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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER  
Maritime — Winds shifting to  
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sional showers.

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## PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS IN SERIOUS REVOLT

**Soldiers and Sailors on the Island of Macao, a Dependency of Portugal in the Far East, are Causing Trouble--- Took Possession of the City and Drove Nuns From a Convent.**

Hong Kong, Nov. 30.—News has just reached this city of a serious revolt in the military garrison in Macao. Several hundred soldiers and sailors joined in the movement. There is intense anxiety here as to the safety of foreign residents.

The revolt is believed to have been inspired by the recent events in Portugal. Macao is a Portuguese colony.

Macao, Island of Macao, China, Nov. 20.—The Portuguese troops of the local garrison and sailors of the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* revolted last night and taking possession of the city, proceeded to enforce changes in the administration of the affairs of this dependency of Portugal.

The rebels continued in control to-day, the governor and military officers being powerless.

The revolt began with the landing of the sailors of the *Patria*, who marched to the public square, where they fired three volleys, as a signal to the troops who at once forced an entrance to the armory and arming themselves, joined the seamen.

Several hundred strong, the rebels proceeded to Santa Clara convent, from which they drove the nuns, ordering them to leave the island. The nuns fled to Hong Kong. From the convent the rebels marched to Government House, before which they mounted a cannon. An interview with the governor was requested and when the officers at Government House objected, they were silenced at the point of the bayonet. The Governor was compelled to hear the demands, which were the expulsion of the religious orders, increased pay for the army and navy, the suppression of the newspaper *Vida Nova*, and the righting of alleged wrongs suffered by the soldiers and sailors. Under threat the government granted every demand.

### CAUSES ANXIETY.

Hong Kong, Nov. 30.—News of the revolt of the Portuguese garrison and naval force at Macao has caused intense anxiety here and foreign con-

suls are making urgent inquiries regarding the security of the citizens of their countries and their properties in Macao.

The Chinese viceroy has been warned to have troops in readiness for action. The British authorities had not sent a gunboat to the scene to-day. British citizens of Macao are arriving here.

Macao is a seaport and a dependency of the Portuguese in China, situated on peninsula of the Island of Macao, on the west side of the entrance to the Canton River, seventy miles southeast of Canton and thirty-five miles west of Hong Kong.

It was set by Portuguese merchants in the latter part of the sixteenth century and long was a flourishing port. After the secession of Hong Kong to the British, the trade of Macao declined rapidly.

The city was subsequently ceded to Portugal by China. Gradually, the Portuguese extended their rule over the whole island. China objected to this extension of territory and, insisting that the only concession ever made to Portugal was limited to the city of Macao, has frequently clashed with the Lisbon government over their respective territorial rights. Continued diplomatic negotiations have failed to definitely adjust the matter.

The city is now divided in two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, mostly Portuguese, each having its own administration.

When the Portuguese monarchy was overthrown, the Portuguese of Macao petitioned the provisional government of Lisbon to permit the religious orders to remain undisturbed on the island.

Hong Kong, Nov. 30.—Later advices from Macao state that foreigners there are safe. The Chinese shops are closed. The nuns and children of foreigners are coming to Hong Kong.

It is stated that the governor after being forced to comply with the demands of the rebels resigned.

## WELL KNOWN TRAVELLER UNDER ARREST

Duncan M. Ferguson, a well known commercial man, was arrested in St. John yesterday afternoon by Detective Killen and Deputy Chief Jenkins. The arrest was made on the strength of a telegram received yesterday morning from Chief of Police Jesse Carter, in connection with a fire in the latter's store some time ago. Chief of Police Carter arrived in St. John on the late train last evening. He will take Ferguson to Amherst on the noon train to-day.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 30.—Duncan M. Ferguson, who was arrested in St. John yesterday on the charge of arson, at the instance of Chief of Police Carter, of Amherst, is one of the oldest and best known travellers in the Maritime Provinces. He has represented Gault Bros., of Montreal, for many years. About seven years ago he opened a dry goods store in Amherst and it is said that the business was not a paying investment. To keep going, it is alleged that he sacrificed different securities that he held and owed heavily to Gault Bros. Early in October a disastrous fire occurred in his store and there was suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

At the instance of the Halifax Board of Underwriters the town council of Amherst decided to hold an investigation which was opened here on Friday by W. J. O'Hara, E. J. Fahie of Halifax were present at the inquiry in the interest of the Halifax board, and a large number of witnesses were examined.

