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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
winds, fine and decidedly cold.
Maritime — Fresh northwest

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

Reparation Demanded By British Government

OLEO MAKER FACES TRIAL

John F. Jelke Before
U. S. District
Court at
Chicago

Indicted in July 1911 by Grand Jury—
Has Fought Case Since That
Time

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21—After nearly three years of delay the case of John F. Jelke, millionaire oleomargarine manufacturer, was called in the United States district court here today, and the prospects are that the trial will proceed without further delay. Jelke is under indictment with a number of other manufacturers and retail dealers in oleomargarine for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of many thousands of dollars in revenue by unlawfully coloring oleomargarine.

The indictment was returned in July, 1911, by the Federal Grand Jury, following an exhaustive investigation ordered by Judge Landis. After the indictments were returned, strong influences were brought to bear upon the administration in Washington, seeking a dismissal of the charges. Jelke, it is asserted, offered to pay a fine which would more than repay the Government for the alleged losses in revenue through the unlawful making of the oleomargarine. Upon the recommendation of Attorney General Wickersham, it is understood, President Taft declined to agree to any compromise or a dismissal of the indictments.

As soon as the trial of Jelke is concluded, John Daddie, president of the William J. Moxley Company, is to be placed on trial. Daddie is under indictment on the same charges as Jelke.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION SHOULD BE UP- HELD BY DOMINION

Montreal, Feb. 23—Since the people of the various provinces are either unable or unwilling to pay for improvement in technical and vocational training for the children of Canada, the Dominion government should undertake the task, is the opinion of Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the commission on technical education, stated before the Canadian Club here today.

Dr. Robertson thought that if the provinces made any such demand on the Dominion government the premier, no matter what party might be in power, would instantly reply that that was what they were there for, and take immediate steps toward that end.

Dr. Robertson was not sparing in his criticism of Canada in this regard. With figures and facts he showed to his audience that Canada was lagging far behind the eight countries the commission visited and from one end of the country to the other was woefully deficient in its efforts to give the children a real education, which would train them to make better citizens, better workmen and artisans and more contented people out of themselves.

CHINESE EGGS ARRIVE ON ST. LOUIS MARKET

St. Louis, Feb. 23—One hundred cases containing 36,000 eggs, arrived in St. Louis from China today. They were imported by a local commission dealer who said he could sell the eggs to retailers at 20 cents a dozen and still make a profit. Eggs for the last week have been quoted here around 26 cents.

Murder of William S. Benton by Villa Mexican Rebel Leader Has Aroused England—Foreign Secretary Makes Plain Statement—United States Must Make Some Move—Dog-in-Manger Tactics Not Much Relished

London, Feb. 23—The putting to death of William S. Benton, a British subject, by General Villa at Juarez, has caused the British parliament and people to a keen appreciation of the British interests involved in the Mexican situation.

The killing of Benton was the principal subject up for discussion before the House of Commons this afternoon when a full House listened with intense interest to explanations given by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, and Francis Acland, the parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, of the British government's attitude and communications with Washington.

A significant cheer was given by the members of the House when Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, had told Secretary of State Bryan public opinion in Europe was likely to be seriously affected by General Villa's doings.

Sir Edward Grey explained that Great Britain did not hold the United States responsible for Villa's acts but he said the British government was powerless to take any measures in the disturbed regions. Several members questioned the secretary for foreign affairs to make sure that the government was taking all possible steps to learn the facts of the Benton case.

Walter H. Page, the United States American ambassador, expressed his personal regret at the killing of Benton in an informal talk today with Sir Edward Grey, whom he visited to inform him of the ratification by the United States Senate of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT

The history of the Benton affair as contained in the information furnished to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, by the state department at Washington, was communicated in the official form to the House of Commons today by Sir Edward Grey.

When the British foreign secretary related how Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had told Secretary of State Bryan that the public opinion of Europe was likely to be seriously affected by Villa's attitude and acts, an encouraging cheer rolled through the House.

Sir Edward Grey added that Mr. Bryan, while declining responsibility for Villa's doing, had promised full inquiry. He said details would be forthcoming and expressed deep regret at the occurrence. Sir Edward Grey continued:

"Before this incident occurred the United States government had at our request impressed upon the leaders of the Constitutionalist party in Mexico the necessity of respecting the lives of foreigners. I should like to add to that fact that because we are communicating with the government of the United States does not, of course, imply that it has any responsibility for what has taken place. Communication has been made because the United States alone can in these circumstances exercise any influence to discover the truth and get justice done. Juarez is close to the United States frontier and we have ourselves no means of exercising influence in these regions under existing conditions. I am still in communication with the British ambassador at Washington and with the United States government as to what further steps can be taken."

Sir John Ridd asked whether Sir Edward Grey had any information concerning other Europeans who are said to have disappeared in Mexico. Sir Edward replied:

"No, sir, but I have already telegraphed to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice suggesting for his consideration what steps it would be possible to take in this very disturbed region to ascertain the whereabouts of these people."

