EIGHT PAGES

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

THE WEATHER
Fair and Cold

VOL. IV. NO. 245 | WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29 1913 | PRICE TWO CENTS

SIR RODOLPHE CHALLENGES MR. LEMIEUX TO RESIGN

Member for Charlevoix Would Run Against "Quebec's Pride"

STIRRING CLIMAX TO Ex-MINISTER'S ATTACK

Debate on Bank Act Resumed in Commons --- Premier Explains Some Measures Government will Take to Protect Depositors.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Banks occupied the House today. First came the affairs of the Banque Internationale, Sir Rodolphe Forget replying to the attack made by Mr. Lemieux yesterday. Then the Bank Bill was discussed, Mr. Borden making an interesting and important speech.

Sir Rodolphe Forget rose on a question of privilege as soon as the House began business. He had been absent when Mr. Lemieux attacked him yesterday and amid the constant efforts of Liberals to refuse him hearing, he replied to statement after statement made by the late postmaster general.

Contrary to what Mr. Lemieux had said, he began, "not a five cent piece of the capital of the Quebec merger had been issued in France or out of Canada." Later two issues of bonds had been made in France, Mr. Lemieux had said that these represented a dead loss. These bonds were quoted on the Paris bourse and were paid for. The Quebec Railway was paying interest on its bonds. He had never sold shares in the companies in the group though Mr. Lemieux had intimated that he had tried to unload on the public. "I am not a ratter," he said.

The Banque Internationale.

Dealing with the Banque Internationale he related the story of the starting of that bank. The trouble began when the branch in Paris first neglected, and then refused, to make returns according to Canadian law.

After the aPris branch misappropriated the funds. The branch was closed; its staff thereupon sent a circular among the French shareholders asking for proxies in terms suggesting that it was the bank itself which was asking for them.

The proxies were irregular in many ways, and after taking legal advice, Sir Rodolphe Forget had ruled the proxies out. It was untrue that the holders of proxies were ejected by force. The legal proceeding taken by the holders of the proxies had fallen through.

Nothing had been lost in Canada; about $150,000 had been lost in Paris. All the money except that was in the bank and whoever took the bank over would make a big bargain. Never had the bank succeeded so well until the French directors aided by the Quebec Liberal politicians, had tried to close it up. Sir Rodolphe Forget then dealt with the Daoust note. It had been signed first by Robert Bickerdike and it was justifiable, All that had been done in connection with the bank had been legal.

Challenges Mr. Lemieux.

In conclusion he challenged Mr. Lemieux to contest a Quebec seat with him. He would resign his two seats if Mr. Lemieux would resign his one, then Mr. Lemieux could choose whichever he liked of the three

The reason why the Laurier government had held up the certificate in 1911 was that he was a candidate against the Hon. S. N. Parent's son in Montmorency. Mr. Parent had come to him and offered that if he resigned in Montmorency he would get his license.

"I deny that altogether," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "One of the directors was not qualified."

Sir Rodolphe Forget reiterated that Mr. Parent had made the offer in the Chateau Frontenac.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he knew nothing of what Mr. Parent had done. "I don't believe he said anything of the kind," he added.

Sir Rodolphe Forget added that Mr. Parent had added to his offer a rider that he (Sir Rodolphe) would be elected by acclamation in Charlevoix. After some further remarks he said that these attacks had been made on him because "Toll gate has been abolished in Quebec."

Mr. Lesperance as connected with the companies attacked by Mr. Lemieux also spoke on a question of privilege.

On motion of Mr. Borden it was decided to suspend six o'clock adjournment on Wednesdays on and after February 19.

Major J. A. Currie suggested that the House meet regularly at 2 o'clock and also suggested amendments of rules which would provide for greater expedition in the discharge of business.

The Bank Act.

The bank act was then taken up and after a speech by Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Borden spoke.

