

The Daily British Empire

YEAR 76—NO. 93.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

LAST EDITION

STILL OUTSIDE

Constitutional Army Drawing Closer.

WHY THEY HOLD OFF

SO LARGE THAT RESISTANCE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

The Troops Are Marching in Light Order—Divine Approval is Thought to Accompany Acts—Whom the Committee Will Punish.

Constantinople, April 21.—The situation has not developed materially so far as is discernible. The constitutional army is continually, but with military precaution, drawing closer its investing lines from San Stefano around the western and northern sides of the city, to the shore of the Bosphorus, but it has not yet entered the capital. The only reason for delaying the advance is that the commanders are waiting until their forces are so overwhelmingly large that military resistance will be hopeless, and a mob will be powerless to create disorder.

The troops are marching in the lightest order, carrying only their overcoats, water bottles and 200 rounds of ammunition apiece. The weather is magnificently fine and consequently the soldiers are undergoing the minimum of discomfort, a fact which they regard as proof of divine approval.

The Committee of Union and Progress is still silent regarding its intention for the future, and the only official word from the commanders is contained in proclamations addressed to the inhabitants and the garrison. In his address to the citizens, General Hussain Husni Pasha explains that the army's purpose is to restore the constitution, which is in accordance with the Shariat, and to punish traitors, including those who, disguised as Ulemas, committed evil acts for personal ends. Innocent citizens, the ambassadors and foreigners, are assured of the safety of themselves and their property.

Meanwhile the sultan remains at the Yildiz Kiosk, apparently determined to await events unostentatiously. He is credited with having ordered the guards at Yildiz Kiosk and the city garrison not to fire a single shot against the advancing forces. He constantly summons Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha. His majesty's position is the chief topic of conversation in the city. He is regarded as certain that he must abdicate or suffer a worse fate.

Protect Interests.

Washington, April 21.—Two armoured cruisers, the North Carolina and the Montana, are to be sent to the Mediterranean to protect United States interests in Turkey. They will report to the consul at Alexandria. The vessels are now in the West Indies. They are directed to proceed with all despatch.

Fur Storage.

Save time, annoyance and probably loss by moth by sending your furs to Campbell Bros., up-to-date storage department. The cost is trifling. Phone 74.

"King's Plate Condition Powders," 25c a package. Sold in Kingston only at Gibson's Red Cross drug store. Good for horses and cattle.

DAILY MEMORANDA.

About Campbell's Hata, men like to tell of the values and styles so well. Board of Works, 4 p.m., Thursday. Cheese Board, 1:30 p.m., Thursday. "The World and His Wife," Grand Opera House, 8.15 p.m. Limestone Lodge, No. 91, A. O. U. W. meets Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Hear Prof. Orr, of Glasgow, Scotland, on "Biblical and Critical Theories of Israel's Religion," Chalmers Church, Thursday, 8 p.m. George Mills & Company. Set the pace. That suit each face. Hear Bagpipes, Piano Solos, Recitations, see the Sworn Dance, Highland Fling and other attractions, the Scotch Concert, City Hall, Thursday, 8 p.m. Bijou Theatre—The Fish Pirate's Daughter, (drama); "The Waxman and the Girl," "The Professor and the Student Who Traded Souls," Illustrated Song.

April 21st. In Canadian History. 1705—Father Aubineau, the first missionary and martyr of the Northwest, was born in the Vendee, France. 1821—The Bank of Upper Canada was incorporated. 1881—Great banquet in Toronto in honor of the Hon. Edward Blake. 1900—Fifteen persons perished in the burning of the convent of the Sister St. Anne at Genevieve, Quebec. 1908—Sir Wilfrid Laurier appointed Mr. W. Mackenzie as secretary of imperial and foreign correspondence.

Toilet Sets

A large variety. Special new lines. All colors and shades. Quaint old fashioned shapes. Pretty sets as low as

\$1.45

MAKE YOUR SELECTION EARLY.

Robertson Bros.

CANADIANS WANT IT.

Claim Straits As Own Fishing Ground.

Ottawa, April 21.—The question as to jurisdiction over Heate straits on the Pacific coast of Canada between Queen Charlotte's islands and British Columbia is likely to become an active issue within a short time.

As these waters lie between two Canadian stretches of territory the dominion claims that they are as much her exclusive property as Long Island Sound is the property of the United States.

The Heate straits are valuable as halibut fisheries and are resorted to by both American fishermen from Seattle and Canadian fishermen from Vancouver.

It is estimated that there were 55,000,000 pounds of halibut taken in the Heate straits last year, and that of this amount 48,000,000 were taken by fishermen from the United States.

