

ROSKALSKY

Judge Who Sentenced Brandt Receives Bomb in Mail.

Defective Mechanism However Delays Explosion and Officer Suffers—Police Have Little to Work on.

New York, March 16.—An attempt to kill Judge Otto A. Roskalsky, of the criminal branch of the court of General Sessions, with a bomb came off tonight. It was only a defect in the mechanism of the infernal machine, which the justice had unsuspectingly opened that saved him from probable death or certain injury. The bomb later exploded while being examined by Inspector Owen Egan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, wounding Egan about the face and arms and almost blinding him.

The intended victim of the explosion is one of the most conspicuous members of the New York judiciary at present, having lately received a great deal of publicity in connection with the Brandt case. It was Judge Roskalsky who sentenced Brandt to a 30-year term for burglary at Mortimer L. Schiff's home in 1907, and who later reversed his action. The attack upon the jurist is the first case of such violence attempted against a judge here within memory, and it set the whole machinery of the police department speedily at work upon the mystery. The bomb came in the regular mail, delivered by a postman, to Judge Roskalsky's apartments at about 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. It was accepted by Clara Fish, the colored maid, and placed on the table in Judge Roskalsky's library to await his coming.

There was nothing suspicious about the package. Its dimensions were about six by four inches and it was neatly done up in brown wrapping paper bearing the picture of a well known department store. The address was typewritten.

It was an hour after the receipt of the package that Judge Roskalsky reached his home and unsuspectingly began to open the package, while talking to his wife. He took off the wrapping and found a plain white box, but unlike an ordinary collar box. Judge Roskalsky's own story of what then happened follows:

"I took the cover off without the slightest care. My first glimpse of the contents of the box was enough. I backed out of the room as quickly as my feet could carry me, calling out to my wife and brother, 'Why, it's a bomb,' order that no one go into the library. Some one suggested that we put the bomb in water. 'No,' I said, 'No one but an expert shall handle it. There are some machines which go off when submerged in water.'

"I rushed to the telephone box and summoned the police and called headquarters with a special request for experts on bombs. Egan, poor Egan, whom I have known for twenty years, came with David L. Kelly, supposed to be a specialist on the subject of Combustibles. 'Be careful,' I told Egan, as he picked up the open box, 'you have got the real thing there. Why take chances by tinkering with it here. I value your life as much as my own. Have it taken somewhere where you can make the usual expert tests on it.'

But Egan went to work examining the bomb cautiously as it lay on the library table. He took out a little wad of tissue paper, which I believe contained fulminating mercury. At the moment I was called out to the telephone and a moment later I heard the bomb go off in the library. I was shocked at it almost stunned, but I rushed in and found poor Egan staggering about, bleeding profusely.

"A police patrolman made an improvised tourniquet of the strap on his night stick and applied the noose over Egan's wrist to stop the flow of blood from his right hand.

WE HAVE DIFFICULTY TO FORMULATE BILL

Minimum Wage Measure Not Likely to Please All Parties.

QUIET PREVAILS

But Strikers and Non-Union Men in Lanarkshire Meet and Police Are Forced to Intervene.

London, Mar. 16.—Realizing that no settlement of the coal strike is possible for another week, the nation faces with extraordinary calmness, the prospect of a swiftly increasing industrial paralysis, accompanied by hunger and destitution. The cabinet discussed today the draft of the bill which it is hoped will end the struggle. The chief difficulty lies in embodying in the legislation Premier Asquith's pledge that the minimum wage bill, "should provide an adequate safeguard for the protection of the employers." It involves the application of compulsion in some form. The coal owners may be coerced by legislation to pay a minimum wage, but it is very doubtful if parliament will ever pass a bill which does not also apply coercive measures to the men, subjecting them to penalties for breaking the agreements under which the minimum is paid.

It is generally assumed that it will necessitate a provision of compulsory arbitration with such revision of the Trade Disputes Act as will render the trades unions liable to damages for breach of agreements by their members. To legislation of this character the labor leaders are strongly opposed, and the miners' executive has announced that they will direct the men not to return to work until a bill is passed which is satisfactory to them. Hence there is no certainty that the passage of a minimum wage bill will immediately terminate the strike. It is considered significant that James Ramsay MacDonald, the labor member for Leicester, was not called into consultation at today's cabinet meeting. It shows that the government realizes that to secure the approval of the laborites to its measures will be a task of no little difficulty.

While the strike thus far has been remarkable for absence of violence there are indications that another week of enforced idleness is likely to lead to serious outbreaks in the Lanarkshire district. After the news of today's cabinet meeting, the breaking down of the negotiations was published many non-union miners returned to the pits. They were attacked today by a great crowd of strikers. The police made many arrests.

