

FRANK OLIVER GIVEN AN EASY HALF HOUR

R. B. Bennett Attended To Him During Debate Yesterday.

NAVAL AID BILL STILL HAS FLOOR

Mr. Bennett Declares it is Canada's Duty to Aid in Maintaining Britain's Supremacy - Reasons for Borden Policy.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The whole day was spent on the naval debate, four speeches being delivered by R. B. Bennett of Calgary, Dr. Clark of Red Deer, Alb. Mr. Boulay of Rimouski and Mr. Piquet of Montreal. The event of the day was Mr. Bennett's speech, with its strong Imperial note and its sharp attack on the Liberals for the separatist tendency of their policy. In particular he gave Mr. Oliver and Dr. Clark a very effective drubbing.

Mr. Bennett supported the Borden policy "for six reasons": First, because Canada is an integral part of the British Empire. Secondly, because the naval supremacy of the Empire is menaced. Thirdly, because it is Canada's duty as a self-respecting people to assist in maintaining that supremacy. Fourthly, because co-operation in naval defense is necessary to efficiency. Fifthly, because it will help to ensure the world's peace. Sixthly, because it makes for the solidarity of the Empire—a step toward imperialism, if you will.

The Borden bill, he declared, was a step in the direction of a goal toward which all should aim, namely the establishment of a great Imperial Parliament in which all the Overseas Dominions would be represented.

Dealing with the Empire, Mr. Bennett preferred to take the word of the Lords, Commissioners of the Admiralty experts of the opposition. He was surprised that A. K. McLean of Halifax should charge that the Lords of the Admiralty had acted in collusion with the Admiralty, and that they had conspired with the Canadian ministers in the preparation of their memorandum. Could anything be more and more than to say that the Lords had obtained the memorandum from the Admiralty by duress, that was by personal restraint, by threats of imprisonment, or by depriving the Lords of the Admiralty of the free exercise of their wills. The greatest problem of Canada was to assimilate the vast foreign population entering the country and which would not be helped in a solution of that problem if members of parliament made such charges against the trusted officials of the Empire.

Mr. Bennett proceeded to say that one of them stood on the deck of the Commodore at Alexandria, one had been in the charge at Magersfontein when Wauchope died, another had fought at Tel-el-Kebir. These were the "ruffians" they were accustomed to stand at attention when God Save the King was sung. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Clark interrupted to say that they had attempted to break up the meeting.

"And the police protected you," reported Mr. Bennett amid renewed applause. He pictured "The Little Englanders" and the "Little Canadians." "The man of the Lancashire school" and "The man of that nameless school which keeps its seat when the National Anthem is being sung," sitting side by side. The people had gone there to hear Mr. Oliver explain why he had not risen at the singing of the National Anthem.

"Nobody asked whether I stood or sat," broke in Mr. Oliver. "No," said Mr. Bennett, "they didn't need to, they knew it."

Mr. Bennett spoke until 10 o'clock and was followed by Dr. Michael Clark.

Mr. Boulay of Rimouski supported Mr. Gullbault's amendment to the amendment.

IRON WORKERS AWAIT ARRIVAL OF GOMPERS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25.—Action of all questions involving the future of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, all but two of whose officials were convicted at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial, today were ordered by the delegates at the annual convention to be deferred until after the visit of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

NOW SEVERAL REVOLUTIONS ON IN MEXICO

Zapatista and Other Prominent Rebel Leaders Defy Huerta - Many Fierce Fights in Progress.

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—Hope for immediate peace in Mexico is slight, rebel activity in the north has increased and the government's efforts to enter into arrangements with the Zapatistas appear to have failed. Whether the rebels, whose center is the state of Coahuila, have increased numerically, is not generally known, but they have so conducted the operations already that communication with the frontier has been stopped, that region between Laredo and San Luis Potosi being practically isolated from the rest of the country.

In the south the Zapatistas continue burning and raiding, and an attack on a military train between Oaxaca and Mexico City leaves little room for doubt as to their attitude toward the new administration. The attack on the train was of the ordinary ambush type. The train was stopped by a burned out bridge and the fighting continued for more than two hours.

Reports from the State of Morelos indicate that the work of destruction during the past twenty-four hours has been more complete than ordinarily undertaken by the rebels.

To offset the antagonism of the Zapatistas, however, the government there will have no difficulty in concluding arrangements for peace with Juan Andrew Almazan and Julio Ramirez, the two most prominent leaders in the State of Guerrero. Nor is there much doubt felt by the officials that arrangements can be made by the government with El Paso, with representatives of Orozco's army.

