The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. V. NO. 97. | TEN PAGES | FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1913 | PROBS.—FAIR | PRICE TWO CENTS

DOUBLE DROWNING AT LINGLEY YESTERDAY

William Collen and Sidney Fulton, Both of West Side, Were the Victims.

LADS HAD ATTENDED CHARLOTTE ST. PICNIC.

Collen Fell Out of Canoe and Young Fulton Went to Rescue—Both Sank Together—Bodies Brought to West End Homes.

Locked in each other's arms, with the joyous shouts of hundreds of picnickers echoing through the trees about them, Sidney Fulton, aged 15, son of William Fulton, of 42 Water street, Carleton, and William Collen, aged 18, son of Francis Collen, watchman on the dredge Cynthia, went to a watery grave about six o'clock last evening in the Nerepis Stream, near Lingley, in front of the residence of Robert Magee.

The tragedy which has bereaved two homes is also the story of a boy's heroic endeavor to save a comrade from death, giving his own young life in a futile effort to rescue his companion.

Happy in anticipation of a day's pleasure, the two boys left their homes yesterday morning. Together they started on their day's outing; together they fought for their lives in the waters of the Nerepis, the young Fulton lad giving up his life for his friend. Side by side at nightfall their bodies were brought back to their homes, a tragic ending to the day which dawned for them such a happy outlook.

The two boys left home yesterday morning, and joined the train which conveyed the members of the Charlotte Street Baptist church to Westfield for the annual outing of the Sunday school. Although not members of the school many of the picnic party were companions or friends of the unfortunate lads, and the two boys took advantage of the excursion fare to enjoy a day in the country.

A Heroic Attempt.

According to the story told by those who witnessed the tragedy, the boys left the picnic grounds at Westfield Beach in the afternoon and went to Lingley. One of the boys, Sidney Fulton, went in bathing while the Collen lad was drifting idly near the shore in a canoe. The canoe in which the Collen lad was sitting suddenly upset. According to those who happened to be within sight of the accident the boy was not rocking the craft at the time, and apparently simply overbalanced it and was thrown into the water. The young Fulton lad had finished his swim by this time and was dressing on a float nearby. Seeing his comrade's plight, he never hesitated a moment but plunged into the water and swam to his friend's help.

Unfortunately, at the time there were only some boys near the scene and no grown up people to go to the assistance of the boys. Young Fulton reached his struggling companion and for a few moments held him afloat. The drowning boy, however, grasped his rescuer, the latter's movements were hampered, and in a few moments both sank from sight in eleven feet of water.

Frantic Watchers Saw Drowning.

Meantime the boys on the beach, unable to render aid to the two lads fighting for their lives in the water, watched in hopes that the brave young rescuer would succeed in his effort to bring his companion safely to shore, and when they sank from sight thought that they would come to the surface again. But when after a few minutes neither appeared above the water, the youthful witnesses of the tragedy were terror stricken and hurried for help.

One of the lads rushed to the picnic grounds at Westfield where hundreds of children and grown-ups, unconscious of the tragedy which was being enacted within a mile or so, were enjoying themselves. The bearer of the sad tidings spread the alarm

Continued On Page Two.

CALAIS LADY MET DEATH BY DROWNING

Miss Grace Davis, One of Camping Party, Went Beyond Depth While Bathing and Lost Life.

Special to The Standard.

Calais, Me., July 17.—A very sad drowning accident occurred at Meddybemps lake, nine miles from here, this afternoon.

A party of young ladies, belonging to prominent families of Calais, had been camping there, and this afternoon some of them were in bathing. Miss Grace Davis, daughter of Frank N. Davis, superintendent of the St. Croix Gas Company, ventured beyond her depth and was drowned, the body being recovered soon afterwards.

The young lady was 19 years of age, a beautiful and popular girl, and had graduated from the Calais High School this spring. Very great sympathy is extended to the sadly afflicted family.

PHYSICIAN IN TRACADIE CAN CURE LEPERS

Important Statement to Dominion Health Department by Dr. Langis.

HAS PROVED REMEDY'S VALUE IN LAZARETTO.

Two Patients Discharged Cured During Year and Others Showed Much Improvement After Treatment.

