

HARRY K. THAW IN JAIL AT SHERBROOKE

(Almost Certain that He Will be Turned Over to U. S. Authorities.)

WILL FIGHT EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

Already Preparing His Defence—Caught by Deputy Sheriff on Train in New Hampshire—Deportation or Extradition Practically Sure.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Harry K. Thaw will not remain long on Canadian soil if the immigration authorities here can prevent it. The immigration branch of the Interior Department despatched two of its travelling immigration inspectors this afternoon to Sherbrooke. The two inspectors are Messrs. David Reynolds and T. B. Williams, and they will be on hand tomorrow morning at Sherbrooke when Thaw is brought up for extradition proceedings.

There is hardly a chance that Thaw can now escape the meshes of the Canadian immigration law and he will be deported as an undesirable citizen in that he has been confined in an asylum for the insane. Thaw will be brought forward tomorrow in the Sherbrooke court house for extradition on the demand of the American authorities, but as deportation is an easier and less expensive method of returning him to the States, it is likely that United States immigration inspectors will ask for deportation instead.

Should extradition proceedings be asked and refused, Thaw will immediately be taken in hand by the Canadian inspectors and deported without further ceremony. Should the extradition proceedings be granted, and the United States be willing, deportation can still be resorted to and the situation simplified in that way.

Process Simple.

The formalities of deportation will be brief and simple; Inspector Reynolds will ask his name and as to the fact of his having been committed to an asylum for the insane. These questions being answered, Thaw will be taken in charge and sent across the border. His companions will also be subjected to the same examination by the inspectors, and if they are in Canada in contravention of the immigration laws, their deportation will follow.

The immigration authorities here have the utmost confidence that, according to present indications Harry Thaw will be outside Canada by tomorrow noon by the exercise of the deportation provisions of the Canadian immigration law and without recourse to extradition proceedings.

Thaw, under the law, would have the right to appeal against a deportation order if he had not been an inmate of an asylum for the insane. If the proceedings were taken on the ground of mental turpitude, Thaw could fight and his stay in Canada might be indefinitely lengthened, but under existing conditions there seems no way in which he can avoid deportation. It is understood, if necessary, Inspector Reynolds would obtain a medical certificate testifying to the insanity of Thaw and upon receipt of this evidence deportation proceedings could not be stayed.

It is open to the Canadian officials to deport Thaw at any point on the international boundary. They may take him to the line either on the border of New Hampshire, Vermont, or New York. If they travel to the West of Lake Champlain, Thaw will be put directly in the State of New York, but the intention of the immigration department in this respect is not known.

The Canadian Department of Justice has given an opinion that Thaw and his companions cannot be extradited. If they have been guilty of anything it is a conspiracy which is not an extraditable offence. This again points to the likelihood of recourse to deportation.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 19.—Harry K. Thaw, cut short in his flight from the state hospital for the criminal insane at Mattawan, N. Y., by arrest today at the village of St. Hermenegilde de Garford, just over the international line from New Hampshire, prepared in his cell in the county jail here tonight to fight against being sent back to the United States.

Thaw faces deportation on the ground that he is an undesirable alien and extradition on a warrant charging him with bribery. The warrant already issued in New York state for his arrest on the charge of conspiracy will not suffice to extradite him, in the opinion of local authorities. These authorities received word tonight that the district attorney of Dutchess County, in which Mattawan is located, was on his way here prepared to swear to a warrant charging Thaw with bribery—an extraditable offence if necessary.

Has Ticket for Detroit.

In his own defense, Thaw claims

WOULD LESSEN, NOT INCREASE EXPENDITURE

Sir Ian Hamilton's Recommendations Are for Extremely Inexpensive Reforms.

HIS REPORT GAVE NO REASON FOR WORRY.

Cost of Proposed Enrollment Would be Only Trifling—Involves No Training, Only Inscrubing of Names.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Amusement is felt here at the assertions which have appeared in a portion of the press that General Sir Ian Hamilton in his report recommended increased expenditure. The contrary is the fact.

What Sir Ian Hamilton did point out was that there are certain shortages in the plan recommended by Sir John French in 1910 and adopted by the Laurier government. Sir John French recommended the organization of the militia into five divisions and a number of mounted brigades. Such a force would need a large number of additional guns, rifles, stores, etc. The Laurier government accepted this plan, with the exception that it increased the number of divisions to six, shifting two divisions to Quebec instead of one. This entailed the provision of a further number of batteries of artillery and munitions of war.

