

# JAPAN RESISTS INTERVENTION

Not Disposed To View With Very Great Pleasure Advance Of Washington In Manchurian Question.

KINGDOM A UNIT IN OPPOSITION TO NOTE

Tokio, Jan. 10.—The proposition of the United States looking to the neutralization of the railroads in Manchuria was a surprise and the publication of a note which was handed to the Japanese government December 18, by the American ambassador aroused an immediate chorus of disapproval.

Putting aside all question of the business or political advisability of the proposal, sentiment entered most largely into the attitude of the people of Japan. The Foreign Office admitted that such a note had been received but would give no intimation as to how it had been or would be treated. Everyone whose name carried any weight whatever was quoted in the newspapers and all made strenuous objection to giving up what is claimed to be the harvest of the war with Russia.

The Situation.

"Now the United States, hitherto always our friend, comes into competition with other powers and proposes that we should give up the South Manchurian Railway, a paying road, and the Antung-Manchurian, the continuation of our railroads in Korea, to the control of foreigners and strangers.

"The reasons for this are principle of the 'Open Door' and Equal Opportunity for all nations doing business in China must be preserved. But Japan has entered into solemn agreement with the powers of America and Europe to preserve the integrity of China and to maintain the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in concert with China and with all other nations, and to this Japan has adhered religiously.

"In two ways, therefore, the United States attacks the honor and the sentiment of the people of Japan. Is it any wonder that we refuse to permit our government even to suggest that the proposal be taken into consideration?

"The riots that followed the making of the treaty of Portsmouth did not do as much for the people of Japan as the humiliations that followed the relinquishment by Japan of her rights in Manchuria, even though she received twice the indemnity value."

There are now in Manchuria about thirty thousand Japanese settlers and since they are within the zone of the railway where Japan has a sphere of influence, its proposed taking over by the powers would place the interests of these settlers in jeopardy.

# BOARD OF TRADE IS FORMED AT HAWKSHAW

Mass Meeting Of Citizens Appoints Committee To Intervene Provincial Government In Matter Of Valley Railway.

Hawshaw, York Co., N. B., Feb. 5.—A mass meeting of the residents of Hawshaw and vicinity was held last night at which a local board of trade was organized and delegates appointed to interview the local government in connection with the proposed new Valley Railway.

The following officers were elected: President—Mr. Geo. F. Burden. Vice-Presidents—John Anderson, G. W. Grant, G. B. Blair, Jos. Rossborough.

Sec. Treas.—J. Ebbett.

A delegation consisting of Geo. F. Burden, Jos. Rossborough, G. B. Blair and Dr. Coffin were appointed to wait on the government in connection with the Valley Railway.

The president and Dr. Coffin were appointed to organize a board of trade at Bear Island next Saturday. During the evening speeches were made by Mr. W. Brown, W. B. Cronkite and others.

# MRS. THOMAS M'CURDY DIED AT ST. STEPHEN

Almon J. Teed Purchases Residence Of Late W. H. Edwards—Popular Bank Clerk Moved West.

St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 6.—The residence of the late W. H. Edwards, one of the most desirable in town, has been purchased by Almon J. Teed, a clerk in the bank here, who has moved west.

The death of Mrs. Thomas M'Curdy, which occurred this morning, following an illness of several weeks. A husband and daughter survive.

Harry Jones, the popular teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia here, has been transferred to Port Arthur and leaves for that place Monday evening.

# ASQUITH'S NEXT MOVE A PUZZLE TO ALL ENGLAND

All Other Questions Before Followers of Political Events in England Vanish Beside Possible Policy of New Government—Wide Divergence of Opinion General.

London, Feb. 6.—Of even greater interest than the possible changes in the cabinet is the course the government is likely to pursue upon the re-assembly of parliament. The far on this as on all other matters, the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, has kept his own counsel, and the views of the Liberals vary according to their shade of radicalism.

Immediate Attack.

Extreme members of the party, like the Laborites, and even a number of the more moderate men, strongly favor an immediate attack on the veto of the power of the House of Lords, leaving the budget and all other legislation until the party has settled its account with the peers, who are held responsible for all the political troubles that have arisen. The Irish members, too, are believed to support this view, although Mr. E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, who since his election has been in retirement at his country home in Ireland, has not made any announcement of his intentions.