It is said that it came out in the evidence that one building had been (Continued on page four)

## JEM MACE OLD TIME BOXER DEAD IN LONDON

London, Nov. 30.—"Jem" Mace, the hero of many prize fights, died today at Jarro-on-Tyne, of old age. He was in his seventy-ninth year. Mace was one time worth more than \$1,000,000, but of recent years he had been dependent upon the assistance of friends. Occasionally he had appeared in music hall exhibitions.

"Jem" Mace was born in Beeston, in Norfolk, and in his day was one of the greatest of boxers. His first great fight was with Bill Thorpe, whom he beat in 18 rounds. When Tom Sayres retired from the championship in 1860, Mace was regarded as his legitimate successor but his supremacy was soon challenged by Tom King.

The two met in January 1862 and after 12 rounds Mace was given the verdict. For the next ten years he was practically invincible.

## PLASTER ROCK MAN IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Hartland, N. B., Nov. 29.—Fraser Bishop of Plaster Rock, who on Saturday went from his home to hunt in the Tobique woods, and who did not return, was found Monday evening, prostrated and demented. He had lost his way and was for nearly sixty hours without food, shelter or a match to start a fire. As soon as possible food was provided for him and he was brought to the line of G. T. P., only six miles away. This morning he was unable to get out of bed and his condition is serious.

## Mr. Borden's Somersault On the Naval Question

**Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Masterly Speech Exposes the Inconsistency of the Tory Leader--Government Policy When Brought Down Had Unanimous Approval of Parliament--Mr. Borden Has Since Made Several Lightning Like Variations--Canada Must Protect its Shores Says Sir Wilfrid.**

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—"The naval policy of the government is a policy broad in its conception, a policy Canadian and not sectional. It may meet with defeat here and there, but this will not effect our courage. We will go on to the end, for we know we are in the right, and that the right will prevail."

With these words Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded a speech in the house of commons tonight that will rank as one of the most important that he has ever delivered. He has a scathing arraignment of the vacillating attitude of the opposition to the policy of the government embodied in the bill passed last session.

Sir Wilfrid described the amendment of Mr. Borden as the last chapter in the history of lightning like