In Glasgow, trade and commerce have been practically throttled. The train services have been drastically reduced, some of the lines abolishing Sunday services. The Armstrong-Whitworth and Company shipbuilding works at Newcastle-on-Tyne, notification has been given that if the strike lasts another week 20,000 employees will be suspended.

What the prolongation of the strike will seriously affect the nation over sea food supply is indicated by a cablegram received from Buenos Ayres by a large firm of ship owners at Liverpool, stating that it will be impossible to obtain bunker coal for steamers at any River Plate port after the end of March.

In a speech tonight V. Hartshorn, the Welsh mine leader, after declaring that compulsory arbitration would settle the strike, said:

"The outstanding fact is that the workers are masters of the situation. They have all the power, and it is simply a question as to how they will use it."

BATTLESHIP MAINE SENT TO BOTTOM

Hulk is Towed Beyond Three-Mile Limit and Sunk.

After Fourteen Years Immersion Vessel is Raised Only to Be Sent to Final Watery Grave.

Havana, March 16.—Under lowering skies and a heavy tumbling sea, the old battleship Maine, resurrected after 14 years' burial in Havana harbor, floated with her colors flying to her everlasting rest, six hundred fathoms deep in the sapphire waters of the gulf. The sinking of the hulk was carried out precisely, as planned, marking the end of the great work begun more than a year and a half ago. After imposing ceremonies in the morning, which ended with the formal transfer of the custody of the bodies of the dead, the Mayor of Havana, Julio D. Cardenas, to Brig Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of the engineer corps, U. S. A., the coffins were taken aboard the armored cruiser North Carolina, where they were deposited on the quarter deck, completely covered by a great mound of floral tributes, under a guard of honor composed of marines.

Minute guns were fired by the North Carolina and the scout cruiser Birmingham and the batteries of the Cuban fortress until the ships cleared the harbor. Her decks covered deep with flowers and palms and an American ensign floating from the jury-mast, where the main mast formerly stood, the Maine put to sea on her last voyage. On deck stood Captain John O'Brien, famous as "dynamite Johnny," skipper of the filibustering steamer "Dauntless" and "Three Friends," acting as the Maine's last pilot.

As the wreck passed the American squadron, the crews manned the rails, the marines presented arms, and the scarlet coated bandmen on the quarter deck played the National Anthem. Passing out of the harbor no salutes were fired, the flotilla, headed by the Maine, proceeding in silence with all flags at half-mast.

The course was almost due north, so as to keep the wreck head on to the heavy sea and thus avoid the danger of falling into the trough. At 4.35 o'clock a three whistle blast from the North Carolina, followed by one gun, announced that the three mile limit had been crossed. Half an hour was permitted to elapse, awaiting the arrival of the laggards of the fleet. The American cruiser took up a position to the eastward of the wreck. Cuban ships moved to the westward, and the accompanying vessels were grouped to the north and south.

In the meantime the wrecking crew went aboard the hulk and made ready to carry out the arrangements for the sinking, which consisted of opening numerous valves in the bottom, operated from the deck, the large sluice in the bulkhead and all the doors in the two bulkheads remaining in the ship. Precisely at 5 o'clock another whistle sounded from the North Carolina and another gun was fired. The crew instantly threw open the valves and with Captain O'Brien jumped aboard a tug alongside which steamed a little distance away.

Then all eyes in the great fleet were fixed on the wreck, the crews of the warships lining the rails. All was silence but for the wash of the heavy sea. For ten minutes no change was visible in the trim of the great rusty battered hulk, which pitched heavily as the huge rollers struck her. Then she was seen to be sinking at the bulkhead end. Soon the waves began to wash over her deck.

As she remained pitching and wallowing, each moment settling deeper and deeper, the stern was seen to rise. In a few seconds the bulk was almost vertical, showing first the propellers and then the full keel. The next moment there was a flash of blue and white as the great engines flying from the mast struck the waves and disappeared. Simultaneously the decks were blown up by the air pressure, and with incredible velocity the Maine plunged down, leaving no trace save flowers tossing on the surface of the sea. The depth where the Maine plunged is estimated to be not less than six hundred fathoms, and on account of this and the velocity of the Gulf stream it is believed that she did not reach the bottom until carried many miles to the north and eastward.

The charter comes before the bills committee. The commissioners are not worrying over the opposition to certain features of the charter among the members of the county council and the people of Fairville, claiming that there is nothing in the new charter which involves a violation of the rights or privileges enjoyed by the people of the parishes.