The Premier's opening remarks were that it was the duty of the House to give every possible protection against wrong doing by any measure which it was called upon to pass, but he considered that there were some questions which could be better debated in the Banking and Commerce Committee than in the House. He then went into an appreciation of the Canadian banking system.

Banking, the first minister said, is carried on primarily to obtain a reasonable return on money invested by shareholders. A good deal had been said about the enormous profits made by banks. He had been in a position to know something of the affairs of one bank. That institution had a reserve of about eight millions. Eighty per cent. of that sum had been paid in by the shareholders themselves in cash in the last twelve years. Yet many people declared that reserve represented the profits. That was not the case. He would suggest that Hon. Mr. White have prepared for the committee a statement showing how much of this reserve came from the pockets of the shareholders. As a matter of fact, in the bank to which he referred no shareholder received more than 4 3-4 per cent.

Central Bank Not Needed.

As regards the Central Bank Mr. Borden was not inclined to think it a pressing necessity. Suggestions were made simultaneously advocating an amalgamation of leading banks, and the prevention of an amalgamation. He was disposed to apprehend that it was possible to gain competition at the expense of strength and security. Both must be considered.

The premier recognized the need of an inspection and audit, especially of the head offices. It was largely in the head offices that frauds had occurred. He agreed that any reasonable means of preventing frauds, and of ensuring observance of the law should be taken Suggestions had been made pointing to a control by the government of the actual operation of the banks. It was proposed that the government should dictate to the bank as to whether it should or should not lend a given man a certain sum, or more or less, or whether it should or should not call in loans at certain times; whether it should or should not lend on security of a certain character He observed in granting credits many considerations came into play. It might, for instance, be safer to lend $100,000 to a young enterprising man who was working his way, than to another man of different character reputed to be worth far more. Such considerations must be left to the judgment of officials put in charge of the operations of banks by their shareholders. It would be casting an impossible burden on the government to ask it to control the entire banking system. They could not see where it would stop. It would be far better to follow the usage of the English speaking people all over the world and leave such matters to the directors subject to reasonable precautions to prevent frauds.

No Example in U. S.

Mr. Borden asked what the advocates of government inspection wished to see done. Did they wish the government to manage the affairs of all banks or to sit as a court of appeal to override the judgment of directors? Or did they want simply to institute such examination of the banks' affairs as would prevent fraud? The persons who spoke of government inspection should ask themselves which of these ends they aimed at. It was idle for the government to attempt the first of these. In trying to achieve the second, was it desirable to leave the inspection of banks, and more especially of their head offices, to the action of the shareholders themselves, or was it advisable that an audit should be conducted by officers of the government.

Mr. Borden did not think the example of the United States reassuring. In that country between 1863 and 1912 some 500 federal and nearly 2,000 state and private banks had failed, the average loss to depositors in the United States being $11,000,000. Government inspection did not seem to have offered a complete safeguard to depositors.

Continuing, Mr. Borden made the statement that the system proposed by Mr. White was virtually that proposed by H. C. McLeod, formerly general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. He thought that Hon. Mr. White's proposal could be so moulded as to secure the appointment of men above reproach or the suspicion of collusion as auditors. If that could be secured it was preferable to have an external audit made at the direction of persons responsible and interested, that is shareholders.

He added some remarks as to the technical difficulties of auditing and as to the ingenious nature of some frauds which had been devised. It would be unfortunate, he said, if something were established called government inspection which would promote a sense of false security. If the same security could be got by putting the responsibility on the shareholders it would be better. To relieve the shareholders of this, to have it go over Canada the government was doing something which it could not be sure of doing would be unwise. He concluded by suggesting that the bill be sent soon to committee.

PLAN TO FIGHT C.P.R. MONTREAL -TRIESTE LINE

North Atlantic Steamship Pool Holds Big Conference in Berlin—Maintain Great Secrecy Regarding Discussions.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The North Atlantic steamship conference met here today and it is likely the sessions will be protracted, as all the delegates have arranged to remain in Berlin for at least a week. Representatives of the following lines were present: Cunard, White Star, Allan, Anchor, Canadian Northern Steamships, Donaldson, Hamburg American, North-German-Lloyd, Red Star, Scandinavian, American, Austro-American and the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique.

