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PRINCE ARTHUR GRIEF STRICKEN BY NOGI'S DEATH

Was to Have Accompanied Noted Japanese on Trip Tomorrow

SUICIDE SENSATIONAL

Hero of Port Arthur and Wife Slashed Themselves as Funeral Gun Boomed out for Emperor's Last Journey — The Ceremony at Aoyama

(Canadian Press) Tokio, Sept. 14.—The body of Emperor Mutsuhito was conveyed from Tokio to Aoyama last night on the first stage of the journey to his last resting place at Monayama, and early this morning the journey was resumed. Borne on a two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen, the huge basket containing the body of "The Emperor of the Era of Enlightenment" was taken through lines of soldiers back of whom thronged countless thousands of natives and numerous foreigners. More than three miles of rows, that were brilliantly lighted with torches and are lights under the glare of which the black and white funeral poles and sacred trees stood out in bold relief from the background of mourning draped and bedigged buildings.

Following the impressive funeral services in the palace here the single detachment of a gun served as an announcement to the waiting thousands in Tokio that the cortege was leaving the palace for Aoyama. The firing of this gun, it developed later, also was the signal which General Count Marasake Nogi one of Japan's foremost soldiers and his wife followed in their own selves so that they might be with the departed emperor, whom the general had served so well in life.

At the boom of the signal gun resounded General Nogi arose, and grasping tightly in his hand a sword, plunged it into his throat, while the countess stabbed herself through the stomach. A student who resided in Nogi's home heard the fall of the bodies and rushed into the room. Lying upon the floor were the hero of Port Arthur and his wife. Both still were breathing, but their spasmodic gasps showed plainly that their lives were ebbing. The student went for aid but when he returned both the general and the countess had passed away.

The tragedy created a profound sensation and expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand today. Especially grief-stricken was Prince Arthur of Connaught who was to have gone with General Nogi tomorrow to the former capital of the Shogunate Kanazawa.

Those who knew General Nogi well declare that he calmed after his death. He was the kind of general he always had displayed no matter what crisis faced him. Within the palace park, torches and electric lights illuminated the spectacle of the casket being conveyed from the palace and placed on the funeral car. One hundred thousand persons had been favored with permits to enter the park and they stood silent as a military salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the dead ruler. The rail bearers included General Kuraki, General Ota, Admiral Togo, Vice Admiral Sato and Viscount Ijima.

Immediately the cortege left the carriage in the upper palace grounds, the emperor and Empress Yoshihito proceeded in a train to Aoyama. His Majesty was accompanied by Prince Satura, the first crown prince. The funeral train bearing the body of Emperor Mutsuhito left Aoyama at two o'clock this morning for Monayama. The Japanese fleet in Tokio bay saluted as the train passed.

Both the emperor and the people of Japan paid homage to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito in the funeral hall at Aoyama. In front of the great casket the young emperor read an address of lamentation in which he referred to the events in the life of his dead father. Then, in behalf of the people of Japan, the premier, Marquis Satouji, delivered a patriotic address and was followed by the minister of the household, who spoke for the attendants of the dead emperor.

When the great procession accompanying the body from the imperial palace to the grounds of the palace at Aoyama ten huge gas lanterns were lighted. Ritualists then arranged white curtains at the back and side of the bier and a half drawn blind in front. The hall was crowded with thousands of high dignitaries, among whom was sprinkled considerable number of foreigners. Also present were hundreds of priests of various Shinto and Buddhist sects, who took up positions in the hall, dressed in their multi-colored robes, the emperor and the other members of the imperial family meanwhile waited in a waiting room until the arrangements for the services were completed.

The many battalions comprising the military and naval escorts lined up outside the entrance while the bearers of military emblems and golden "sun" and "silver moon" banners assembled in columns just inside. Others formed along both sides of the space in front of the casket and a pair of immense sacred trees also were placed in position there.

From the entrance of the grounds up to the funeral hall a special road of concrete had been built to accommodate the funeral car. Along this road the car passed slowly, drawn by the five oxen, and halted at the door. As the coffin was taken from the car the officiating priests and

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Southwesterly to southerly winds, fine; much the same temperature.

BRIG BOUND FROM LUNENBURG CUT DOWN BY STEAMER

Captain Burke and Crew of the Sceptre Rescued By Roselands After Collision

(Canadian Press) Savannah, Ga., Sept. 14.—With seven men, captain and crew of the British brig Sceptre on board, the British steamer Roselands, Captain Emery, made this port last night with a story of a collision at sea and the loss of the brig.

The brig, Captain Burke, master, was bound from Lunenburg, N. S., for Ponce, P. R., with fish and lumber. At half past three o'clock on Monday morning, Sept. 8, in fine weather, the bow of the steamer Roselands suddenly appeared out of the darkness and crashed into the brig's side, practically cutting her in two.