SIX POLICE KILLED IN DISORDERS

Strike at Barre Woolen Mills Occasion Much Trouble.

Hundreds of Operatives Clash With Minions of Law and Half Hour Battle Ensues—Militia in Reserve.

Barre, Mass., Mar. 16.—Six police officers were shot, one probably fatally, a dozen others were injured by flying rocks and clubs, and a score of strikers' heads were broken, in a fierce riot at the Barre woolen combing mills today, following an attempt on the part of the mill men to move seven cars of wool.

The strikers used shot guns as weapons. One charge of buckshot tore into Policeman John J. Connelin's back and a second charge blew away his hat, tearing the scalp badly. Policeman Joseph A. Tisdale was struck in the face by scattering shot. The others were less seriously injured.

Several hundred strikers and fifty police fought for half an hour. Five arrests were made. The strikers sent their women against the police lines before the trouble began, to create a diversion, while the main body of strikers circled the mills to gain the railroad tracks, where the cars stood. All the strikers have been driven out of the mill district across the Barre river.

Company A, of the second regiment M. V. M., was ordered to its armory at Worcester at noon, and is being held in readiness to be sent to Barre if the situation grows worse.

More than 1000 men, employees of the Barre Woolen Combing Company, are out on strike. They have asked for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages and double pay for overtime. A number of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World are here, having arrived from Lawrence.

All day yesterday the governor was busy with the situation. He sent six members of the state police from the state house, headed by Capt. Proctor, and from Worcester sent twenty deputy sheriffs.

BELIEVES TRAINING IS OF VAST BENEFIT

Military Instruction Imparts Great Uplift To Youth of Country.

BETTER THAN POLICE

Col. Hughes Points Out That Prevention of Crime is Better Than Its Correction and Gives Reasons.

Ottawa, March 17.—Colonel Hughes has issued for general circulation two memoranda designed to explain the lines upon which he is working. One deals with cadet corps' training and is signed by the minister himself. It is directed to the general public and contains the following paragraphs:

"To govern and control humanity, negatively, or by restraint, requires a vast army of policemen, constables, magistrates, judges, jurymen and lawyers, besides expensive jails, prisons, court houses and penitentiaries costing in the aggregate many times more than do all the Canadian militia with drill halls, armories, fortifications and warlike material included.

"Schools, churches and other philanthropic influences in general, operating positively, have accomplished much more for the uplifting of noble manhood and womanhood than have the negative influences." The latter depress; the former uplift the manhood of the nation."

After dwelling on the advantages of cadet training the memorandum says: "Therefore for the physical, mental and moral upbuilding of noble boyhood, and consequent noble manhood, for the economic and efficient training of the youth to defend loved ones, homes and country; in brief, for the production of the highest type of citizenship it is essential to have physical and military training placed within the reach of every lad in Canada."

This year it is intended to make a beginning by training forty thousand cadets.

"What is learned as a boy is never forgotten as a man. The so-called military training in annual camps as a rule, has been of grown men. Everything good there learned should be known to the boy of twelve years. What is not good should never be known."

After describing the plan on which the training is to be conducted this year, the memorandum says:

"It is especially urged that the religious organizations take an interest in the work. As a beginning one from each religious organization represented in a regiment is invited to join in the movement and come to camp with the teachers, under similar conditions to the teachers."

"The co-operation of the physical and military leaders of the Y. M. C. A. is also welcomed and will be utilized to the fullest extent."

"The sale or use of liquor or tobacco in any form in cadet camp will not be permitted. It is believed that few, if any, of the respectable lads of Canada, between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, can be found inclined to the use of such things. Even in the ordinary military camps, which will be held as usual at different periods from the cadet camps, the use of such commodities is rapidly disappearing. Such must never appear in a cadet camp."

After some further statement of conditions the memorandum says:

"The antithesis of militarism is the training of the sons of electors of the country. Once every man understands the use of arms and all work in concert, all danger of the usurping of power by a class of professional soldiers disappears, while the defence of mother, homes and country is secured."

The other memorandum gives copious figures comparing the cost of "positive" training in which he classes military training with "negative" training, which leads to criminality. The minister's argument being that the instruction of boys as cadets lessens the likelihood of their entering the idle criminal and wasting classes.

In 1909 he says, the general administration of justice cost \$22,000,000 Canada or \$4.57 a head, while in 1912 it will cost \$1.15 a head for military training and preparation. He also observes that far more is spent in taxes on liquor and tobacco than in the militia, and by a series of calculations places the total yearly cost of the "negative army" at \$127,000,000 or \$13.20 a head, as against \$1.15 a head for the militia.