What Sir Ian Hamilton did simply was to point out the shortages in corps, weapons, ammunition and stores if the plans laid down by the late government were to be carried out. He made no recommendations on this point. His own recommendations are in the direction of extremely inexpensive reforms. The proposed enrollment would cost very little, it being merely an inscribing of men's names with no training, and the substitution of provision schools for central schools, coupled with the abolition of the latter, might result in a positive saving.

that he was merely passing through Canada on his way to Detroit, when his passage was interrupted by arrest. He exhibited what he claimed to be transportation to Detroit in support of this claim, and cited the case of Jack Johnson to bear out his contention that he cannot be sent back to the United States by the Canadian authorities so long as he is simply passing through the country and intends to go beyond its borders.

The Canadian Immigration Department at Ottawa wired the chief of police here this afternoon to hold Thaw under the immigration act, indicating that steps will be taken to deport him. This theory was made almost a certainty by the information that the department had sent two inspectors to Sherbrooke with instructions to watch the case and institute proceedings to deport Thaw back under the clause of the act dealing with "prohibited persons."

Coaticook, where Thaw was lodged in the lock-up immediately after his arrest, he engaged a local lawyer. He was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Dupuis. The justice read to him an indictment charging him with having unlawfully escaped from Mattawan and without permitting a plea remanded him to the jail at Sherbrooke for a hearing tomorrow morning.

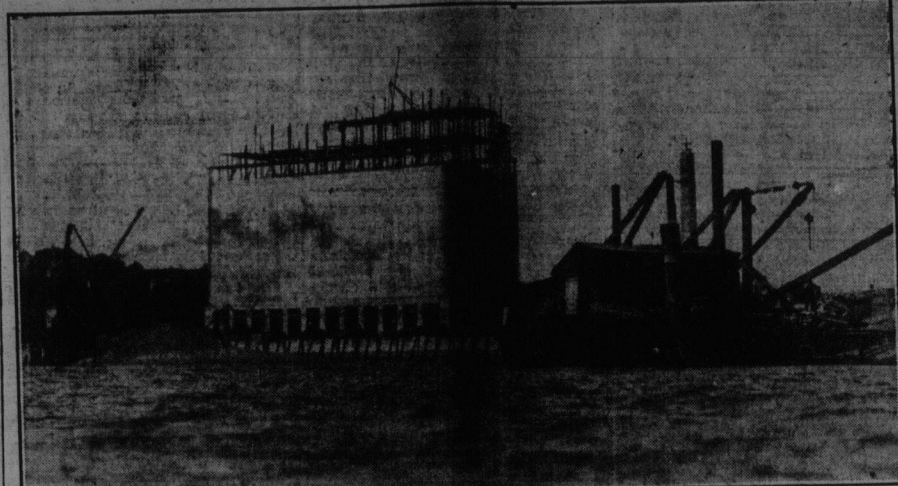
Two men were arrested with Thaw, but liberated later at Coaticook. They are believed to be of the party of five confederates who manned the two automobiles used by Thaw in his escape from Mattawan. The two men refused to give their names or say anything about themselves. They followed Thaw here from Coaticook and remained in town over night.

W. L. Shurtleff, the Coaticook lawyer retained by Thaw, denounced the hearing before Justice Dupuis as unfair, and said that he would apply tomorrow morning for a writ of habeas corpus for Thaw, prior to the hearing before the extradition commissioner. Should the writ be refused, Mr. Shurtleff said he would ask for an appeal from the justice's decision.

There is every indication tonight that Thaw intends to write into the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada a record of a bitterly-contested fight against extradition, deportation, or both. The other is to hear before the extradition commissioner. Should the writ be refused, Mr. Shurtleff said he would ask for an appeal from the justice's decision.

"NO ONE HAS CONTENTED THAT FOR TWO YEARS NEARLY THAT THAW HAS BEEN IN THE TOMBS HE HAS BEEN INSANE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF

WHERE MANY MEN PERCHED HIGH IN AIR PURSUE THEIR VERY DANGEROUS CALLING



HOW THE NEW C. P. R. ELEVATOR IS GROWING. Photograph taken yesterday by The Standard's Staff Photographer showing the progress of the work on the big Granary at Sand Point.