The vessels clung together a short time and the brig's crew scrambled aboard the steamer. The brig was a total wreck. The Roselands sailed from Havana on August 28 for Savannah.

SIX HUNDRED AFTER RAGPICKER'S MONEY

Jeremiah Moynihan of St. Louis Left Estate of \$64,000

St. Louis, Mo., September 14.—In the cross-examination of Benjamin Foster Moynihan, of Ottawa, who claims a son's inheritance in the \$64,000 estate left by Jeremiah Moynihan, "the millionaire rag picker," he was asked by the probate judge in court in German. He said that Jeremiah Moynihan was the son of a German and said he spoke German himself. He pronounced until he got to "wischen," his pronunciation of which the court questioned.

INNOCENT MAN IN PRISON

Real Offender Confesses After Other Spent 15 Months Behind Bars

Boston, Sept. 14.—Herbert S. Dudley, who was adjudged guilty in the Cambridge court yesterday of the crime with which Dudley was charged, found guilty and sentenced. Dudley served fifteen months in prison.

C. P. R. WINTER TIME-TABLE THE SAME AS LAST YEAR

Wm. Downie, general superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the C. P. R., has returned from Montreal where he attended a conference of the officials of the road. The arrangement of the schedules for the winter time-table which is in use last winter. They will be no changes at all on the Atlantic division.

THE FUTURE OF JAMAICA

New York, Sept. 14.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: "Jamaica's probable future as a dependency on the United States has a prominent position in the 'Morning Post.' A gentleman who is closely connected with Jamaica says that so far as the sentimental side is concerned, it is unfortunately true that the younger generation of whites and educated negroes, believe that the prosperity of the island lies in the direction of a commercial union with the United States. Even political union is regarded with complacency unless Great Britain adopts a policy of colonial preference and thereby assists the West Indies.

LICQUOR CASE

But one case came up for hearing in the police court this morning. It was that of William Connell, charged with supplying liquor to an interdict. He pleaded not guilty and the master was allowed to stand over until next week.

POLICE REPORT

Frederick Nise has been reported by the police for blasting rock in Glendon street and not having sufficient covering on the blasts, thereby allowing quantities of rock to fly in the air.

ENGLISH LABOR MEN FOR AN INDEPENDENT PARTY

Midlothian Election Reveals Their Plans For Break From Liberals

Mr. Churchill's Speech Criticized — Talk of Dangerous Conditions in the London Tube—Organized Opposition to Lloyd George Insurance Act Has Finally Collapsed

(Times' Special Saturday Cable) London, Sept. 14.—English liberalism has this week received two bad jolts. The significance of the Midlothian election lies not in the fugitive and temporary victory of a Tory candidate, but in the evidence that a new third party has really emerged in English politics. The labor party at first was practically a wing of liberalism, its representatives in parliament are still mainly sympathetic to the liberal government, but Midlothian comes, after much other evidence, to prove that large sections of the British workmen are resolved to run the labor party as an independent, irresponsible and wholly independent group. They may not be able to return their candidates but they believe that they will at least succeed in wrecking liberal hopes in 100 constituencies in the next election.

They are angry with the present government for its firm action during the railway and dockers' strikes, for the refusal to force the amending trades disputes bill through parliament and for some of the effects of the insurance act on semi-organized labor.

They have allied themselves with the most extreme section of the women's suffrage party. They repudiate their bitter denunciations for their old liberal friends. The union of the labor party and the women's suffrage party is being proclaimed as the only way to save the country from the present government.

CRITICISM OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

The second jolt in the London tube was the criticism of Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on Thursday in Dundee where he boldly proposed the revival of the old heptarchy and division of the United Kingdom under several separate parliaments. His statement has created universal surprise.

Tories welcome it as foreshadowing a scheme by which Ulster shall be allowed to remain separate autonomy apart from the remainder of Ireland. London's liberal morning papers the Daily News and the Chronicle made no comment on Friday morning, evidently fearing to commit themselves either way. The principal provincial liberal journal, the Manchester Guardian, declares that Mr. Churchill has given a handle to his critics and that he has evidently not thought out the boundaries of his English heptarchy very completely. His idea, it maintains, seems to confuse nationalities with mere local pride and is artificial born not of conscience and passion but of a purely intellectual act of vision on administrative convenience.

Even the Westminster Gazette, which usually closely voices the views of the inner government group, openly expressed doubts about the practicability of Mr. Churchill's suggestion and confesses it finds it rather startling to imagine Lancashire and Yorkshire parliaments each electing their own ministers.

Unionist workers continue to express confidence in the early dissolution of parliament, possibly before Christmas. For this there is no evidence whatever. All impartial observers are agreed that the government will continue to exist, whatever temporary victories the Unionists may gain in parliament or the country, until its main measures are carried over the head of the lords.