RAIN STORM PLAYS HAVOC WITH BRIDGES

Two Piers and Three Spans of Steel Structure Destroyed.

Improbable That it Will Be Replaced and Albert Railway May Be Diverted to Moncton.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Mar. 17.—The freshet caused by the big rainstorm of Friday night was very heavy in this section of the province and did considerable damage in Westmorland and Albert counties. The Salisbury and Albert Railway bridge, a steel structure crossing the Petitcodiac river about a mile and a half below the village of Petitcodiac, suffered heavy loss. Three spans of about 100 feet each, on the Salisbury side of the river were carried out, along with two of the stone masonry piers. Only one span of about 120 feet on the Albert side of the river is left.

The large highway bridge crossing the river at the Glades between Salisbury and Petitcodiac was also carried out and the highway bridge crossing the Little River about two miles from Salisbury was badly damaged, though it is possible temporary repairs may be effected to make it passable.

Unless this latter bridge can be made passable, traffic on the Albert road from Hillsboro to Salisbury will be completely tied up. If it can be used, the road may be transferred at this point for Salisbury.

The Albert Railway bridge was built about three years ago at large expense, it is extremely improbable, in the present conditions, a new bridge will be built. A manager Sherwood says that it will be rebuilt under present conditions. A movement is on foot to have the Albert road diverted to Moncton and a meeting of the board of trade has been called for Monday evening to consider memorializing the Dominion and provincial governments to build a combined railway and highway bridge at Moncton, with this object in view.

Information has been received here of the death of George Craig, a native of St. John, but for many years a resident of Moncton, which occurred at Saco, Maine, on Saturday. Deceased was about sixty-five years of age. He was a prominent Knight of Pythias, and the first grand chancellor of the grand lodge of the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. Ann Miller, a well known character about town, was found dead in bed this morning. Her death took place between midnight and 2 a. m. Deceased was about 65 years of age.

Robert Law and E. B. Reeser of Pittsburgh acting for Pennsylvania capitalists, arrived in town on Saturday to look over the proposed project of the Tramways Electricity and Gas Company. Negotiations to this end, it is understood, have been in progress for some time. The new management intended to proceed actively as soon as the frost is out of the ground with installing of natural gas and the extension of the street railway system. They express themselves greatly pleased with the appearance of the town and the general outlook. Mr. Reeser says they expect to be supplying a quantity of natural gas within a week. The transfer does not affect the Maritime Oil Fields, of which Dr. Henderson of England is president, and which will continue the development of the oil fields.

TEN DROWN IN WRECK OF PATRICIAN

Gloucester Fishing Schooner Dashes on Rocks in Gale.

Half of Crew Make Shore in Boats While Remainder Cling to Vessel Which Soon Breaks Up.

Special to The Standard.

Shelburne, Mar. 17.—The worst catastrophe that has occurred in this vicinity for years, took place Friday evening near Jordan Bay, when the Gloucester fishing schooner Patricia dashed on Black Rock in a heavy storm of wind and rain, while endeavoring to make Shelburne harbor for shelter. As a result ten out of crew of twenty, went down to watery graves, six of whom were natives of Shelburne.

The Patricia had left Shelburne that morning after having sheltered here, and ran off to the fishing grounds 23 miles south by southeast, at five o'clock in the morning. It was blowing hard and raining and the vessel headed for Shelburne. At 8 o'clock, sailing at a speed of 11 knots, the craft banged into Black Rock, half a mile inside Gull Rock, Jordan Bay. The captain, William Harding, was at the wheel and he got off the course by mistaking Gull Rock light for Shelburne gas buoy. Four dories were at once launched. Two men climbed into one, three into another, two into another, and three into a fourth, one had no oars so the occupants of it got into one of the other dories. The boats got to shore safely including the empty one. The other ten men clung to the schooner which soon broke up, and they were all swallowed up by the sea.

SENATOR ROSS PASSES AWAY

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 17.—Senator William Ross died at 6.30 this morning at his boarding house, 132 Nepean street, after a very brief illness. He was about the parliament building on Saturday, but seemed very feeble. He was complaining of asthma. In the course of the day he caught a chill which acted on a weak heart, and in the evening his condition became alarming. Dr. T. Gibson being summoned. Nothing could be done for him and he died early in the morning.

His children were unable to be present at his bedside and his son has sent instructions by telegraph that the interment will take place at Halifax. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from Rogers' undertaking establishment to the Canadian Pacific train for Halifax.