The more moderate Liberals, seeing the possibility of the disorganization of the finances of the country by this course of action, are urging the government first to introduce the budget, which the Lords, accepting the result of the election as an endorsement of the government's financial policy are already pledged to pass.

Opinions Differ.

On the question of the future status of the House of Lords, opinions differ almost as widely. The Laborites and extreme Radicals urge the absolute abolition of the upper chamber, which has been within the periphery of practical politics. Another section of the ministerialists demands the abolition of the Lords right of veto upon financial legislation and the curtailment of their veto in other legislation. So that in the words of the resolution passed by the House of Commons when the budget was held up by the House of Lords, "the will of the people shall express itself in the House of Commons must be adopted by the House of Lords within the limits of a single parliament."

In other words this means that any measure passed by three successive sessions of the House of Commons, must be adopted by the Lords. The views of the moderates are expressed by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, who said: "No reform of the House of Lords can be a real reform unless it provides for the abolition of the hereditary principle and the substitution of popular election."

American Senate.

The Spectator follows up this with the suggestion that the upper house be modeled after the American Senate, the House to consist of 200 members chosen under a system of proportional representation from equal electoral areas. In the meantime the House of Lords should be reduced to a few members who under no circumstances would find a place in the reformed chamber, are practically unimportant for a change in the constitution in the House of Lords. Many schemes are being put forward, the most popular probably being that the abolition of the Roseberry committee which provides for the election by the hereditary peers of 200 of their own number, together with 150 peers appointed by service to the nation, ten

blisphems, five judges and forty life peers.

The Imperialists among the Unionists look with considerable favor on the suggestion made by Norton Griffiths, a new member, who has had great experience in the colonies and elsewhere. He has proposed, when the moment is opportune, to establish a Senate of the Empire to include representatives from the colonies.

Still Uncertain.

Premier Asquith can count on a majority for the curtailment of the House of Lords veto for on this Nationalists, and doubtless the Independent Nationalists, too, will be with the government. On the budget, however, the attitude of the Nationalists is still uncertain. Mr. Redmond has not committed himself beyond giving out his cable correspondence with M. J. Ryan, National president of the Irish League of America, but many members of the party strongly oppose the clauses imposing whiskey duties, and if they do not vote against them, would in their own political interest have to abstain from voting. Several Liberals are in the same position and when the budget is introduced they will be given permission by the whips to absent themselves.

William O'Brien, who heads the Independent Irish members, has made his intended attitude quite clear, in a letter in which he says:

"There is no doubt that the Irish party contemplates the blackest treason perpetrated against the Irish since the act of union. The Nationalists propose to assist the Government in imposing the budget which will impose on Ireland \$10,000,000 in taxation per annum."

Clearing of Atmosphere.

The present week will see a clearing of the atmosphere. Mr. Lloyd George, who have been resting on the continent and the other members of the Cabinet will return to the country early in the week. The first formal meeting of the ministry will take place on February 10, at which the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament and the course of business for the Commons will then be decided.

The King will be absent from London at that time, the plan being that he shall spend a week at the Brighton course in order to prevent the suggestion that he is taking any side in the controversy. At the same time, His Majesty will be near at hand when the Premier desires to acquaint him with the decisions of the Government.

The Irish Split.

London, Feb. 7.—The split in the Irish party appears to be one of the most important days in the political situation to the London morning papers. The suggestion has been made to William O'Brien, of the "Irish Independent," that an attempt should be made to adjust the party differences by convening the Round Table conference, consisting of Mr. O'Brien, John E. Redmond, Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Walsh and others. The leader of the Independent Nationalists declares that such a conference would be useless unless the members of the Board of Irish were removed from their present position as masters of the funds and liberties of the Nationalist party.

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# INTERNATIONAL WAR FOR COTTON MARKET

Rhode Island Manufacturers Decide To Fight British Houses For Rich Markets Of South America.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 6.—A bitter war with the English cotton manufacturers for control of the immense cotton goods trade of South America is foreshadowed by the announcement of several leading Rhode Island cotton goods manufacturers that they are about to seek a foothold there. Exports of cotton goods from the United States to South America, which possess most of the cotton in the world, is an ideal field for American cloth exports, ceased almost absolutely when higher prices upon print goods were imposed upon the United States. It has revived little since. One great obstacle American manufacturers say, has been the necessity of shipping goods to Europe and then transshipping them to South America. The possibility of the establishment of direct steamship lines to South America, from the United States, is one of the chief motives that have influenced the Rhode Island manufacturers to the rich export field that lies south of Central America.

