

A DRAMATIC STORY TOLD BY JOSEPH CALLAUX "JAP" STREET ARTISTS HAVE COLORED IN PARIS

Paints Graphically Wife's
Desperation — Gives De-
tails of Calmette's Relent-
less Campaign Against
Him.

Paris, April 7.—Joseph Callaux, ex-Minister of Finance, whose wife shot to death Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, was examined today by Henri Boucard, the investigating magistrate, and gave many precise details of the history of the unrelenting campaign waged against him by M. Calmette in the past two years. He cited witnesses for almost every fact.

M. Callaux declared that M. Calmette, whose death he deplored, could have had no personal animosity against him. He had received many offers to start a campaign of retaliation against Calmette, and various documents had been tendered for that purpose, but he refused, he declared, saying: "I do not fight with such weapons."

Witness further declared that M. Calmette in the Brieux affair, in which the ex-Minister was charged with extortion, had sought to buy false evidence. This he promised to prove by witnesses who would also show where the money came from.

M. Callaux explained at great length the political documents which, he asserted, the editor of the Figaro would have published, despite grave international complications likely to follow, except for energetic intervention from the highest quarters.

Witness said that the publication of these documents would have done him no harm personally, and that when a favorable moment came he would publish a book recounting the full history of the Agadir affair, when it would be seen that he had acted not only with the truest patriotism, but with political foresight.

"But I will hide my time," he added, "suffering in silence and accepting un-answered the calumnies of my adversaries. It is a sacrifice that I willingly make for the good of my country."

M. Callaux next went on to the recital of events immediately preceding the tragedy which occurred March 16. He received an anonymous letter on March 14, he said, and was also personally warned by Pierre Mortier, editor of Gli Blas, and Pascal Ceccaldi, a Radical Socialist deputy, that two private letters of his were to be published.

Witness described graphically the state of desperation to which his wife was driven by the expectation of the appearance of these letters, which deeply wounded her dignity as a wife and mother.

M. Callaux recounted his acts, hour by hour, on the day of the tragedy, but brought out no new details.

M. Callaux gave the magistrate details of his private life, mentioning his domestic difficulties. He said that while he was at Marnes with Mme. Guayon, his former wife, one night a package of letters was taken from a drawer of his desk. Among them were two letters which he had written to the present Mme. Callaux.

The letters were not connected with the report made by Victor Fabre, the public prosecutor, of which the present Mme. Callaux feared the publication, but were personal letters, he said.

Jules Herbaux, counselor of the Court of Cassation, was summoned today by the Minister of Justice, after which the announcement was made public that he had been appointed to succeed Fabre as chief public prosecutor.

M. Fabre declined to accept the office of Advocate General, a position subordinate to that which he held. It is thought that he will be appointed to the Court of Cassation, a post which would satisfy public opinion, which appears to object to his being a scapegoat.

Their Work Catches Fan-
cy of Parisians—Mysteri-
ous Rocking of House
Puzzles Scientists.

Paris, April 8.—The latest art colony in Paris is made up of Japanese street artists from Tokyo, who have set up their household goods in the working class quarter of Javel on the bank of the Seine. Their first prospects are most encouraging. The exotic character of their work has made an immediate appeal to the fancy of the novelty loving Parisian, and there is already a big demand for their manifestations observable nightly at the familiar scenes and landmarks. The venerable pile of Notre Dame they represent standing out against a gray cream colored sky, and the fragile, rigid lines of the Eiffel Tower, repellant of the Occidental artist, seem almost beautiful through the medium of their quaint Oriental pencillings.

Scientists and psychical investigators are baffled by a series of strange manifestations observable nightly at a little house at Fougères-sur-Bievre, near Blois. The house is a sort of bungalow belonging to a retired business man. Between ten and eleven at night, and again just before dawn, the curtains of the house occupied by the owner and his grandson are shaken feverishly as if by an invisible hand. At the same time a dull thumping shakes the walls and the doors causing the plaster to fall in thick flakes from the ceiling. Elec-

tricians thought perhaps it might be caused electrically but a thorough search revealed nothing to support this theory. It is thought by the non-superstitious that there may be a subterranean passage from the old castle of Fougères near by communicating with the "haunted house," and that the phenomena are either caused by an influx of wind, or by someone who is desirous of acquiring the "haunted" premises at a low price.

