

RICHIELEU ELECTION TRIAL MUST BE HEARD

Liberal Objections Thrown Out By Supreme Court of Canada.

EXPECT CARDIN WILL ADMIT CORRUPTION

Is Second Occasion that Charges Have Been Brought Against Member from Richelieu—Give Up Seat the First Time.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Richelieu election trial which the Liberals have delayed for a year must now be heard. Today the Supreme Court threw out their objections. In the general election of 1911 P. J. Cardin was elected in Richelieu by 734. Rather than defend his election in the courts he admitted corruption. At the bye-election held over a year ago Cardin was returned by about 350. Another protest was entered and the Liberals have successfully delayed the trial until now. It is now believed that Cardin will pursue the same course as in 1911 and the seat will be again vacant.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court today judgment was handed down in the Richelieu election case, the appeal against the judgment on the preliminary objections being allowed with costs.

The effect of the judgment is that the petition against the return of Arthur Cardin, Liberal M. P., must go to trial on its merits. Mr. Justice Bruce dismissed the petition upon preliminary objections, the particulars upon which he based his judgment being insufficient publication of the petition of the petitioner, E. A. D. Morgan, appealed to the court and it now upholds the appeal. This means that the case must go to trial.

Other judgments rendered were as follows:

Coma versus Heron; appeal allowed with costs, Duff and Brodeur, J. J. dissenting.

Bark-Fong et al versus Cooper; appeal allowed with costs.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company versus Kerr et al; appeal dismissed with costs.

Schaefer versus Miller; appeal dismissed with costs.

Howard versus George; appeal dismissed with costs.

Morrison versus Summerside Sewer Commissioners; appeal dismissed with costs.

Kelly versus Ayer; appeal dismissed with costs.

In the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. versus McDonald, Viper, et al, for the respondent, moved to quash the appeal on the ground that the amount in controversy was less than \$2,000, the limit for appeals from the Province of Quebec. The respondent sued for personal injuries, asking that the company should be condemned to pay him an annuity of \$307 per annum under the provisions of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, and he requested judgment for the annuity without any reference being made to the amount at which it might be capitalized. Holden, for the company, opposed the motion, and contended that the actual controversy involved the whole capital necessary to produce the annuity either on an actual basis or on the basis of reversion.

The statute in question limited the employer's liability to \$2,000, and that in any event the capital necessary to produce the annuity recovered would be largely in excess of the amount limited in respect to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Canada. Judgment was reserved.

The arguments then proceeded on the criminal appeal of Curry versus the King. The appellant was convicted of perjury on indictment under the speedy trial provisions of the Criminal Code. The alleged perjury was committed on the investigation by a commission into a charge against a customs officer. When the prisoner was called as a witness the commissioner told him to hold up his right hand and then administered the usual form of an oath, "the evidence you shall give," etc. No Bible was used, and the witness was not asked if he had any objection to being sworn in in the usual way.

On the evidence he gave in this way the appellant was convicted of perjury and appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on two grounds; that the witness had not been sworn and could not be convicted of perjury committed in giving evidence when not under oath, and that the evidence as to the truth of his deposition had not been corroborated. The court was unanimous in overruling the last objection, but the judges differed in opinion on the first, which is the only point before the court on the present appeal. Judgment was reserved.

Madden, for the appellant; Jenks, deputy attorney-general, for the Crown.

SIR RICHARD SOLEMON DEAD. London, Nov. 10.—Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, died today at the age of 63.

PLAN GREAT SCHEME FOR EMPIRE MEN

Huge Exchange of Colonial Commerce is Planned in London.

A CLUB FOR BUSINESS MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Would Combine Benefits of Commercial Exchange, Club and Hotel—Potential Factor for Unity of Empire.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Special—Following news to the effect that the Earl Grey scheme for the housing of all colonial headquarters and officers in England on Aldwych site in London may not go through, comes the announcement that aid will in the near future be probably asked from the Dominion government for a totally different scheme. The establishment of an exchange of international and colonial commerce limited. Furthermore, it is to be established on the Aldwych site, has already received encouragement from such influential Canadians as Lord Strathcona, Sir Gilbert Parker and others, and its purpose, while similar, will be even broader than that of Earl Grey's projected enterprise.

The exchange of international and colonial commerce is designed to be a business institution, club and hotel, the central idea of it all being the centralization and organization of trades coming to London from the overseas dominions and its ramifications will extend to branch offices throughout the Empire. As time goes on it is calculated that a vast body of business men within the Empire would look to one common center for the handling of their trade and commerce and this is a fact expected to strengthen the bonds of Empire and further imperial unity.

