LATEST MORNING EDITION

The Standard.

THE WORLD'S NEWS

VOL. 1. NO. 218. The Weather Rain SAINT JOHN, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909. Price— $5.00 By A Year Carrier; $3.00 By A Year Mail. SINGLE COPIE TWO CENTS

UNCLE SAM MUCH CONCERNED WITH CANADA'S AFFAIRS

Many References To International Matters In President Taft's First Message.

The Munroe Doctrine Is Practically Obsolete It Declares---Canada And The Maximum Tariff.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Having assembled and received the president's annual message, congress today found itself literally "out of work" and as a consequence both houses adjourned until Friday. If in the meantime some of the various committees fail to provide something to do, adjournment will be taken until Monday night.

The reading of the message consumed about an hour and a half of the time of each house today.

The Republicans seemed to agree that it was as satisfactory a document as the president could prepare and remain consistent with the party's campaign pledges. The Democrats approve of the president's efforts to economize, but deprecated his suggestion that the Monroe doctrine had practically became obsolete.

In both the house and the senate, the message was subjected to the most careful scrutiny and while the members paid little attention to the perfunctory reading of it by the clerks they buried their heads between its pages and digested as much of it as they could at one reading.

Following the custom the message was referred to the committee of the whole by both branches to be prepared for "vivisection" by the various committees whose business it is to deal with the subjects discussed by the president in his message.

The senate, after a brief executive session adjourned at 2.30 o'clock out of respect to the memory of Representative De Armond, of Missouri and Lassiter, of Virginia. The house had adjourned at 11.54 o'clock.

His First Message.

Pres. Taft today sent his first annual message to congress. The anti-trust and inter-state commerce laws are not dealt with at this time, the president stating that he preferred to embody them in a special message and would avail himself of the first opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of congress. In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit, the president says he has required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year, which brings the total estimates down to an amount of forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year, and that he has directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thir-

Continued on Page 3.

FURTHER LIGHT SHED ON KELLEY ARREST

Now Appears That Man Named Black Inveigled Prisoner To Border Line — No Prosecution In Case Of Lady.

DeBec, Dec. 7.—Everyone in this locality who has heard the particulars of Wm. J. Kelly's arrest feel confident that there was a detective employed to entice Kelly across the boundary.

It appears that a man who called himself Mr. Black called at the Kelly home and bought a cow and several turkeys from Mrs. Kelly, giving the lady an extraordinary price for the purchase; he also made purchases from other farmers in that locality and at one place intimated that Mr. Kelly would haul the articles purchased to the lines, saying, "Mr. Kelly doesn't go across the line, you know."

Furthermore it transpires that this Mr. Black was determined to get Kelly to the line as another man agreed to haul the load to the line for him for $3.00, while he agreed to pay Kelly $5.00.

Kelly was told by his friends to beware of the man as he was thought to be a spy, and Kelly left home with the fullest determination of stopping this side of the boundary.

The report of the second smuggling case which has been in circulation in the village, and which appeared in The Standard, was indirectly overdrawn. The facts are that only one article that was reported as smuggled was a hat, and the young lady who wore the hat proved to the satisfaction of the officials that the hat and trimings had been purchased at a Toronto house, and had only been taken to Hamilton to be trimmed, and for that reason the case will be dropped, with the matter of the informer still a mystery.

August Belmont has bought Retained II, Pocketpiece and Dissembler, all daughters of Hanover, from Henry M. Zeigler.

BANNER YEAR FOR ST. JOHN IS PROMISED

Wheat Shipments This Winter Expected To Exceed Those Of Last Year—Over a Million Bushels On Way Now.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LARGELY BENEFITING

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Now that navigation on the great lakes has officially closed and the rush to get grain down by the water and rail route is over, the Canadian Pacific is preparing for the winter all rail business between the western elevators and St. John. It is stated that the movement will be heavier this winter than last as there is much more grain in the west owing to the lateness of the opening of the spring season while, with present high prices the farmers and dealers are all anxious to convert their grain into money. In fact the movement started today after the lake shipments ceased and it is stated that already over a million bushels are either on their way to St. John by rail or else booked for transit as soon as the grain is loaded on to the cars.

