WEATHER FORECAST

MARITIME PROVINCES

Moderate to Fresh Southerly and Westerly Winds; Fair and Mild.

Temperature at 3 A. M. 38 Degrees Above Zero.

The Standard.

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WHERE THE M'NAMARA MONEY WENT

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor Makes Public Report of Receipts and Disbursements.

DARROW GOT LARGEST PART OF THE FUND.

Other Expenditures Include Payment of Attorneys, Printing and Mailing, Representatives Expenses, etc.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—Hoping to curb criticism of the methods used in obtaining and distributing the McNamara defence fund, a report of all money collected and disbursed up to October 25, was made public here tonight with the consent of Frank A. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor who is custodian of the fund.

The total amount received up to date was $194,612.53 and the total expenditures were $184,850.93. No accounting is made of the sums received and spent since that time.

Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defence of the McNamaras had been paid the sum of $170,000. It is stated that Darrow was to pay his assistants from this amount Local attorneys who have been looking after the Indianapolis end of the case have been paid $11,000.

Frank L. Mulholland, an attorney of Toledo, Ohio, was paid $259.10 for legal services given in that city.

Other items of expenses are: McNamara buttons, which were sold in all parts of the country, $1,120; McNamara stamps, $106.98; representatives expenses for addressing meetings, $591; printing and mailing American Federation of Labor weekly news letter, $1,113.15; postage, $380, and incidentals in connection with McNamara moving picture films, $256.

SECOND GOLDBURG BROTHER ARRESTED

Special to The Standard.

Glace Bay, Dec. 8.—The local police today arrested Israel Goldburg, a junk dealer, who is wanted in St. John. He is a member of a firm of junk dealers, who are insolvent and are defendants in the court there. The chief of police here was notified to be on the lookout for the man and when he arrived in town he was quickly recognized and placed under arrest. A telegram was sent to St. John informing Chief of Police Clark that the arrest had been made and it is expected that he will send an officer here to take charge of the prisoner.

The Goldburg case has certainly kept the officers and others interested rather busy this week. The case was commenced before Judge Forbes the first of the week and when it did not look very promising for the Jewish junk dealers, they became nervous and on Wednesday afternoon Morris Goldburg was arrested by Detective Killen and locked up on the charge of being unable to pay creditors in full and with not keeping books of account.

Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Hyman and Israel Goldburg, the two other members of the firm. When Morris was arrested the other two members became alarmed and tried to make good their escape. They thought it clever to go in different directions and Hyman went west while Israel went east. On Thursday afternoon Hyman was captured in St. Stephen and yesterday Israel was taken at Glace Bay so now the entire firm are under lock and key.

Detective Killen went to St. Stephen yesterday and took care of Hyman Goldburg and arrived in the city last evening with his prisoner on the New Brunswick Southern Express. Hyman was placed in a cell in the central police station.

Detective Killen was seen about the Union Depot last night and went away on the Halifax express en route to Glace Bay to bring back Israel Goldburg and he will then have accomplished the task of having placed the entire Goldburg firm behind the bars.

DECREE ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG

Berlin, Dec. 8.—Decrees dissolving the Reichstag and fixing the date of the general elections for a new Reichstag on Jan. 12, are published in the Imperial Gazette today. The existence of what is known as "Prince Von Buelow's Reichstag," which was elected under such different auspicies in 1907, is thus ended. The preceding Reichstag had been summarily dissolved owing to its adverse vote connected with the appropriations for military operations in South West Africa.

CANADA'S PREMIER MAKES ABLE SPEECH IN NEW YORK

Refers to Relations Existing Between the Two Countries at Banquet of Canadian Club in New York.

DEFEAT OF RECIPROCITY NOT DUE TO PREJUDICE.

Canada Has Nothing but Friendship for Her Neighbors —Hon. James Bryce was Also Present.

New York, Dec. 8.—Hon. Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada and Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, were the leading speakers at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York, at Delmonicoes tonight. In addition to these two Governor General Dix, of New York; R. C. Smith, K. C., of Montreal, and Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., of New York, third vice-president of the society, were present. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president, was chairman of the dinner while about 250 guests assembled.

