

Lillis and Cudahy Dropped By Exclusive Kansas City Club

Banker and Man Who Attacked Him Submit Resignations--One Al- ready Acted Upon.

Lillis Tells of Slashing at Cudahy's Hands-- Was Struck from Be- hind He Says.



MRS. JOHN P. CUDAHY, WHOSE HUSBAND SLASHED BANKER JOHN LILLIS WITH A KNIFE WHEN HE FOUND HIM IN HIS HOUSE.

Kansas City, March 12.—John P. Cudahy has resigned from the exclusive country club of Kansas City as a result of the affair at the Cudahy home here early Sunday morning last, when Mr. Cudahy and his chauffeur tied the banker with a rope and cut and punished him. Mr. Lillis, it is stated, will go abroad.

Cudahy's resignation which was voluntary has been accepted. Lillis, it developed today, resigned only after he was summoned to appear before the directors and show cause why he should not be expelled. Lillis' resignation has not been accepted and the club officials decline to state what further action will be taken against him. The two men are also members of several other local organizations. These have not officially recognized the affair as far as known.

Mr. Lillis intends to leave the city for a long rest and a friend was quoted today as saying that he probably would spend a year in Europe. It was denied that he intended to resign the presidency of the Washington Exchange.

For the first time since he was slashed by John P. Cudahy, in the packer's home, last Sunday morning,

"It's just been brought to my attention recently that everybody is saying about the way I've been carved. Isn't it funny what ridiculous stories are going around about a thing of this sort? People never stop to investigate or search for reliable sources for their information. They just hear a story, believe it, and that's all there is to it.

"Did you ever have two men sneak upon you and take you unaware?" he asked. "Well, if you never had that experience, you don't know how to appreciate the beating I got. They came upon me from behind. Evidently they were in their stocking feet. Mrs. Cudahy and I were sitting on the divan chatting about some common-place subject, when all of a sudden I heard an oath and the next thing I knew the searchlight lantern got me just over the nose.

"Did the chauffeur seem to take a prominent part in the attack on you?" "Yes, he was right in the thick of the fray all the time. I may be mistaken, but I believe he was drunk. No man could have acted in such a fiendish way if he had not been intoxicated.

Considers Himself Lucky.

"I guess I am lucky. That's the only way I can account for it. Those two infuriated men sprang upon me and I was down on the floor and tied before I could do a thing to defend myself.

"I have a hazy recollection of the butcher knife in Cudahy's hands and of the insane look in his eyes as he slashed at me. He evidently intended to mark me for life, because none of the knife wounds were very deep. When Dr. Ayres was summoned to the Cudahy home on that Saturday night he found what he believed to be a dead man. Mr. Lillis was huddled

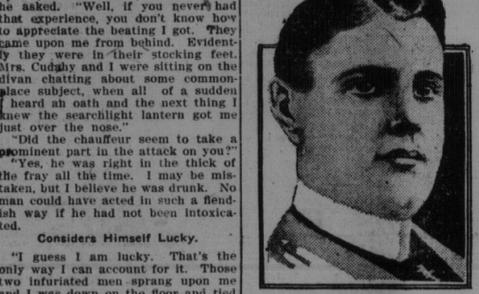


JOHN P. CUDAHY.

John P. Cudahy, the banker, yesterday made a statement and permitted an examination of his wounds.

"Ridiculous Stories."

The banker said nothing during the examination of the wounds. When Dr. Ayres and the reporter were examining the wounds. When the examination was concluded he smiled as much as the contusion of his lower lip would allow and said:



BANKER JERE F. LILLIS.

"I think you've talked about enough for today," said Dr. Ayres, interrupting.

"Yes, I suppose that is true," replied the patient. "I shouldn't have talked at all. I may make another statement and I may not. It remains to be seen."

ALL FRANCE IS SHOCKED

Duez Disclosures Likely to Develop Into Another Dreyfus Affair--More Evidences of Political Corruption.

Paris, March 12.—The scandal in connection with the liquidation of the property of religious orders has aroused political passions in France to a pitch only comparable with the Dreyfus and Boulanger affairs. The entire country is shocked, but as is customary in France the moral is overshadowed by the political side.

The government opposition is prepared to exploit the affair in the coming election and strangely enough with the backing of the adherents of ex-President Combes who are inroting to return to power.

The premier personally has come out of the fray with flying colors, for he did everything in his power to bring Duez to book two years ago, and he has pledged the government to probe the scandal to the bottom regardless of consequences. It is believed, however, that the liquidation of the church properties was taken advantage of by political spoliators in preceding administrations. The developments in the affair are amusing.

The authorities have not yet been able to confirm the statement made by Duez that he lost millions in stock gambling, but they had discovered enterprises in which he was engaged. Much money apparently was squandered by Duez in riotous living. A woman from whom Duez confessed to stealing money, failed to identify him.

Sensational disclosures have followed the examination of the personal papers of Duez, which showed that he subsidised about 150 persons, evidently belonging to the political, journalistic and social world.