Ottawa, July 17.—That the dread disease of leprosy is curable is shown in a statement made by Dr. Langis, medical superintendent of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., to the public health department here. Two patients who were at the early stage of leprosy have been discharged during the past year from the Lazaretto after treatment from Dr. Deyeke's Nastin Thesaby followed since May, 1911.

Dr. Langis had at first fifteen patients to treat and gave between thirty six and sixty-eight injections of nastin to each. With this, as with any other treatment, a few patients attributed intercurrent illness to its use, and refused it, after a few injections. Generally the patient suffers from ten to thirty minutes from the burning sensation produced by the medicine at the place of the injection, but after this abates he has a general sensation of warmth, feels stimulated and stronger.

With mostly all patients there is an elevation of temperature for a few hours after the injection, which varies from one to two degrees.

Two Patients Cured.

Old anaesthetic cases are very little helped by nastin, but tw patients were discharged at the early stage of the type of leprosy. One, a man of thirty-nine, left a year ago, he received only twenty injections of nastin. He has been visited twice since, and he remains well. The other case, a man of sixty-seven, left in November last. He had received sixty injections. Dr. Langis saw him recently and found him in good health, free from the disease. Both had been taken the old treatment, chaulmoogra oil, strychnine, etc.

Another case of mixed leprosy is so much improved that Dr. Langis has great hopes to discharge him in the near future.

With five nodular cases there has been, for a certain time, arrest of the leprous process with some retrogression of the leprous symptoms. Three of these are certainly better today, the two others are in the last stage of the disease.

The patients are supplied with musical instruments and some games to help them pass away the time and divert their thoughts from themselves.

They are taking advantage of these amusements and seem to enjoy them. The sisters make every effort to contribute to their physical and moral comfort and respond to many calls by day and night.

Twenty-one in Lazaretto.

There are at present in the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., twenty-one patients, eleven males and ten females. Seventeen of these are of French-Canadian, two of English, one of Icelandic and one of Russian origin.

No deaths and no admissions occurred during the year. The leper lazaretto at Darcy Island, B.C., was used during the year for accommodation of four Chinese lepers while awaiting deportation unedr the immigration regulations. The death of one of these men occurred at Darcy Island, the other three cases were deported to China. They were given the address of the leper mission hospital at Canton and given money enough to pay for their stay there for some months.

FORTY KILLED IN SULPHUR MINE.

Palermo, Sicily, July 17.—A sulphur mine near Castel Termini, caught fire today while many miners were at work. There was a terrible struggle to escape from the deadly fumes, and it is estimated forty of the men were killed.

HOW DEFEAT OF NAVAL AID BILL AFFECTS THE EMPIRE IS SHOWN BY MR. CHURCHILL

Canadian Liberals Deprived Britain of Help on Which She Had Depended.

BRITISH TAXPAYERS MUST BEAR BURDEN.

Three Ships of This Year's Programme Will be Hastened to Provide Temporary Relief—Motherland Still Hopes For Canadian Assistance.

London, July 17.—(Through Reuter's Agency).—The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in making his statement in the House of Commons this afternoon on the shipbuilding estimates, dealt at the outset with the question of the use of oil as fuel in the navy. He said that there were now built and building more than one hundred destroyers, solely dependent upon oil, for fuel. One of his earliest inquiries to the Admiralty was directed to the subject of oil supply, and it has been found that no difficulty was experienced in buying oil.

The great advantage which the liquid possessed in solving the problem of our naval designs was that it made it possible to obtain vessels of a very high speed as compared with their dimensions.

All those advantages were enjoyed equally by other nations, using liquid fuel, but there would be one special advantage possessed by the strongest fleet, namely, that it would not be obliged to leave the high sea to replenish its fuel supplies.

Mr. Churchill, continuing, emphasized the importance of liquid fuel. In regard to the latest battleships and fast light cruisers, the Admiralty had used oil over the whole field of new constructions in the programme of 1912-13. These conditions were repeated this year, but five of the battleships of this program were to be coal-burning with oil as an auxiliary. Oil was only required when exceptional speed was needed. Coal was thus possible for line of battleships and this was convenient in view of the high price of oil.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

Turning to the shipbuilding programme, Mr. Churchill said that earlier in the season he had dealt fully with Anglo-German relations, and had no reason to modify in any respect what he had then said. He must, however, refer to the question of overseas responsibility. Apart from the question of safety in home waters he had no new facts to report. Regarding the Mediterranean there were no doubt, new programmes under discussion in Italy and Austria; but he knew facts making it necessary to alter the British naval programme. He did not think anything would occur in the Mediterranean this autumn requiring to be dealt with in advance of the regular programme.

