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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds, fair and mild today and on Friday.

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## THE BELLE OF THE BALL

Earl Grey Praises the Dominion at the Canadian Club Banquet

Defends Ambassador Bryce from Unfair Attacks by British Press—Immigration Movement

London, Dec. 7.—At the Canadian Club Banquet last night Earl Grey was the chief guest, Lord Strathcona presiding. Earl Grey responding to the toast of "The Dominion" humorously remarked that for seven years he had had to balance himself on a tight rope of platitudinous generalities. The success which friends were kind enough to say he had achieved as governor-general was only a fraction of the success which the Duke of Connaught would achieve Canada was the belle of the ball and there was plenty of evidence that she was now receiving all the bouquets. After seven years residence there, he had returned to England convinced that Canada like her wheat, was number one hard.

Speaking of the juxtaposition of the United States, Earl Grey eulogized the Canadian Club's of the Dominion declaring that the directors were only too glad to let the clubs be the pulpit for good American preachers. He was main enough to hold that the United States obtained equally as much advantage from the juxtaposition and Canada hoped that more and more every year to set an example of high living which might have good results on her powerful neighbor.

"I hear the British ambassador at Washington has been attacked for the part he played in the reciprocity arrangements," continued Earl Grey. "Why the people who criticize the ambassador, don't know what they are talking about. The ambassador had no more to do with reciprocity than you. The British ambassador is not paid to be the ambassador of the Canadian people. Have you ever reflected what a note of indignation there would have been if he had refused to represent the views of the Canadian government in his official capacity. You would very soon have had a demand on the part of Canadians for an ambassador of their own."

Alluding to the emigration of Americans to the western Canadian provinces Earl Grey stated his opinion that it was just beginning. It was getting the pick of Americans who became as loyal citizens of Great Britain as of the United States. His opinion always had been that the only complete union on the other side would be when Canada absorbed the United States. Canada must believe in herself. Had she done so a little earlier she would not have allowed the buying of Alaska or the imperial parliament giving a mail contract to a line of steamers going to New York when Canada had a port a thousand miles nearer Liverpool.

## RECORDER BAXTER RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(Special to The Mail)

St. John, Dec. 7.—Mr. J. B. M. Baxter was today elected to the local House by acclamation for St. John County to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James Lowell. Mr. James F. Robertson received word this morning of the death at West Somerville, Mass., of his brother, Mr. John M. Robertson of the firm of Robertson, Foster & Smith, hardware merchants. The deceased was on his way to California to spend the winter.

## RESIGNS IN FAVOR OF HON. MR. GRAHAM

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Mr. T. A. Low, Liberal member for South Renfrew, has resigned to make way for the re-election to parliament of Hon. G. P. Graham. Under an agreement Mr. McGarry was returned to the local House without a contest and Hon. Mr. Graham was to be allowed an election. Hon. Messrs. Cochrane and Reid, however, do not want the ex-minister in the House and will bring out a Conservative to oppose him.

## INCREASED COST OF LIVING

Cold Storage Plants a Factor, Says U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

The Farmer Gets Less than Fifty Per Cent of the Prices Exacted from the Consumer

Washington, Dec. 6.—"The consumer pays a dollar for food; the farmer gets less than fifty cents of it. Who gets the rest?" That is a question which Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture asked today in his annual report. The secretary does not attempt to answer it. He does explain in some detail the results of an investigation his department has just concluded into the effect of cold storage on the wholesomeness and cost of food. His investigation leads him to recommend publicity for the amount of food in cold storage, just as the department now gives publicity to the condition of crops from month to month.

Instead of food remaining in storage for longer than a year or two years, as a rule, the secretary declares that his investigation showed that "receipts into cold storage are entirely or very nearly exhausted by the deliveries out of cold storage within ten months."

Long storage is the exception, the secretary asserts. Warehousemen explained to the department that excessively long storage was due to lawsuits and other circumstances of an uncommercial nature. The cost of storage, including storage charge, interest and insurance, is considered a barrier to very long storage.

Cold storage, the secretary reports has raised the cost of living by increasing the annual price level for butter and eggs.

The secretary says that an examination of the record of prices a "suspicion" that there has been much speculation in some years by the men who keep commodities in cold storage.

