

M. R. GOULD TELLS ABOUT NEW LINE

Denies Canadian Pacific is Behind the Proposal. ST. JOHN APPARENTLY HAS LITTLE TO FEAR.

Mr. Gould's Purpose Appears to be to Run Principally from Grand Falls to Sherbrooke, Quebec—Valley Road Will Do the Rest.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—A. R. Gould, president of the St. John Valley Railway Co., who recently secured the charter for a railway across the northern part of the State of Maine, connecting thereby the existing lines in Quebec and New Brunswick, arrived here today. Mr. Gould, although stating that the C. P. R. has nothing to do with the charter, states that any railway will be able to use this proposed line which he also adds will be a short line to Halifax, N. S. From Andover, Maine, on the route to hinder rapid construction, the completion of this part of the through line to Halifax may be looked for in the near future.

From Gagetown, some thirty miles below Fredericton, to Centreville, 25 miles north of Woodstock, a distance of 130 miles, a well-built road is almost ready for operation, and the same road will be built to Grand Falls in order to connect the Transcontinental at that point, while what is known as the Quebec extension will carry the line to the Quebec border line, reaching Sherbrooke and reaching the Quebec Central there, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway or any of the other lines touching that point. As for the southern section of the road, which is completed, as far as first stated, to provide a short line to Halifax, Mr. Gould said that road would cross the St. John river some thirty miles up from the city of St. John from the west to the east side. Soon after the Kennebecasis will also be crossed, these two structures crossing in the vicinity of two million dollars. When these rivers are crossed the present plans show a junction at Robesay with the I. C. R., about ten miles from St. John, river rights being secured on the I. C. R. to Moncton. Mr. Gould concluded by saying that these links would soon be connected and within two or three months would be ready for use. He also stated that the distance from Quebec to Robesay would be three hundred and eighty miles by the new route.

MONTREAL'S WATER Famine HAS ENDED

Millions of Gallons of Fluid Forced into Mains Last Night Brought Relief to Thousands.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Montreal's water famine, which started on Christmas Day, was ended tonight, when the city's pumps were set in motion forcing millions of gallons of fluid into the mains leading to the famine stricken district.

After repeated tests of the repaired conduit and connection among the engineers the gateway at the intake at the St. Lawrence river was opened at 6.45 o'clock tonight.

At 8.10 the water reached the suction well at Point St. Charles and 8.36 the pumps were started, forcing the water direct into the city mains.

The famine stricken district embraces what is known as the second level of the city and it was not until ten o'clock that a dribbling stream began to flow from the taps.

At 11.45 o'clock, six of the seven city pumps were in motion and the water at that hour had reached the

WAGE STRIKES TEN STRIKES ANNUALLY

Thirteen Hundred in Eleven Years—Loss of Twenty-two Million Dollars to Wage Earners.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—During the twelve years, 1901-12, there were in Canada 1,319 strikes, or an average of 110 annually, according to the report of the superintendent of labor. The employees concerned numbered 319,880. The time lost in strikes was nearly nine million days, or 29 years, the annual average being about three-quarters of a million days. At an average value of \$2.50 a day for a day's labor, the annual loss has been about \$2,500,000. The total loss being about \$22,500,000. Such are the main features of a report on strikes and lock-outs in Canada from 1901 to 1912.

The report further points out that the wage earners' population in 1912 was 1,300,000 in round figures, of whom 20,511, or about 3 per cent, were involved in trade disputes. Analysis shows, the report says, that in 1911 the time losses were more than the one hundred and ninety-fifth part of the number of days worked, so that if the loss spread evenly over the whole wage earning population of Canada, it would represent a loss per worker of a fraction more than one day in a hundred. It is noted, also, on special classes of workers—coal mining and the building trades being most afflicted with disputes.

For obvious reasons strikes occur more frequently in connection with organized than with unorganized labor, and a large proportion are concerned with union recognition or some aspect of it. It further is noted that when organization is carried to a certain pitch strikes become more frequent. The upper grades of railway workers are described as standing labor, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreement, and having learned the further valuable art of resolving these agreements amicably.