WHERE CANADA FELL DOWN

Mr. Churchill continued:—"There is a second important question in connection with the general defence of the Empire; since I addressed the House last a serious event has occurred, regarding the Canadian ships. The rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill has, for the time at least, deprived us of aid upon which we had been depending, and unless that gap is filled, by sacrifice of the British taxpayer, the general defence of the Empire, apart altogether from the defence of the United Kingdom, would be three ships short of the Admiralty requirements from the end of 1915 onward.

"As soon, therefore, as news was received of the rejection of the bill, the government determined that immediate action was necessary. There were two courses open to us; we could have laid down three extra ships in place of the three Canadian ships, and we could do so still, but it is not at present clear that this step, which would mean the addition of eight and a half million pounds to the naval estimates is necessary, and certainly it ought not to be done unless it is necessary.

"Although the naval aid bill was rejected, the question of Canada participating in her own defence and in that of the Empire, is by no means dead. Whether we read the speeches of members of the government or of the opposition we see that although there are differences of opinion and method, and although the matter is one of party disputation, there is an overwhelming concensus of opinion that action should be taken and that soon.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE.

"The position is not yet clear, and I am very much inclined to think that harm rather than good may result from our attempt to debate it much in public. Canada is absolute mistress of her own destiny. Although I cannot attempt to forecast the course to be finally decided, by Canada, I think that these speeches taken by themselves, apart from all other public and private information, plainly show that the question of Canada taking effective part in the general naval defence of the Empire is by no means closed, and we have no right to assume at present that we are to be left to face the emergencies of the future unaided and left to bear the whole burden alone.

"That being so, the admiralty recommended and the cabinet approved the adoption of a temporary expedient. We are proceeding not by increasing the programme of capital ships but by accelerating the construction of those which have been already sanctioned, in such a way as to secure the strength we require at the periods involved.

"We therefore accelerated three ships of this year's programme, which would not otherwise have been begun until the end of the year. We invited tenders for them last month, and action has been already taken and tenders have been received, and these vessels will be ready, if all goes well, by the third quarter of 1915; and they will fully maintain, in the absence of new Austrian or Italian construction, those margins of Mediterranean, and whole-world strength which I explained last March were necessary.

ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF.

"Of course, the relief given us by the mere acceleration of ships is only temporary but the effect of this new construction is to raise the margin at our disposal for seven or eight months from the end of 1915 and at the beginning of 1916 to the same level as would have been exacted had the Canadian Naval Aid bill passed. But after that period is past the absence of acceleration will be absorbed and the difficulty of the shortage with which we are confronted, will recur.

"By next year, however, it is probable that the Canadian situation will have defined itself and we shall be in a better position to judge whether further acceleration of next year's ships or alternatively, direct addition to our programme will be forced upon us. That is the policy which we recommended to the committee and which we regard as a wise, sober and adequate provision. We shall not be drawn from it by any agitation."

WHAT THE LIBERALS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR

"The rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill has, for the time at least, deprived us of aid upon which we had been depending, and unless that gap is filled, by sacrifice of the British taxpayer, the general defence of the Empire, apart altogether from the defence of the United Kingdom, would be three ships short of the Admiralty requirements from the end of 1915 onward."

RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
First Lord of the British Admiralty,
In the British House of Commons Yesterday.

CHARLES S. MELLEN RESIGNS PRESIDENCY HARTFORD RY.

Announcement of Action Made at Meeting of Directors — Mellen Friend of Morgan and Wonderful Organizer.

New York, July 17.—Charles S. Mellen today tendered his resignation as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and all its allied or subsidiary lines, including the various railways, trolley roads and water lines which had become part of the New Haven system, under his management. Announcement of Mr. Mellen's resignation, which is to take effect "at the pleasure" of the New Haven board, but "in no event later than October 1st next," followed a long and earnest meeting of the directors, most of whom, including William Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan, were present.