For a Comparison.

Last year the C. P. R. shipped 6,700,000 bushels of wheat by the all rail route from the west to St. John which gave profitable employment to their cars during the winter on this long haul even a low rates. This year it is thought that the total will be considerably exceeded as there is still a large quantity of wheat in the west. The main movement, however, will not start until after the Christmas holidays as the railways are always loaded up with more profitable business until them.

The development of this business, however, has proved of great benefit to the C. P. R. During the past fall they had 18,000 freight cars in the west handling the wheat crop and these would have to come back east anyway. With the advent of the all rail wheat shipments the cars go through to St. John loaded with grain and are then kept in the east available for the general work. While in the spring they are ready for the return swing of the trade pendulm carrying goods back to the west where they will again be available next summer and fall for the wheat business.

BATH TUB VICTIM POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED

New York, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The emaciated body which has figured in the East Orange, N. Y., bathtub mystery as that of Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, was positively identified this afternoon and all doubts seems to have been dispelled concerning the possibility that Mrs. Snead is yet alive.

Identification was established at the morgue by an elderly woman who said Mrs. Snead had been her pupil in a southern school. The woman's name was not made known.

The police stopped the funeral ceremony today in order that the mysterious witness might examine the body.

ANOTHER MOVE IN GUGGENHEIM DIVORCE

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—After a heated discussion which counsel referred harsh words to their legal opponents, Judge Honore here today, directed that a tentative degree be prepared denying the portion to annul the decree of divorce granted in 1901 to Mrs. Grace B. Guggenheim against F. M. Guggenheim, of the smelting firm of Guggenheim Brothers.

Counsel for the woman, asserting that the divorce was improperly obtained in the Illinois court because she was not a resident of Illinois obtained leave to file additional briefs showing that the court could annul the decree. Judge Honore announced that a formal order in the case would be entered December 14.

EXPEDIOUS JUSTICE IN VIEW OF LYNCH LAW.

Williamstown, Ky., Dec. 7—All within a few hours, Earl Thompson, a negro, was accused today of criminal assault, indicted, tried and sentenced to death. This extraordinary rapidity probably averted a lynching, as a mob had announced their intention of wrecking summary vengeance on the negro.

Thompson was accused of assaulting Mrs. Maggie Roberts, of Dry Rridge.

The bodies of Mrs. McLaughlin and two children at Wyoming, Ont., have been exhumed to get evidence in the murder charge against McLaughlin.

UNIONISTS TO OUTLINE TARIFF REFORM POLICY

Opposition Organ Publishes Today Scheme For Tariff Reform As Proposed By Party---To Establish Tariff Of Simplest Possible Form But Not Protective As Commonly Understood.

Five Per Cent. Duty To Be Imposed On Partly Manufactured Goods, Ten Per Cent. On Nearly Completed Goods And Fifteen On Goods Manufactured Wholly In Kingdom.

London, Dec. 7.—The Birmingham Daily Post tomorrow will publish an article from inspired sources, outlining the tariff reform proposals which are likely to be put forward by the Unionist Government if the Unionists are successful at the elections, prefacing it with the remark that the country's financial necessities are much greater than they were in 1905, when Joseph Chamberlain started the movement. The article proceeds:—

"It is proposed to establish a general tariff, placing duties on practically all goods that are not deemed raw material with the object, first, of raising revenue; second, of assisting the home producer against foreign competition; third, of giving preference to colonies; fourth, of securing better terms from foreign countries and, finally, of mitigating unemployment by encouraging the home producer.

"The tariff will be of the simplest possible form, not protective in the sense that this is understood in Germany and the United States. There is no intention of having multifarious rates which would throw open the door to parliamentary intrigue. The plan favored is to allow few materials duty free and to impose a five per cent. duty on partly manufactured goods, ten per cent. on articles nearly completed and fifteen per cent. on completely manufactured goods. There will be no variations in this scale, unless in very exceptional cases. There may be possibly, however, a slightly lower duty in favor of the colonies and a slightly higher tariff against countries seeking unduly to penalize British goods.