Although in each case he exacted the receipt, his signature was always in cipher. One receipt for \$2,000 on the name of a newspaper. Duez refused to identify the recipients of his favors or to authorize any cipher code, saying coolly:

"That is my protection; you cannot have it."

Martin Gauthier, an accomplice of Duez, who was arrested today, admitted to having embezzled \$400,000 from Stanislas College, but did not re-

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

Children Victim of Disaster Fire at Gloucester Saturday --Mother Absent at Time of Occurrence.

Gloucester, Mass., March 2.—An exploding oil heater in the home of Mrs. Mary Wagner, a widow, at 6 Beach street tonight caused a fire that did heavy damage to the building and killed three children, from eight to twelve years old, as they lay in their beds asleep.

The victims are: Lewis Wagner, 8 years old; Bertha Wagner, 10, and George Guthrie, of West Everett, a boarder, aged 12.

Yesterday the Guthrie boy's mother, who had been working for several weeks with her son and a small daughter, at the Wagner house, returned to her home in Everett with her little girl. Tonight, when she returned to get the boy, he was dead.

The three children, together with Marlan, a two and a half-year-old grand-daughter of Mrs. Mary Wagner, were asleep in two beds in one room. Soon after Barney McMahon, a boarder, returned to the house. An oil heater in his room refused to work properly. Mr. McMahon picked it up and started down stairs with it. When he was opposite the door of the room, where the sleeping children lay, the heater exploded, igniting McMahon's clothes. By the time he had crushed out the flames among his clothes, the whole stairway was ablaze. McMahon dashed into the children's room and bore the baby to safety. By that time the fire had gained such headway that attempts to rescue the other children proved useless.

The dead Guthrie boy was a son of Mrs. Rebecca Guthrie, widow of the late Arthur Guthrie, of West Everett.

But about Mr. Robinson. It will be remembered that in the course of his harangue upon the budget the other day the ex-provincial secretary-premier took occasion to make a nasty attack upon the government and upon the representatives for Albert for the dismissal of certain partizan public officials. He mentioned particularly the case of Alexander Rogers of Hopewell Cape, a former registrar of opposition sheet "Free Speech." The government circulated an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson pointed out, as such counsel he was not permitted to be present at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Robinson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet "Free Speech." The government granted an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson pointed out, as such counsel he was not permitted to be present at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Robinson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet "Free Speech." The government granted an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson pointed out, as such counsel he was not permitted to be present at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Robinson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet "Free Speech."

U.S. SUGGESTS ENGLAND GRANT WASHINGTON A PREFERENCE IN RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS.

H. J. Crowe, in New York, Suggests That England Grant Washington a Preference in Return for Concessions.

New York, March 12.—Harry J. Crowe, the largest lumber operator in Newfoundland, now residing in Toronto, who sold Lord Northcliffe that patch of Newfoundland measuring 3,500 square miles, was in New York yesterday on his way to London and talked with a reporter about the commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Crowe has been making a specialty of this subject lately and he admitted yesterday that he had ventured some suggestions about it to some of those in authority at Washington.

Mr. Crowe believes that Great Britain is headed for tariff reform, which translated into American, means protective tariff, with, however, a provision in the programme which is to give preference to British colonies. This he points out would be to the disadvantage, commercially, of the United States, but, and this is the great essential of his point, if in the event of the success of the British tariff reform programme the United States will give tariff preferences to the products of Canada's natural resources, England will be inclined to its programme compensating tariff preferences for manufacturers of the United States.

"Canada would be the colony most affected by the United States receiving an equal preference with the colonies in Great Britain, but owing to Canada's geographical position and the fact that she possesses an abundance of the natural resources, I have indicated, she would naturally receive the greatest benefit by the free admission of such natural products into the United States.

"Owing to the rapid depletion in the United States of such resources and the importance of conserving them in British colonies, the United States would be making no sacrifice in granting these concessions to the colonies without demanding any return in their raw materials. The users of such raw material in your Eastern States, at least, would, I think, appreciate having free bituminous coal and iron ore from the Maritime Provinces. Such a programme would of course greatly increase trade between the United States and Canada, but the greatest commercial gain to the United States would be in your having a preference in the large markets of Great Britain.

"I believe Canada and the mother country would consider a commercial union or preference of the character I have indicated to be in the interests of all the countries concerned. If the British tariff reform programme as already outlined were adopted, that is, preference for preference with the empire, the United States will not be in a worse position than she is in the present trade with Great Britain and her colonies as she is today. But on the other hand her position would be improved if such reciprocal preference as I have indicated should come about between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

"The tariff reform programme of our statement, it seems to me, to take thoughtful note of what is going on and of industrial tendencies in Canada. The present conditions of the continental railways there, increased manufacturing and the large agricultural and mineral development taking place in Canada will inevitably gain a great impetus by Canada having a preference in Great Britain, the greatest consuming market in the world. In that event I believe the tide of immigration would be so turned in favor of Canada that in a comparatively short time she would likely become a formidable competitor of the United States in British markets."