Hon. R. L. Borden received a right royal welcome as the leading citizen of the home land of the great majority of those present. His declarations of friendship for this country, and his explanation of Canada's attitude in the late election were well received.

After congratulating the Canadian Society upon its prosperity and expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet so many leading members of that body, as well as his friends, Mr. Borden and the distinguished guests present, Hon. James Bryce said he had just returned from the sixth visit he had paid in the course of the last four and a half years to the land whence they came, where the air was as bright and keen as were the intelligence and energy of the people and the hearts were as warm as the snows were cold.

He had rejoiced to see how quickly the new governor general, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, had endeared themselves to these Canadians and he felt sure that the longer they stayed in Canada and the more they travelled hither and thither through its vast extent, the warmer would their welcome be, and the more would they be beloved by Canadians of every degree.

To anyone who watched the progress of free government in the work nothing was more interesting than to note how the same principles which had been worked out by the ancestors of Englishmen and of Canadians and of citizens of the United States long ago, in the old Mother Land, were being now applied in the United States and in Canada under different forms but always with the same spirit and in conformity with the same noble traditions.

"It was an inestimable advantage to those two countries to be able to watch and study one another's methods of government and administration, each learning from the other. That there should be two systems, the presidential and congressional in the one country, the cabinet and parliamentary in the other, was a gain for both. It was most fortunate for the North American continent that these two nations should live side by side in peace and good will, the one part of the British Empire, the other still holding the old British traditions, each working out its destiny under somewhat different institutions, but both alike faithful to the fundamental principles of liberty. Their problems were, broadly speaking, the same, and the solutions which each tried would be profitable to the other.

"As one who had sat for 27 years in the British parliament and had been a member of four British administrations, he might claim to have a pretty good knowledge of British sentiment. He was able to assure those whom he met in Canada, and whom he had frequently the privilege of there addressing, of the deep affection of the British people at home for the people of Canada, of the pride and joy they felt at the wonderful progress Canada had made and was making, of the earnest desire and confident hope that the political connection of Britain and Canada, a strength and blessing to both, that would endure forever.

These feelings he knew were heartily reciprocated in Canada. He had another opportunity also as one who had long known the United States and had enjoyed special advantages for knowing them during his residence as Ambassador here, he would whenever he visited Canada, assure its people of the good will and friendship felt for them by the people of the United States, a friendship stronger now, both towards Britain and Canada, than it had ever been before since the days of the revolution.

Hon. R. L. Borden was the next speaker, and he dealt at some length with the relations of the two countries, speaking as follows:

Hon. R. L. Borden said:

Mr. Borden's Speech.

"Tonight I speak to you not as Canadians but as citizens of this republic which you have made your home, and to which you owe that duty of public service upon which must be founded the stability and success of the government by the people. Your system of government is rooted in the same principle as our own, although there are marked differences of form and method. It has been said that Great Britain is a republic, governed by a

Continued on page two.

PRESIDENT TAFT PROMISES MAYOR FITZGERALD TO INVESTIGATE MERGER

Consolidation of Eastern, Metropolitan and Maine Steamship Lines Characterized as "Stock Manipulation" — Many Protests Lodged with Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, declared the promise of President Taft today for an investigation of the reported consolidation of the Eastern Steamship, Metropolitan Steamship and Maine Steamship Companies into a single corporation. According to Mayor Fitzgerald the consolidation would give shareholders in the Eastern Steamship Company $3,000,000 in bonds and $3,000,000 in stocks in the new corporation for their present $3,000,000 in in stock in the Eastern Company.

This, the mayor characterized as "stock manipulation." The president, he said, intended to direct Attorney General Wickersham to make an investigation of the merger. Protests against it already had been lodged with the Boston chamber of commerce.

hereditary president, while the United States is a monarch ruled by an elected king.

In either case the keystone of the arch is the will of the people. Our constitution is to be found in the British North America Act of 1867, enacted by the Imperial Parliament; but looking beyond the form and into the substance, one clearly sees that the people of Canada as truly framed and adopted their own constitution, as did the people of the United States.