The brief announcement of Mr. Mellen's proposed retirement, couched in less than two score words, was the only official statement issued. None of the directors would supplement it by so much as a word, and Mr. Mellen denied himself to all interviewers.

It is understood that some of the more prominent members of the board earnestly urged Mr. Mellen to reconsider his action, but apparently without avail. In railroad and financial circles, Mr. Mellen's decision will excite no surprise. In fact, during the day in Wall Street and elsewhere, it was generally understood that the day would see the end of the Mellen administration.

A Friend of Morgan.

Charles Mellen, whose recent management of the New Haven road has given rise to considerable criticism, became president of that system in October 1903, resigning the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad, a Hill road, at the request of the late J. P. Morgan, who regarded Mr. Mellen as the man best fitted to reorganize the more or less chaotic condition of the transportation lines of the New England states.

Continued On Page Two.

CHANGES IN ARSENAL AT QUEBEC CITY

Rumored that Supt. Col. Gaudet Will be Superannuated—Maj. Lafferty Mentioned as His Successor.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 17.—Following upon an investigation recently made into the conditions attending the manufacture of ammunition at the government arsenal at Quebec, it is understood that Colonel Gaudet, superintendent of the arsenal will be granted leave of absence until the report of the commission appointed to investigate into the Dominion arsenal has been considered, when he will be superannuated. Meantime it is understood that Major Lafferty, Quebec City, will be appointed as Colonel Gaudet's successor in the management of the factory.

Major Lafferty is a distinguished officer, having had two years' training in the ordnance work in England specially fitting him for his new position. He also served with the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa as transport officer.

It is also likely that Major Panet, first assistant to Col. Gaudet in the arsenal, will return to his ordnance corps here in the capitol and that Major Weatherbee, of Halifax, a Canadian highly trained in Woolwich, will succeed him.

While the contents of the report of the commission in the arsenal have not been made public it is understood that 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition, worth $400,000, will have to be destroyed. The main defects are cartridge cases badly made and the prevalence of danger of back-firing. Colonel E. W. B. Morrison, director of artillery, was the chairman of the commission appointed to investigate matters.

COL. HUGHES ENDORSED BY ANGLICAN SYNOD

Calgary, July 17.—The Anglican Synod delegates at today's session declared themselves for a reformation of the laws governing hotels where liquor is sold and telegraphed a resolution to Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, endorsing the stand of the Minister of Militia with regard to liquor in camps.

WILSON WILL WAIT FOR THE AMBASSADOR

Before Announcing Attitude of United States in Mexican Situation.

WANTS INFORMATION FROM MAN ON GROUND.

Britain and France Powers Chiefly Interested in Securing Statement of Case—Situation in Mexico City.

Washington, July 17.—Just what foreign powers had inquired for a definition of the United States government's attitude in the present Mexican situation was still unknown officially today, though reports in official circles mentioned Great Britain and France, and the denial from Berlin that Germany had made representations, was generally accepted as removing that country from the list with the report that the situation had been discussed by representatives of the powers in Paris yesterday seemed to strengthen the belief that France was interested.

It was pointed out that both the British and French have heavy interests in Mexico.

While American losses also have been heavy through destruction of railroad property, French losses, it is said, have been largely so-called speculative losses, that is, losses that would have been profits had not a series of revolutions depressed business.

Both the White House and the state department continued to observe strict official silence on the situation, the president and Secretary Bryan evidently awaiting first hand reports from Ambassador Wilson, who is expected here about July 23.

Newspapers Cautioned.

Mexico City, July 17.—All the newspapers here have been cautioned by an official of the Mexican government to treat the visit of Ambassador Wilson with respect, and to conservatively confine themselves to local stories and speculation that his going probably means early recognition of the Huerta administration by the United States. They profess to believe that a successor to Ambassador Wilson will be named immediately, and that in this way recognition will be achieved.

El Pais is the only newspaper to display bitterness. It confines itself chiefly to attacking Ambassador Wilson and characterizing him as an enemy of the Mexican government. It ridicules the idea of war, saying that Mexicans no longer are afraid.

The newspapers see in the attitude of Europe only an effort to force the United States to recognize the Mexican government.