He refers to "an apparent mistake" of the cold storage men in overestimating the consumption of eggs by the public at exorbitant prices last winter with the result that in the spring the storage men had to sell eggs at remarkably low prices and send abroad the largest amount of eggs ever exported in order to get rid of the supply.

The secretary declares that the warehousemen ought to be required to send to Washington each month the amount of commodities placed in storage so that the public may be able to judge of the future trend of prices.

A great variety of subjects are dealt with by the secretary in his report. He says that the day is not far distant when the United States will cease to import potash. Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Idaho are mentioned as depositories.

The success of the department in the Southern states through object lessons in the fields, is pronounced to have been such as to justify the extension of the work to all states.

The American systems of renting land are declared to be faulty and result in soil robbing. It is suggested that domestic animals be kept on farms, even if the land owner must furnish them, and that there be a rotation of crops.

The finest dates from the Sahara desert succeed in the southwestern states.

## CANADA DID WELL AT CHICAGO STOCK SHOW

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 7.—Canada carried off the highest sheep honors and got markings on short-horn cattle exhibited at the International Stock Show yesterday.

## FILIPINOS PASS A DIVORCE BILL

Manila, Dec. 7.—In spite of the opposition of the church, the Filipino Assembly has passed a bill providing for absolute divorce for the first time in the Philippines. A commission now has the question under consideration.

## King and Queen Receive Great Welcome at Delhi

Great Crowd of People Greeted Their Majesties at the Railway Station on Their Arrival from Bombay—Many Notables were there to do the Honors—Many Ruling Chiefs and Legations were Presented—Procession to the Durbar Camp was a Gorgeous Affair



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

Delhi, India, Dec. 7.—The roar of an imperial salute of 101 guns welcomed the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on their arrival here today from Bombay. The railway station in the Selimgarh Bastion of the fort had been the mecca since dawn for everybody in the city, and the coronation camp.

Equipages which vied with each other in splendor, passed along roads crowded with Indian Princes military officers, and government officials, and streams of natives went the same way.

The route to the camp was lined alternately by British and Indian regiments, under the command of Lieut. General Sir J. Wilcox and General Sir E. G. Barrow in providing guards of honor and escorts, native troops were also given an equal share with British soldiers.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received on the elaborate decorated platform by the Viceroy and Vice-reine, the governors and

heads of the provinces, the command-in-chief and a number of high military and civil officials.

After a series of presentations, their majesties proceeded to a pavilion within a wall of the fort, where 150 ruling chiefs were introduced. This brilliant ceremony with its gorgeous display of jewels and richly colored garments occupied considerable time. Meanwhile the provincial legislatures had gathered on the ridge by the Durbar camp, to greet the royal party.

Then began the great procession to the camp four miles away. Throughout India a holiday had been decreed as natives had gathered to get a glimpse of their emperor and empress. They formed a striking background to the gorgeously uniformed procession which was headed by lancers with bands playing. Then came General Peyton, the herald in silk and gold tabard emblazoned with the royal coat of arms and sixteen British band native trum-

netters, all mounted on black chargers. Next followed the native escort of the vice-roy in scarlet and gold preceding the imperial cadet corps composed entirely of princes and their sons. Their Majesties and the vice-roy's suites succeeded. As their majesties approached the command to present arms was passed along the line of troops, European spectators took off their hats and native bent deep towards the ground. The King-Emperor, the Queen-Empress and the vice-roy bowed right and left in acknowledgement. The body-guard of Indian princes who followed immediately after, outshone in splendor all that passed. In strict order of precedence came 150 maharajas, rajahs, nawabs and other chieftains. The column was closed by a band of savage looking Afghans and Pathan chiefs mounted on wild ponies and a detachment of native and British troops. Their Majesties entered the city through the King's gate now opened for the first time since 1857 when the King of Delhi went to public worship. All along the route the impression seemed profound and the reception was a cordial one. On arrival at the camp, the troops defiled past the imperial carriage, receptions followed, and the King-Emperor was presented with a brief address of welcome, to which he replied briefly.