In the course of his explanation Sir Edward Grey read a telegram Sir

Cecil Spring-Rice had received from Mrs. Benton at El Paso, which was as follows:

"I beg to advise your excellency that my husband, Benton, a British subject, yesterday went to Juarez and after a heated discussion with Villa, was thrown into jail. A friend visited Villa on his behalf. Villa said: 'I have not got him in prison. I saw him this morning' and declined any further talk on the subject."

VILLA KILLED BENTON HIMSELF

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 23—The fate of the missing Englishman, Laurence and Curtis, and the Americans, Bauch and Harry Compton, in Mexico, was still in doubt today, nor was there any promise that the body of William S. Benton would be produced by the Juarez authorities. No word was received of the troop train which General Villa at Chihuahua, said would be bringing fifteen rejected American recruits to Juarez, and among whom he suggested that the missing foreigners might be found.

Americans at last obtained a version of the killing of Benton which they believe to be true. It was that Villa knocked Benton down and then had two of his men take him into the back yard, where the rebel general personally followed and fired the fatal shot or shots himself.

CAG'T GET BENTON'S BODY.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 23—The request of the state department for the body of William S. Benton, murdered last Saturday, has met with no response today. George Carrothers of the consular service, visited Juarez today looking for a reply, but none had come.

Mr. Carrothers learned that Gustav Bauch, the German-American, being tried by the rebels as a spy, is still safe at Chihuahua and received renewed assurances that he could not be executed unless found guilty.

No word was received as to when the fifteen rejected American soldiers will be returned from Chihuahua. It is hoped that among them will be found at least some of the foreigners reported missing, Harry Compton, Roger Laurence and a man named Curtis.

BIDS FAIR TO SEE ONE HUNDRED YEARS

James Fell of This City Hale and
Hearty at Ninety-Three—
Interesting History

James Fell of Chancery Lane, on Saturday last, February 21, celebrated his ninety-third birthday. As Mr. Fell still is in the enjoyment of good health and is able to be about and perform labor of certain kinds, it is probable that he will approach closely the century mark.

Mr. Fell is a native of Belkilly, Forfarshire, Scotland, being born there February 21, 1821. His father was a farmer, renting farms in various parts of Scotland. At an early age he was apprenticed to the shipbuilding trade, which he learned in the ship-yard of Joseph & Charles Birling, Montrose. After spending four and a half years there he went to Liverpool to ship as a ship's carpenter but failed to secure a berth. He returned to Scotland and at Dundee shipped for Calcutta. He followed the sea for a number of years, visiting St. John, N.B., among other ports. In 1855 he settled in New Brunswick. He worked on the farm of the late R. Duncan Wilnot for a year and a half and then entered the employ of the late John Glaser, on whose farm he worked for thirty years. For the past fifteen years he has lived in Fredericton.

TORIES INCREASE COST OF N.T.R.

"Economies" Do Not
Work out although
Standard has been
Lowered

Sam Hughes' Extravagance at Lachine
Exposed by Hon. Rodolphe
Lemieux—\$95,000 Graft

Ottawa, Feb. 23—In reply to the Hon. George P. Graham in the Commons this afternoon, the minister of railways, Hon. Frank Cochrane, said that the total amount expended on the National Transcontinental Railway up to the end of last year was \$140,562,147, while accounts payable on that date on construction account amounted to \$2,448,867. The estimated amount required to complete the road was \$18,296,786. This makes a total of \$161,307,800 as the latest official estimate of the total cost of construction, exclusive of interest charges.

In the report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton, tabled in the Commons a fortnight ago, they say that on September 30, 1911, the estimated cost of the whole road, according to Chief Engineer Gordon Grant, was \$161,300,000.

Despite the fact that the present government has now been engaged for over two years effecting "economies" and correcting the alleged "waste" under the Laurier government standard of construction the estimate of total cost is now actually increased by \$7,800. Apparently the present government's "economies," while operating to lower the standard of the road, are resulting, at the same time, in increasing the cost.

The story of the Montreal land deal by which W. T. Rossen made a profit of \$95,000 through a transaction with the department of militia and defence was told to the House by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. The plain facts in connection with the transaction, said Mr. Lemieux, point clearly to the desirability of a thorough and drastic investigation.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in moving for a copy of all correspondence, etc., in connection with the purchase of about 150 acres of land in the Parish of Lachine for the sum of \$180,000 by the minister of militia in June, 1912, said that he did not intend to make any charges at the present time. He thought that it probably would be necessary, later on, to institute a most drastic investigation.

When Col. Hughes became minister of militia, however, a change took place. The government property at Longueuil, selected by the late government, was abandoned as the site for the barracks, and instead 150 acres of ground were purchased near Dorval, at a cost of \$180,000.

This property, Mr. Lemieux said, was sold to the government by Mr. Rodden, who had purchased part of it in May, 1911, and the remainder in June, 1912, sixteen days before he sold it to the militia department. When the land was sold to the militia department, Major Rodden received \$180,000 in cash, so that his profit on the transaction, according to Mr. Lemieux, was \$59,004. Mr. Lemieux also stated that Mr. Rodden had until 1915 to pay the balance due by him to the people from whom he had purchased the property.