"The powers of self-government conferred upon Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are so extensive that the parliament of the United Kingdom has in one sense ceased to be an imperial parliament and the chief tie which binds together the motherland and the great Dominion is a common allegiance to the same sovereign. The strength of that tie has increased with its importance, and Canada yields not even to Britain in her attachment to the throne; for the king is king, not only of Britain but of the Overseas Dominions, and thus he personifies the majesty and power of the whole empire.

Self Government.

"The great democracies of the English-speaking world are testing today their ability and competence to govern themselves. It has been said in a recent instructive work on popular law making that the idea of personal liberty was understood by the Anglo-Saxon people in a sense in which it never existed before in the history of the world. The authorists that representative government sprang from this idea of personal liberty and that personal liberty did not spring from representative government.

"The English-speaking people throughout the world have realized as no other people have realized the two ideals of orderly government and personal liberty. It is upon these ideals that representative institutions are based, and it is to these ideals that they owe their success. There are those who fiercely criticized the methods and results of party representative government and deny its permanency. If the failures and imperfections were even greater than these which undoubtedly exist we should have no cause for discouragement. Democracy has at last given to the world a higher hope than any other form of government hitherto advised.

"Under your system, as under ours, the national life is passed on a true conception by the people of their responsibilities and duties in the difficult task of governing themselves. How much attention is given to the education of our youth in the duty of service to the state. When one considers the almost absolute neglect to inculcate this duty there is reason for optimism in that the results of our system have been attended with even the limited success which it has been our good fortune to witness.

"The Hon. William Earl Dodge, did a great work in founding the Yale lectures on the responsibility of citizenship. I trust that some of our Canadian millionaires may follow his excellent example. All men are not born equal in their capacity and energy; and in an individualistic world there can be no expectation of equality of results; but democracy will fail of its purpose and must cast aside all hope of permanence unless it can accord and preserve to each citizen within the state reasonable equality of opportunity. The accomplishment of this purpose involves the solution of nearly every great problem of democratic concern that confronts statesmen within the English speaking world; and it should be remembered that those problems are not new in their character, but rather in their form and magnitude. The wonderful industrial development of modern civilization merely presents on a more tremendous scale problems with which British acts of parliament have been dealing for five hundred years.

Early Democracies.

"Democracy should not fail to pay earnest heed to warnings that come from the decadence of past civilizations. Among nations as among individuals there may be degenerates. An unequal distribution of wealth, the growth of luxury and the banishment of the ideal have spelled the doom of many a great empire. Is there any good reason to believe that our own civilization will be immune to like influences? Is there any reason to doubt that in the future, as in the past, the greatness of a nation can only be assured by foundation upon the character and ideals of its people?

"I have the opportunity merely to hint at problems that are common to the English speaking democrats. There are others which may be regarded as in some sense peculiar to the United States and Canada. I do not pretend to deal with these but merely to suggest them. Both countries are endowed with enormous and abundant resources. The tendency is naturally towards wastefulness and prodigality. On the other hand the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few men confronts us with the possibility that the great national resources may pass into the hands of an oligarchy of wealth and may be used for the oppression rather than for the benefit of the people. We in Canada are not insensible to these dangers, and in this as in other respects we hope to profit by your experiences. Our natural resources have not been very appreciably diminished by waste, but we are approaching the danger line and already we have taken precautions.

Undeveloped Territory.

"Canada possesses an area slightly greater than that of the United States, but as you know only a fractional part of it has yet been developed, and our population is less than one-twelfth of your own. But the abundance of our resources and opportunities have been so amply demonstrated and our progress has been so marked during the past 30 years, that no Canadian today doubts the future material greatness of his country. Its industrial, and indeed its agricultural developments are small in comparison with your own, but they are proceeding at a marvellous pace.

"Come with me, just for a moment, to the streets of Ottawa and observe the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children, trooping along on their way to school, beneath the clear blue sky and in the bracing air of a Canadian winter's morning. There are those among them who will see Canada surpass in population, in wealth and perhaps in influence, the British Islands, which are now the heart of the Empire. Thus you will understand that there are great questions to be arranged by the statesmen of the future as well as by those of Canada, for the British Empire is confronted with the necessity of solving some of the problems and meeting some of the difficulties which confronted your forefathers between the peace of 1784 and the adoption of your present constitution.