Their Majesties and the vice-regal party then repaired to their camp, of which Circuit House built by Lord Curzon, is the centre. The camp stretched along the Great Trunk Road in long symmetrical rows of white tents almost blinding in the vertical Indian sun while the whole place when their Majesties entered, blazed with the bright hues of the East.

Very little trace was to be found of the various fires, which have recently caused havoc to the camp. The emperor's tent does not differ greatly in appearance from the others. Internally however, it is palatial. Great canvases hang stand nearby for official receptions and banquet. About a quarter of a million persons have taken up their quarters in the canvas city, which is broken up by green lawns, polo grounds, fountains and avenues of trees. Throughout the morning, the coming and going of great dignitaries and the throngs of natives kept their positions patiently anxious to get another sight of their emperor and empress.

## THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM

Sharp Debate in Parliament over Recent Dismissals from Office—Many Capable Officials have been Removed to Make Room for Hungry Hangers-on of the Administration—Mr. Carvell Calls Attention to Several Flagrant Cases in Carleton County

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—The principal business of the Borden government has been to fire and hire, apparently from what was said in parliament today. Since the election the axe has been busy in all parts of Canada and Liberals have been losing government places while Conservatives have been getting them.

Both parties have high principles respecting government employment. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier affirmed that an office holder should be retained in his place except where active political work was proven against him. Sir Wilfrid declared that hundreds of Liberals who had taken no part in the campaign were being dismissed without being given even a chance to be heard and merely to make places for Conservatives. Mr. Borden replied that the Liberals did the same thing after 1896.

Sir Wilfrid told Premier Borden that he recognized the great pressure which was being put upon him. It was well known that the premier was so busy with job-hunting delegations that he could not find time to eat and that only the other day, when he had told a party of office seekers that he was hungry and had to have something to eat, they replied: "But we are hungrier than you."

Sir Wilfrid said that the dismissal of the International Waterways Commissioners to make places for Conservatives was a particularly flagrant instance of the spoils system.

Mr. Foster replied that in confidential positions it was desirable to have men who were in sympathy with the government.

Mr. Carvell said that on this basis the whole British diplomatic corps would be changed with every government. This thing was indefensible except on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils.

### EMMERSON'S POSER.

Mr. Emmerson asked if Mr. Borden would dismiss government officials who had been active workers in the elections for the Conservative candidates.

Mr. Borden said that was a matter which would have to be considered. Mr. Carvell, of Carleton, said that the government was by no means living up to its principle of dismissing only for proven political activity. The postmaster of Woodstock was away from New Brunswick throughout the campaign, yet he had been dismissed. He had received no notice and knew nothing of it until a man came into the office, said he had the job and gave the postmaster three days to get out. At Bath there had been a dismissal. And what for? Mr. Carvell asked. "For political activity, I presume," said Postmaster General Pelletier.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Carvell, "because the person dismissed was a woman, and I have just received a petition signed by practically all the people of the place, asking that she be restored to her place. She was dismissed to give a hungry Tory a place."

"It remained for the new minister of public works to reduce the spoils system to a basis of petty larceny," Mr. Carvell said.

A public building was being erected at Hartland. It was begun some time ago and before it was started he had asked the people, Conservative and Liberal, to recommend a competent and reliable man to act as clerk of works. He had been faithful, had taken no part in politics, and though the work was within two months of completion, he had been dismissed and the place given to a person who had previously signed the recommendation for his appointment.

## CONVICT ASKS PARDON AFTER 52 YEARS IN JAIL

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 7.—Among the thirty-six convicts at the State prison at Wethersfield, whose applications for parole of pardon will be considered by the State Board of Pardons when that board meets here next Tuesday, is John Warren, the oldest inmate of the prison, who has spent fifty-two years of his life in that penal institution. In the fall of 1859 John Warren was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to prison for life. He entered this State prison at Wethersfield November 14, 1859 and has remained isolated from the outside world ever since. Several times he appealed to the Board of Pardons for his release, but in every case his application was denied. This year he has again petitioned for a pardon and his friends confidently expect that this time the Board of Pardons will be less obdurate.