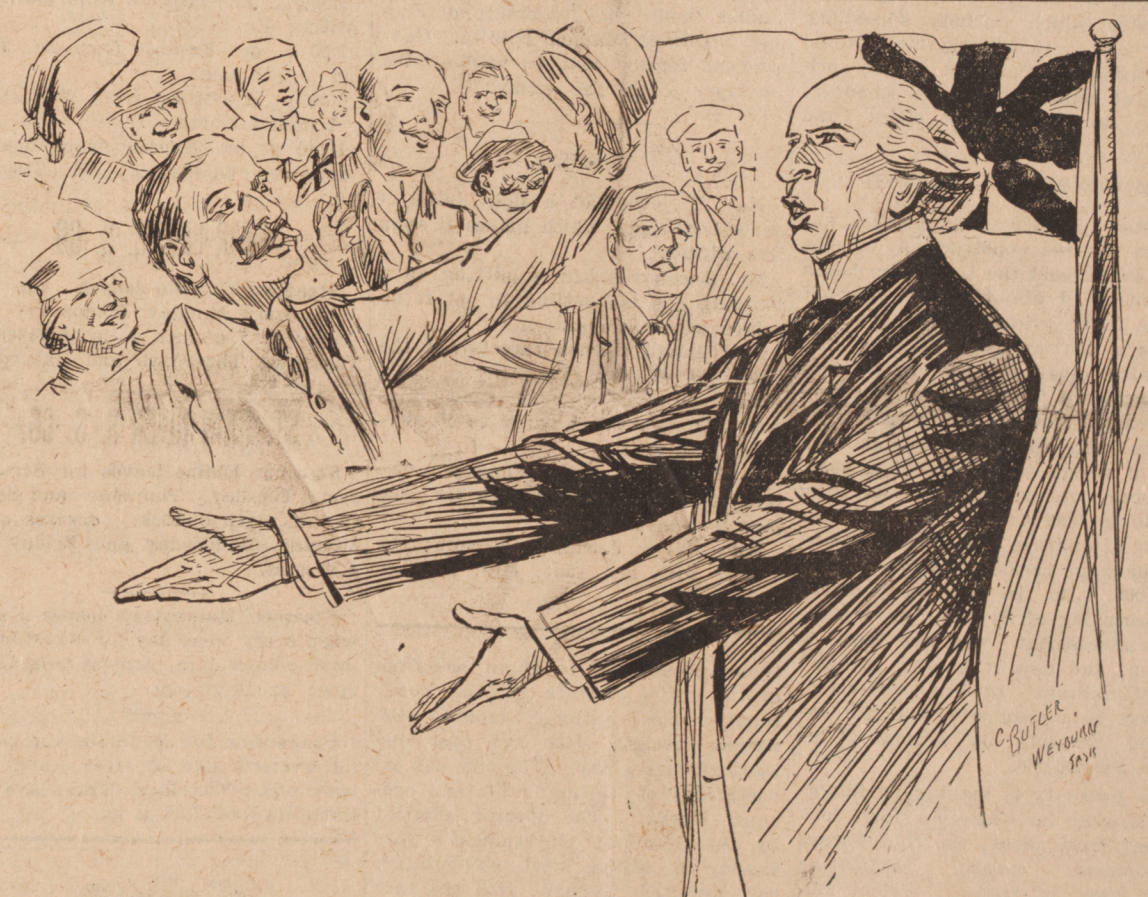
shall I say of the amendment of the leader of the opposition? The only thing I have to say is that it is the last chapter in the history of the lightning-like variations of my honorable friend on this question."

Sir Wilfrid reviewed the naval policy of the government and of the opposition from the time, when in 1909 Mr. Foster introduced his resolution in favor of some step being taken in the direction of a scheme of defence. He pointed out that on that occasion no voice of dissent was heard on the resolution, not even the voice of Mr. Monk, who could not then bring his courage to the sticking point of opposing it. On that occasion, too, no one was more enthusiastic than the leader of the Conservative party.

Mr. Borden was not satisfied to sup-

given it. But it was somewhat embarrassing to him to find a reason for going back upon the policy he had voted for only a few months before. There was an expedient ready at hand, namely the motion of Mr. Monk that the people should be consulted. He accepted the idea but he larded it and buttered it with the proposition that the government's policy was ill-advised and dangerous, and that while at work consulting the people they should send to England the price of two Dreadnoughts, \$25,000,000. Both the amendment of Mr. Monk and of Mr. Borden last session were rejected and the bill was passed.

When Mr. Borden came to speak on the address this session he did not move an amendment, but Mr. Monk,



SIR WILFRID LAURIER DEFENDING THE NAVAL POLICY.

variation and political somersaulting of the Conservative party and with masterly skill drove home the lesson that the position now taken by Mr. Borden was a subterfuge to escape responsibility and to propitiate a certain section of his own party, who believed that the creation of a Canadian naval service was unpopular.

Mr. Northrup, Conservative claimed the only result of the government's naval policy was that the Imperial navy had two ships and 800 men less while Canada was several millions out of pocket and had six or eight young men in training. If the opposition had their way the Imperial navy would be two Dreadnoughts stronger.

Ralph Smith, Liberal of Nanaimo pointed out that Premier McBride of British Columbia, had endorsed the Canadian navy at the reception given on the arrival of the Rainbow. In 1909 the government was given a mandate for its policy by every member of the house Liberals and Conservatives. It was absurd to contend that every time an important question arose parliament should shirk the responsibility of dealing with it but should appeal to the people.