Political Situation.

"It is fitting that I should not close without some reference to the recent political developments in my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of unfriendliness to this great country. Admitted facts demonstrate with certainty that no such spirit exists. From 1878 to 1897 Canada had placed and kept upon her statute books a standing offer to the United States of reciprocity in natural products. During all that period you declined to entertain the offer and no Canadian could deny your perfect and absolute right to take that course believing as you did, that it was in the interest of your people.

"In the early days of our development and progress, we imagined that we were almost completely dependant upon your markets; and when the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was renounced in 1866, a feeling of despair prevailed in some parts of our country. That feeling has long since passed away, never to return. For 30 years and more we have followed certain national ideas and policies which we firmly intend to pursue and continue in the future. We reached the conclusion that the recent proposals were inconsistent with those ideals and policies. Moreover we entirely disbelieve in the framing of tariffs by diplomatic methods. That system has been tested between different states under the British Flag, notably in South Africa and the results have been far from satisfactory.

"May I be permitted to express my personal conviction that in the interests of good relations between our countries, it is better that each should maintain and preserve unhampered to the fullest extent, the control of its fiscal policy. And assuredly good relations between the two countries do not depend upon the existence of any particular form of reciprocal trade relations. No press, however jaundiced, can lead me to accept any such conclusion, I ask you to believe that the recent decision did not proceed from any desire to refuse your trade.

"During the past ten years we have bought your products to the amount of $1,784,000,000 and sold to you our own products to the amount of $869,000,000, leaving in your favor a trade balance of $915,000,000. In other words, one Canadian buys from you as much as twenty-six of your citizens buy from us. Last year we imported from the United States commodities to the amount of $285,000,000, and in the same year we sold to you our products to the value of $104,000,000 only.

Great Britain has paid to us during the past ten years a trade balance of $505,000,000, which has gone to pay in part the balance which you hold against us. Our producers are met at your custom house with an average tariff of about 43 per cent. We meet you with an average tariff of less than twenty-six per cent. Our average duties against imports from the United States are less than our average duties from Great Britain. I trust that this brief summary will convince you that Canada has not discriminated against her good neighbor.

"Let me say in conclusion that I recognize the duty of Canada is to become more and more a bond of good will and fellowship between this great republic and our empire. It may well be said that for the cause of kinship and neighborliness Canada owes this to you, but I would rather put it on this higher ground that for the cause of Christianity and civilization she owes it to herself.

"If I may recall some words that come to me from the memories of my boyhood days, let me say this in conclusion: 'As long as the rivers shall flow to the ocean, as long as the mountains shall cast their shadows across the valleys, as long as the heavens shall nourish the stars, let good will, friendship and peace endure between these two great kindred nations.'"

THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND DOCKED HERE

Arrived Last Evening for First Time This Winter — Left Halifax at Six O'clock Yesterday.

SHE CARRIED MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS

Princess Patricia a Passenger to Halifax—Enjoyed Excellent Health on Voyage — Very Democratic.

The Empress of Ireland arrived here last evening for the first time this winter and docked at eleven-thirty. She left Halifax at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and her captain reported a clean bill of health and no accidents during the whole trip across. The weather was all that could be desired.

The pasenger list numbered 96 first cabin passengers, 170 second, and 444 third, a total of 710 people. Of these 25 first, 13 second, and 5 third landed at Halifax, leaving the 71 first, 157 second and 339 third, that were landed here last evening.

The ship was under the charge of Captain J. R. Forster, who is well known in this port. The only change in the complement of the ship's officers from last season is the appointment of Chief Officer V. R. O'Reilly to the royal naval reserve. His position is filled by H. L. Waite.

On the Empress of Ireland's passenger list as far as Halifax was H. R. H. Princess Patricia of Connaught, accompanied by Miss Adam, lady in waiting, and Major Malcolm D. Murry, C. B., C. V. O., comptroller of the household of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Her Royal Highness enjoyed the best of health during the trip across and showed a very democratic manner by mingling freely with the passengers and enjoyed all the fun that was going greatly to the delight and pleasure of the passengers who were charmed by her healthy and happy appearance.

