work than have twice that number idle in the streets. If we expect fair treatment we must be fair, and I urge you to permit the teamsters employed by team owners who have signed union contracts, to return to work."

The vote in favor of the proposition was unanimous. The same proposition, when submitted to the union yesterday by Thomas J. Farrell, general organizer of the union, was hoisted down and a resolution demanding the calling of a general strike was adopted in its stead.

Organizer Farrell said employers of between 1,200 and 1,500 teamsters had signed the contract, but at the office of the Team Owners' Association. It was said only about 200 men would be affected.

Four non-union drivers were shot today, the fifth day of the strike. Jacob Sonnenfeld, of Chicago, and George C. Williams, of Cincinnati, were wounded. Sonnenfeld seriously, when a crowd attacked a transfer wagon in West Washington street. Two negroes on an ice wagon were peppered with shot, but not seriously hurt, when fired upon by men in an automobile. Although all available police were entered in the chase of the automobile, it had not been found early tonight. A number of arrests were made.

Many wagons were operated today, and business was about normal.

Unionists, notably Lord Lansdowne and Andrew O'Connell, in speeches, suggested that the officers should fire if ordered to fight fellow Protestants.

The leaders of the labor unions hailed these speeches as precedents, and asked indignantly why Sir Edward Carson was permitted to advocate such a policy when Tom Mann was recently imprisoned for a speech in which he advised strikers to refuse to fire on strikers.

A Dublin newspaper today said that Secretary of War Seely had demanded the resignation of Major Crichton, of the Horse Guards, a son of Viscount Evers, for his connection with the Ulster volunteers. Thereupon chief officers of the Horse Guards threatened to resign, and his secretary for war withdrew his demand.

## BRIDGE CROSS NIGARA AS A PEACE TREATY

Proposed at Committee Meeting as Fitting Memorial of Ghent Treaty.

AMERICAN LADY FOR STATUE TO VICTORIA.

Feeling of Common Ancestry and Common Traditions Made Hundred Years of Peace Possible, Says Bryce.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Various plans for an international celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, marking a hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, were suggested to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today by representatives of the society organized to promote the celebration movement. Later it was announced that the delegation would appear again within the next ten days to present a definite scheme to the committee.

John A. Stewart, of New York, advocate of the bill of Representative Smith, of New York, for appointment of a committee to report back to congress plans for celebrating the Ghent anniversary. He proposed to have a memorial bridge built across the Niagara river at Niagara Falls. Andrew B. Humphries told the committee that Canada was ready to spend dollar for dollar as much as the United States for a celebration.

Oscar Straus, of New York, declared that official recognition by congress of the continuance of the hundred years of peace between United States and Great Britain would do more than anything else toward the furtherance of universal peace.

Mrs. John Hiller Horton, of Buffalo, proposed that the celebration should take the form of the erection and dedication of a monument to the late Queen Victoria, of Great Britain. She said that such a recognition would please everybody, British and American—men and women alike.

London, Dec. 5.—The movement for celebrating the centenary of peace among the English-speaking peoples and the holding of an Anglo-American exposition in London, received promises of support from many sources at a dinner tonight at which the Duke of Teck presided. Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, Earl Grey, Sir Algernon Kintore, and other prominent men made addresses, while Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and James Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, sent messages.

Ambassador Page extended a hearty invitation to the Britons to participate in the Panama Pacific exposition. Mr. Bryce, in a telegram, said: "What the keeping of peace for a hundred years between two strong and high-spirited nations has meant and means can be fully realized only by those who know how many occasions there have been during these years on which grave controversies engendering temporary bitterness would have broken that peace, but for the deep underlying feeling of a common ancestry and a common share in noble traditions, and the sense each entertained of its responsibility to set the world an example of preferring arbitration to war."

Sir Edward Grey wrote: "The work of the peace centenary committee has the warmest sympathy of one who desires the most cordial relations and friendship with the United States."

## GIVES CHANCE FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Outside Civil Servants Will Be Paid December 22nd Instead of at End of the Month.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Good news for government employees is contained in an announcement that an order-in-council has been passed providing that the entire outside service, both at Ottawa and throughout the country and all temporary clerks or employees will be paid on the 22nd instant, instead of on the 30th of this month, as is usual.

The change is made in order to facilitate Christmas shopping, and means much to the employees and the commercial community. The permanent outside service is paid monthly on the 15th.

## EMPLOYEES OF DEAD WOMAN IDENTIFY THE PRISONER

Saw Him at Dr. Knabe's Apartment—Recognizes Photograph as One He Gave Victim—Must Have Come Back After Deed and Turned on Electric Lights.

Shelbyville, Ind., Dec. 5.—Miss Katherine McPherson, office girl for Dr. Knabe, for whose murder Dr. William B. Craig, now on trial here, late today was placed on the witness stand by the state. The witness described the finding of Dr. Knabe's body, the condition of the flat, and her employer's habits.

Miss McPherson testified that she had seen Dr. Craig in Dr. Knabe's apartment twice, and had seen the former bring her employer in his automobile to the house several times. She also identified a photograph of Dr. Craig and his daughter Marion as one which Marion had given to Dr. Knabe.

The witness said that when she entered the room in which Dr. Knabe had met death, the window curtain was raised about one foot from the bottom of the window. The state insisted upon this testimony. It was said, upon the theory that when Joseph Carr, a previous witness passed the house Dr. Knabe was being murdered.

Carr, on cross-examination today declared that when he passed the apartment house, in which Dr. Knabe lived, he heard screams, but declared there was no light to be seen in any of the rooms. The state contends that the murderer had pulled down the curtain and was cutting Dr. Knabe's throat when Carr passed. Later, it is contended, the slayer returned to the flat, raised the curtain, and turned on the electric lights.

Dr. Knabe's kimono, which the state attempted to get before the jury yesterday, and which was found in possession of an Indianapolis undertaker, was shown to Miss McPherson. She testified that the last time she had seen the garment was on the Saturday before Dr. Knabe's death, when it was hanging in a closet of the room where the doctor met his death.

"Then it was a pretty navy blue, with poppy flowers," the witness exclaimed, and now it looks like a faded rag."

The state contends that the garment was washed with chemicals to take out blood stains, after it had been carried away from Dr. Knabe's office.

During her examination, Miss McPherson was extremely nervous, and once the trial was halted until the witness could be given glass of water.

When the witness was turned over to the defense, she was excused after a few questions.

## HANDSOME NEW FOUNTAIN AT SUSSEX



As the reward of two years of effort on the part of the ladies of Sussex, the above handsome drinking fountain was unveiled in the square opposite the post office on November 24. The fountain was erected at a cost of \$800 all of which was secured by the ladies of Sussex. George W. Fowler, M. P., donated a large amount to this fund, making up the balance necessary to complete the work.

The ceremony of unveiling was appropriate in the extreme and was witnessed by practically the whole population. Mrs. C. N. Perry and Mrs. Frank Roche unveiled the structure; Mrs. W. B. McKay turned on the water.

Among those present were Hon. J. Murray, J. D. McKenna and Mayor Lamb, all of whom delivered appropriate addresses, complimenting the ladies on the success of their efforts to beautify the town.

The interesting feature of the ceremony was the presence of the school children, who sang "Oh Canada and at the close the "National Anthem."

The committee in charge of the work consisted of Mrs. Perry, chairman, Mrs. F. H. White, treasurer, Mrs. Frank Lansdowne, Mrs. Frank Rule, Mrs. W. B. McKay, Mrs. Robert McFee and Mrs. J. R. McLean.

The fountain was built and erected by Augustine Kinella of this city.