The Canadian fishermen have made an appeal to the Canadian government to have these waters closed to the American fishermen.

There is a delegation in Ottawa at the present time urging this on the government.

It is understood that some steps will shortly be taken which will bring the Washington and Ottawa authorities to a serious discussion of this question of jurisdiction over valuable fishing waters.

MUSIC WINS HIS PARDON.

Governor Releases Convict Who Played the Banjo.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21.—Owing to the fact that he loved music and was constantly playing a banjo when not breaking stone, A. L. Frierson, a white convict, was pardoned by Governor Smith after serving four years of a ten year sentence for manslaughter.

The convict's banjo picking attracted the attention of Rev. J. W. Lee, on a visit to the camp at Valdosta.

"No man with that much music in his soul," said Dr. Lee, "could be a criminal."

Come To Agreeable Terms.

The Hague, April 21.—Under the settlement reached between the governments of Holland and Venezuela in the matter of the disputes between the two countries, the latter agrees to give the same fiscal treatment to the islands of the Dutch Antilles as is accorded the West Indian islands, and to pay the sum of \$4,000 damages on account of Dutch vessels captured in the spring of 1908.

The Netherlands engages to prohibit the importation of arms into Venezuela and to return the captured Venezuelan coast guard vessels.

Trouble Over Sites.

Ottawa, April 21.—There is trouble in Ottawa between the congregations of Knox and Bank Street Presbyterian churches over the question of sites. Each is about to erect a new church building and it has been discovered that the respective sites agreed upon are quite close to each other. A meeting was held to arrange for a compromise with sites further apart, but it broke up without any agreement, and the matter will go to the presbytery for decision.

IS TO BE ORDAINED

PRESBYTERY WILL RESTORE REV. DR. H. G. FURBAY.

He Was Reduced to a Common Tramp Through Drunkenness, But Was Reforming Through Efforts of McAuley Missioner.

New York, April 21.—After being barred from pulpits for six years Rev. Dr. Harvey Graeme Furbay, once a brilliant preacher, but later reduced to a common tramp through drunkenness, will be restored to ministry on Monday by the New York presbytery.

Dr. Furbay, who is thus honored, was at one time pastor of a Philadelphia church, receiving a salary of \$8,000, at the time the largest in that city.

After the death of his wife Dr. Furbay began to drink, and soon became a tramp, wandering all over the country.

In June, 1905, he was arrested for drunkenness and was sent to Blackwell's Island. Two weeks after his release he wandered into McAuley Way street mission and was persuaded by the superintendent, S. H. Hadley, to go to the altar for prayers.

While Mr. Hadley lived he used every endeavor to bring about Dr. Furbay's restoration to the ministry, and largely to this influence is due the present action of the presbytery.

For more than three years Dr. Furbay has been telling the story of a re-made life. Two years ago he was placed in charge of the Industrial Christian Alliance in this city.

May Ask Removal Of Duty.

New York, April 21.—To discuss the advisability of asking for the removal of the import duty on Canadian wheat coming into the United States, a meeting of the members of the flour trade of the New York Produce Exchange has been called for to-morrow by the president of the exchange. The present scarcity of wheat and the extremely high prices prevailing for it are given as the reason for the calling of the meeting.

Flirted With Bobby's Wife.

London, Ont., April 21.—Charles Henry, a would-be fisher, was the victim of a huge joke, when he stopped the wife of Policeman Powell. Mrs. Powell was waiting for Powell to come off duty and let Henry mash to his heart's content, and then turned him over to her six-foot-four husband. Henry was fined \$5 and costs in court.

BIG DECREASE

In Canada's Revenue For The Past Year.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

IN THE COMMONS BY HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Surplus For the Year Was a Million and a Half—No Changes in the Tariff—World-Wide Money Stringency Affected Revenue.

Ottawa, April 21.—To the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, Hon. W. S. Fielding introduced the budget. His chief announcements were that there was a surplus of a million and a half dollars and that no tariff changes would be made.

Mr. Fielding began by reviewing the two fiscal years just closed and the current year. In 1908 he had counted on an actual revenue of \$36,500,000 and an expenditure of \$77,500,000. The actual revenue was \$44,500,000 less than the estimate, but the actual expenditure was \$83,000,000 less than the estimate. The net result was, that whereas the anticipated surplus was nine million dollars, the actual surplus was \$19,413,000.

In addition there was capital and special expenditure of \$30,429,000, of which \$18,910,000 and other special expenditure of \$5,500,000, making a total capital and special expenditure of \$24,410,000. If the surplus and sinking fund, and a small refund be deducted from this capital expenditure, it leaves a total net increase in the debt of \$14,288,000, or if the N.T.R. had not been built, there would have been a decrease in the debt of over four million dollars.