Among the other travellers was W. M. Booth, of London, England, an expert hydraulic engineer, who is en route for British Columbia with the commission of an English syndicate. While in the western province he will examine, survey and estimate the quantity of water power in several of the streams.

This syndicate, which is very rich, is prepared to invest large sums of money in mills in Canada. Mr. Booth will remain in Canada about a year and during his stay he will inspect many of the rivers and streams in New Brunswick.

Another notable passenger was Miss Frances Howard of London, England. She is a grand-daughter of Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner. She is en route to Ottawa to spend Christmas.

Another traveller was Count Emanuel De Malynski, of Paris, accompanied by his valet. He is going to enjoy the hunting season in the West.

The rest of the passengers of note were Lt. H. E. Talbot, of the 11th Hussars, of London, England. He is going overland to Vancouver and thence to India to rejoin his regiment.

Mrs. D. M. Foote, of St. John and her young son. She is the wife of Capt. Foote of the merchant marine. Mrs. Foote left here last summer for Portland, Oregon, where she joined her husband and sailed with him to Liverpool. As his ship is chartered for a trip to Australia she returned to spend the Christmas season with her relatives.

Mrs. H. S. Campbell, of Calais, and Miss S. M. Smith, of this city were also among the passengers. Besides these there were two French priests for mission work in the west.

The Empress brought over the Christmas mail and it was the largest of the season. It consisted of 2,407 sacks of letters and 1601 baskets of parcel post. This large amount of mailing matter was transferred at Halifax with the exception of 318 sacks of letters and 150 baskets of parcel post which comprised the overseas mail.

The first train bearing the first cabin passengers left at 12.45 o'clock last evening. The second train will leave at 7 o'clock this morning and will take the second class passengers.

FOUR AMERICANS AMONG THE SLAIN

Chinese Slaughtered 8,000 Manchus and Foreigners at Sian-Fu—Loot Several Mission Houses in Province.

Imperial Delegates Offer Terms —Emperor to Be Deprived of Power But Retained In Nominal Office.

Peking, Dec. 8.—The first direct and uncensored news received from Sian-Fu since the recent outbreak there was brought here today by messenger. It consists of letters to the British and American legations and the director of posts. The letters say that 8,000 Manchus were slain by the Chinese and that there was much looting. Several mission houses in the province were destroyed and eight foreigners, some of them children, were killed. Four of the dead were Americans.

The terms which the Imperial delegates will take to Shanghai or Nanking in an endeavor to settle the questions in dispute between the government and the revolutionists are believed to provide first, that the Emperor shall be retained though he will be entirely without power; second, that a president and cabinet shall be elected by the nation and the president shall possess the same authority as the president of the republic, and third, if the foregoing conditions are accepted the government will grant provincial autonomy.

These terms are considered largely a bluff. Yuan Shi Kai still controls a substantial army but is unable to pay the soldiers and desiring to save the nation he must accept the republican demands. Therefore he offers autonomy, which the provinces already have assumed.

Annihilate Troops.

Shanghai, Dec. 8.—A telegram received here from Han-King says that General Chan Hau, the commander of the imperial troops, who, with a force escaped from that city when the revolutionists captured it, annihilated a band of revolutionists who attempted to bar his retreat at a spot one hundred miles up the Tien Tsin Pu-Koa Railway. Futher northward from the scene of this fight the revolutionists are reported to be blowing up bridges with dynamite.

SANDFORD HAD PLENTY OF MONEY

Leader of Holy Ghost and Us Movement Had Sufficient Funds in Bank to Buy Provisions.

Portland, Me., Dec. 8.—Although given the opportunity to challenge the jury-men Sandford declined to do so. The opening address for the government was made by the Assistant District Attorney and only once while he was speaking did the defendant show any apparent interest in the proceedings. While Mr. Chapman was tracing the route of the Coronet on a large chart, Sandford suddenly arose and picking up a geography that lay open on the table, placed his fingers on a map and watched the assistant district attorney for a few minutes.