Under the efficient direction of William White, the engineer in charge, rapid progress is being made by the Metcalf Construction Co. on the new grain elevator at Sand Point. At present the concrete bin walls have been finished and now ten gangs of riveters are busily engaged erecting the ninety-four feet of structural steel of the skeleton of the upper storeys of the building is composed. To a Standard reporter yesterday afternoon one of the engineers in the course of a description of the work, stated that when completed the roof of the elevator will be 292 feet above the railway tracks upon which the wheat trains will stand. These tracks are already being laid by the C. P. R. and an enormous amount of work is being done in backfilling and preparing a suitable yard for the cars.

The rapid strides being made by the constructed company cannot be seen when it is pointed out that already fifty feet of structural steel towered above the bin walls. This steel is hoisted into position by means of a powerful derrick. At the top ten

gangs of riveters, equipped with compressed air hammers, bolt and rivet the different pieces together, climbing and standing in the most precarious positions while so doing. These men do not seem to know the meaning of the word fear, and the continuous rattle of rivets and hammers like a battery of rapid fire guns in action. The compressed air for these hammers is supplied from a power house on the ground below. To the left of the elevator a large gravel and sand screening and washing plant is busy cleaning sufficient quantities of this material for the concrete roof and floors. The roof and floors will be of reinforced concrete and much care has to be taken to provide clean gravel and sand. One of the interesting pieces of work at the elevator is the erection of a smoke stack 225 feet high. This stack is to be built in sections, each side inside at the bottom, and when finished will be seventy feet wide inside at the top. Already it reaches to a height of seventy feet, with fifty feet farther to go. The stack is entirely built of concrete, but for up-

wards of fifty feet the inside will be lined with brick to protect it from the heat. A ladder will also be built up the inside. Excellent progress has also been made on the conveyor, which is to connect the two elevators. When finished this conveyor will form the main artery of a complex system of conveyors, from which any berth on the west side of the harbor can be supplied with grain, thus greatly adding to the facilities of the port. Another interesting part of the work is the power house. This building is constructed of brick and when completed will have concrete floors. The power house is divided into two rooms one of which is devoted to the big furnaces and the other to the turbines. In the turbine room 500 kilowatt Allis Chalmers turbo-generators will supply the power to the elevator and thus move the grain wherever desired. In all the site of the new elevator presents a busy and interesting appearance and shows to a nicety the spirit which characterizes the Biggar and Better St. John.

DELUSION IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE ON HIS PART. IS IT ANYTHING CRAZY TO TAKE A PISTOL TO DEFEND YOURSELF AGAINST A MAN WHO CALLS YOU A LIAR AND THREATENS TO KILL YOU BEFORE MORNING?

The statement itself was a printed synopsis of District Attorney Jerome's speech, or purported to be such, to the jury at Thaw's second trial, January 26, 1908, for the murder of Stanford White.

At the end of the printed synopsis was a statement by Mr. Shurtleff, it read as follows: "Mr. Thaw has requested me to thank the people for their kindness and strong feeling for the prosecution of Attorney Jerome, the prosecuting attorney, who contended that Thaw was not insane, but shot in defense of his family honor, will naturally be appreciated by Canadians."

After Thaw had spent some hours in his cell, and grumbled a bit at his poor quarters, he was removed to the hospital where the accommodations are better. At his lawyer's suggestion he consented to see reporters.

Will Say But Little.

"Where did you intend to go after you left Mattawan?" he was asked. "I may have been going home," he replied quickly, and no amount of questioning could induce him to modify this declaration.

The authorities believe that Thaw had an all-day ride at brookside speed after he flashed past the gate at Mattawan. An automobile answering the description of the big touring car in which he made his getaway, passed through White River Junction, Vermont, Sunday night. The same car was seen yesterday morning at Woodville, N. H. On each occasion it was occupied by four men.

It is believed that Thaw and his two companions left one man with the car near Lancaster, N. H., before boarding the train. Of this he refused to talk. "Do you care to say anything about these three you are said to have made that you were to go after certain people once you were out of Mattawan?" "I shall make no answer to none of that sort that has been printed," he replied. And that ended the interview, so far as the reporters were concerned. The photographers came next. They wanted a picture. Again Thaw balked. He could not consent to it till he put on a clean shirt and collar. He explained that he had an opportunity to change his clothes since leaving Mattawan.