Senator Ross a few days ago attended the funeral of Senator Miller, another aged Nova Scotia legislator with whom he had sustained intimate relations for many years. His demise creates the fourth vacancy in the representation of Nova Scotia in the Senate.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO FIND CANDIDATES

At a meeting of the executive of the citizens committee held on Saturday evening, it was decided to make an effort to get out candidates for the commission, and a nomination committee was appointed and instructed to find out who was willing to run and report after the charter is passed by the legislature to a full meeting of the citizens committee. It is said to be the intention of the citizens committee to put a slate in the field, and try to secure the election of new men to administer the city's affairs. The nominating committee will find out who can be induced to run, but it will be left to the citizens committee as a whole to make the final choice of candidates. Among those who are mentioned as possible candidates of the commissioners are, H. C. Schofield, Col. Sturdee, C. B. Allan, A. O. Skinner, M. E. Agar, Dr. Manning, W. C. Allison, H. P. Robinson.

About a dozen members of the citizens committee will go to Fredericton on Tuesday to be present when

MURDEROUS ATTACK

George Hayes Attacks Mrs. J. D. Blair in Fit of Temporary Insanity—Will Appear in Court Today.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Mar. 17.—George Hayes while apparently temporarily deranged mentally, made a murderous assault upon Mrs. James D. Blair, in the post office at St. Marys, on Saturday night, and is under arrest at the police station in this city. Blair has been refused and Hayes will appear before Col. Marshall, the police court in the morning, when it is likely that a charge of attempted murder will be formally preferred.

It is likely that some arrangement will be made to inquire into the man's sanity, for some years ago his brother, Frank Hayes, was sent to the provincial hospital at Fairville, following his having threatened the life of the late Rev. Fr. Kiernan, formerly parish priest there and afterwards stationed in Montreal. George Hayes had for some time been threatening violence upon the members of Post Master James D. Blair's family and on Saturday evening paid three visits to Mr. Blair's store, where the post office is located. Hayes had been drinking, and on the third of his visits, pulled out a big knife and rushed at Mrs. Blair. She escaped to the living apartments adjoining the store and Charles Blair who was behind the counter, also got out of sight.

Frank Hughes, the baseball and hockey player happened to be nearby, and he grappled with Hayes and succeeded in wresting from him the knife which he threatened to use with. The damage, Hughes received some slashes across the knuckles in his encounter with Hayes, and turned the knife over to J. J. Hayes, a neighbor.

The Fredericton police department was appealed to for aid, and about 10 o'clock, officers from the city arrived in St. Marys and arrested Hayes who had in the meantime visited other places in St. Marys and caused considerable trouble. A large crowd had gathered in the streets of St. Marys and there was much excitement. Today Postmaster James D. Blair, of St. Marys, is in a critical condition as the result of the nervous shock caused by Hayes' murderous attack on Mrs. Hayes. Postmaster Blair has been in ill health for some time and lately has been laid up with pleurisy. There is some doubt expressed today as to whether he will recover.

Rev. Dr. Cutten, president of Acadia College, preached at the Brunswick street United Baptist church today.

PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN

The quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of St. John will be held in St. Andrew's church, on Tuesday, March 19th, at 10 a. m. The business programme is as follows: Election of officers, reports of committees re union of Milltown and St. Stephen and re assembly remit No. 2 Ass. Min. pp. 43 and 288, reports of all standing committees and of committee to nominate members of assembly commission, resignation of Mr. Lennox, communication from Methodists re overlapping, and any other business that may arise, prorogation on the 30th.

SESSION LIKELY TO END THE LAST OF THIS MONTH

Cabinet Council Prepares Final Batch of Legislation—Measures of Comparative Insignificance Only

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 17.—A lengthy cabinet council took place on Saturday when the final batch of government legislation for the session was decided upon.

The list is small and the measures comparatively unimportant. The machinery for improving the rural mail service on the lines indicated some time ago will be provided and there will be some resolutions providing for railway subsidies. The supplementary estimates for the coming fiscal year are under preparation. While providing for every legitimate need of the public service, not already covered in the main estimates, the supplementary total will not be unduly large and will probably pass with little criticism. Prospects are good for prorogation on the 30th.

DIVORCED ON HIS DEATH-BED

Assistance of Rabbi Invoked to Avoid Scriptural Injunction Compelling Widow to Marry Brother.

Toronto, March 17.—A divorce performed at a death bed was an unusual occurrence in the Western Hospital here a short time ago. The parties divorced were Mrs. M. Cohen and her dying husband, Rabbi Gordon, of the McCaul street Synagogue granted the divorce.

Among the Orthodox Hebrews it is still a matter of religious obligation to carry out the scriptural injunction that when a man dies without children his brother must marry the widow with a view to continuing the family.