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RAVAGES OF DISEASE IN RANKS OF TURKS

Reported Cholera Has Hastened Armstice

PEACE IMMINENT

Official Organ of Bulgarians States End of the War is in View --- Disorders Said to be Occuring at Saloniki

London, Nov. 15.—The censorship permitting no news to come from the front regarding the situation at the scene of the fighting in the Balkans is more perplexing than ever tonight. Various reports have drifted in, however, among them that Adrianople had fallen, that the Bulgarians had captured Hademkeui, the headquarters of the Turkish commander-in-chief that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish general Issmo had capitulated, and that the Bulgarians, either by sea or land, had reached the vicinity of Kilios, on the Black Sea coast, a short distance from Constantinople. These reports here still without confirmation.

man vague despatch is published at Vienna stating that six forts along the Tchatalja have been captured after what are described as heavy sacrifices on the part of the Bulgarians.

All the reports previously published through the Vienna Reichspost or emanating from other sources go to show that the Bulgarians are having no easy task. Nothing is known as to whether or not the battle continues. The British government has received no news from the seat of war for some days.

What perhaps is of graver importance than the progress of the hostilities in southeastern Europe, however, is the revelation of the tremendous ravages cholera is making not only among the destitute refugees who daily are arriving in thousands at Constantinople, but among the Turkish troops on the Tchatalja lines. It is supposed that this danger well might suffice to give the Bulgarian commanders a pause and induce the Bulgarian government to arrange an armistice and negotiate peace since all the practical objects for which the war was undertaken already have been secured and therefore it is useless to run the risk of an epidemic of cholera in the Bulgarian army for the sake of a formal entry into Constantinople, to avoid which it is believed Turkey is ready to agree to almost any terms.

A significant article appears in the Bulgarian government organ, Mir. It declares that peace is imminent and holds out the olive branch to Turkey to enter into a good understanding with the Balkan league.

A Constantinople despatch to the Cologne Gazette declares that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter Constantinople being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain.

Although the report that an armistice already has been arranged has not been confirmed all indications point in that direction and it may be supposed that the terrible conditions of famine and destitution prevailing among the refugees in the neighborhood of Constantinople which is conceded to be a hot bed for the spread of cholera may have had something to do with Bulgaria's decision.

From other points at the seat of war comes news of the occupation of the Peninsula of Mount Athos by the Greeks and the march of the Greek army from Saloniki to join in the Servian attack on Monastir. This attack, according to a belligerent despatch began yesterday with an encounter betwen Turkish and Servian cavalry near the city of Monastir.

A report received at Berlin asserts that disorders are occurring at Saloniki. Bulgarian and Greek soldiers are said to be plundering and maltreating the Mohammedan inhabitants who are beseiging the foreign consulates for protection. The Turkish government has issued a batch of despatches signed by war correspondents of the Paris Temps and Journal Des Debats, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and Tageblatt, the London Daily Mail and other European papers all denying reports of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops.

INCORPORATION OF LOCAL BREWERY HOUSE

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Letters patent have been issued to Ready's Brewers, Limited, with head office at St. John and capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are James and Margaret Ready and J. L. O'Brien, of Fairville and H. G. Ellis and J. W. C. Rose, of St. John.

SETTLEMENT OF FISHERIES CONTROVERSY

Convention Between Great Britain and United States Provides Commission to Decide.

FISHERMEN TO KNOW RULES IN ADVANCE.

Changes in Rulings Cannot be Made When Season Opens.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Bryce today exchanged ratifications of the treaty signed July 7 last, providing for an adjustment between Great Britain and the United States of the North Atlantic fisheries controversy. The convention already has been approved by the senate.

In substance is prescribes the boundary waters, and provides a commission to pass upon the reasonableness of local Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries regulations. One of the questions settled by the fisheries treaty is that neither Great Britain nor its colonies may impose regulations on American fishermen, exercising their treaty rights in the territorial waters of Newfoundland or Canada, unless such regulations are held to be reasonable by an impartial tribunal.