London is laughing over the severest trades union conflict. A union of railwaymen employed fourteen temporary clerks at thirty shillings a week each. These clerks demanded the trades union rate of wages, thirty-five shillings. Their demand was rejected and the men were all dismissed and expelled from the railway union. They were now peacefully picketing the railwaymen's headquarters, Unity House, to prevent blacklegs entering to take their places. The men's leaders charge the union officials with nothing more atrocious than ordinary capitalist employer. The strike promises serious results for union leaders, many branches of railway men apparently supporting the strikers.

LLOYD GEORGE'S INSURANCE ACT

The collapse of organized opposition to the insurance act is now virtually granted on all sides. Even the Times, which recently has been showing amazing journalistic energy, admits in a leader of one looking at the insurance act from the outside point of view and in a general light, the enactment of a measure so large, complicated and disturbing and its practical inauguration in so short a time are very remarkable facts. The thing will stand now that it has been done and it is irrevocable. Nevertheless the act gives much occasion for irritation and trouble and all are agreed that drastic amendments will be required at an early date.

TWO HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR, PREDICTS FRENCH AVIATOR

New York, Sept. 14.—Julius Vedrines, who was the James Gordon Bennett aviation trophy and \$10,000 prize last week by flying 124.8 miles in 1 hour, ten minutes and 57 seconds in a passenger on the S. S. France for home. He is in high spirits and displayed the trophy proudly to persons he had met on his arrival here from France, saying: "It is what you call 'I told you so.'"

SEA GIVES UP EVIDENCE OF THE FATE OF ANDRE

Tromsø, Norway, Sept. 14.—The Norwegian steamer Beta, here, reports having picked up a boy "André's North Pole Expedition, 1907."

ALBANIANS DEFEAT TURKS

Cettinje, Sept. 14.—One hundred Turks were killed and fifty taken prisoners, in a fight with Albanians last Wednesday. The Albanians suffered a loss of twenty men killed.

COLONEL SAM HUGHES BACK IN ENGLAND AGAIN

Praises French Army Work—Invited To Germany, He Says, But Cannot Go

(Canadian Press) London, Sept. 14.—Colonel Sam Hughes, Major Robertson and Colonel Landry are in London today, having shortened their visit to France to attend the launching of H. M. S. Audacious from the Cammell-Laird's shipbuilding yard at Birkenhead, this afternoon. The launching and naming ceremony will be performed by the Countess of Lytton.

The Audacious, which is the first vessel of the dreadnought class which has ever been constructed on the Mersey, represents the fourth armored cruiser of the 1910-1911 programme, now in course of construction. She is 553 feet in length, 89 feet beam, and displacing 23,000 tons, while her armaments consist of ten 12.5 inch guns and 16.4 inch anti-aircraft guns. Her turbines of 31,000 horsepower, are designed to produce the standard dreadnought speed of twenty-one knots an hour. Her total cost, exclusive of the guns, is estimated at nearly \$8,000,000.

Colonel Hughes said he and his officers attended the French military maneuvers at the express invitation of the French war office and were given a cordial reception.

"We travelled right along the fighting line, a distance of some 200 kilometers," said the minister of militia. "The sight was magnificent, the fighting of the French soldiers showing splendid co-ordination between the fighting parties of the force. Each section knew what to do and the way to do it."

Colonel Hughes finds it impossible to attend the German grand manoeuvres next week, owing to their clashing with the British manoeuvres proper, which also will begin on Monday. "I have had a hearty invitation to go," said Colonel Hughes, "but it can't be in two places at once."

MEXICAN STATESMAN AND POET IS DEAD

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Senor Justo Sierra, Mexican minister to Spain and one of the cabinet of former President Diaz held the portfolio of minister of instruction, science and fine arts, died yesterday of aneurism. He was noted in the Latin countries as a poet of high merit.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Eliel Greene of Burlington, Ont., disappeared on Tuesday evening. A letter purporting to come from him says she has married "Thomas White" and will not be for many years.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE AND ENDURANCE IN AIR

Paris, Sept. 14.—M. Tournay, a French aviator in winning at Etampes, the Critérium prize of \$2,000 offered by the French Aero club, made a notable airplane flight, but failed to equal the record set by Helmut Schickel on Wednesday. Tournay remained in the air for thirteen hours and eight minutes and covered a distance of 1,010 kilometers (627 miles). Despite a strong wind and considerable rain, Tournay averaged forty-seven miles an hour.

NEW RUTHENIAN BISHOP

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Word just received here tells of the appointment of Rev. Nicholas Bookla, of Galicia, as bishop to rule over the Ruthenian Catholics (Greek rite in communion with Rome) of Western Canada. It has not yet been decided whether Bishop Bookla will reside in Winnipeg, Edmonton or some other western city. The announcement of this important appointment comes from Bishop Orynisky, of Philadelphia, one of the principal Ruthenian-American ecclesiastics under the See of Rome. Bishop-designate Bookla was born in Galicia in 1877 and was ordained in 1905.