Thaw's two companions surprised his reticence with their own. All the newspapermen could learn of them was a description of each. One of them is five feet eight or nine inches tall, smooth faced, with dark hair and eyes and heavy set. The other is about the same height, lighter in build and of fair complexion.

Admits Identity.

While in the jail at Coaticook Thaw acknowledged his name, and sent despatches which riveted the already certain identification. These telegrams were addressed to Mrs. Mary Thaw, his mother, and to Roger

Sheriff's Brain Caught Him.

The keen wit and eye of a rural deputy sheriff enmeshed Thaw once more in the process of the law, and while the crack of a revolver in eastern cities were seeking him the village constable here took him into custody.

Burleigh H. Keisea, deputy sheriff of Coos County, N. H., boarded the Maine Central train at Lancaster last night and sat down in the smoker to read his paper. He was well on his way to Coaticook when he heard the conversation of men in the seat behind him. They were asking one another the name of the man who had been shot in the village of White River Junction, Vermont, last night and sat down in the smoker to read his paper. He was well on his way to Coaticook when he heard the conversation of men in the seat behind him. They were asking one another the name of the man who had been shot in the village of White River Junction, Vermont, last night and sat down in the smoker to read his paper.

ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS NOW FOR RIOTING

Vancouver Island Coal Strike Leaders Face Serious Charges—Steps to Check Fires May Ruin Mines.

Vancouver, Aug. 19.—One hundred arrests had been made up to six o'clock this evening in the coal mine strike zone on Vancouver Island. The presidents of the union at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Cumberland are in jail charged with rioting, and charges of attempted murder and arson are yet to be laid against some of the hundred of soldiers to be marched to the Abbotford Hotel, where under a strong guard they were held until the arrival of a special train to take them to Nanaimo at 9 o'clock.

Preparations are going ahead to flood the Western Fuel Company's workings to extinguish the fire which has been burning in the south wall for some time. Chief Government Inspector of Mines Thomas Graham said this morning that in the event of a mine being flooded, it would be several years before it could be worked to capacity again. Mr. Graham, who was formerly in charge of the property, knows the conditions there, and was positive that the steps which the union is forcing to put out the fire will prove disastrous to the men, and the whole community.

MONCTON GIRL HELD FOR THEFT IN LYNN

Boston, August 19.—Accused of theft of wearing apparel valued at several hundred dollars from her employer, Mrs. Edmund J. Phelan, of 43 Bassett street, Lynn, Sarah Fields, 26 years old, of Moncton, N. B., is being held for the grand jury.

Among the articles recovered are 50 pairs of silk stockings and 25 pairs of kid gloves. The inspectors have been unable to find any trace of the jewelry stolen from the Phelan home within a year and Miss Fields stoutly maintains that she knows nothing about its disappearance. She was a maid at the Phelan home.

NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN LEMIEUX'S STATEMENT

NEW SYSTEM FOR MILITIA PROMOTIONS

Zeal and Efficiency Will Be Inquired Into Before Advance.

MINISTER TO LOOK INTO OFFICERS' RECORD.

Natural and Acquired Qualifications, Success in Training Men and Other Points Must be Found Satisfactory.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—An important change is likely soon to take place in the regulations for the promotion of militia officers. Henceforth inquiry will be made into the records of officers in so far as these exhibit their characters for zeal and efficiency. The Minister of Militia has given directions that in future he is to be furnished, in the case of every promotion above the rank of captain, with a detailed record for the last five years of the militia services of the officer in respect of seven points:

1. His personal record as a rifleman.
2. Has he, while captain of his company, sent or taken any men to the provincial or Dominion rifle matches?
3. What are his qualifications, natural and acquired?
4. In what condition does he keep his account book?
5. What special interest does he take in keeping his company together previous to, and during annual training?
6. What number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men have qualified at provisional or permanent schools of instruction?
7. What voluntary drill has his company performed yearly before going to camp?

In the case of a regimental officer similar questions are to be furnished.

CANADA TO INSIST ON PROTECTION FOR COAST FISHERIES

Hon. J. D. Hazen Says Unless U. S. Passes International Commission Canada Will Withdraw from Treaty.

Vancouver, August 19.—That Canada would withdraw from the fisheries treaty with the United States unless congress passed the international commission next session was the intimation made at the Canadian Club luncheon today by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Hazen pointed out that the fisheries of Canada on both coasts were suffering from the reckless fishing of Americans and cited the case which led to the international commission being formed.