The history of Warren's crime is rather unusual. In the early summer of 1859 John P. Warren, then only twenty-one years old, and his 18-year-old wife lived on a small farm in Willington, a little town on Tolland county, in the northeastern part of Connecticut. On a warm morning in July of that year Warren and his wife took a walk in the woods. It was hot and when they came to a brook not far from their farm, Warren proposed that they take off their shoes and stockings and bathe their feet in the cool waters of the brook. His wife consented and, having taken off her shoes and stockings, waded into the brook.

Warren spang at her, threw her down and held her head under water until his wife was dead. Just what fury or passion animated Warren and prompted him to commit the

cold-blooded and apparently unprovoked crime, has never been ascertained. Warren himself, although he confessed the crime, has never given any explanation of his action or the motive of the deed. He executed the body of his wife in the woods, where it was soon found. Warren was arrested and put through the third Degree. He confessed his crime, but refused to make any explanatory statement.

After a preliminary hearing Warren's case was set for the September term of the Tolland county superior court. On the night of Wednesday, August 10, of that year, while confined in the Tolland county jail, Warren managed to obtain possession of a big butcher knife, with which he attacked jailer Griggs. Warren managed to escape, but was caught shortly afterward in Eastford, near Willington.

The trial of Warren was short. The prisoner pleaded guilty and his attorney confined himself to a strong appeal for the life of his client. The appeal was successful and Warren was sentenced to imprisonment for life. From the very beginning of his term in the state prison of Wethersfield Warren was a model prisoner. He obeyed the prison rules strictly, gave no trouble to the warden and the other officials of the prison and tried to make himself as useful as possible under the condition.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT KEEPING WATCH ON SAMUEL GOMPERS

Recently Held Secret Conference with Prosecuting Attorney of Indiana at Washington—Another to be held in January

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7.—That the federal government has been closely watching the movements of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor was made known here last night, when United States Attorney told of a secret Washington conference held between the labor head and Prosecutor Baker of this county. The visit was made about the time the county officials were attempting to prevent the federal authorities from gaining possession of the books and records obtained in a raid of the offices of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, when J. J. McNamara was arrested.

Prosecutor Baker admits that he conferred with Gompers and says he intends to make a second visit next January.

Mr. Gompers can be assured that the United States attorney in this county will not hesitate to prosecute any man if the facts and the law clearly justify the prosecution.

(Continued on page four)

## FRENCH PREMIER TRIED TO BULLDOZE KING OF SPAIN

"Spain is not Portugal" was the Retort of King Alfonso—French Paper Claims to have Confirmation of the Story

Paris, Dec. 7.—There is perturbation among politicians and diplomats over an alleged attempt, by Premier Caillaux to bulldoze Spain in the matter of the latter's claim in Morocco by threatening King Alfonso. The Republique Francaise reproduces and confirms from its own sources, a story which originally appeared in a Geneva paper, according to which M. Caillaux in an attempt to establish his own threatened position, tried a coup to settle the Franco-Spanish difficulty. According to the story, the French prime minister notified King Alfonso, through an intermediary, that he has resolved on decisive action and if Spain resisted, the Spanish dynasty might be seriously endangered.

King Alfonso on receiving this communication, retorted in a heated manner, "Spain is not Portugal." "The Spanish king then informed Great Britain and other interested powers of M. Caillaux's amazing attitude.

Mr. F. R. Wallace arrived in the city at noon.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE IN DEMAND IN THE WEST

Saskatchewan Minister of Education on a Visit to Toronto—Pupils are Instructed in their Native Tongue Each Day

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 7.—Hon. A. J. Calder, minister of education in Saskatchewan is in the city. He says there is a serious lack of teachers in the west, and that no matter how many they secure, they were constantly going into other vocations. Regarding bi-lingual schools, he said that in all foreign speaking settlements, the school trustees were allowed to have the native language of the people taught to the pupils for a half hour each day. For all the rest of the day, he said, English must be taught. It is often difficult to secure teachers who know the language of any of the foreign settlers.

New York, Dec. 7.—Eduardo Missiano, one of the baritones of the Metropolitan Opera Company died suddenly late last night from rheumatism of the heart. Missiano is credited with the discovery of Enrico Caruso the tenor. It was Missiano who first urged him to try the grand opera stage when the two met in Naples in 1892 before Caruso had ever sung in grand opera.