E. N. Lewis thought that a majority of Canadians were opposed to the construction of a navy, and that there were too many members of parliament.

After a further repetition by Mr. Middleboro of the usual opposition arguments in favor of the Borden amendment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose shortly after 9 o'clock to review the general arguments advanced by Messrs Borden and Monk.

### SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Sir Wilfrid complimented Mr. Monk on being at least consistent with his previous attitude, in the amendment now offered, but he added: "What

port the motion only, he wanted immediate action. He (Sir Wilfrid) moved an amendment, one paragraph of which was to the effect that the house would cordially approve any necessary expenditure designed to promote the organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with the Imperial navy along the lines suggested by the admiralty at the previous Imperial conferences.

### OPPOSITION AGREED

The opposition agreed to that amendment. The only fault Mr. Borden had to find with it was that it was not sufficiently definite. He insisted that we should provide for the immediate organization of a naval service. Not an hour was to be lost, and following his suggestion the word "Speedy" was inserted. There was then no question of consulting the people.

After the session, Mr. Borden went to England and spoke in the same strain on the motion which had been passed by the dominion parliament for the immediate organization of a Canadian naval service. On his return he spoke at Halifax on the same subject, in the same way, and depicted all the advantages which would accrue to the country at large, and to Nova Scotia, and Halifax in particular.

There was still no suggestion then that the people should be consulted, but after landing in Halifax, Mr. Borden became aware of certain speeches which had been made by certain of his followers in which they had taken a position absolutely different from the one they had voted for, a few months previously.

"I do not think I am making an unwarranted supposition when I say that many of these gentlemen came to him, and told him there might be an embarrassment for the government in that policy, and he had better withdraw the support he had

the apostle of stagnation and negation, moved his amendment.

### THE NATIONALIST-TORY ALLIANCE.

Sir Wilfrid said he was told that when Mr. Monk moved his motion, there was a feeling of embarrassment in the ranks of the opposition, and that there was an intimation that unless another amendment was moved a good many Conservative members would vote as they voted last year, with Mr. Monk.

That would not have suited the view of Mr. Borden and his friends. They did not want to appear to have any alliance with the Nationalist party. Therefore a new amendment was devised by the leader of the opposition, not differing materially from Mr. Monk's amendment, but doctored a little to make it more palatable.

Mr. Borden and his friends had declared that there was no alliance whatever between his majesty's opposition, the "loyal" party of Canada, and the Nationalist party. Nobody believed that there was a treaty of alliance solemnly signed by plenipotentiaries with all the rules of a protocol. There was no necessity for it. A wink was quite sufficient.

### THE DUAL POLICY

Henceforth the naval policy of the government, which at one time he thought would have the support of all Canadians, would be attacked in Quebec and in the other provinces on the basis of the same resolution that there must be an appeal to the people. In Quebec it would be attacked on the ground that it was too Imperial a policy; in Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces it would be attacked on the ground that it was too Imperial a policy.

(Continued on page five)

## THE MEXICAN UPRISING

**Revolutionists Reported to be in Control of Large Section of Country**

**Reports Emanate From Sources Friendly to Rebel Leader and Cannot be Verified.**

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 30.—According to advices received today from revolutionary sources, the rebels under Madero, are in control of the country between Minic and Guaynopita, including the towns and the rich valleys west of Pearsons, northwest of the railroad, extending to the boundary of Sapuaripa.

Guaynopita is sixty miles east of Mazatlan, capital of the Mictlan state mining district of Sonora.

The rebels are friendly to the Americans who report them well equipped. The principal products of the district reported to be held by Madero, is in the rich Tacholich valley, which was the scene of the last general uprising of the Tacholich Indians, when the entire tribe was destroyed by the Mexican troops.

Madero's troops in the vicinity of Guerrero, are reported to be commanded by Jose de Luz Maria Blanco, formerly Jefe Politico of Santa Tomas.

The country said to be held by Madero includes the Greene Gold Company's concessions and it is reported that Dolores, an important silver mining company, is also in the hands of the rebels. Young Mexicans of Guaymas, have organized a boycott against Americans, according to advices received here.