In case of dispute neither Great Britain nor the United States can be sole judge of the regulations. The fishermen will know before the beginning of each season just what regulations will be in force that season, thus putting to an end the former practice on the Newfoundland coast of imposing regulations on short notices or without any notice. The results secured sustain the recent contentions of the United States in the arbitration.

SNOW HOLDS TRAFFIC UP

Storms Prevent Vessels From Navigating—Suspension of Work Liable to Precipitate A Grain Congestion.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The snowstorm which has raged throughout Quebec province for the past twenty-four hours has effectually tied up navigation on the St. Lawrence. The Allan liner Pretorian, which was due here Wednesday has not arrived, being compelled to anchor near Three Rivers.

It was decided not to start the Allan liner Tunisian this morning owing to the storm. The suspension of work in the harbor comes at a bad time, as the lake steamers are pouring in large cargoes of grain, which, if not quickly handled will cause a big congestion.

TWO OVERCOME BY FUMES OF GAS AT BLAST FURNACES

Corpses Were Blackened and Almost Unrecognizable — Medical Aid Arrived Too Late to Save Them.

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Nov. 15.—Almost instantaneous death overcame Thomas Zink and James Smith at the blast furnaces of the Lake Superior Corporation shortly after one o'clock. The men were engaged in making repairs to the gas mains when the gas overcame them.

Medical aid was at once summoned but death had been almost immediate. The corpses were blackened and almost unrecognizable. Both were married men. Coroner McCualg will open an inquest tonight.

NO PRECEDENT FOR THE ATTEMPT TO RESCIND A GOVERNMENT REVERSE

Liberals Adopt Desperate Tactics Subsequent to Defeat on Home Rule Bill

Crisis in Mother of Parliaments Almost Revolutionary in Character --- Serious Constitutional Issue Raised --- Royal Divorce Commission Report Criticized --- Success of Balkan Allies Disappointment to Germans --- Sequel of Indian Silver Purchase.

Special Cable to The Standard.

London, Nov. 15.—(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act)—The House of Commons this week has passed through a crisis perilously approaching a revolutionary period. Details of the melancholy event have doubtless already have been cabled, and it is only necessary to analyze the genesis of the scene.

It arose out of the government's motion to rescind last Monday's vote of defeat. The Speaker, in ruling on the point of order used grave words. He was unable to find a precedent in parliamentary history for the government's motion, and he solemnly added that the members could judge whether the motion created a new precedent, destroying all safeguards which have been accumulated to protect the regularity of the proceedings in parliament.

Premier Asquith, in an eloquent speech, left untouched the constitutional point mentioned, to which Bonar Law mainly addressed himself, in his masterly analysis. Mr. Law declared that the motion created absolutism, and quoted John Redmond's words, uttered under similar circumstances in 1906, and approved by Sir Edward Grey, now the Foreign Secretary, that the only resource of the minority was to make parliamentary government impossible.

Mr. Law significantly concluded: "I leave it at that."

The Unionists took the hint, refusing to hear speakers on either side. It was an unforgettable scene, palpitating with passion and pregnant with tragedy. I felt as if standing at the deathbed of the Mother of Parliaments.

Further conflict was averted on Thursday by the intervention of the Speaker, who urged further reflection to discover another solution of the problem. A grave crisis was thus averted, although it is impossible to say that all danger has passed.

Government's Defeat On Home Rule Bill.

The outstanding political event of the week was the defeat of the government's home rule bill, on Monday, which arose on the report stage of the financial resolutions which form the basis of the proposed Irish finance, and which had to be adopted prior to consideration of the bill's financial clauses.

A Unionist amendment, described by the postmaster general as "knocking the bottom out of the bill," was adopted by 228 to 206, nearly two-thirds of the House voting. The government was for the moment stunned, since escape from the impasse seemed impossible. Standing orders prohibit the rescission of a vote of the House, or the reintroduction of a defeated proposal. There thus seemed only three alternatives—the resignation of the government, the abandonment of the bill, or its re-committal with a complete recasting of the financial proposals.