Analyzing the revenue for 1908, the customs contributed \$57,500,000, which is the largest customs revenue in the history of the dominion, while the rate of taxation is lower than existed in former times. Calculated on dutiable goods only the average rate of duty charged in 1896 was \$29.97, in 1908, 26.52. Including dutiable and free goods the average rate of duty in 1896 was 19.12; in 1908, it was 16.49.

For the fiscal year, 1908-09, which closed a few days ago, it has not been possible to close up the accounts. The revenue of the year was affected by a world-wide stringency. As received up to April 10th, it was \$84,352,000.

His estimate was that the complete revenue will be eighty-four and a half millions of dollars; eleven and a half millions less than the previous year or a shrinkage of twelve per cent. In the face of such a falling of revenue a considerable deficit would not have been surprising, but his fears were not to be realized, and he estimated a surplus of \$1,500,000 on consolidated revenue account. The expenditure up to April 10th had been \$72,939,000 and he estimated the total expenditure will be \$93,000,000, which will leave a surplus of \$1,500,000. Of capital and special expenditure he estimates it will take \$25,500,000 for the N.T.R., during the past year; taking over the Quebec bridge adds \$6,424,000; other special charges of \$17,300,000, bringing the aggregate to \$49,224,000. Deducting from this the surplus and a sinking fund of \$1,675,000, there would be a balance of \$46,929,000 to be added to the debt. This is a very large increase but it is to be noted that \$32,000,000 of that amount is accounted for by the N.T.R., and the Quebec bridge which is to be deemed heretofore a part of the N.T.R.

Our trade statistics for the past year will necessarily be unfavorable, but they will not be more unfavorable than the statistics of other countries. The year 1907 was only a partial year, a period of nine months, and, therefore, it is impossible to make comparisons. The total trade for the fiscal year 1908 reached a very high figure, being one hundred million more than 1906. In 1906, our exports amounted to \$256,596,630, and in 1908 they had increased to \$280,006,000. The imports in 1906 amounted to \$294,286,015, and in 1908 they amounted to \$370,786,825. Our total trade in 1906 was \$550,872,000, and in 1908 was \$650,792,000.

Now for the fiscal year 1909 we have no final returns, but from the best information we can obtain our exports amounted to \$861,379,304. Our imports amounted to \$292,258,021. Our total trade amounted to \$1,153,737,000. The exports have fallen slightly but there is a considerable decline in the imports. In this respect we are able to make a very satisfactory comparison with the United States. The decline in imports for the year has been about the same in both countries, but taking the figures of the calendar year, the exports of Canada have decreased only to a small extent, whereas the exports of the United States increased very largely.

Coming now to the fiscal year which lies before us, the year 1909-10, it is only fair to assume that with the abundant resources and widely recognized energy of the Canadian people, we shall be speedily able to overtake the declines of the past year. It is only reasonable to suppose that the conditions of the past year were due to special circumstances, and that these will be sufficiently ameliorated during the current year to enable us to receive a very considerable increase in revenue. I do not think we would be justified in expecting to reach the very high revenue of 1907-8, but we do think that the revenue of 1909-10 will considerably exceed that of the past year. The year just closed we are estimating to give a revenue of eighty-four and a half million dollars.

Our net debt on March 31st, 1908, was \$277,960,000. The increase in 1909 would be \$46,000,000, making our estimated net debt on March 31st, 1909,

\$323,960,000. Our net increase since 1896 is \$65,463,000, and the average per year, \$5,134,000. Of this net increase the N.T.R. was responsible for \$29,574,000. So that apart from the N.T.R. the average annual increase would be \$1,010,000. Per capita in 1896 the net debt was \$50.82 per head, and on March 31st last it was \$45.72. This is based on an estimated population of 7,085,219, which is the calculation of the census department. Another calculation of the burden of the debt is the amount of interest to be paid. In 1896 the net amount per capita was \$1.79, and at the close of the last fiscal year it was \$1.35.

Mr. Fielding said that it was not proposed to make extensive changes in the tariff. Any changes that were to be made would not affect the revenue of the country, but were rather in the way of regulation of the existing tariff with respect to sugar.

The supplementary estimates to be brought down would be light, as it was the determination of the government to exercise the strictest economy. The revenues to be collected would probably meet all ordinary expenditure and a portion of the capital expenditure. It was quite possible that the government would be able to keep the borrowing for the year down to the amounts required for the construction of the National Transcontinental railway. Any borrowings beyond this, at any rate, would not be large.