This commission made certain recommendations which the Canadian government passed in 1910, but the United States has not yet made the recommendations law, and Mr. Hazen intimated that unless the next session of congress followed the lead of the Canadian government, which passed the regulations in good faith, the Dominion would have to withdraw from the treaty.

"Mr. Hazen's statement, however, was clear and decisive, and should have been sufficient explanation for Continued on page two.

LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN MEET

Nearly Five Hundred Members of Brotherhood in Session at Charlottetown—Order Now Numbers 90,000.

Special to The Standard.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 18.—Of the 416 members attending the union meeting here of the Maritime Province lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-

Commander Roper of Royal Navy Replies to Violent Attack.

SIR RODOLPHE IGNORES A GENTLEMAN'S LETTER

Consequently British Officer Gives Facts to Press—Canadian Built Cruisers Would be Practically Obsolete when Finished.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Commander Roper, formerly of the Canadian navy, who was borrowed from the British Admiralty to be chief of the naval staff, and spent two years endeavoring to organize the department, has made public a vigorous letter he has written to Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, replying to an attack made on him by the ex-Postmaster General during the naval debate.

Before the Laurier government went out of power, Commander Roper became dissatisfied with the progress of the navy and in August, 1911, just before the elections, he prepared a memorandum pointing out the delay in calling for tenders and winding up with this remark: "The earliest that the first cruiser for Canada can be expected, supposing the contract to be awarded without further delay, is the letter part of 1914; in other words, this type of vessel will be four years old before it is completed, whilst the last will be seven years old, and rapidly approaching the stage of obsolescence."

Lemieux's Violent Attack. The whole memorandum was a severe criticism of the course pursued by the Laurier government, as used by the liberal government. The D. Hazen. It proved very annoying to the Liberals and Mr. Lemieux made a violent attack on Commander Roper, in which he charged that the report was concocted and anti-dated, was snatched in spite of Admiral Kinsmen's protest, and that it was written to obtain a raise of salary and that if the British Admiralty were aware of his conduct he would not be kept in office.

On his return to England in 1912, Commander Roper was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Chameleon, a fast modern torpedo boat destroyer. The attack of Mr. Lemieux has been brought to his attention and the present correspondence has resulted. Commander Roper first wrote to Mr. Lemieux, but as he has not replied he has made the correspondence public.

A Scorching Letter. The correspondence is as follows: "H.M.S. Chameleon, second destroyer flotilla, 10th June, 1913. Sir,—My attention has been drawn by a letter in Ottawa to the House of Commons of Canada debates of May 6th and 7th, 1913, in which the Naval Aid Bill was discussed in committee, and of which I now have the copies of Hansard.

"During the debates I came under discussion as being the author of a document which was written during August and the early part of September, 1911, and handed in to Admiral Kinsmen on 20th September, 1911, and of which Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, has used extracts. With regard to this document, and the author of it you thought fit, both on May 6th and 7th, to use language which can only be characterized as unwarranted and scurrilous.

"Prior to the statement made by Mr. Hazen on 7th May, in which he gave the facts of the case and of which I affirm every word in the statement, there was, perhaps, some reason for misconception and room for criticism on the part of those who were not conversant with the true facts and circumstances under which the document was written.

"Mr. Hazen's statement, however, was clear and decisive, and should have been sufficient explanation for Continued on page two.

men, 250 are from Moncton, the others coming from Halifax, F. R. St. John, Campbellton, Montreal and other points with a number from the United States.

At a public meeting tonight visitors were welcomed by Acting Premier Stewart, Mayor Lyons and American Consul Frost. The principal address of the evening was given by E. A. Ball, of Stratford, Ont., first vice-president of the order, which has 827 lodges and 90,000 members. He dealt with the aims and objects of the organization, showing why it was necessary to unite in order to be prepared to meet organized capital. He stated that the greater demands made on firemen's strength by the use of very large and very powerful locomotives, and that only 17 out of 100 men ever become passenger engineers, the hazardous nature of the work, the technical knowledge necessary and the long hours were all arguments in favor of keeping wages up to the standard. The order since 1874 paid out sixteen millions of dollars in death and disability claims.

Tomorrow the men take a day off to attend the motor boat regatta at Georgetown.