Mr. J. G. Turritt in resuming his address on the budget asked the finance minister if in ascertaining the financial position of the Canadian implement manufacturers he had enquired as to whether there was any water in the stock of these firms as otherwise inquiry would be worthless.

Hon. W. T. White said that where necessary he had inquired into this matter. As to home companies, however, there was no question of watered stock since no dividends whatever were paid on the stock.

Mr. Turritt said that evidently this inquiry had applied to only some of the companies. He instanced the case of the Massey Harris mercur which, he said, had represented only fifty per cent. on the dollar, out of date machinery being listed at their full price to account for the inflation.

Hon. Arthur Meighen asked what year Mr. Turritt had obtained this information and Hon. W. T. White asked if it were prior to 1911. Mr. Turritt said that it was.

"Did he communicate it to the government?" asked some honorable member.

Mr. Turritt then read a list of American and Canadian agricultural implement prices which showed that the Minneapolis quotations were lower than those in Winnipeg. In the case of an eight foot binder the Minneapolis quotation was \$150 and the Winnipeg one \$164.

Hon. W. T. White asked what the difference was in freight rates between Hamilton or Toronto and Winnipeg and Chicago and Minneapolis. Mr. Turritt said that it was evidently not too great to allow the Cockshutt Plow Company to ship plows a thousand miles west of Minneapolis to compete with American made plows after they had paid the duty.

He went on to emphasize the great difference between the American and Canadian figures for agricultural implements.

"How does the hon. member account for the difference of forty and sixty per cent. when the duty itself is only twenty per cent.?" asked Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Turritt said he would leave that to Mr. Meighen to explain. There had been much talk, he said, of a reduction of duty on agricultural implements but it had slimmered down to a difference of only ninety cents a year to the farmer. He wondered if that synchronized with the drop-over to the Conservative party of Senator Sir Lyman Jones. He had apparently made a deal that if he cut was to amount

only to ninety cents he would go over. "You can have him back if you want," said Mr. Webster of Brockville, while another hon. member asked, "What will you give for him?"

Mr. Turritt then said the story was that Senator Jones was to get a percentage from the Massey Harris Company for making this grand deal with the government.

Mr. David Henderson—"Have you got any more to sell?"

Mr. Turritt said it was impossible to do away with depression by increasing the burdens of the people.

"What is the remedy, free trade?" asked Major Sharpe.

Mr. Turritt said no. There was no man in Canada less anxious to hurt the manufacturer than he was, but let the farmer sell his wheat to the best advantage and he could buy from the manufacturer enough to keep him busy. The Liberal party, he said, would welcome another election on reciprocity. Turning to immigration he said that 1913 had been the first year during which emigration from Canada to United States had been greater than immigration from United States to Canada.

If the cotton manufacturer asked for free cotton he would get it, said Mr. Turritt, but the farmers request was disregarded. The government turned a deaf ear to the farmer and a quick one to the railways and manufacturer.

W. F. Cockshutt.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, who followed, stated that the budget speech delivered by Hon. W. T. White would bring reassurance to those who had been disturbed by the vagaries of the opposition. There had been a financial depression but as the country was on a firm basis the outlook was bright and there would be little cause for uneasiness were it not for inheritance taxes and the income tax, among which the encumbrances in the way of railway problems were notable. He referred to the scattering about of fat contracts, giving prices for goods twice over and other such practices which, he said, had been characteristic of Liberal administration.

In regard to the N. T. R. for instance, Mr. Cockshutt could not agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that the expenditures had been the result of mistakes. Under the Laurier regime political and commercial morality had sunk to their lowest ebb in Canadian history.

"I hope I am lashed rather than be asked to vote through such rascality as under the Liberal administration," said Mr. Cockshutt.

Mr. Edmund Froulx—"You voted for the Prince Albert deal."

Mr. Cockshutt—"I never heard of it. It never came up in the house while I was there. There was mighty little land left when we came into power." He then turned to the question of the relative merits of protection and free trade and stated there was more chance for protection being established in Great Britain than of free trade in Canada. The average wage paid to railway men in Great Britain was \$7 per week and in Canada \$10.50. In reply to a query from Mr. W. F. Carroll, as to the difference in the cost of living between Canada and England, Mr. Cockshutt said that while he had not considered it in this case, a British commission had visited the United States and found conditions much better than in the United Kingdom. Canadian workmen, he continued were contented and would remain so were it not for some agitators such as some gentlemen on the other side of the house.