Benjamin Argumedo, Cheche Campos and the two Orozcos, the most valiant leaders, it is announced here, express willingness to co-operate. Their field chiefly has been in the district about Torreon and if the expected arrangements are made it is not probable that they may be employed in combating the elements of the new revolution centered in Coahuila.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

Announcement of at Least Four Cabinet Selections - Bryan to be Secretary of State.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Today for the first time democratic leaders professed to speak of the official family of President-elect Wilson.

Late tonight a statement was made that the following cabinet selections had positively been decided on: Secretary of State—William J. Bryan, Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William C. McAdoo, New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.

From this same authority it also was declared that A. Mitchell Palmer would not enter the cabinet.

Information from other sources gave assurance that Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer and chairman of the Panama Canal Commission is under consideration for Secretary of War.

Delegates Present Opinions to the Government STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR BOTH SIDES

Government Will Do Everything Possible to Meet Wishes of People - Will Get More Information Before Deciding

Fredericton, Feb. 25.—In the Assembly Chamber of the Legislative Council heard the delegates who had gathered from all along the St. John River Valley from Woodstock to St. John to put forth their reasons why the route of the St. John Valley Railway between Gagetown and St. John should or should not be changed so as to enter St. John by the west instead of the east side.

After hearing all parties Premier Fleming stated that the government's only policy was to consider the interests of the province, and that though the re-opening of the question of the route of the road would prove a big and laborious task, the government would nevertheless reconsider the whole matter and seek further and fuller information before deciding on the route.

During the course of the proceedings a strong case was put up why the district between Gagetown and Welsford which is rich with mineral, timber and agricultural wealth, should have transportation facilities, but those in favor of the east side route also had strong arguments.

One statement of importance made by Premier Fleming was that he had received a letter from Mr. Bouillon, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in which he made strong objections to the idea of a bridge at Navy Island on the ground that it was impracticable and intimidating to the Valley Railway.

Mr. Fleming stated that he had sent a copy of Mr. Bouillon's letter, which is published elsewhere, to the president of the St. John Board of Trade.

Hon. J. A. Murray, in opening the meeting, suggested that in order to facilitate matters, it would be advisable that each party should have a representative state their views in a correct form. He called on J. M. Robinson, president of the St. John Board of Trade.

James S. Neill, inquired if Mr. Robinson represented the St. John board of trade in his official capacity as president. Mr. Robinson—Yes.

Mr. Robinson, continuing, said that at the last meeting of the council of the St. John board of trade it was decided that the members of the board should come to Fredericton with open minds to hear the evidence in favor of both routes and to act in the best interests of the province of New Brunswick. Some of the members of the board favored a change to the west side, while others were not prepared to take that stand. The board of trade of St. John as a body did not stand on one side or the other.

F. Del. Clements said that he desired to speak from the standpoint of the farmers, who owned the wharves at St. John, and the people were naturally equally interested in the various government railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. did not own a wharf in St. John, unless the leased wharf at the end of the ferry slip might be so considered.

At the present time shippers from all points in New Brunswick who use any other railway than the C.P.R., were subject to a fixed charge of 50c per ton for the handling of freight from the Union station to the wharves at West St. John, and this meant that farmers at the present time who shipped via the I. C. R. had to produce their products for a price cheaper than the farmers on the C.P.R.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY ROUTE

The following is the full text of the letter which was read by Premier Fleming in the Legislature yesterday in connection with the St. John Valley Railway route and which sets forth the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's view on the matter.

The letter was dated from Quebec 21st, to the Honorable J. K. Fleming, Premier of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. Dear Sir:

The newspapers report that a delegation of the St. John Board of Trade is to appear before the Government of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, next Tuesday, in order to discuss the entrance of the Valley Railway into St. John. There appears to be a strong sentiment in favor of having the entrance via the West Side, instead of as per the contract, I believe principally due to the supposition that the change, if approved, would mean the immediate construction of a combination railway and street traffic bridge across the harbor at Navy Island thus providing a more direct connection between two very important sections of the city.

The question of entrance into St. John is one of great importance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, because of the probability that we will come in over the Valley Railway. We have given careful consideration to the project during a period covering about three years. I regret to say that we consider the entrance via the West Side to be impracticable for this company because of the crowding and inconvenience in respect of the terminals, the increased cost of operation that would result on the main line, as well as in the terminals, and the additional length of the line. Unavoidable delays to the operation of all trains and the danger of accidents would inevitably be the result of the entrance via the West Side.

I am very much afraid that if the route of the Valley Railway is changed, the above objections may not only delay our entrance to St. John, but will compel our company to send business to other Canadian ports that it might otherwise be economical to route via St. John. This would, of course, result in a loss to the city that, in my opinion, would far offset any temporary benefit derived by having the land bridge built a year or two earlier, or any permanent advance in the arguments of those who favor the Westfield route.

