

THIEVES IN ST. ANDREWS

Railway Station And Several Stores Broken Into During The Week—Police At Work, But Have No Clue.

Special to The Standard. St. Andrews, N. B., April 1.—Several stores in the town were broken into last night, also the railway station, and as no clue was left the authorities are having a hard time to locate the crooks.

The railway station was entered through a window. The combination money drawer was pried open, but there was no money in it for the thieves to take, as it had been placed in the safe in the evening.

The next break was in Thomas Morrell's meat and grocery store and eggs and oranges were stolen.

The thieves were doing their work in a wholesale manner and next broke into P. S. Hanson's clothing store, gaining an entrance through a rear window.

E. Keay's general store was broken into, the entrance being made through the office window.

The next break was in St. John's Hardware and Grocery store, where the few cents it contained were stolen.

It is thought that the thieves came to the town early in the morning in a boat, and when they had taken seven plunders, they obtained but very little plunder for their trouble.

FAMOUS CIRCUS OWNER IS DEAD

Otto Ringling, Of The Well Known Firm Of Ringling Brothers, Died In New York.

New York, April 1.—Otto Ringling, the second in age of the famous five Ringling brothers, who are the present day rulers of the circus world, died at 1111 Broadway, New York, at 11:15 p. m. today.

Mr. Ringling was 52 years old. He was the third of seven brothers. The eldest was Albert Ringling, the second Augustus Ringling, who died in New Orleans about three years ago, and the fourth Charles Ringling, the fifth Alfred T. Ringling, the sixth John Ringling and the seventh Henry Ringling.

The firm of Ringling Brothers comprised five of the seven brothers, Augustus and Henry not being members of the firm.

A GRANDEE BUT TO MARK

Spanish Nobleman Selected As Easy Prey For Gang Of Swindlers Informed Police And Arrests Followed.

Madrid April 1.—Marques de Villate, a high official in the Spanish court, a grandeo and a very popular man because of his charitable actions and kindness to the poor, is the vice-president of the charity board of the Hospicio district in Madrid. He receives many requests for alms and many begging letters as well. All such communications unless they are evidently written by swindlers, are carefully investigated by trusted agents of the marques.

Some time ago he received a letter containing a demand for 10,000 pesetas. It was signed "R. Gasco" and the writer stated that he had a scheme which would reap so much profit in Spanish America that he would be able to return to the Marques 50,000 pesetas.

At the appointed hour at one of the restaurants around Puerta de Hierro a party composed of six men and six women were having dinner. No body recognized the men, who recognized Sanchez Viday and five of his assistants. Soon Marques de Villate's automobile passed, and the Marques dropped an envelope, which he recognized as his own.

The inspector and his five policemen hurried toward the man, who, recognizing them, started to run, but a five-ly chase ended in their arrest. They confessed that they were Juan Diaz Valiente and Angel Herreras. The authors respectively of the letters signed "R. Gasco" and "M. Gracia." They are in jail, charged with attempted swindle.

77 MILES AN HOUR IN AIR

French Aviator Making Remarkable Record For Cross Country Flying—Lost His Way Above The Clouds.

Paris, April 2.—Piero Vedrine, who recently flew from Poitiers to Issy les Moulineaux, 208 miles in two hours and 12 minutes, made another remarkable flight today. He left Issy early this morning for Pau and landed near Meilhan, covering the distance, 212 miles at the rate of 77 miles an hour.

Unfavorable weather compelled him to rise to a height of more than 10,000 feet, where he was out of sight of earth. He tried to keep his course by the sun and compass, but finding that he was losing his way, descended to Paris. April 1.—Four French aviators are now flying between Paris and Pau, a distance of 500 miles.

Mons. Vedrine is a new man in the aviation world. He is formerly a mechanic at the Gnome Motor Works, and qualified as a sky pilot last December. His present machine was finished in January.

The others, three military aviators, are flying from Pau to Paris. Captain Bellanger has arrived at Chateauroux, which is 135 miles distant from Paris. Lieutenant De Mulherbe fell before reaching there. His machine was demolished, but the aviator was uninjured. Lieutenant De Rose left Libourne for Chateauroux this afternoon.

They left Pau at seven o'clock this morning. When they reached Libourne 110 miles on their way from Pau and 20 miles from Bordeaux, Lieutenant de Rose, not liking the way his machine was performing, descended on the manoeuvre field there. He found that some of the wire guys had become loosened, and that a little time would be required for repairs.

THE SPIRIT OF 1911



NEW TARIFF IN HOLLAND

Moderately Protective It Will Greatly Increase Revenues And Lead To Establishment Of Old Age Pensions.