Practically all reports of the situation in Chihuahua and Sonora received here emanate from sources favorable to Madero and it is generally believed that they lose nothing in their Maderist aspect in travelling. In the present situation it is impossible to obtain verification for many of them and only the more conservative reports are receiving credence from the impartial.

## NEGRO MURDERER WAS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.—Despatches from Waverly say that Max Neal, a negro who shot one negro to death and wounded four others, was riddled with bullets by a posse that surrounded the negro in a cabin late last night. Neal on Monday evening, fired eleven shots through a window of a house occupied by Anna and Etta Johnson, killing the former and badly wounding the latter and Paul Brown, who was in the house at the time.

While hiding from the posse Neal fired upon Leslie and Spooks Jack, boys on their way to work. Both were badly hurt. The ambush attack on the boys was unprovoked.

## REGISTRAR FRASER BACKS UP MR. McLELLAN

The Chatham Gazette, in referring to the action for criminal libel which Mr. R. W. McLellan has instituted against Mr. J. H. Crockett, of The Gleaner, has this to say:

"Mr. Fraser, when seen Saturday by The Gazette, said that he had received and answered Mr. McLellan's telegram just as the latter had stated and he did not know how Mr. Crockett would have so mistated his conversation over the phone. The will is in his possession and the minutes of the meeting at which the will was proved were in the possession of the late Samuel Thompson when he was judge of probate, and at his death came into the keeping of E. P. Wiliston, clerk of the peace at Newcasale. He knew nothing of the disappearance of these minutes; certainly the will had not disappeared and he felt certain that the minutes were safe in Mr. Wiliston's hands."

## A TRUE BILL FOR MURDER

**Wilfrid Cunningham was Indicted by Charlotte Town Grand Jury**

**Is Charged With Having Caused the Death of Willis S. Kerry--Is Now on Trial.**

Charlottetown, Nov. 30.—(Special)—The Supreme Court opened here this morning with a number of civil and criminal cases on the docket. The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Wilfrid Cunningham. He was charged with the murder of William S. Kerry and the trial is now going on. The list of civil cases includes a case of the Rev. S. S. Bamford, formerly of St. John for defamation of character.

## TWO ACCIDENTS AT MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 30.—(Special)—The three year old child of Sanford Cox, while playing in front of the kitchen stove at her home last night, was badly burned, and may not recover.

C. Canning, of the I. C. R. office staff, was struck by a train last night and narrowly escaped death. He was walking alongside the track and stopping to allow the train to pass, was struck by another going in the opposite direction.

## MATRIMONIAL NEWS FROM ST. JOHN

St. John, Nov. 30.—(Special) John Tabinovich, Montreal, and Miss Mildred Isaac of this city, were united in marriage here this morning. The Jewish Rabbi performed the ceremony. The happy couple have gone to Nova Scotia for their honeymoon.

Miss Margaret McConnell, of North End, was married in Newfoundland yesterday to Mr. F. Sharp, a well-known commercial traveller belonging to Nova Scotia. The bride's mother died at her home in this city on the day preceding the wedding.

## REFERENDUM ON TARIFF REFORM

London, Nov. 30.—The acceptance by A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons of the policy of the referendum in the case of tariff reform, has given the campaign a new complexion.

In a political address last night, Mr. Balfour announced that in the event of victory in the approaching election he would be willing to submit the question of tariff reform to a referendum.

## STIFF SENTENCE FOR BLACKHANDER

Toronto, Nov. 29.—James E. McCauley who sent threatening letters to J. C. Eaton, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary by Magistrate Kingsford this morning. The extreme penalty is fourteen years.

## STANDARD OIL CO. AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 30.—Warrants of arrest have been served on local representatives of the Standard Oil Company, alleging violations of the North Carolina Anti-Trust Law.

### LIVE DEER FOR ST. JOHN.

Yesterday a deer that had been captured in the vicinity of Prince William Station, was shipped alive to St. John to be placed with the other deer in Rockwood Park.