The exchange will not limit itself to helping the overseas Briton in London, but will create a corresponding membership to assist the man who does not come home. Although the institution is imperial in its conception the foreigner will be admitted to membership, because, were he not included, it would mean a limitation of the markets which could be introduced to the overseas dominions, who, it is argued, naturally want to trade with all countries and not exclusively with the United Kingdom.

In connection with the establishment of branches throughout the empire, it is intended that every prospective member will apply to his local branch office for membership, at which establishments enquiries will be instituted as to the bona fides of the applicant and the result made known to the London head office. The new member, when he comes to London may then be sure of commanding all the comforts of a first class hotel, and club at a reasonable figure, and be able to transact his business, obtain the use of sample rooms, get introductions to the right people. His membership will cost him only \$10 if he is a Canadian.

The company which is behind the scheme has a capitalization of \$3,000,000 which will be increased to \$10,000,000 by new exchange is under the following distinguished patronage: Earl Grey, Lord Denbigh, Godolphin, Mar, Penbrooke, Clarendon, Calanborough, Kinross, Nelson Viscounts Kilbank Harcourt, McLearworth, Trotter, Barrington, Gormanston, Hill, Templeton and Valentia and Lords Bateman, Cranworth, Leigh, Methuen, Rosemeath, Ruthven, Brougham, and Lord Grimthorpe Lovat, Poltimore Rossmore and Cuffield, etc.

LONGSHOREMEN OUT ON STRIKE

Portland Ship Laborers Refused Five Cents an Hour Increase—Working on Chatham Vessel

Portland, Me., Nov. 10.—The refusal of steamship agents to grant the demand of the Portland longshoremen for an increase of five cents an hour, resulted in a strike today of longshoremen engaged to unload the steamer Appenize, which arrived from Chatham, N. B., with pulp wood. They left the vessel when their demand for thirty-five cents an hour was denied. Officials of three trans-Atlantic lines have refused to grant the wage increase.

HON. J. D. HAZEN AND HON. ROBERT ROGERS TO ARRIVE IN ST. JOHN THIS EVENING

Ministers Will be Kept Busy During Their Stay in the Winter Port.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR DINNERS AND MEETINGS

Advantage Will Be Taken of Opportunity to Urge Upon Messrs. Hazen and Rogers the Necessity of Additional Harbor Equipment for St. John.

Much interest attaches to the visit of Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, and Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, who will arrive in the city tonight over the I. C. R. about 6.35, and will remain here several days. Tomorrow afternoon they will be entertained at luncheon in the Union Club by the city and the Board of Trade, after which they will attend a meeting of the Board of Trade in their rooms. It is likely that at the meeting the ministers will be urged to have every effort made to hasten the public works in connection with the development of the port facilities at St. John is equipped with wharf and warehouse accommodation to handle all the traffic as quickly as it can come to us.

Tomorrow evening they will be the guests of honor at a complimentary informal dinner to be tendered by the Conservative party. The dinner will take place in the Assembly rooms at seven o'clock and afterwards there will be addresses by the guests of the evening and others.

While Hon. Mr. Hazen is always welcome in St. John, his visit on this occasion will be manifested in the coming of the Minister of Public Works. It will be the first time Hon. Mr. Rogers has visited this constituency and no doubt he will be heartily received. In connection with his coming the following sketch of his taking an active part in the interests of the Conservative party.

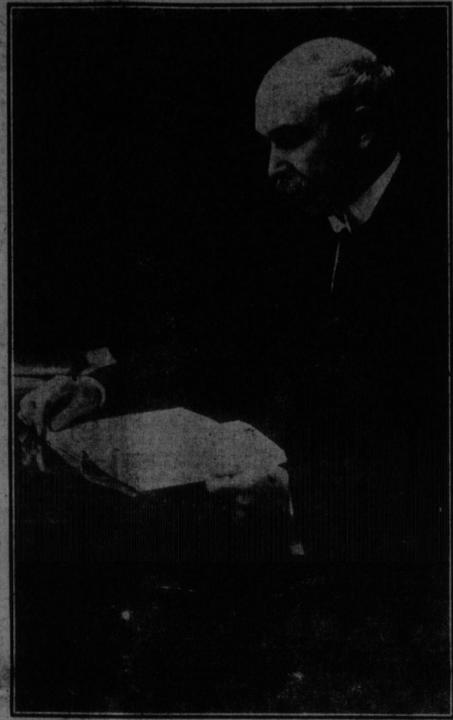
The Honorable Robert Rogers, who for the past year has occupied the position of Minister of Public Works in the Borden Cabinet, is one of the most widely known and respected men in Canada today, having been prominently before the public for the last fifteen years. A native of the Province of Quebec, having been born in the County of Argenteuil in 1864, he went west when a young man, with the intention of locating at Brandon, Manitoba. On arriving at that place he decided, however, to engage in business at Clearwater, in the southern part of the province, and for several years he was a resident there. It was while living at Clearwater that he first entered politics, and every campaign—either Provincial or Dominion—found him taking an active part in the interests of the Conservative party.