The two cabinet councils held rejected the idea of resigning, although it is understood that Lloyd-George strongly favored that course. The government seeks escape in a motion to rescind Monday's vote, notwithstanding anything in standing orders. This is equivalent to the military order: "As you were!"

The government's proposal raises a serious constitutional issue. Authorities declare there is no precedent for such a violation of an important standing order, except one obscure case in 1834, on the appointment of a committee. The Unionists point out that the result of the government's proposal will be to nullify votes of parliament and destroy representative institutions.

Many Liberals, though relieved at the government's escape, doubt the wisdom of the course adopted. It is defended on the ground that Monday's vote was a snap decision, to which the Unionists reply that the vote was taken just after "Question," when the House is fullest, and was the third largest vote recorded in committee on the home rule bill, except on occasions when the guillotine was used. They urge that Liberal abstentions were due to dislike of the financial provisions of the bill, and point out that seventy Radicals have signed a protest against the proposal to give Ireland separate customs.

As to the ultimate effect of the defeat, opinions vary. The Unionists insist that the event will wreck the bill and weaken the authority of the government. In this they are supported by many old parliamentary hands of opposite views. The Irish Daily Independent, a Nationalist newspaper, declares that the government's prestige has received a severe blow, and that the defeated will have the worst effect upon the chances of the bill.

The Liberals minimize the affair, but one interview by me foresaw grave difficulties ahead. He thought the government would have to abandon either the Welsh Disestablishment Bill or the Franchise Bill. This is an unpleasant dilemma. If the former is jettisoned the Welsh members will revolt; if the latter, the government loses the chance to create a new electorate to restore the balance of the old.

Royal Commission On Divorce Report.

The report of the Royal Commission on Divorce is a remarkable document, proposing immense changes in the law. At present divorce is only obtainable for adultery, while a wife must also prove cruelty or desertion. It is now proposed to grant divorce for three years' desertion, cruelty, insanity, habitual drunkenness, or imprisonment under commuted death sentence. Marriage may be declared null on the following grounds: Insanity or incipient insanity at the time of marriage, epilepsy or recurrent insanity if concealed from either contracting party, the existence of specified diseases if similarly concealed, such condition of the woman at time of marriage as makes the marriage a fraud on the husband, and or refusal to cohabit. The law is to be the same for both sexes.

The minority report agrees to the provisions respecting nullity and the equality of the sexes, but strongly opposes any extension of the grounds for divorce. Public opinion is sharply divided. There is a strong religious feeling adverse to the proposals, although many oppose them on other grounds. Many fear that granting divorces for desertion and cruelty will open the way to collusion, or allow decrees on very slight grounds. They point out the lamentable results in America and other countries where divorce is easy.

There is a geneeral feeling that some extension of divorce facilities is desirable, but it is unlikely that the proposals will be adopted unmodified. Bernard Shaw thus sums up the situation: "The majority is rather less idiotic than the minority, but the moral of both reports is, 'Don't marry.'"

Germans Regret Result of War.

I learn from a high authority that the result of the war has greatly disappointed and alarmed German military experts, the Turkish army having been trained in German methods. Now German strategy has broken down, the forts proved ineffective, and the armament inferior. This causes uneasy doubts as to Germany's real effectiveness in war.

France on the other hand is uplifted by the triumph of French methods and weapons in the hands of the allies. There is of course the personal equation of the man behind the gun, which may temper French pride and soothe Teutonic misgivings, but my informant declares that the above considerations are having a pacificatory influence at Berlin.

Remarkable Sequel Of Silver Purchase.