ONE OF THE ALLENS ACQUITTED

Wytheville, Va., Sept. 14.—Victor Allen, last of the Allen clausens to be tried, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of having participated in the Carroll county court house murders at Hillville.

HOME AFTER HONEYMOON

Rev. E. Baines, of New Germany Methodist church, and bride, are in the city on Monday morning. Rev. Mr. Baines will preach in Zion church on Sunday evening, and Mrs. Baines will sing.

WOODSTOCK WEDDING

A quiet wedding took place at Woodstock, N. B., on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, when H. Fleetwood Jones and Miss Edna K. Hayden were united in marriage by Rev. H. C. Archer. The bride was attended by Miss Irma Jones while J. Leitch Brown acted as best man.

HELLO GIRLS HERE FOR SOME YEARS AT LEAST

Telephone Superintendent Speaks of Matter of Automatic System

THINKS NOT READY YET

St. John Office Will Continue To Employ Young Women in Central—He Compares Features of the Two Methods of Service

The girlless automatic telephone, which is being tested by the general post office authorities of London under whose direction the English national telephone system is operated, is not likely to be introduced in St. John for some time to come. It is one of the developments which many telephone men regard as inevitable, but it has not yet reached the stage where it has become immediately so.

The automatic telephone seems to be new in England, but it has been used to a considerable extent on the continent and in America. The system was introduced in Brantford and Peterboro, Ont., about two years ago, but has not proved very popular. The Alberta government introduced it into Calgary and Edmonton and there is a marked difference of opinion among the subscribers as to its success.

An example of its operation nearer home can be found in Portland, Me., where the automatic system was introduced by the New England Telephone Company in 1904. The time, subscribers who were connected with both exchanges preferred the old system. It is also worthy of note that the New England Company, which is one of the most enterprising in the world, had abandoned the automatic in Portland where they now have an exchange of 9,000 instruments.

As to St. John. Speaking of the possibility of introducing the system in St. John, F. J. Nisbet, telephone manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company said that he believed that it would be adopted some time in the future, but that the time is not ripe yet and will not be for many years. His chief objection to the system was that it was still in the process of evolution and that a system adopted today might be superseded in a few months by something so much better as to put the installation out-of-date.

In the meantime there would be no uniformity and the equipment which was costly to install, would be excessively expensive to keep up. On the other hand the manual system in use here had been practically perfected as far as the switch board goes, and all its parts had been standardized, thus greatly reducing the trouble and expense of repairs and upkeep.

General Manager Donnerschlag of the N. B. Telephone Board and Supply Co., Chicago, who was in St. John last winter, on his return from Europe where he had investigated the automatic systems in use in Austria and Germany, found this lack of standardization the chief objection to the automatic. Steady progress was being made, however, and it was expected by most of the experts that the automatic system was the one which would prevail in the future.

The system was attractive to the managers not only on account of the saving in the money spent in wages for operators, but also because of the relief it would give from the ever-present problem of finding sufficient girls with the proper qualifications to operate the switch-board.

A Problem at Rothway. This problem had been a pressing one at Rothway, where it had always been difficult to get operators. When the salesman of an automatic system was around about a year ago he was asked what he could do to solve the difficulty. He said quite confidently that there need be no more trouble on that score. One of their automatic systems could be installed at Rothway to do the work of the local exchange at that place and could be connected with the city for town and long-distance calls. He was given instructions to go ahead and submit plans and estimates for the new plant. "The fact that we have not heard from him yet," said Mr. Nisbet, "seems to indicate that the automatic system is not quite ready yet to undertake the work which can be performed by the aid of the operators."

One of the chief arguments in favor of the automatic system was its secrecy, from the fact that there is no operator at central to overhear conversations. Anyone who has visited the central office of the telephone company and watched the operators at work, twenty girls sitting closely packed side by side with both arms flung up as if their lives as well as their jobs depended on it, with supervisors walking up and down behind them constantly and the chief operator keeping a watchful eye on the whole scene from the middle of the room, will soon gather the impression that central has more important work to do than listening to other people's conversation, besides having no time in which to indulge in that pastime. A smart operator, in the rush hour will handle 250 calls. "Doing away with the operators did not necessarily make the telephone system faster. As a matter of fact, with the present equipment, the girl operator could give one the desired number quicker than her mechanical rival could do so."

An improvement which the local manager expects to see adopted before the complete automatic system comes is the use of automatic apparatus, which is now being introduced. With this system the girls are retained but much of their work in the way of making connections, ring up repeating rings, disconnecting, etc., is done automatically. With this system, girl can do the work which now takes five minutes with the apparatus in use here but the man element is still preserved and they some one at central to tell their troubles.

(Continued on page 12, third column)