Of 1,300 strikes in the period noticed only one is declared to have resulted in any actual experience. The report states that the total union membership in Canada is 160,000, or about 11 per cent of the total number of wage earners, which is put at 1,300,000.

SAYS WILSON'S ATTITUDE WAS GREAT MISTAKE

The London Spectator Declares that Public Opinion Will Force States to Intervene in Mexico.

London, Jan. 2.—The Spectator, in an article today on the Mexican situation, declares that the pressure of public opinion in all the rest of the world soon will force the United States to intervene in Mexico. The article declares that President Wilson made a mistake in not assuming that President Huerta would be the best force to bring about peace in Mexico, and in supporting him accordingly; but it adds that it understands perfectly the reason why Mr. Wilson did not adopt such a cynical course.

Instead, the article says, he did what, with all respect, we must say was the worst thing he could have done.

He intervened and pretended not to be intervening; he depreciated bloodshed and anarchy and yet he would neither stop it himself nor let any one else do so. The only way left for the United States is for themselves to restore order in Mexico.

In conclusion, the article says: In spite of foolish American talk about English jealousy and so forth—talk so idiotic that one cannot really be expected to deny it—the bulk of public opinion here will be heartily with the United States in their work of restoring order in Mexico. If they do their job well on the spot, and if it is manifested to Major-General Leonard Wood, it certainly will be done well and wisely, and in a truly liberal spirit—the English people will be not merely friendly in a diplomatic sense, but sincerely sympathetic. They will be proud of America's successful shouldering of this huge piece of the white man's burden.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO ST. JOHN FROM JAPAN VIA THE SUEZ CANAL

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Plans Special Freight and Passenger Service.

PART OF AROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Company's Representative was in this City and is Impressed—Make Montreal the Terminal in Winter.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one of the two largest shipping firms in Japan is planning a special freight and passenger line between Japan and Montreal in summer and St. John in winter via the Suez Canal and wayward ports. T. K. Tokigawa, one of the special representatives of the company, was in Montreal today and made the above statement to a representative at the Windsor Hotel.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha at present has its chief line of trans-oceanic vessels between the Orient and the Pacific coast, with Victoria, B. C. and Tacoma, Wash., as terminals, but for quite a while past has been contemplating the inauguration of an all-round the world-line, via the Suez and Panama Canals.

Mr. Tokigawa, who has been inspecting the Montreal waterfront and harbor conditions, as well as those of St. John and Halifax, expressed himself as very favorable to a freight service between the Far East and Montreal.

"Of course," he said, "nothing definite can be said and I am not in a position to reveal the exact plans of the company. It is only a preliminary idea which will touch the North American coast, however," he added significantly.

The present eight 6,000-ton steamers ply between Hong Kong, Shanghai, Manila, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., Seattle, Tacoma, and several other ports. The company has more than 10,000 tons under construction in the Kobe dockyards for the same line. The headquarters of the line is in Osaka. Persistent rumors had it several months ago that the line would establish a new all-round the world service, but this was later confirmed by the officials of the company who travelled through the United States to Washington, D. C., where it is said arrangements were made with the U. S. government.

In case, Mr. Tokigawa said, St. John and Montreal are included in the calling ports of the line, the route probably will be the following: Japan, Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, Ports in the United Kingdom, the Atlantic Ocean, Montreal, to New York, and then South and West through the Panama Canal or the return voyage back through the outward route.

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Mr. Tokigawa was accompanied by his interpreter, and he left for Washington, D. C., where he will confer with other officials of the company and the United States government.

SEARCH FOR MISSING SHIP IS GIVEN UP

No Word Yet of the Schooner Iona which Left Georgetown, P. E. Island, Twenty Days Ago.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The search for the missing schooner the Iona, which left Georgetown, P. E. I., twenty-two days ago and has not been heard from since, has been given up, and it seems probable that the vessel will be added to the mysteries of the sea.