The Hague, April 1.—The new tariff law which was introduced by the government in the first chamber today is a moderately protective one in character. Its sponsors claim that while it will bring in an additional 10,000,000 guildens of revenue annually, the new duties will not be so onerous as to keep out foreign imports. A guilder is the equivalent of 40 cents in the money of the United States.

It is also asserted that the tariff will not be enough to induce the trusts to put up the price of raw material. The general opinion is that half-manufactured goods shall be subject to an import duty of from 3 to 6 per cent, ad valorem, and articles nearly finished to 10 per cent.

Wheat, coal, minerals, yearn, petroleum and meal for cattle would remain on the free list. Fine flour would pay a duty of 40 cents per hundred kilograms; cigars 25 cents per hundred kilos and 20 per cent, ad valorem.

The government reserves the power to use retaliatory measures against other nations whenever it is thought necessary. It is estimated that nine million guildens derived from the tariff revenue will be used as a fund for the payment of old age pensions to working men.

LATE SHIPPING

Vineyard, Mass., April 2.—Arrived—Schr's Almada, Willey, Philadelphia for Rockland, Me.; Emily Anderson, Philadelphia for Windsor, N.S.; Andrew Noehring, Stonington, Me.; Thomas H. Lawrence, Stonington, Daniel McCloud, Vinal Haven, Me.

Liverpool, April 2.—Sailed—Str Hesperian, St. John, N.B.; Havre, April 2.—Sailed—Str Lake Erie, St. John, N.B.; New London, April 2.—Sailed—Schr W. H. Bentley, from St. John, N.B. for New Haven.

Broadhead, April 2.—Str Tunisian signalled, St. John, N.B. for Liverpool. Portsmouth, April 2.—The Ger str Silvia, Boston, and Baltimore, for Hamburg, passed Horse and Foot today with five on board, going to Southampton.

CANADA WOULD SUFFER BY IT

Continued from page 1. sure in the years to come to that end? Once before the "big stick" was used to exact concessions from Canada. Will it not be used again?

The government at Ottawa is making a huge rift in the dyke. They will find that they cannot stop the flow at will. The Real Evidence. Continuing Mr. Ames said that to his mind there was a better way for Canada to work out her destiny. "Providence has richly endowed us with a vast natural wealth," he added. "We have great stores of natural materials sufficient to last for generations under proper care. If this is richly utilized, it means cities and railways and industries and population and home markets. What we cannot use today we should hand down to future generations to enable them to become rich and prosperous. Thus can Canada be developed on symmetrical lines."

Asked about the effect of reciprocity upon our forest industries, Mr. Ames said that immense pressure would be brought to bear upon the provincial legislatures to induce them to remove the export duty on pulpwood. The large American mills could produce cheaper than the Canadian mills if they could get their raw material from the Canadian Crown lands.

On the other hand Canada could, with a little patience, become the paper maker of the world. A vast amount of manufacturing would result and new cities would spring into being.

Where It Hits The Farmers. Turning to the effect of reciprocity upon the farmer, Mr. Ames said: "The Americans produce the same class of products as we do, in vastly greater quantities. Oftentimes they have a surplus, sometimes a glut in the market. Immense stocks of dairy products are stored in the cold storage warehouses of Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. If the market goes down there is a tendency to dump this surplus into Canada—even with the tariff as it is. How much greater will be the surplus when there is no tariff protection at all."

Would Be A Dumping Ground. "Only the other day I saw a telegram sent by a Chicago produce merchant to a Montreal packhouse, offering 300 tubs of creamery butter at 18 cents per pounds. This could be laid down in Montreal at 18 1/2 cents per pound, plus the duty of 4 cents, and such butter from the townships would be worth at that time from 24 to 25 cents per pound in Montreal. Were there no protective duty at the present time, the butter market of our Canadian cities would be glutted with the American over-plus. The same is true of eggs and other commodities."

THE WORLD GOING MAD

Michigan Physician Tells Teachers Convention That In 250 Years We Will All Be Raving Lunatics.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—"The world is slowly going mad. If the denizens of the earth do not reverse utterly their mode of living, within 250 years we will all be lunatics. It is just as safe to live in the United States as in half civilized India, because of murderers. Our filthiest habits are wearing clothes," declared J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., before the session of the Southern Indiana Teachers' Association, continuing to point out that under the proposed arrangement all other British dominions would have in our market the same privilege as those which will be afforded to the United States. "A few years ago this would have meant nothing," he said. "But today it means much to the Canadian farmer's home market. Today there is a direct line of steamers from New Zealand to St. John and only a week or so ago we had proof of the affirmation that New Zealand, notwithstanding the tariff, can sell her produce in Canada. On March 16th the S. S. 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