Albert Balin, director general of the Hamburg American line, is attending the conference with four of the directors of that organization, while Philip Heinekan, with three of the other directors of the North German Lloyd Company is also here.

Apparently the most important question which will come under discussion is how to meet the prospective composition in emigrant traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Trieste-Montreal service, for which a concession was recently secured at Vienna. It is reported that the members of the shipping pool will establish a competing line with equally low rates. Two representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway are here watching developments. The greatest secrecy is preserved regarding the discussions and the shipping men have refused to give out any information for publication.

KNOCKER'S HAMMER BURNED AT DINNER LAST EVENING

Board of Trade "Get Together" Banquet Most Successful Function of Kind Ever Held Here.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN FOR BOARD IS LAUNCHED WITH FLYING COLORS

New Spirit of St. John Made Manifest in Striking Fashion --- Enthusiastic Applause Greets Optimistic Speeches --- Committees Appointed to Hustle for Board Members will Start Active Work Today.

Never in its history has the Board of Trade succeeded in gathering together such a large number of representative citizens as attended the banquet held in Keith's Assembly rooms last evening to mark the opening of the campaign for increasing its membership and inaugurating a general movement for the advancement of the business interests of the city, and, to judge from the enthusiasm manifested, the movement is bound to prove a success.

Mr. Chase, the town development expert, brought here by the board, declared that in his experience as a commercial organizer he had only attended one function of a similar kind at which there was a larger attendance and that was in the City of New York, which, to his mind, indicated that St. John had something to be proud of, and to others seemed to indicate that the city might hope to achieve its ambition to become the Liverpool of America, as well as the rail and harbor city of Canada.

The spirit of optimism which has been encouraged by the developments set in motion by the federal and local governments and the Board of Trade and other organizations was much in evidence at the assemblage, and apparently ready to devote itself wholeheartedly to the work of realizing the opportunities which destiny has placed in the way of the citizens with sufficient acumen to seize them, and swim forward upon the sea of fortune.

As a result of the dinner 99 men, out of about 326 present, came forward as volunteers, committed to devote two hours a day for three days to the work of inducing the business men of the city to subscribe for membership in the Board of Trade, and thus provide a fund to enable the board to carry out its programme for the advancement of the city. In accordance with the organic laws of the board provision is made for plural memberships, and any individual or corporation will be permitted to subscribe for as many memberships as desired; the more the merrier.

After an excellent dinner the president of the board, J. M. Robinson, called upon D. B. Pidgeon for a song and he sang "O Canada," the gathering joining in the chorus with great fervor.

J. M. Robinson.

J. M. Robinson, the president of the Board of Trade, then addressed the gathering.

For years past, he said, the city has not grown as it should, but a walk around the city today will convince anybody that we are on the eve of great developments. We don't realize this sufficiently however, if we did there would be no need of such gatherings.

C. P. R. developments here indicate an increase of traffic such as our fathers never dreamed of. On Prince William street big buildings would be erected this year, and in a short time the whole business district would be transformed.

Speaking of the campaign he said that the Board of Trade proposed to be a live community business agent. It did not aim at a boom; it aimed to unite all business men in an effort to advance the city's interests as a whole It aimed to promote comradeship.

The New Spirit.

A new spirit was growing up in St. John. A short time ago it was unusual to hear anything good said of St. John in other places; but now the optimism of the city carried forth by this boom everybody believed in St. John. The Board of Trade aimed to take advantage of this new spirit and to utilize it for the general business interest.

Yesterday the general attitude was that St. John was not much of a place, or likely to amount to much. But in talking with a manufacturer looking for a site, his own faith had been increased.