The purchase of silver by the India office through the firm of Samuel Montague and Company, described in a former cable, has a sensational sequel. Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P., for Whitechapel, is a partner in the firm, and the question is raised whether he should not be compelled to resign his seat, as having contracted with the government. An act prescribes that course, which was adopted a few years ago by Mr. Gibbs, now Lord Aldenham, and his brother.

It is interesting to note that the Australian situation debars persons having business relations with the government from sitting in the Senate. The matter has been referred to a select committee. If the decision is adverse, Sir Stuart Samuel has incurred fines amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars for having voted while disqualified, but there is no question of his personal honor, and the fines are certain to be remitted.

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WANT CASE SET BACK.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The provinces will move in the supreme court on Nov. 26, when the Companies Case comes up for hearing, to have the case set back to allow of reconstruction of the questions submitted in the reference. It is understood that the postponement will be granted.

QUESTION OF IMPORTATION OF WOOD PULP

If Dutiable from Canada to United States, European Protest Will Become Void.

DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION.

Taft Talks Matter Over With Officials Without Reaching Decision.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Prosecution before the customs court of the international issue as to the right of Europe to send wood pulp and paper into the United States free of duty because that privilege is accorded to Canada, may be suspended pending the determination of a case now before the board of general appraisers which involves the validity of the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement under which free wood pulp and paper come in. European nations claim the right of free entry under the "most favored nation" clause of their treaties with this country.

The situation was discussed at a long conference today by President Taft, Secretary MacVeagh and Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Wickersham and Chandler Anderson, councillor of the State Department. No definite conclusion was reached.

It is said to be entirely likely, however, that the government will press to a speedy conclusion by the board of appraisers and ultimately by the customs court a case instituted by the Cliff Paper Company on a shipment of wood pulp brought in by that company from Canada. This company appealed from the decision of the collector admitting it free of duty and claimed it was dutiable. It was contended that as Canada did not ratify the reciprocity agreement as a whole, the second section, admitting wood pulp and paper free, should never have been enforced by the treasury department, as it was the intent of congress that the agreement should become operative as a whole or not at all.

If the customs court should decide that the second section is invalid that would deprive Canada of the right of free entry and the pending European cases would be left with no ground to support them.

GEYSERS ON CITY STREETS

Bursting of Montreal Main Attended by Scenic Water Effects—Flow Stopped in Thirty-five Minutes.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—St. Antoine, Cathedral, Inspector and St. James Sts. and Chaboillez Squares gave this afternoon a combined water landscape which included geysers, rapids, regular streams and a lake. A three foot water main on the high pressure circuit blew up on St. Antoine street, just west of the cathedral and close to Windsor, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon, bowling over pedestrians who were walking in the vicinity at the time.

When the main blew up, a regular geyser spurted up many feet in the air. It subsided only when the pavement was pushed up for a big area by the force of the water, and many subsidiary geysers sprung up to a height of two feet, with a thickness of a foot. Along the car track an opening 20 feet long poured out a gushing stream.

The bursted main was disconnected and the flow stopped in 35 minutes.

Contract for Marine Wharf At this Port

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A contract has been awarded to Frank L. Boone, St. Marys Ferry, York county, for the construction of a marine wharf at St. John. The contract is priced at $185,000.

TO SHOW OUR APPLES IN EUROPEAN CITIES

New Brunswick As Great Fruit Growing Country

BOOMING PROVINCE

A. G. Turney Gives Interesting Details of Aggressive Work on Part of Agricultural Department.

"Interest in the fruit growing possibilities of the province is increasing rapidly," said A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturist, who was in the city yesterday. "Arrangements are being made for setting out many new orchards, and to take better care of the old orchards. Orders for trees received by the Fruit Growers' Association are increasing rapidly, and the number of spraying outfits and the amount of spraying material used during 1912 showed an increase of 1,000 per cent. over 1910.

"The Province of New Brunswick is beginning to attract attention on account of its fruit lands, as is shown by the visits during the summer and fall of a number of prominent English capitalists, fruit growers from British Columbia, and representatives of leading apple shippers of the Old Country, and we may look forward with confidence to the rapid creation and enlargement of our fruit industry.