Foreign Wheat.

"Foreign wheat will be liable to a duty of two shillings per quarter, with preference to the colonies but not to the extent of removing the whole duty. Flour will pay a higher rate in order to encourage home grinding, while bacon and maize also will be excluded from the free list. Important raw material, such as cotton and wool, will enter free.

"A tariff framed thus, it is understood, would produce a revenue of from sixteen to twenty million pounds. If the Unionists are returned every possible effort will be made to embody the new duties in the budget of 1910, or at the latest, 1911, but the maximum duties will be withheld for two years in order to give time to negotiate comemrcial agrements with foreign countries."

George Wyndham, member of the House of Commons for Dover, speaking in London tonight, also intimated the intention of the Unionists to propose a ten per cent duty on manufactured articles and two shillings on wheat.

Charles Wright Macara, head of the Cotton Federation of Great Britain in an interview today on the political crisis, revealed himself as a strong advocate of free trade.

Feebleness of Arguments.

"I have been struck," he said, "by the feeblenes of the arguments of those who would seriously endanger the cotton trade by changing our fiscal policy. In fifty years Lancashire has doubled in population, doubled its cotton spinning and manufacturing machinery and built up an export trade three times bigger than its home trade. This enormous growth has been maintained by the cheapness of production. Tax food and mill requisites and our pre-eminence would be endangered. Protected America, where two thirds of the world's cotton crop grows, only exports ten per cent of her manufactured goods, against England's 75 per cent.

"Hitherto other nations have discounted to some extent the handicap which protection imposes upon them, by working longer hours; but next year the mills of Massachusetts and Germany will, by statute have the working hours reduced to nearly the same level as England. Let the cotton industry be imperilled, and every other industry suffers. The teeming population of Lancashire are among the biggest consumers of agricultural produce.

The Irish Party.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, has forwarded a manifesto to T. P. O'Connor, president of the Irish League of Great Britain who is now in New York, addressed to the friends of Ireland in the United States, dealing with the British political crisis.

Mr. Redmond congratulates Mr. O'Connor on the success of his mission in America and expresses the gratitude of the Irish party at the warm response of the American people to Ireland's appeal. The manifesto says:

"Never has the situation confronting Ireland been at the same time more critical and more hopeful."

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Two Gas Tanks Explode At Hamburg And Seventeen Workmen Are Missing—Explosion Followed By Fire.

Hamburg, Dec. 7.—The explosion of two gas tanks on the so-called "Kleine's Grasbrouck" on the Elbe front this afternoon was followed by an extensive fire and the loss of many lives. The explosioin was due to a leak in a new gasometer. Escaping gas entered the retort house, where it came in contact with the fires, causing a terrific explosion. A large number of workmen were engaged in rebuilding parts of the plant. Twenty of the men were employed near the gasometer. They disappeared in a mass of flames which shot up at height.

Firemen were compelled to quickly point of the apparatus appeared unable to stop and advance but they were large force owing to the situation of the establishment called upon by a turn by all of the

Dead.

Up[illegible]can republics, tonight ten men are [illegible] maintenance of [illegible] seventeen missing every compla[illegible] certain that all [illegible]nst the Zelaya [illegible] Forty men were [illegible]aragua, which has [illegible]ed, of whom seve[illegible]erica in constant [illegible]

T[illegible]. The response m[illegible]headway and thre[illegible]sentations of Centra[illegible]ometer contain[illegible]lics, as due from [illegible]res of gas. So[illegible]tes on account of [illegible]at and so dan[illegible] Washington conve[illegible] the firemen we[illegible]en at all times cons[illegible]w to a safe dis[illegible]ve avoided, so far as [illegible]losion soon oc[illegible]mbiance of interferen[illegible] became a m[illegible] is very apparent that [illegible]ped hundreds[illegible]on of geographic prox[illegible]ding fragm[illegible]anal zone and of the v[illegible] over the [illegible]cial American interests [illegible]