A Stirring Campaign.

He was at one time a candidate for the Dominion House and on another occasion he opposed the late Honorable Thomas Greenway for the local House. At that time Mr. Greenway was at the height of his power in the Province of Manitoba and occupied the position of Premier. It is related that, when informed that "Bob" Rogers was to oppose him, Mr. Greenway became very indignant and boasted that, if he did not "beat that boy" (for Mr. Rogers was considerably under thirty years of age at the time) by three hundred or four hundred of a majority, he would not take his seat. The campaign was of the whitest, and Mr. Rogers, who is now Minister of Public Works delights in, and when the ballots were counted it was found that Mr. Greenway had succeeded by the narrow majority of thirteen.

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HON. ROBERT ROGERS—THE "MAN WHO DOES THINGS"



HONORABLE ROBERT ROGERS Minister of Public Works in the Borden Cabinet who tonight will visit St. John for the first time—One of Canada's "big" men.

EASTERN TRAINMEN SETTLE DIFFICULTY WITH RAILROADS

New York, Nov. 10.—The long-lived controversy between railroads of the east and their conductors and trainmen over the latter's demands for more pay, ended tonight. The employees are granted an increase in wages averaging seven per cent, and totaling \$6,000,000 annually, about half of what they wanted from October 1 last, effective for one year. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase.

New York, Nov. 10.—Thus ends, by arbitration under the Newland's amendment to the Erdman Act, a controversy that threatened at one stage of its career to be up by strike the transportation facilities of all states east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, an area with a population of 47,000,000. The award of the arbitration commission, filed late this afternoon in the federal district court, is binding and final. To its terms, however, the two board representatives of the employees filed a minority report, and the two representatives of the forty-one railroads a dissenting opinion.

In reaching its award the board ruled mainly against the employees on four out of five points submitted by them as reasons why the increase should be granted, and found for them on the fifth—the increased cost of living. Since 1909, when last an increase was granted, the arbitrators found that the cost of living had increased seven per cent. Certain minor contentions embraced within the other four points also were conceded to the employees.

"The board does not find its award entirely upon the increased cost of living," reads the award, a document of seventy-five printed pages, "though it looks upon this as basis."

Analysis of the vote on each article submitted by the trainmen reveals an almost unbroken coalition between the two representatives of the employees and the two independent members of the board with the railroads' representatives opposing them. The articles are dealt with separately in the award and fix the pay for various classifications of labor. While technical in verbiage, they provide, chiefly, that the monthly pay of employees in the passenger branch of the service shall be as follows:

The Scale.
Conductors, \$135; baggage-men, \$32.50; flagmen and rear brakemen, \$78; brakemen, \$76.50; overtime, per hour—conductors, 45 cents; assistant conductors and ticket collectors, 35.7 cents; baggage-men, 27.5 cents; flagmen and rear brakemen, 24 cents; brakemen, 25.5 cents.
For the freight service, the following are the chief awards:
Through runs, conductors, four cents a mile; flagmen, 2.67 a mile; brakemen, 2.67 a mile, any run less than

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ ASKS HUERTA TO RETIRE

WILL PLUMES BE SNATCHED OFF THE HATS

How New United States "Aigrette Law" May Affect Canadian Visitors.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ALLOWED NO OPTION.

Hope Expressed, However, that Aigrettes and Ornaments May Be Judged on Same Basis as Seal Coats.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Does the new United States tariff prohibit the wearing of aigrettes as hat ornaments by Canadian women entering the United States for the purpose of visiting? This question has been under consideration by customs officials, and so far, there seems to be no ray of hope for the Canadian woman seeking to cross the border with hats decorated with aigrettes, egret plumes so called, espray plumes, and the feathers' quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured.

Aigrette under the new law must not be imported except for educational or scientific purposes, and the latest ruling by the Washington Treasury Department gives the customs collectors along the Canadian border no option. "I have to advise you," says this ruling, "that the department construes this prohibition to apply to such plumes when brought in passengers baggage, even though used as trimming of hats or other articles of wearing apparel."

The customs officials are further instructed to courteously confiscate such plumes. There is one ray of hope for the aigrette lady, some years ago when the United States prohibited the importation of sealskins including jackets, Canadian lady visitors were permitted to take their jackets into the United States on certificates declaring that they were only visiting. It was then held that coats of seal skin under such circumstances were not importations. The aigrette situation is regarded here as being on all fours with the sealskin trouble, but no test has yet been made.