Mr. Crowe also had some views to express on the far eastern question. "The eastern countries, such as Japan, are, as one of your great bankers recently pointed out, becoming more and more a menace to the United States. It is not for a long time that it will be impossible for your country to compete with countries like Japan where skilled labor can be hired for less than \$1 a day, and where almost everything under the sun can be produced. Unless your country has some preferential tariff arrangements the only way you manufacturers can meet this competition of the far east—meet it in other markets, I mean, is to reduce wages and the standard of living to Asiatic levels. The United States may protect her own market with a high tariff, but she must find an outlet in other markets for her steadily increasing surplus of manufactured goods.

"Why, then, is it not to your interest to insure a free outlet for your manufactured goods by making a free inlet for the raw material that is, the natural resources of Canada? That would be a step toward the consolidation of the English speaking race, which would mean the balance of power and the future peace of the world."

up in his place in the legislature and stated so that it would go broadcast all over the country that Mr. Rogers was splotchily pure, that there was no evidence of partizanship against him and that he was dismissed from office without cause.

The Sequel.

But the sequel shows the leader of the opposition up in a decidedly unenviable position. Mr. Dickson, after making a circumlocution leading up to the investigation into the Rogers affair, and showing that because of his connection with it, Mr. Robinson had intimate access to information quoted from the report of the commissioner to show that every charge made against Mr. Rogers was substantiated by the evidence, that he had actively canvassed against Mr. Dickson and Mr. Prescott, that he left his office all day election day and canvassed for Osman and Ryan; that his house was the headquarters of the party all through the campaign, and that he circulated and distributed "Free Speech" containing scandalous attacks upon one of the present representatives of the country.

The occupants of the opposition seats were plainly distressed and discomfited as Mr. Dickson pressed home the charge that Mr. Robinson had so distorted the truth and had so palpably (and withal senselessly) misrepresented the facts. Heretofore the leader of the opposition has been evi-

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next sitting session thereof, for the passing of an act to incorporate the Sterling Loan Limited, with power to purchase, issue, take in exchange, or otherwise acquire, lease, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise encumber or dispose of land, buildings, structures, and hereditaments, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion thereof, and all buildings or structures that now are or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take mortgages or other securities for unpaid balances of money, on the whole or any portion thereof, to prepare building sites, to construct, reconstruct, alter, furnish, maintain, and improve all kinds of buildings and structures, and to connect or subdivide properties, and to buy and sell stocks and bonds of Joint Stock Companies or Corporations, and with power also subject to the assent, supervision and control of council or of the Board Commissioners, or other legally constituted authorities, in any City, Town, County, or Parish, in the Province of New Brunswick, to enter from time to time upon any public streets, squares, open plots of ground, or high-ways, and to lay out and open the same for the purpose of erecting and maintaining conduits, posts, and wires, making roads or streets, and to do such other things and for such other purposes as may be necessary or incident to the business of the Company.

Enacted at St. John, New Brunswick, this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1910.

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ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

Rumored Wave of Anti-British Feeling in United States Not Treated Seriously in England.

London, Mar. 12.—Despatches to the London papers from their American correspondents portray a wave of anti-British feeling sweeping over the United States, because of the action taken by the British Government in the matter of the Chinese railroads and in far eastern matters generally.

The London papers apart from the one mentioned above, do not appear to be seriously concerned, but they are not due to the British Government, but to English financiers.

MR. ROBINSON TRUE LIGHT

Mr. W. B. Dickson's Vigorous Arraignment of Opposition Leader--That Rogers Case.

Fredricton, March 12.—Mr. W. B. Dickson, the genial member for Albert, gave ex-premier Robinson a decidedly uncomfortable quarter of an hour in the house Wednesday evening, and not for a long time has a public man been shown up in a more unfavorable light than Mr. Robinson was placed in by Mr. Dickson's castigation. It was the first time that the member for Albert had been heard in the house in debate, but it is safe to say that it will not be his last. His fellow members will insist in future that so pleasing a speaker, so keen a reasoner, so practical a debater, so effective a defender of the government which he supports, and so trenchant an exposé of the tactics and fallacies of the opposition, shall not be content to sit in his seat and listen to others speak. Mr. Dickson has at once come to the front as a debater.

Mr. Robinson.

But about Mr. Robinson. It will be remembered that in the course of his harangue upon the budget the other day the ex-provincial secretary-premier took occasion to make a nasty attack upon the government and upon the representatives for Albert for the dismissal of certain partizan public officials. He mentioned particularly the case of Alexander Rogers of Hopewell Cape, a former registrar of opposition sheet "Free Speech." The government circulated an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson pointed out, as such counsel he was not permitted to be present at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Robinson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet "Free Speech." The government granted an investigation into the charges against Mr. Rogers, gave him an opportunity to defend himself and had him represented by counsel. That counsel was no other than Mr. C. W. Robinson, the present leader of the opposition. As Mr. Robinson pointed out, as such counsel he was not permitted to be present at the general elections of 1908, and that he was specially offensive in his attacks upon Mr. Robinson and very active in circulating that disreputable opposition sheet "Free Speech."