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No Two-Cent-A-Mile Fare.

Ottawa, April 21.—At the railway committee of the commoners Dr. Reid, Grenville, withdrew his two-cent-a-mile railway ticket bill, his reason being that he understood the government intended to oppose it, and he would rather withdraw it than have it slaughtered. The bill provided for the sale of mileage books at two cents a mile.

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LATEST NEWS

Dispatches From Near And Distant Places

THE WORLD'S TIDINGS

GIVEN IN THE BRIEFEST POSSIBLE FORM.

Matters That Interest Everybody—Notes From All Over—Little of Everything Easily Read and Remembered.

Dr. Blow is erecting a \$30,000 warehouse in Calgary.

An ice cruiser has been sent from Cobourg to Niagara to save the property of the Niagara Navigation company.

The United States government has lost \$6,000,000 on Paris gowns smuggled into the country during the last ten years.

The taxidermist at Banff is engaged in mounting the head of Sir Donald which is all that could be saved of the carcass after the herd had finished with him.

The Prince of Samos has been murdered. Samos is a Greek island in the Aegean sea, under the protectorate of the powers, but paying tribute to Turkey.

The meeting of the anthracite coal operators, which was to have been held in New York on Thursday of this week, has been postponed until next Tuesday, April 27th.

Coal has been discovered at Rowley, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Samples have reached Port Arthur, some of a lignite and others of anthracite nature.

One of the lawyers for P. C. Hains, Jr., indicted for the killing of W. E. Annis, predicts that the case will never reach the jury but will be settled by a commission in lunacy.

Building permits at Fort William this year are expected to show a total of \$5,000,000; the G.T.P. elevator is one of \$300,000, and the C.P.R. station and improvements will go \$1,000,000.

The special committee of Toronto university wants a separate college for women. President Falconer, however, thinks there is no likelihood of getting it done.

The Vancouver sealers who, sixteen years ago, were captured by a Russian gunboat and their ship confiscated, are at last to receive justice. The Russian government has paid their wages for the whole sixteen years, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

Russian Woman Betrayed. A Revolutionist, She Shot Dead a Soldier.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Betrayed by a fellow countryman, Felicia Kekiak, a Russian woman, forty-three years old, was arrested last night on the charge of killing a sergeant of the Russian army six months ago in St. Petersburg. At the city hall, the detectives say, she told a remarkable story of the crime and her escape from Russia. Through an interpreter she told how her husband had become affiliated with a political party which advocated a change in the form of government, by force if necessary. In anticipation of an uprising of the people he had stocked his home with rifles and ammunition until it was a veritable arsenal. The police, learning of this, sent a squad of soldiers to seize Kekiak. His wife seized a rifle and shot the sergeant, three times. She then escaped from the house and succeeded in reaching Canada, and later came to this city. Her husband also succeeded in eluding the police, and joined her here.

Yesterday a Russian named Theodore Buzicki came into the office of Captain of Detectives Gallagher, in the city hall, and said, "There is a woman in this city who is wanted by the czar."

He accompanied two detectives to the house where Mrs. Kekiak and her husband were living, and the woman was arrested.

Willard Kirkby Killed. Stick Was Hurled By Wheel Against His Body.

Brookville, Ont., April 21.—Monday evening Willard S. Kirkby, a young married man, employed at the factory of J. Bridge & Son, met with an accident which resulted fatally. He was using a stick to adjust a belt on the wheel of a sand drum. The stick got caught in the spokes of the wheel, and one end of it was hurled with great force against Kirkby's body. The impact caused hemorrhage of the liver, and he bled to death.

DID NOT LOCATE THEM.

Detectives Unable to Find Miss Elliott.

Hamilton, Ont., April 21.—The Kinrade murder inquest, this week, will not furnish the sensation hinted at by some people, as the prominent man who it was thought might introduce the most remarkable features yet produced will not be called. Two Pinkerton detectives employed by the attorney-general interviewed this man for three hours. At the end they concluded that he knew nothing whatever.

The Pinkerton officers admit that although they ran down every possible clue and covered a big area of territory they had been unable to find any trace of Col. Warburton or his wife, Marion Elliott.

A thirty-two calibre revolver was found, this morning, under a slat walk, leading to the residence of Mrs. Abbott, 111 Herkimer street, two doors west of the Kinrade home, by William Robson and George Anderson, brick layers, who were going to work.

The general impression is that the revolver is not the correct nature yet more correct will not be called. Two Pinkerton detectives employed by the attorney-general interviewed this man for three hours. At the end they concluded that he knew nothing whatever.

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