Paris, July 17.—The French foreign offices announced that no such meeting of the representatives of the powers, to consider the Mexican situation as reported from Mexico City, has been held in the French capital. Officials here know of no occurrence of a nature to give rise to such a statement.

At the Mexican legation it is suggested that the representation arose from the fact that the newly appointed Mexican foreign minister, Federico Gambia, hitherto Mexican minister to Belgium, payed a formal call on Stephen Pichon, before departing for Mexico City last evening.

NINE-YEAR-OLD CHILD CHARGED WITH MURDER

Extraordinary Case Occupies Attention of Provincial Police in Manitoba — Planned to Kill Entire Family.

Winnipeg, July 17—One of the most extraordinary cases which has yet come before the provincial police was the one today which may result in a charge of murder being preferred against Anton Sawchuck, a nine-year-old child, who is alleged to have murdered Annie Luzy, aged 2 1-2 years, on a farm at Tyndal on Monday. At the inquest last night at Tyndal, the verdict was an open one and the boy was brought to the city today.

As far as can be learned the boy planned to rob the house of the Luzys. He is supposed to have entered the house when only Annie was there and deliberately shot her. The boy is alleged to have planned to murder the whole family.

P.E. ISLAND JURY FINDS McINNIS IS GUILTY

Returns Verdict of Manslaughter With Strong Plea For Mercy.

WERE OUT ONLY THREE QUARTERS OF AN HOUR.

Prisoner Couldn't Remember Admission of Killing or Threats to Murder Others of Family—Was Only Witness for the Defence.

Special to The Standard.

Georgetown, P. E. I., July 17.—At the manslaughter trial of James A. McInnis of Lakeville, before the Supreme Court here today, evidence was given in the forenoon by Doctors W. J. McMillan and Augustus MacDonald, who performed the autopsy on the body of Gallian J. McInnis.

They testified that there were no marks or bruises on the body, but that his heart was in very bad shape, the arteries which supply the blood to the heart muscles being almost ossified. The heart was just able to do its everyday work with a narrow margin.

There was also evidence of chronic stomach trouble. They believed death was due to heart failure, the accelerating factor being over exertion or extreme emotion. The application of violence to a person so afflicted might be very serious. Both doctors agreed that the sitting of the prisoner on the old man's breast as described by previous witnesses would be a serious matter.

The only witness for the defence was the prisoner himself who told the story of driving from Souris to Lakeville with a fisherman named MacDonald who boarded at the McInnis home. They were drinking before they left and brought out five bottles of Jamaica rum for the other fishermen. The prisoner said he walked into Gillian McInnis's bedroom in order to chat with the old man and give him a drink. The latter refused and he dragged him out on the floor. He denied the story of the McInnis women that he sat on the old man and also dragged him out of bed twice. He charged Gallian with spreading false reports about him and the deceased became very angry, calling the prisoner's wife and her family a pack of liars. At this the prisoner shook the old man several times.

Continued On Page Two.

BULGARIAN KING BEGS ROUMANIANS FOR PEACE TERMS

Roumanian Soldiers Within Thirty Miles of Sofia—Powers Urge Them Not to Occupy Capital.

London, July 17.—Roumanian troops are at Plevna Mesedra, the latter within thirty miles of Sofia, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a suppliant to the King of Roumania for terms of peace.

It is understood that the powers are striving to induce Roumania not to occupy Sofia, and are urging Bulgaria to appoint a delegate to confer with the Servian and Greek premiers.

The real facts of the situation are only just becoming generally known in Sofia, and are causing dismay among the people. M. Malinoff's efforts to form a cabinet appear to have failed.

Fighting of no great importance continues on the Greek and Servian frontiers.

CALGARY AIMS TO BE WESTERN CENTRE OF PACKING INDUSTRY

Calgary, July 17.—In an effort to encourage the packing industry of the west, and to centralize the business in Calgary, the municipality will probably purchase sixty acres of land adjoining the city limits and exploit a comprehensive scheme looking to the development of the meat packing industry.

The city has taken an option on the land at $360,000.

The idea originated with President Negillus, of the United Farmers of Alberta, and has been taken up with enthusiasm by the city council, and with the officials of the three railroads running into Calgary.