Put His Party in a Fix

As regards the question of agricultural implements Mr. Cockshutt said that the member for Moosejaw (Mr. Knowles), had led the Liberal party into a hole, when he introduced his amendment for free agricultural implements, into which they now wished they had never been led. Mr. Knowles, said Mr. Cockshutt, was "a seven by nine" statesman; Mr. Turritt could not see beyond Webster. Or Mr. Hugh Guthrie of South Wellington, he stated, was a very brave man. Yet he had been advertised to speak at Brantford at a meeting to have been held on the night after Mr. Knowles had introduced his amendment for free implements, and had not turned up. A Liberal had told Mr. Cockshutt that if he had he would have been given a warm time.

Mr. Turritt had not said a word about the Ontario farmer although he raised some 20,000,000 bushels of wheat a year and with the farmer in Quebec and the Marquis Provinces, did not want free wheat. Mr. Cockshutt then stated that if Mr. Turritt's



P.C. (directing countryman): "When you get there turn to your right and you'll see the Old Bailey in front of you; go right past—"
Countryman: "Oh aye! But what like o' chap m'd Old Bailey be?"
From The Daily Graphic

SENATE'S ACTION ON NAVAL BILL CRIMINAL

(Continued from page 1)

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KING LEOPOLD WAS SHREWD BUSINESS MAN

Left Fortune of Over 21
Millions—Held Shares in
Companies all over the
World.

Brussels, April 8.—The private fortune left by King Leopold amounts to \$21,000,000, according to a government memorandum attached to the bill for settlement of the estate. The figures support the reputation which Leopold had of being one of the shrewdest business men in Europe, and as large as they are, they do not include about \$6,000,000 given to the Baroness Vauhan, second wife of the King, nor various other millions he gave away. In the long itemization of his personal property it appears that he held shares in companies all over the world to the present total value of \$12,000,000.

As previously announced, the Belgian government proposes to pay the three daughters \$1,000,000 each in consideration of their giving up further claims, and to pay the Empress Charlotte of Mexico \$700,000 for the royal properties of Clermont and Ardenne. The state will also renounce a claim for about \$700,000 of shares in the Congo, which King Leopold had given to his unfortunate sister, Charlotte, and pay \$1,200,000 for that part of the millions invested in the Foundation of Niederfulbach which had not been turned over to the state as a part of the Congo public property.

The government will also pay another \$1,200,000 to the Royal Princesses for furniture, paintings, jewels, Egyptian antiquities, silver and gold table services, and about 30,000 acres of land in the Congo, which belonged to the Princess Clementine, the wife of Prince Victor Napoleon. Besides all these sums something like \$4,200,000 were paid over to the heirs immediately after King Leopold's death.

SAILED FOR CANADA.

London, April 9.—Mr. R. Randolph Bruce and his wife, Lady Elizabeth, who were married at the New Year, have sailed by the Empress to take up their residence at Windermere, B. C.

Mr. Cunningham Craik, an oilfields expert, is also a passenger for Western Canada.

Winnipeg, April 8.—While expressing some satisfaction with the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission as regards a revision of freight rates, members of the Board of Trade were surprised at the outcome as it affects Manitoba.

G. E. Carpenter, traffic commissioner of the board, said this morning it was difficult to understand why provisions had not been made for reductions between points in Manitoba, where the railway rates were greater and the expenses less than on any other part of the railway system.

At the same time Mr. Carpenter said that the Board of Trade was gratified that its efforts on behalf of lower rates for western Canada had resulted in reduction for practically all classes of traffic, except export grain, between stations in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The members of the board, he said, awaited full particulars with interest.

WHAT HAPPENED

On Friday and Saturday last 10,000 people sat breathless when, after the mines had been exploded

KATHLYN AND BRUCE stood helplessly at a door which would not open, and a pack of

ENRAGED LIONS a few yards away threatened their lives.

How they managed to escape from this dilemma and what other adventures befell them will be told in

The Standard

On - Saturday - Next.

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