The Board of Trade movement had made some stir in the province. But it would not obtain the maximum benefit for St. John if it did not aim to promote the welfare of the province as a whole. Every man's business would improve if the province was developed and new industries established. As indicating the interest in the province the president read a telegram from President Jennings of the Fredericton Board of Trade wishing the movement in St. John every success.

Continuing, Mr. Robinson pointed out some of the natural advantages of St. John, and urged the need of cooperation to make the most of such advantages. The main question, he said, was not what they might do for the Board of Trade, but what they might do in the Board of Trade for the City of St. John and its business interests.

Burning "The Hammer."

The president then called attention to a hammer hanging in front of his table. "That's the hammer we've been knocking with," he said, "but we propose to burn it tonight with the help of Mr. Charles McDonald."

Mr. McDonald had some difficulty applying his slow match to the hammer, and it took a long while burning.

"But that's not so bad as in Illinois where they threw the hammer into the river and it floated," said the president.

Whereupon the hammer stopped burning and Mr. Nase applied another slow match.

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MAPLE SUGAR MEN HAVE A GRIEVANCE

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The deputation of maple sugar manufacturers representing the maple sugar industry in all the eastern provinces, waited on Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. W. B. Nantel today and asked that the industry be protected against the free use of compounds bearing the word "Maple."

The members of the deputation stated that the industry was in serious danger by reason of the great number of flavorings and essences sold in the Canadian market as "Maple" which had never been in any way related to the sap of the maple tree. They asked that the regulations of the inland revenue department be amended to prevent the misuse of the word "maple."

SOCIALS DEFEAT SYDNEY.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—Outclassed in every department, the Sydney hockeyists went down to defeat at the Arena tonight before the Socials of Halifax. It was fast hockey throughout.

TWENTY-SIX DROWN WHEN BARK SINKS

Havre, France, Jan. 28.—Twenty-six of the crew of the German bark Pangani perished through the sinking of that vessel by the French steamer Phryne off Cape De La Hague, in the English Channel, today. The vessels collided in a fog and the Pangani sank so rapidly that only four of those aboard were saved. The Phryne was badly damaged. The Pangani was bound from Hamburg for Valparaiso.

ONE KILLED IN DEADLY FRAY

Strikers and Deputy Sheriffs Fight Revolver and Rifle Battle on Streets of Rankin —Many Injured.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—Deputy sheriffs and strikers from the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, clashed tonight, one man being killed and twelve persons injured, several fatally. All the wounded, except two deputy sheriffs and a policeman were spectators. Not a striker was injured so far as can be learned. Among the injured are several women and a six months old child.

The deputy sheriffs and strikers collided on Hawkins Avenue, one of the principal streets of Rankin, which adjoins the city. The county officers, armed with revolvers and rifles, and the strikers, armed with revolvers and stones, battled for one hour within an area of two street squares. The rioting and shooting ended when the deputy sheriffs retreated within the fence of the mill. Two deputies were shot in the back and two unknown negroes received bullets in their legs.

It developed tonight that the deputies were not employed by the county but had been appointed by the Rankin authorities. According to Chief of Police Barnett, the deputies had no right outside the mill. Sheriff Bruff tonight took personal charge of the situation. In a statement the sheriff said the officers were not deputy sheriffs, but were special deputies. "I am now in charge and there will be no further rioting if I can help it," he said.

ESTIMATES NEXT WEEK

Naval Contribution and Harbor Improvement Will Rank High in List — Larger Expenditure Than Last Year.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Hon. T. White, minister of finance announced in the House today that the main estimates for the coming year will be brought down either Monday or Tuesday next. No intimation has been given as to the total and it will be kept secret until the minister lays the bluebook on the table.

Last year's main estimates were $138,863,200, and in view of the fact that this year's estimates will include the first instalment of the $35,000,000 for the building of the three Dreadnoughts proposed by the Borden naval bill, large sums for the Hudson Bay Railway which the government is anxious to rush to completion, for the new Welland canal and for the National Transcontinental Railway, it is expected that the total to be announced next week will run well over last year's sum.