The price paid by the government, Mr. Lemieux said, figured out at something more than \$1,200 an acre, and this was for vacant land thirteen miles from the Montreal post office, as the crow flies. Adjoining property however, was valued at only \$600 an acre.

Mr. Lemieux also contended that the property was not suited to the purposes for which it was purchased. He urged its distance from Montreal as one of the chief reasons for declaring it unsuitable and pointed out that the Longueuil site was only two miles from Montreal as the crow flies.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

Tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the Cathedral services will be as follows: Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.; Matins and Litany at 10.30 a.m.; Evensong and address at 7.30 p.m.

TRANSFERRED TO RESERVE.

7th Regiment, "Carleton Light Infantry."—Captain J. G. Kirkpatrick is transferred to the Corps Reserve. 22nd January, 1914.

DIVORCE GRANTED IN FENWICK CASE

Alimony to be Arraigned Between Parties
to Case—Three Cases Over Till Next
Term—Evidence in Case of Lunney vs
Lunney Completed This Morning—
Further Evidence Required in Case of
Belyea vs Belyea

Absolute divorce was granted this morning by Judge McKeown in the G. Burton Fenwick, a Sussex case. The plaintiff is residing in Carleton Co. and the defendants in the United States. Evidence was to this effect that defendant had left plaintiff in 1892 and had secured divorce in Dakota. After that date she had married and had borne children. The man whom she had married was named Wilson. Mr. Hayward suggested that commission to take evidence of second marriage might be issued or defendant's brother be summoned to give evidence of it. Case stood adjourned for further evidence.

CASES GO OVER.

Three cases go over until the April term of the court. One of these is a new case, Sarah Frances Ross vs. Robert Ross, G. Earle Logan for plaintiff. The others are: Wheaton vs. Wheaton, and Tower vs. Tower.

SET FOR TRIAL.

Several cases have been set for trial. Damery vs. Damery a Saint John Case is set for eleven o'clock Thursday morning. Waring vs. Waring, another St. John case, is set for three o'clock Saturday afternoon at St. John. The case of Kane vs. Kane is set for St. John at a date to be named later.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

On the application of P. A. Guthrie, counsel for plaintiff the suit of Astles vs. Astles was withdrawn.

BELYEA VS. BELYEA.

In the case of Thomas Henry

LUNNEY VS LUNNEY.

Evidence was taken in the case of Marion M. Lunney vs. George W. Lunney. R. B. Hanson appeared for the plaintiff. Parties to this case were married at Penlyn, Queen's county, July 21, 1909, by Rev. H. F. Watkins of the Church of England. The maiden name of the plaintiff was Upton. The defendant was a railway trainman. After his marriage he went to Ontario to work and returned from that province in the winter of 1911-12, remaining with his wife for some time. The plaintiff soon after his return to Ontario had reason to charge him with infidelity, which he afterwards admitted. For some time past she had received no support from her husband.

The plaintiff, Deputy Provincial Secretary Tibbitts and Dr. Hay of Chipman, gave evidence. Grounds alleged are desertion and infidelity. Court considers.

S. P. C. FORMED BRANCH HERE LAST EVENING

Largely Attended Meeting in City Council
Chamber Last Night—L. C. Macnutt
President of reorganized society—Strong
St. John Delegation Present at the
Meeting

A Fredericton branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty was formed last night at a largely attended meeting held in the City Council Chamber at which Mayor Hooper presided. Officers were elected as follows:

President, L. C. Macnutt.
Vice-president, Miss Jeannette Beverley.
Secretary-treasurer, H. E. Harrison.

The members of the executive are to be selected at a later date by the officers. An agent of the society is also to be appointed. The membership-fee was fixed at one dollar and a large number of ladies and gentlemen joined.

During the evening there were addresses by a number of local people interested in the reorganization of the local branch of the society and also by a delegation from the St. John branch, composed of President R. W. W. Frink, Secretary S. M. Wetmore, Hon. John E. Wilson and George Hamm.

R. W. W. FRINK.

President R. W. W. Frink, at the request of the chair, gave a brief address on the aims and objects of the society. He pointed out that it was concerned with the prevention of cruelty to animals and also to human

beings. In St. John the society had been confronted with the necessity of having a place in which to care for delinquent children of both sexes. Such an institution was much needed.

S. M. WETMORE.

Secretary S. M. Wetmore of the St. John branch, also spoke briefly. He mentioned the benefit which a large membership of ladies would be to the society and expressed pleasure at seeing so many present.

HON. JOHN E. WILSON, M.P.P.

Hon. John E. Wilson, M.P.P., spoke. He mentioned the necessity of having such a society for the prevention of cruelty. He drew attention to the fact that the name had been changed from Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to Society for Prevention of Cruelty. The organization could not have too much power. Its work had produced a marked change in St. John. His feelings were strongly in favor of it.

GEORGE HAMM.

Mr. George Hamm made the longest address of the evening. The St. John Society, he said, had been organized

(Continued on page four.)