[illegible]merican give to the Unit[illegible] fire was [illegible]pecial position in the zo[illegible] rescue [illegible]republics and the Caribbe[illegible]gorously. [illegible] I need not rehearse here [illegible]ing the efforts of this government [illegible]e have [illegible]peace and welfare among [illegible]oubtedly [illegible]publics, efforts which are f[illegible]ciated by the majority of t[illegible] are loyal to their true inte[illegible]

BURGESS TELLS STORY OF CRIME

Express Office Clerk On Stand In Own Defence — Witness Testifies To Long Existence Of Scheme.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 7.—The preliminary examination of Wilburn Laurie Burgess was begun this morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Mellish, of Halifax, assisted Crown Prosecutor MacLatchy, S. D. McLennan, K. C., and J. Philip Bill acted for the defense.

In a general way all the statements hitherto mentioned in this case were brought out in evidence given by P. W. Linton, express agent; William H. Welsh, superintendent of the Canadian Detective Bureau, and Mr. Creighton, divisional superintendent of the Canadian Express Company. One item of new matter transpired to the effect that a third member of the Burgess family, Frederick, who runs the farm at South Maitland, informed Mr. Creighton when he and the detective went to look for the stolen negotiable paper that he had found the property about 1st September under a stone in a grove on the farm and had removed it and hid it in a small building nearer the house. It was recovered in the place indicated by Fred. The latter told no one about the find until the day the search was being made.

William J. Burgess, the express office clerk, was put upon the stand and again repeated the story of the robbery.

The afternoon was taken up by W. L. Ruttedge, the store witness for the prosecution. He related the story of his connection with the case establishing the fact of the robbery having been long in the making. At the conclusion of his evidence the court was adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow.

The wife of Chief Justice Howell, of Manitoba is dead in California.

$7,000,000 LOST ANNUALLY BY OUR FARMERS

Seed Expert At Winter Fair Declares That Maritime Provinces Are Losing Millions In The Selection Of Seeds.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 7.—Amherst is still thronged with visitors attending the Maritime Fair. Today's trains brought a fresh crowd of exhibit viewers. His Excellency Earl Grey, accompanied by Governors Fraser, MacKinnon, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Premier Murray left this forenoon for Truro to inspect the agricultural college and provincial farm in that town. The attendance yesterday and today has eclipsed all records in the nine years' history of the fair. Today the judges in the beef, seed and fruit departments finished their work. The poultry and swine judging is still going on. In the dairy department, the herd of Ayrshires shown by McIntyre Brothers, of Sussex, is attracting considerable attention from the visitors. R. L. Hicks, of Dalhousie, has also a splendid exhibition in dairy class. W. W. Black, Amherst, was awarded the Sir Frederick Borden cup for the best pure bred beef animal.

Amos Fowler, Amherst Point, won the Hon. Wm. Pugsley cup for best grade beef animal, any age. The public meeting in the evening was attended by about one thousand people and was presided over by Col. Campbell, of Apohaqui.

An Interesting Address.

The first speaker was Mr. Eddy, of the Seed Department, Ottawa, who made an interesting address of the relation of good seed to good crops. He made the startling statements that the farmers of the Maritime Provinces were losing annually seven million dollars by use of inferior seeds. The same discrimination should be used in the selection of seed as in the selection of cattle.

Duncan Anderson of the agricultural department followed in an interesting and forcible speech, taking as his subject, beef cattle and their products. He emphasized the fact that the Maritime Provinces were essentially adapted for producing a high class product of beef. St. John, Halifax and the mining and industrial towns offered a splendid market.

The farmers of the Maritime Provinces were not supplying the market. They were not producing sufficient root crops. New Brunswick outside of Kings county was practically where it was twenty years ago. Prince Edward Island was the same. Nova Scotia, alone, showed a splendid increase and he urged the farmers of the other two provinces to grow more turnips and less oats for finishing their beef cattle. The average turnip crop in Ontario was 436 bushels to the acre. In the Maritime Provinces it was over 500 bushels to the acre. Succulent food could be grown more profitably in the Maritime Provinces than in Ontario, hence beef could be produced cheaper and when attention was given to the raising of beef prosperity abounded.