The expenditure on the National Transcontinental provided for last year was $27,000,000, and it is likely that as large an amount will be deemed necessary this year to link up the line between Cochrane and Quebec. There will be a big vote for the Hudson Bay Railway as the contract has now been awarded for the whole of the 450 miles from Le Pas to tidewater. There will also be a large amount for terminals on the bay as the government is anxious to have the harbor and docks ready for shipping by the time the road is completed and work will be started to this end in the spring.

There will also be a large amount proposed for the commencement of the work on the new Welland canal, plans and specifications of which are now about completed. It is understood that this undertaking will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000,000, and the canal when completed will rank second only to Panama in magnitude.

Outside of these sums the largest estimates it is believed, will be for the development of Canada's national harbors in which the government is taking the keenest interest. It is likely that either in the main or supplementary estimates, there will be sums for the development of the harbors at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver. All along the great lakes there will also be large and important ex-

ANGRY SUFFRAGISTS SHOW DISAPPROVAL BY VIOLENCE

BALKAN PEACE HANGS IN THE BALANCE NOW

Allied Delegates After Presenting Their Note to Turkey Announce that They Will Leave for Front.

London, Jan. 28.—With the presentation of their note to the Turkish delegation, the date for which, however, has not yet been fixed, some of the Balkan delegates consider that their mission in London is ended. The Greek Premier, Eluthcrios Venizelos, announced tonight that he would leave before the end of the week and the others within the next few days. The financial advisers and the military officers attached to the Bulgarian delegation will start for home tomorrow. Despite this, the diplomats have not given up hope, and many still think that the Balkan note is another attempt to exercise pressure on Turkey, and that the Allies really intend to await the answer of the new Turkish cabinet to the joint note of Europe, a course which the powers have always advised. "Another day lost," exclaimed those who believe that the only solution is to be found in the resumption of hostilities, when the meeting of the delegates of the four allied nations adjourned today. "Another day gained" retorted those who believe that peace is to be reached by postponing extreme measures.

The meeting of the Allies lasted five hours, and the discussion was animated. The delegates reviewed the whole situation and debated both sides of the question, the resumption of the war and the policy of delay, and trusting to time to solve the difficulties. The head of each delegation reported the conversation which he had had with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and reference was made again to the advice of the Ambassadors to observe prudence and moderation. This greatly strengthened the arguments of that section favoring procrastination Their view being that after the powers' note to Turkey, which was in favor of the terms of the Allies, if the latter continued to follow Europe's advice, Europe would continue to give its support. The note was left with Stojan Novakovitch, head of the Servian delegation. The delegates entrusting him to "choose an opportune moment for its presentation." Some believe that he will present it tomorrow. Others are of the opinion that this particular form was adopted with the object of avoiding an immediate rupture and giving Turkey time to reply to the Powers.

Constantinople, Jan. 28.—Officials of the foreign office are engaged in drafting in French the text of Turkey's reply to the joint note of the Powers. It is expected that the reply will be ready tomorrow.

ELECTIONS IN MONCTON

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 28.—The civic election today proved to be quite lively and the voting for mayor and ward aldermen was exceedingly close. The results follow:—For Mayor, Ald. W. K. Gross, 663; Dr. Botsford, 558.

Aldermen at large, F. C. Robinson, 848; J. H. Crandall, 754; F. J. Murphy, 433; S. H. Hicks, 141.

Ward One aldermen, A. J. Tingley, 145; J. N. Boudreau, 141; S. O. Humphrey, 140; S. L. T. Harrison, 115.

Ward Two, aldermen, Forbes, 300; Fryers, 280; McAnn, 264.

Ward Three, Aldermen Harper Allen, 207; Ben. Tucker, 195; W. D. Martin, 190; J. W. Clarke, 173. The first two in each ward are elected.