BRITAIN WILL TAKE NO PART WITH MEXICO

London, Nov. 10.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—The Guild Hall banquet tonight was attended by the usual brilliant company. Right Hon. Winston Churchill, replying to the toast of the "Empire," forced, said that Great Britain would have a force of 150,000 sailors and marines, the largest on record.

General French expressed satisfaction at the presence of so many officers of the dominions at the autumn army manoeuvres. This, he said, attested to the growth in efficiency and strength of the overseas portion of the imperial army.

The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, prime minister, was heartily cheered as he rose to reply to the toast of "His Majesty's ministers." After reviewing the year he passed to a consideration of Mexican affairs.

"Mexico," said the prime minister, "was still in the throes of civil war. There never had been and could not be, any question on political intervention on the part of Great Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico or any Central or South American state. It was no part of Great Britain's right or duty, in that part of the world at any rate, to prevent revolutions or attempt to make the victor or control the vanquished. The utmost that Great Britain could do was to give what protection might be possible to British lives and property in time of civil war, and to assist in the settlement of the crisis. The rumor found credence in some quarters, he added, that at a moment when the United States were taking a line of their own in regard to Mexico, Great Britain had entered upon a new departure of policy deliberately opposed to that of the United States and calculated to thwart it. There was not a vestige of foundation for any such rumors.

Is Now a Question of Patriotism Says the Aged Leader.

SENDS TELEGRAMS URGING THE STEP

His Influence Still Extraordinarily Great in Stricken Country—Pressure Brought to Bear by the United States is the Cause.

Paris, Nov. 10.—General Porfirio Diaz has advised General Huerta to retire from the Presidency of Mexico. Two friends of General Diaz, each acting separately and by authorization of the ex-president, sent telegrams to General Huerta last week to this effect.

In outlining his attitude, General Diaz said that in the present situation of the Mexican people in relation to the United States, it was not a question of whether Huerta was the best man for the presidency, nor was it a question of whether the revolutionists were right or wrong; it was a question of patriotism. He counselled General Huerta to renounce any feeling of personal prestige or power, and thus save Mexico from a calamity.

General Diaz meets many Mexicans here, friends of Huerta, and of the Maderos, and old friends of his own. He spends half the day talking on the affairs of Mexico, up one side and down the other. He had been urged some time to take an attitude for or against General Huerta. It was pointed out to him that his influence was extraordinary great in Mexico, far greater since his resignation in consequence of the disorders and suffering there.

This the former president always refused to do until now, and only as an appeal to Huerta's judgment, as to whether his love for his country did not require his renunciation of power in the presence of the increasing pressure of the United States.

General Diaz said to his friends that he would have telegraphed to General Huerta himself, only he had thus far taken no direct step in Mexican affairs since he left the country, and would prefer to convey his convictions through friends of his and of General Huerta's.

The denial of a member of the Diaz household on Saturday that General Diaz had sent a telegram asking Huerta to resign was therefore technically correct, as he had not done so personally.

General Diaz is believed to be interested to the growth in efficiency and strength of the overseas portion of the imperial army.

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The by-election in St. John's was rendered necessary by the retirement of Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier, who held two seats, and who finally decided to sit for Portneuf. Practically the same conditions obtained in the county at the time of the general election last year, and it was in an endeavor to heal the party split that Sir Lomer consented to contest the seat. He was elected by a majority of 400 over Dr. Sabourin.

In Huntingdon the vacancy was caused by the death of the sitting member, Mr. W. H. Walker, who was elected last year by a majority of 375.

MONEY ON HIGH SEAS

Leves, Del., Nov. 10.—An armed guard from the United States revenue cutter Onondaga was today placed aboard the four-masted American bark Mangrove, the crew of the latter having mutinied on the high seas. The Mangrove sailed from Philadelphia a month ago for San Francisco, with a cargo of coal. When several hundred miles at sea the crew of 28 men mutinied, tied the captain and mate in their berths and took possession of the ship. Subsequently the officers were allowed to navigate the ship after a promise had been extracted that the mutiniers would be returned to the Delaware capes.

A wireless message from the commander of the Onondaga recommended that the bark with the crew aboard be towed back to Philadelphia with the armed guard of the United States sailors in charge and this will probably be done. It has not yet been learned why the men rebelled.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 10.—Three men were killed and at least one person was injured in a freight wreck today on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Waukegan, Ont. The accident occurred in a blinding snowstorm.

The dead, William Moffatt, conductor; George A. Holleran, brakeman; A. Stapleton. All the victims lived in this city.