Charles E. Holland, of Shiloh, the first witness read from the records of the Kingdom corporation and the Kingdom Yacht Club, two of Sandford's exercised institutions. Holland testified as to the authority which Sandford exercised as the leader of the Holy Ghost and Us movement and said that up to within a very few weeks of the end of the voyage of the Coronet, the Kingdom Yacht Club had sufficient funds in a Boston bank to have enabled Sandford to buy whatever was needed in the way of provisions.

WIRE NAIL WORKERS HELD JOINT MEETING

There was a large crowd of workmen both from the Pender nail works and the Maritime nail works at a meeting held in the labor union rooms in the Opera House, last night.

The Pender men are out on strike for shorter hours, and the idea of the joint meeting was to see if a union could not be formed and hear how the delegation from the strikers had made out during the day.

A. Dever, the organizer of the trades council, presided and there were many speeches made by both strikers and men from the Maritime works.

The delegation which waited on James Pender Thursday, informed the meeting that they had another meeting with Mr. Pender yesterday afternoon and no new phase had developed.

Some of those present at the meeting thought that there should be something done so that they could get back to work, while others spoke in favor of remaining out until they obtained what they asked, shorter hours or the Saturday half-holiday.

A delegation from the Maritime nail works was present and claimed that the trouble was all with the Pender workmen, and that the men in the Maritime works did not see any reason why they should go out on strike through sympathy, as they had no grievance with the company employing them.

If the men in both works were members of a union, the affair might be arranged, but under the present state of affairs, the Maritime nail workmen did not see their way clear to do anything in the matter except to adjourn to another room and talk the matter over and the Pender men could do the same. This was done and as Mr. Dever had to leave the chair, Charles Stevens, a member of the trades and labor council presided.

It was then decided by all present that a union should be formed and about fifty men signed their names pledging themselves to do so.

MAINE DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION FROM THE OUTSIDE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor by an explosion from the outside. This is the gist of a short statement issued by the United States Navy Department today based on findings made by the joint army and navy board which spent several months in Havana Harbor investigating the wreck.

MRS. PANKHURST GETS UP SPEED--BUT THE POLICE OBJECT

Providence, Dec. 8—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragist was held in her automobile yesterday for speeding as she was coming into this city from Sherbourn, Mass., to address a meeting of women. The suffragist leader explained to the traffic officer that she had a very urgent engagement to speak here and the chauffeur was allowed to take his distinguished passenger to her destination before he was taken into court and fined $15 and costs.

EVIDENCE HEARD IN CAMPBELLTON ROBBERY CASES

Special to The Standard.

Campbellton, Dec. 8.—The preliminary examination into the case of Joseph and William Cyr, of this town, who are jointly charged with breaking and entering cars of the I. C. R. between the 23rd and 29th of November last and stealing therefrom sugar, flour and butter to the value of forty-seven dollars, was held before Police Magistrate Matheson this morning. The evidence of William H. Brown and Arnold Delaney, car checkers, Robert Sweet, freight checker, James Woodsworth, employe of F. P. Reid Co., Chief Hughes, Officer Savoie of Campbellton, Officer Dunphy and Chief Tingley of Moncton was taken.

The accused broke the seals of the cars and hauled the booty away on handsleds. Such is the evidence which includes a confession by Jos. Cyr to the above effect.

The defendants did not elect to give evidence in their own behalf and were sent to Dalhousie jail to await their trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction.

It appears that there has been a disposition in some quarters to give the credit to outside officers for these important arrests, but the evidence shows that but for the valuable assistance of our town officers the goods would not have been recovered and one of the prisoners not apprehended.

Last evening about 5 or 6 o'clock the unusually high tide took out with it the ice east of the town carrying two government barges and the racing track which was under preparation for the ice trot along seaward. Some boys who were skating had a narrow escape, just reaching the shore as the gap was widening between the ice and safety.

TRAVELLERS ELECT R. L. PHILIPS TO THE PRESIDENCY

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Dec. 8.—R. L. Phillips was elected president of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association at the annual meeting held in this city tonight. It was the culmination of a hot canvass between Phillips, who was solidly backed in New Brunswick and three candidates from Nova Scotia. The New Brunswick man had a big lead. A committee was appointed to take up the constitution of the association with a view to bringing the New Brunswick membership more into touch with its management. The membership is 1140.