One large cotton goods manufacturer in this state already has a representative on the way to the land of promise. This man bears with him samples of some of the handsomest cloth ever manufactured in the state. He will visit every large port in South

# MORE DOUBT ABOUT C.P.R. TRACK FOR C.I.R.

Mr. William Whyte Announces That Second Line Will Be Laid From Winnipeg To Portage La Prairie.

MACKENZIE AND MANN AND THE D. A. R.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, announced to your correspondent today that the double track line at the road would be continued in the spring from Winnipeg to Portage La Prairie, which is half way to Brandon, the latter town being 122 miles from Winnipeg and that the second section would be completed the year following.

Year after year the C. P. R. will build a double track on the more congested portions of their system, said he. At present most of their western branch lines strike the main line between Winnipeg and Brandon and consequently this is the part that will be first provided with a second pair of rails.

Mr. Whyte also says that there are now thirty million bushels of wheat in the hands of the western farmers the value of which will be about \$25,000,000, consequently not only will the road have a good deal of traffic coming eastward, but a great deal of merchandise will have to be taken back.

Statement Denied.

The statement is officially made here today that the Mackenzie and Mann system have not secured an option on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, extending from Windsor to Yarmouth as announced by the president of the Halifax Board of Trade some time ago. The plan is to have the road from the Canadian Northern Quebec that he has prepared plans for the road and the Mackenzie and Mann system have been submitted for the sanction of the president and vice-president of the railway. Of course he would give no idea as to location before the right of way and the sanction of his principals had been secured, but Mr. Barclay said that the proposed location was in the city of Montreal, and that the cost would be about five million dollars. The plan is to have the terminals completed two years hence or simultaneously with the Ottawa and Toronto line.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—One of the most remarkable situations fraught with danger to the interests of the Canadian people is developing. Unless the schemes of certain parties are utterly annihilated at once there will ensue a severe struggle between the people of Canada, especially the people of Ontario on the one side, and corporation interests on the United States on the other side.

The crux of the matter is the question of water power, which as time progresses, becomes a more and more valuable asset, and the loss of which would militate against that success which students of national development claim lies in store for Canada during this twentieth century.

United States Action.

Briefly it may be said that corporation interests in the United States are straining every nerve and adopting every conceivable device to acquire the waterpower rights held by Canada along the international boundary. These efforts have become more serious along the St. Lawrence route, particularly on the Ontario border, than they have on the borders of the other provinces. The attempt made of late by the notorious James C. McCreary to acquire the waterpower rights held by Canada along the international boundary has been a failure. The Canadian government is endeavoring to obtain in northwestern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the waterpower rights held by the province of Ontario and incidentally the whole people of Canada.

A People's Project.

The hydro-electric scheme which is essentially a people's project, would give him this power of appeal against any inimical action by the federal government.

If the Federal authorities so legislate as to force Sir James Whitney to carry the case of the people to Imperial headquarters it is a matter of ordinary sequence that Mr. R. L. Borden would force Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go to the people on this issue. Thus that general election which some people believe is near at hand, would be brought on.

The points on the St. Lawrence route where danger is lurking at present are at Long Rapids and at Niagara. The reason why the Ontario Government is so deeply interested in it is that if Canadian rights are alienated, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission will be unable to get power to supply people with electricity in eastern Ontario and the open international waters. If the latter claim is good the international boundary surveys delimitation will hold good.

Dr. W. F. King the Dominion astronomer who is chief of that survey has gone to Washington.

# FIFTH AVENUE UNSAFE DECLARES MAGISTRATE

Fashionable Street Infested With Women Pickpockets And Street Walkers—Conditions Must Change.

New York, Feb. 5.—Fashionable Fifth Avenue is so infested by pickpockets and street walkers that it is unsafe, according to Magistrate Corbett for a man with any considerable sum of money in his pocket to walk at night in the city of New York. The magistrate held Jennie Mills in \$1,000 bail yesterday on complaint of John Thomas Russell, treasurer of the New York Taxicab Company, who says she forced her acquaintance on him in front of the Waldorf and picked his pockets of \$550 before he could get away from her.