"The provincial department now considers that the time is ripe for the holding of short courses in fruit growing of two, three or four days, in various sections, and are planning to hold a number of these courses this winter.

"Thirty boxes of apples were recently sent to the N. B. office in London for advertising and display purposes, and Mr. Bowder has reported that they arrived in splendid condition, and were superior to those then available for display purposes at the Dominion office. There are 350 boxes of apples which have been selected for exhibi-

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MAKES FIRST STATEMENT OF HIS POLICY

Wilson Will Convene Congress to Consider Tariff Revision Immediately on Inauguration.

WANTS TO FULFIL PLEDGES AT ONCE.

President-elect Declines to Make Complete Announcement.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Governor Woodrow Wilson announced tonight that immediately after his inauguration as president of the United States he would call an extraordinary session of congress to convene not later than April 15 for the purpose of revising the tariff. The president-elect will sail for Bermuda at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for a vacation, and will return on Dec. 16th.

To set at rest in the meantime speculation as to what he would do with regard to tariff revision, he issued the following statement:

"I shall call congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15th. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because it is vital to be in the interests of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible."

Beyond this brief announcement the governor said he had nothing further to say.

REVISION OF THE BANK ACT

Bill Will Come Up for Early Consideration—The Principal Features are Now Decided Upon.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The bill providing for the revision of the Bank Act will probably be one of the first in the list of government legislation to come before parliament. It is understood that the bill is pretty well in shape, and that its principal features have been determined upon. What these features are continues to be a subject of much speculation in political and financial circles.

Until the bill comes down there will be no authoritative information forthcoming. There appears, however, to be considerable likelihood that the bill will contain a provision permitting the chartered banks to increase their note circulation against gold. It is also expected that some additional safeguards will be thrown about the organization of banks in their earlier stages.

A system of external audit may be provided from a number of legal decisions given since the last revision of the act.

The new bill may also contain clauses dealing with the question of returns and the responsibility of directors and officers of banks.

EIGHT MILLION MORE BUSHELS OF WHEAT ON MARKET THIS SEASON

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Up to and including yesterday, there have been marketed since Sept. 1, 49,888,000 bushels of wheat as against 41,543,000 last year. For the same period there were marketed 13,061,000 bushels of other grains.

The number of cars loaded from elevators during that period this year was 28,073 as against 22,970 last year.

The number of cars loaded direct from the loading platform was 8,712 as against 6,482 for the corresponding period last year.

STRIKE ON IN COBALT

Vote of Miners Shows Great Preponderance in Favor of Cessation of Work — Some Have Quit.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The vote of the miners of Porcupine camp, after an all-day poll, was found to be so largely in favor of a general strike throughout the camp, the men are already called out and in a day or two there will be practically no work performed in the camp except by prospectors and claim holders not connected with organized companies.

The strike comes as a severe blow to the camp, just when it has about recovered from the fire of 1911. The Hollinger mine had announced a dividend of three per cent. every four weeks, and other dividend declarations were expected soon. The origin of the strike dates back several weeks. The Pearl Lake mines, the Plenaurum, Jupiter, Pearl Lake, McIntyre, McEnany and Hipond had announced a reduction of wages to the scale in vogue in other sections of the camp. The matter was taken up by the union and a conciliation board was appointed. They failed to agree on a report and the strike vote followed.

Then men at the McEnany quit yesterday and their places were filled by men from Cobalt. Other owners are preparing to import men. About 1,000 miners are out.

TWELVE BURIED IN ACCIDENT IN HORN SILVER MINE

Salt Lake City, Utah., Nov. 15.—Twelve persons, four of them visitors including two young women, are buried in the vast workings of the old Horn silver mine at Frisco, Beaver County, Utah. The visitors are uninjured on the 300 foot level. The fate of eight miners in the lower levels is uncertain.