It follows just another such disappearance that the British Board of Trade, which has never been heard from since the first report that it was missing over a month ago. In this connection the marine and fisheries department has been requested by the British Board of Trade to conduct an official inquiry into the loss of the vessel. Such disappearances with total absence of any indication as to the fate of the missing vessels are rare in Canada. Last winter, however, about this time the Marion, a vessel, disappeared after leaving Newfoundland and has never since been sighted.

Among those present were James P. Rice, of Edmonston; George McQuarrie and C. McQuarrie, of Perth; C. A. McQuarrie, of Fredericton; Frank St. Thomas, of Grand Falls; J. F. Williams, of Plaster Rock; and R. O. McDonald, of Fredericton.

Attempt at Piracy Was Balked by Captain's Grit

Pirate in Fantastic Disguise Tries to Rob Ship of Large Sum—Intended to Make Escape in Motor Boat.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Good luck at a critical time and a stout heart saved Captain Nelson of the steamship Williamette, from being shot last Wednesday night as he was being attacked by a band of pirates who planned to rob the ship's safe of the \$2,500 it contained in cash and valuables and escape in a launch that was following the vessel.

The Williamette arrived this morning and Captain Nelson, his hands badly torn and cut from the fight with the pirate, told his story. A. B. Nelson, the mate, and Joe Lorain, suspected of being a confederate, were turned over to the United States marshal.

"About seven o'clock Tuesday night," said the captain, "I was sitting in my cabin. We were then off Cape Vincent, about mid-way between San Pedro and Redondo. I heard the knob of my door turn and I found myself confronted by a strange figure in a white mask, wearing a false moustache and a wig. The lower half of the man's face was swathed with a handkerchief. In his right hand was a pistol.

"I jumped for the weapon and for some reason I shall never be able to tell you I got hold of it before the fellow could cock his trigger finger. Then we began fighting around the room. All the while the man was pulling the trigger of his automatic but my clutch upon it in some way had disarranged the magazine, and the pirate threw the pistol on the

floor and with one free hand he drew another weapon, this time a double action revolver.

"I was shouting for help and a waiter and a seaman came to my rescue, disarmed Nelson and put him in irons."

During the progress of the fight and for some time afterwards, a motor boat had been following the vessel at a distance of about half a mile. The captain believes the pirate expected to escape to shore in the launch after he had gone through the ship.

Nelson, who is a former ship master and Arctic trader, was held in \$10,000 bail, as was Joseph Laramie, a bricklayer from Indiana, who was on guard outside Captain Nelson's cabin when Nelson attacked the shipper.

A member's card in the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association of the Pacific, California Harbor No. 15, found in Nelson's pockets was the clue that led to his past history.

Although admitting his identity and history of seafaring, Nelson says he is a private detective, and that he took passage on the Williamette to arrest Captain Reiter, for whom a reward of \$10,000 had been offered. Of course the reward is mythical, and the diary crimes, none of them specified, which Nelson said the captain had committed are unknown to the police.

Nelson in 1907 acquired the schooner Herra at Tacoma, and went trading along the coast of Africa.

The pirate was wrecked, but Nelson will not tell when or where.

Morgan's Move Took Brokers by Surprise

Believed that Action is Forerunner of Similar Step by Others in Order to Adjust Affairs to Comply with Popular Sentiment.

New York, Jan. 2.—The withdrawal of J. P. Morgan and Company from more than a score of great corporations, and the statement shortly afterward by George F. Baker, an American equally dominant figure in the finance of the country, that he soon would take similar action, gave Wall Street generally a thrill which almost brought trading on the Stock Exchange to a halt.

While it is probably true that many of the prominent bankers had information foreboding this momentous move toward ending interlocking directorates, the public and brokers had no advance knowledge of what was taking place in the inner councils of the greatest of all American houses of finance. Wherever telephone and tickers flashed the news about the streets, groups of men gathered to discuss what was the all-absorbing topic.