The magistrate after recalling the recent case of Warner M. Van Norden who was similarly robbed of \$28,000, said to the policeman who made the arrest:

"Tell your captain that conditions on a street known the world over for its safety and the pride of New York must change. From the Waldorf to Delmonico's a man runs the gauntlet of pickpockets, strong armed women and street walkers."

# SHOOTS WHEN CALLED UPON TO PAY RENT

Montreal Man Must Face Murder Charge As The Result Of A Too Strenuous Objection.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—James McGovern, residing at 474 William street, is dying at the general hospital, being shot in the head last evening by Joseph Martel, who was rooming at the McGovern's with his mother, an aged lady.

Because McGovern asked the man to pay his room rent he started in to shoot every one in his path. The victims were the father and two daughters, Mary and Bridget. Mary is said to be badly wounded, but will recover, while Bridget was sent home today from the hospital, not being seriously injured. Jas. McGovern, however, received a ball in his head and will die. Martel, who is thirty years of age, is in jail awaiting the charge of murder which is hovering over him. He had been drinking at the time of the shooting and habitually carried a 32 calibre revolver.

# GREAT FIGHT FOR WATERPOWER IS PENDING IN WEST

Activities of United States Corporation Interests in Wild Scramble for Power on Lakes Viewed With Apprehension in Ontario—Crisis May Follow Present Situation.

It is necessary, therefore for the Ontario Government to secure power at the Long Sault. There is grave danger, however, that Sir James Whitney will not get it. A company of American capitalists is making supreme efforts to capture the power at the rapids. They have not been told that they will not get it. What they want is to build a dam across the rapids, all of which belong to Canada, to an island and thus divert the water into the small American channel on the other side and Canada would lose the present ship canal. Though at present it can only be described as a channel for down river ships, no one can tell what it might become. Eight hundred thousand Canadian horsepower is involved. If once gone it will be gone forever.

At Niagara.

Now at Niagara. This involves a still more dangerous situation. At present 30 per cent. of the producing power flows over the Canadian portion of the falls and 20 per cent. over the American portion. The question is now raised and insisted upon that waterpower must be taken into consideration in taking international boundaries. Waterpower as utilized for the production of electric energy is only a modern thing and the contention is novel, but none the less to be disregarded. Hitherto boundaries have been determined geographically for the most part.

It is stated that the Canadian representatives on the International Waterways Commission have agreed that if this decision has been arrived at it will become obligatory on the part of Canada to agree to it under the waterways treaty, the boundary at least for power producing purposes will be taken from close to Goat Island where it has been since 1810 to a point in the Canadian horseshoe falls which would give Canada and the United States fifty per cent of the flow.

A Disputed Point.

It is a disputed point whether the Waterways Commission can do this or not. It would seem that it can. For instance it is contended that with success it some instances particularly at Fort Erie and Welland, that where a waterway goes from international waters to international waters it is claimed that the Georgian Bay canal when it is constructed will be an international waterway on equal terms with Canadian vessels. The Niagara river therefore being international water it may easily be advanced that the American vessels have equal rights to the water with Canada.

There is a fine point to be decided as to whether the Waterways Commission has assumed power or not in connection with Niagara Falls where there are islands, thus making possible the criticism that Niagara is not an open international water. If the latter claim is good the international boundary surveys delimitation will hold good.

Dr. W. F. King the Dominion astronomer who is chief of that survey has gone to Washington.

# FAIRBANKS BETWEEN FIRES

Former Vice President Of United States Required To Choose Between Audience And Address.

HE DELIVERS HIS ADDRESS

Rome, Feb. 6.—The visit of Chas. W. Fairbanks, the former vice-president of the United States to Rome, brought about a very delicate situation, owing to the fact that he wished to pay his respects to the pope, and the pope and the American Methodist church. Incidents of the kind are not infrequent and extreme care has to be exercised by those upon whom the arrangement of the audiences falls, to avoid offending the susceptibilities on either side.

By a tactful arrangement Mr. Fairbanks' audience with King Victor Emmanuel was fixed for Saturday, and that with the pope for Monday, and when everything seemed satisfactorily planned the Vatican suddenly announced that it would be impossible for his holiness to receive the former vice-president. If he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist church here, because the Methodists had been active in proselytizing among the Catholics. Negotiations were immediately begun with a view to avoiding any unpleasantness and a situation which might give rise to misconceptions, and in these negotiations prominent Vatican officials exerted every influence to remove the difficulties which had so unexpectedly presented themselves to Mr. Fairbanks' audience with the pope. But Mr. Fairbanks finally declared that although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic church, whose followers had played such an important part in the American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise to deliver an address before the American Methodist church.