COMMISSION ON SHELL FISH HOLDS SESSION

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 28—The shell fish commission, comprising Professor Prince, Hon. John McLean, ouris, P. E. I.; Hon. John McLean, Souris, P. E. I.; and S. Y. Wilson, Halifax, is in session here, drawing up its report It is expected that this will be ready for presentation at an early date.

DEATH OF MRS. TWEEDIE.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Tweedie, relict of the late Rev. Jas. Tweedie, a veteran Methodist clergyman, died early this morning. She is survived by two sons and two daughters. T. M. Tweedie, M.P.P., of Calgary is a son.

Smashing Windows as Protest Against Withdrawal of Bill.

POLICE PROTECT AND ARREST THE RIOTERS

Plate Glass, Mail Boxes, Police, and Lloyd George Attacked by Hordes of Incensed and Disappointed Women -- Much Damage Done.

London, Jan. 28.—As a protest against the withdrawal of the franchise bill by the government, the suffragists resumed their militant tactics tonight. While a deputation which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, D. Lloyd George, had refused to see until tomorrow morning, were trying to force their way into parliament against an overwhelming force of police, and were being placed under arrest for resisting the officers, other bands of women went through Whitehall breaking the windows of the government offices and through Cockspur street, where the great glass windows in the establishments of shipping companies were ruthlessly smashed. The women also visited Oxford, Regent and other streets in the shopping district where similar damage was done. Later post boxes were attacked, quantities of liquid being poured into them. In the outlying suburbs too, the suffragists took steps to bring the cause before the public by damaging property. Twenty-one women were arrested in the vicinity of the parliament building, but were allowed out on bail after the house rose. Most of the police stations had one or more prisoners charged with destroying property.

Deterred by Police and Rain.

The demonstration in Whitehall was not so large as some of those previously held. The force of police and a drenching rain militating against any great turnout. The wildest excitement prevailed, however, and besides protecting property and arresting the women who engaged in window smashing or refused to move on when ordered, the police had the greatest difficulty in protecting the women from an unruly crowd of youths who gathered and hustled every woman wearing the suffragist colors. In several cases the women were roughly handled. An attempt to duck four of them in the fountain in Trafalgar Square, was frustrated by a police posse which had to ride through the crowd.

The entire deputation of 21 women, who attempted to make their way into the House of Commons to interview Chancellor Lloyd George were arrested. The prisoners included Mrs. Drummond and Silvia Pankhurst, who marched in front. Before starting on their mission, the delegates listened to addresses by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leaders. Mrs. Pankhurst said, that the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill including the Speaker's ruling, was a plot decided on long ago and Premier Asquith was aware of it.

"The answer to this treachery," she declared, " is militancy" Sylvia Pankhurst said that their intention was to hold the speaker in the chair and leave Mr. Asquith on the bench, and with this the deputation started. The police gave them safe escort as far as the entrance of parliament, where an inspector informed them that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be unable to see them till morning. Mrs. Drummond retorted: "This is tomfoolery, and if you don't let us in there will be trouble."

At that the members of the deputation threw themselves at the police who stood six deep across the entrance, and a scramble occurred in which Mrs. Drummond and another woman were either thrown or fell to the ground. The police gave the women several chances to withdraw quietly, but as they refused all were taken into custody. The crowd showed little sympathy for the suffragists whom they tried to jostle as they were being led to the station by the police. The authorities, it is understood, contemplate arresting the leaders for inciting their followers to break the laws.

Christobal Pankhurst, who is often referred to as the brains of the organization, is believed to be in London directing the demonstrations. She is known to have left Paris, where she had been living since a warrant for her arrest was issued at the time her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were convicted. All trace of her is lost. The damage to property tonight would have been much greater had not the shopkeepers taken the precaution to board up their windows.

GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28.—Carl Reidelbach of Salt Lake City, the man who terrorized the central police station November 19th last, with an infernal machine, was sentenced today to twenty years in the penitentiary.