Mr. Morgan, departing from his firm's traditional policy of silence, made a public statement announcing the withdrawal of five members of directorships in twenty-seven corporations and the intention to withdraw from more.

Mr. Baker announced his decision to withdraw in response to a question whether he intended to follow the example of the Morgan firm.

The connections between Mr. Baker and the Morgan firm, and especially with the late J. P. Morgan, were generally regarded as being so close that it is believed their common decision regarding withdrawal from interlocking directorates was reached as a result of concerted action.

There was no evidence that any general agreement had been reached among the other leading financiers of Wall Street.

It is probable, nevertheless, by men in Wall street who have followed the trend of events in finance and politics for some time, that the day's event is prophetic of the ending of the system of interlocking directorates, which has been bitterly attacked for years, and lately by members of the present Washington administration, and by members of Congress who have been fighting what they termed the "money trust."

In Wall street, the part of Mr. Morgan's statement in which he spoke of an apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships, was referred to as a sign of the times. One international banker, who in the past has served as a director in many well known corporations, had this to say:

"There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that the announcement made by J. P. Morgan and Company is only the forerunner of many similar announcements that will be made in the near future, and from my point of view the effect will be wholesome and far reaching.

SAYS MEXICAN REPORTS ARE EXAGGERATED

Col. Mereton Gage, Home from Scene of Trouble, Had Difficulty Realizing a Revolution was in Progress.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Col. Mereton F. Gage, military attaché at the British embassy here, who returned today from a visit of three weeks in Mexico city, saw nothing to indicate danger to foreigners there, and so far as his personal observations went, had difficulty in realizing that a revolution was in progress in the country.

The colonel said he noted signs of ordered government about the Mexican capital and along the railway to Vera Cruz, and was greatly impressed with the rurales, the Mexican volunteer organization, on whom the duty of maintaining order must fall if the regular troops of the city garrison are withdrawn for service in the field.

Members of the foreign colonies told him that they did not anticipate grave danger in the city itself.

I do not believe, said Colonel Gage, there is any danger to foreigners in the city, except possibly in the event of the government being suddenly deprived of its head. In that case, civil riot might conceivably arise, and the Zapatistas, who are said to be bitterly hostile to the wealthy classes, might seek to destroy and loot their homes and would probably make no distinction between these and those of foreigners.

Colonel Gage said the rurales were well mounted and equipped and could be depended upon. They have been regularly paid, he was told, and their commander, contemplating taking the offensive with his force in the near future against the various robber bands in the country immediately about the city.

To the wide publicity given by American newspapers to what are regarded in Mexico City as exaggerated reports of rebel victories along the northern border, Colonel Gage stated that what he termed "the false and unfortunate impression" prevailing among Mexicans that the American public favored the cause of the rebels in the present revolution. He called attention to a statement published in the United States recently that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American charge, had been forced to take a roundabout course to obtain an interview with General Huerta.

As a matter of fact, Colonel Gage said, it was well known in the Mexican capital and publicly apparent that relations between the head of the government and the American official were most cordial.

Colonel Gage would not discuss the possibility of intervention in Mexico, saying that even if his position permitted such discussion, he had been in Mexico to short a time to form an opinion.

One act of barbarism was witnessed from the American side of the river. A captured constitutionalist was trussed up with a rope to the tail of a wild horse, and was sent plunging across the plain, dragging the body behind. The prisoner had been shot, but it was not known whether he was dead.

Someone who saw the incident said the man's head had been severed before the body was tied to the horse.

Another story in general circulation, but unconfirmed, was that a wounded constitutionalist, his arms tied behind his back, and his knees tied to his body, was spitted on a pole and paraded in front of the federal's line.

It was learned that the federalists are maintaining a vigilant border patrol on the Mexican side, and that no Mexican citizen is permitted to cross the border.