As a Farmer.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was the closing speaker. He was not speaking as Minister of Agriculture but as a farmer to farmers. He agreed with Mr. Anderson in stating that the Maritime Provinces were specially adapted for the raising of live stock. The only way to maintain the fruitility of the soil was the keeping of plenty of stock. He pointed to what had been done in Kings county, N. B. Ten thousand boxes of butter and two thousand boxes of cheese came to the Maritime Provinces from Montreal last year. The farmers of the Maritime Provinces should see it to that they at least should supply their home market. Hogs could be raised cheaper in New Brunswick than Ontario as the soil was better adapted for root crops, yet bacon was being continually imported for the local market from the Upper Provinces. He also emphasized the importance of the sheep raising industry and the value of sheep in destroying weeds and improving grazing lands. He announced that the Dominion exhibition would be held in St. John next year and made an appeal to the farmers present to prepare for the event.

PROHIBITION WAVE OVER

Boston, Mass., Dec. 7.—A reaction of the wave of prohibition which swept the Commonwealth of Massachusetts last year in the elections today in four cities, sent four cities Fall River, New Bedford, Marlboro and Gloucester back into the license column, while Haverhill alone by a close vote turned to no license. The liquor question was the paramount issue in Bristol County, where for the past year Taunton has been the only license city. Fall River and New Bedford will now share with her equal privileges. The total vote, as compared with last year, shows a gain of over five thousand in favor of license in the fourteen cities.

LIBERALS REVOLT AT GOVERNMENTS LACK OF POLICY

COMMITTEE OF 50 TO PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Report Of Special Committee Appointed To Take Up Preliminaries Of Conservative Convention Brought Down.

TO MEET IN OTTAWA IN JANUARY

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—The following is the report of the special committee appointed by Mr. Borden at the request of the caucus for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the approaching convention of the members of the Liberal-Conservative party. The committee recommends:

1—That a committee of fifty (of whom not more than 20 shall be members of parliament) to be known as the committee on preliminary arrangements for the Dominion convention of the Liberal-Conservative party be appointed by our leader.

2—That the said committee be called together at Ottawa for their first meeting on some day in the month of January 1910 to decide on the best way of getting the whole party throughout the Dominion to join heartily in the said convention and to arrange the system of obtaining delegates to the convention and all matters connected with the same.

In Winnipeg.

3—That while it is the opinion of this committee that the Dominion convention should be held in the city of Winnipeg two or three days previous to the Winnipeg exhibition which would be early in July, the final decision as to the place of holding the said convention should be left until the first meeting of the committee on preliminary arrangements, and that in the meantime our leader be asked to communicate with the Conservative provincial prime ministers, with the Conservative leaders of the Opposition in provinces which have a Liberal government, and also with the Provincial Conservative Association executives in those provinces where such exist and request their opinion as to the best time and place for holding the convention in order that their views may be laid before the committee on preliminary arrangements, at its meeting in January.

4—Your committee further recommends that each member of parliament and defeated Conservative candidates be requested to consult the executive of the association for his electoral division with the object of obtaining their views, and that the whips of the respective provinces be requested to transmit immediately to each defeated Conservative candidate a copy of this recommendation (when concurred in by caucus) and invite an expression of their views and the opinions of their said riding executives thereon.

This report was unanimously concurred in and adopted by the Liberal-Conservative members of parliament convened in caucus today.

INVESTIGATING PHŒNIX FIRE

New York, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Acting upon the recommendations of H. O. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, whose preliminary report, issued yesterday, alleged extraordinary irregularities in the manangement of the Phoenix (Fire) Insurance Co. of Brooklyn under its now deposed president, George P. Sheldon, the district attorney's office began investigation before the grand jury today.