Fairbanks Dined.

Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College, gave a dinner at noon in honor of Mr. Fairbanks. The hall was decorated with American flags. Among those present were 144 American students, the largest body of Americans that has attended the institution. Mr. Kennedy toasted the former vice-president.

Mr. Fairbanks in rising gave a toast to the Christian Church, making no distinction or denominational declaration that the Catholic church had accomplished great things for God and humanity, while past prejudices against the Catholics had entirely disappeared, for they were at the front when the integrity of the country needed to be defended or its dignity to be upheld.

At the American Methodist church, Mr. Fairbanks' address acquired exceptional importance, because of an incident with the Vatican, and it is looked upon as his final answer to the conditions imposed upon his relative to his country with which he said:

Impossible to Emphasize.

"It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the good work the Christian Church is doing in all lands and amongst all nationalities. It is gratifying that the American churches established in this country have exerted a wider influence today than ever in their history."

"The agitation going on in the political, social and economic world is due to Christianity breaking down the castes and prejudices and lifting mankind to a higher plane. The democratic ideal which is taking root in political institutions is due to the expanding influence of Christianity."

"All Christian churches are worthy of support. The above all, should be inspired by a generous tolerant spirit towards each other. Nothing is more unseemly than the narrow jealousies which they occasionally manifest toward each other. There is room for all. Cease the narrow denominational wars and direct your efforts toward the common enemy. Let the Catholics and the Protestants of all denominations, vie with each other in carrying forward the work of the Master, which is worthy of the best in them all."

# MORE CARS BEING INSPECTED NOW

Evidence Of Banner Year In Grain Shipments In Statistics Furnished Department At Ottawa—The Figures.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—During January, 1910, the cars of wheat inspected exceeded those inspected in January 1909 by 1,591, and the excess of cars of grain of all kinds inspected was 2,126. For the first five months of the crop year ending 31st January, the inspections were 75,253 cars of all kinds of grain, 61,059 being wheat. This is the greatest quantity for this period in the history of the post.

At the end of January the quantity of wheat in storage at Thunder Bay was 5,041,667 bushels as compared with 4,369,130 on the corresponding date of 1909.

# MAINE MAN DROWNED WHILE ROLLING LOGS

Millinocket, Me., Feb. 6.—While unloading logs from a car at the Great Northern Paper Company's millpond ideas were a-coming a-coming a-coming by rolling logs into the water and he was drowned. He was 38 years old and is survived by a widow and child.

# BARTLETT AND PEARY IN PERFECT ACCORD

Newfoundland Captain Satisfied With Treatment Meted Out To Him By American Explorer.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Captain Bartlett who accompanied Peary within 120 miles of the pole, was here today and from his conversation it is evident that the two men are in perfect accord. They will both attend the Royal Society's banquet in London in May, and the captain will also make a lecture tour. He spoke of the perfect understanding between him and Peary, stating that if Peary had broken down it was agreed that he should make the dash for the pole and get the credit for it. The captain knows Cook all right and although he appeared very generously inclined as regards the fallen explorer, he evidently looks up on him as an up-to-date fakir.

# BURNING VESSEL IS SIGHTED AT SEA

Flame Enveloped Schooner Thought To Be The George P. Phillips Of Seaford, Del., Passed Off Coast.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A vessel on fire and abandoned at sea was reported today by wireless telegraphy to the naval hydrographic office. The wireless message came from a merchant vessel, which is taking part in a last, but the name of which could not be learned. The message said the merchantman passed the schooner at 33.25 N. long. 73.4 W. Her name appeared to be George P. Phillips, Delaware. Her boats were gone and no body was aboard. A high sea was running at the time.

It appears probable that the burning vessel was the schooner George P. Phillips, of Seaford, Del., which sailed from Baltimore on January 23 for Wilmington, N. C., in command of Captain Gaskins. She carried a crew of four. The vessel was built at Bethel Del., in 1901 and was of 270 gross tonnage.

So far as reported the crew has not been picked up or landed at any port.