Presidio, Texas, Jan. 2.—After driving a rasping cannon fire into the federal army at Ojinaga, for four days General Ortega's rebel army today fell back, it was reported, on a Mexican side, to await the arrival of more ammunition. The ammunition is on the way from Chihuahua.

The almost impenetrable position of the four thousand federalists, entrenched in the heights of the village from which they command a sweeping range of 2,000 feet, enabled them to hold off against superior numbers.

So far the losses have been heaviest on the rebel side, due to the federal's superior range.

EMPERESS OF IRELAND ARRIVES AT HALIFAX

Encountered Bad Weather on Trip Across—Noted English Actor and Members of Company Among Passengers.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 2.—Encountering moderate weather across, the mail steamer Empress of Ireland arrived tonight, six days and ten hours out from Liverpool. She docked at 11 o'clock. One hour and twenty-five minutes later the last bag of the 1,300 packages of mail matter, 500 of which was parcel post, was loaded on the mail special. Twenty minutes later that train drew out of the station for Montreal and the west. The Empress brought 342 passengers, 97 of whom were saloon. Among them were J. Martin Harvey, the well known English actor, and his company of fifty, who are beginning their all-Canadian tour.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 2.—Drastic measures to prevent the spread of smallpox from North Dakota even in an incipient form have been taken by the Dominion government. Residents' physicians in all the principal towns in Southern Manitoba located near the international boundary have been instructed to inspect all arrivals from the United States.

DOUBT ARRIES RESORT TO CRUELTY

Shocking Stories Heard from Centre of Mexican Warfare.

FEDERALS GAIN A SLIGHT ADVANTAGE.

Rebels Have Heaviest Losses Thus Far—Federal Forces in Almost Impregnable Position on Heights.

Laredo, Texas, Jan. 2.—While the desultory fighting tonight was indecisive, whatever advantage there was at the end of the second day's battle in the siege of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, seemed with the federal defenders of the town tonight. In the most important engagement today, a constitutionalist machine gun detachment of a hundred men was dislodged from its position, one thousand yards from the federal lines, and the rebels fled after thirty-five of their number had been killed. The number of federalists killed was placed at five. Estimates of the wounded were not available. The main line of the besiegers tonight was unbroken, and the government troops held their position. Rebel leaders were disappointed at the delay in the arrival of artillery detachments. They said they would prolong the siege indefinitely, and promised a more vigorous attack when the artillery arrived.

Seven constitutionalists were summarily hanged by federalists today as a warning. It also was said, but not confirmed, that the federalists had put to death wounded constitutionalists left lying on the field.

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NEW SCALE OF PAY FOR THE MILITIA

Announcement of Schedule Made Yesterday in Militia Gazette—Colonel or Lieut. Colonel \$5 a Day.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—A Militia Gazette today announces a new scale of pay for officers of the active militia when on active service as follows: Colonel or lieutenant colonel, \$5 per diem; major, \$4 per diem; captain, \$3 per diem; lieutenant (qualified or provisional), \$2 per diem; paymaster, quartermaster, \$3 per diem; adjutant, in addition to pay of rank, 50 cents per diem; brigade, regimental or staff major, \$1.85 per diem; brigade regimental or staff sergeant major, \$1.50 per diem; orderly room sergeant, \$1.50; pay sergeant, \$1.50; squad battery troop or company sergeant major, \$1.50; squad battery troop or company sergeant, \$1.50; farrier sergeant, \$1.50; sergeants, \$1.35; corporals, \$1.15; bombardiers or second corporals, \$1.05; privates, gunners, batmen, etc., \$1.

When on temporary duty for more than seven days, outside of camp the following rates to cover all expenses are allowed:

East of West of Port Arthur. Arthur. Arthur. Col. or Lt. Col. \$3.00 \$2.50 Major \$2.50 \$2.00 Capt. or Lt. \$2.00 \$1.50 Warrant Officer \$1.75 \$1.50 N. C. not below rank of sergeant \$1.50 \$1.00 Rank and file \$1.00 \$1.00

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