Four witnesses were examined by Assistant District Attorney Knott, all of them former business associates of Mr. Sheldon. Others are to be examined tomorrow. Lawyers, who are following the case point out that the first matter to be investigated will be in connection with alleged specificatic irregular acts in the use of the company's funds by its former president. And if any indictment is found, it is said, it will be upon a charge of larceny.

KING VISITS CATTLE SHOW AT ISLINGTON.

London, Eng., Dec. 7.—His Majesty the King visited the annual cattle show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington yesterday. He made a special journey to the gallery to see the fruit display of the British Columbia government.

House Passes Bill Permitting Of Branch Lines Being Absorbed By I. C. Railway.

Dr. Black And Colonel Talbot Mutinous Mr. Pugsley And More Dredging.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—The House spent nearly all the day over Mr. Graham's two Intercolonial bills, one to authorize the leasing of branch lines, the other to liberalize the conditions of the provident fund. The latter bill stands for its third reading to allow Mr. Grahm to confer with a committee of the men who will wait upon him. The former proved a singular measure, Mr. Graham utterly refused to explain the government policy on the acquisition of branch lines and even give the House to understand that he had no policy. He had a difficult task as the House was critical. Dr. Black was openly mutinous and Colonel Talbot raised the flag of revolt. However, the bill in course of time went through.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald took the field against the policy of allowing Intercolonial employes the benefit of the Lemieux Act holding that the crown can treat its servants as it chooses. It came out that all boards of conciliation held in connection with the Intercolonial have been devoid of authority.

A Curt Statement.

In moving the second reading Mr. Graham confined himself to a curt statement which contained little if anything more than his explanation on the first reading. The bill provided that the government should have power to lease lines that connect with the Intercolonial on three conditions:

1—The board of management must report that the line in question will be of benefit to the Intercolonial.

2—No line shall be taken over unless the chief engineer reports that it is in good order and safe to operate, thus obviates the danger of taking over a line and then having to spend money heavily on it; owners must put their line in good working condition before selling it.

3—No lease will be consummated without the consent of parliament.

An Unconsidered Measure.

Mr. Haggart said that he did not understand the necessity for the bill. Inasmuch as Parliament would be called upon to ratify any bargain made, what good would this bill do. What roads was Mr. Graham proposing to lease?

Mr. Graham said that he had no particular line or lines in view. The bill was the result of repeated discussion in the House and of a commission appointed a year or so ago which reported on about twenty railways in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. HE HAD NOT ENTERED INTO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Crocket asked if it were true that the Intercolonial would not operate any branch line until after Parliament had ratified the lease.

Yes, said Mr. Graham.

Then there is no object in the bill, observed Mr. Crocket.

Mr. Graham contended that the bill constituted the declaration of a principle the House favored negotiating.

Dr. Sproule recalled the fact that several leases such as that of the Gibson line and the Drummond County railway had been effected without any such apparatus.

It Means Nothing.

Mr. Graham reiterated that HE HAD NO SCHEME. If a company owned the Intercolonial it would long ago have acquired some of the feeder lines in question.

Mr. Crocket asked if the Government already had not power to investigate and negotiate.

Mr. Graham said that the Government could investigate anything it liked. With this act on the statute book negotiations could be begun with the express approval of Parliament.

"I cannot see any object in this bill," said Mr. Crocket, "unless it is a meaningless sop to the member for Westmorland."

Mr. Borden described the bill as a general authority to negotiate. He criticised the absence of any statement of the policy on which the board would proceed. Some of the safeguards which Mr. Graham had mentioned in his speech were not to be found in the bill. On what principle would the board negotiate? What was to be the consideration? There were several possible lines of policy. The Intercolonial might intend ultimately to acquire all the branch lines in the Maritime Provinces. That would be an intelligible policy, whether they approved of it or not. The lines leased might be limited to such as might be financially profitable to the Intercolonial. The object might be to increase the transportation facilities enjoyed by the people.

More Lght Wanted.

Dr. Black, Liberal, said that he proposed to vote on the bill but could not say as yet whether he would vote for or against it. UNLESS HE GOT MORE LIGHT HE WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT. And he went on to raise the Dominion Atlantic Railway