The question of accessible entrance to the cities and the economical operation of terminals is one of great importance which not only affects the railway companies but is of direct and vital importance to the growth of the cities themselves.

I am sure that this is the broadminded point of view under which this subject will be discussed at the coming meeting.

Yours very truly, A. M. BOULLON, District Engineer.

A BROTHER OF CLERGYMAN'S EX-PRESIDENT MADERO SHOT

Archdeacon Kaulback Accidentally Falls Down Hose Tower in Truro Engine House—Instantly Killed.

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—Emilio Madero, a brother of the late ex-President Madero, has been shot and killed north of Monterrey, according to reliable reports received here. With an escort of 25 men Madero, it is said, was attempting to join the rebels led by General Trevino. The reports do not indicate whether Madero was killed in action or was executed. The shooting of Madero took place near the town of Villadama and Bastamante.

As the rebel leader in the Laredo district, Gerónimo Villareal is a partisan of General Trevino's government. He charged that the trouble in that vicinity will soon be adjusted. Emilio Madero in conjunction with his brother Raoul a few days ago began a rebellion in the state of Coahuila, in the expectation of uniting the rebels about Saltillo with those in the Laredo district.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The meeting of officers of the Army Medical Service of Canada this afternoon selected the following officials for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Colonel Eugene E. Fleet, D. S. O., Deputy Minister of Militia, and Col. G. C. Jones, director general of Medical Services.

President, Lieut. Col. J. T. Fotherington, Toronto.

Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Col. R. Macdonald, Quebec; Major George Campbell, Halifax, and Lieut. Col. H. R. Casgrain, Windsor.

Secretary, Major T. H. Leggett, Ottawa.

Assistant Secretary, Capt. Neil McLeod, Ottawa.

Treasurer, Major McKelvey Bell, Ottawa.

Council, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Duff, Kingston; Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Ottawa; Major J. B. Gardiner, Ottawa; Major R. Law, Ottawa; Major J. P. Pelletier, Montreal, and Major Wallace Scott, Toronto.

The annual dinner of the association was held in the Chateau Laurier last night. The meetings continue all day tomorrow.

WILL MAKE QUIDE KNOWN TO THE WORLD GOVERNMENT ASKED TO CONSIDER PROHIBITION

Dr. Friedmann, Discoverer of Tuberculosis Cure, Arrives in New York—Officially Recognized by U. S.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The United States government took official recognition of the claim of Dr. Frederick Friedmann to the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, when by order of the surgeon general, a physician of the United States marine hospital service, Dr. Milton H. Foster was sent to meet the young German physician on his arrival here today.

Dr. Friedmann consented to turn over a quantity of his bacilli to be tested by the government and to demonstrate the efficacy of his cure before physicians of the hospital service. Dr. Friedmann declared tonight that he supposed to make known "to all the world" the method by which his remedy was created and the manner in which it was administered. It consisted of bacilli taken from a turtle in which tuberculi bacilli from a human being had been injected.

"I have been working upon the cure for 14 years and in the last two and a half years I have treated from 2,500 to 3,000 patients," he asserted. "How many I have absolutely cured I cannot estimate, but their number has run into the hundreds."

The remedy cures all forms of tuberculosis except such cases as are quite hopeless. That is on the point of death. The process is a slow one, but the first effects are to be seen two or three weeks after inoculation. The time when an absolute cure can be said to be effected is a matter of months. The method of administering is 50 per cent. of the cure.

"I want all mankind to benefit by my discovery. I have already turned over some of my bacilli to the German government, and I am very glad to turn it over to the American government."

Dr. Friedmann denied that he had been offered \$1,000,000 by Chas. E. Finlay, a New York banker, if he would cure 95 out of 100 patients in this country. He admitted that he was to receive a "substantial compensation" in the event that he cured the banker's son-in-law, Ray Paris, of this city.

"I am not mercenary," he said. "All I care about is sufficient reward to enable me to demonstrate my cure to the world."

Dr. Friedmann, who was accompanied by an assistant and a private secretary was met at the pier by Mr. Finley and taken as his guest to a banquet tonight at the Lotus Club. The surgeon brings a quantity of his bacilli with him which he expects to administer to the banker's son-in-law tomorrow.

HUERTA PROMISES JUSTICE AND MERCY

Mexican President Declares he Will Not Govern by Policy of Retaliation or Revenge.

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—President Huerta insists that his will not be a government of retaliation or revenge, but will devote its energy to the pacification of those persons mildly antagonistic and to the stern repression of its active enemies.

As indicating the sincerity of the president, most of those who were arrested immediately after the overthrow of Madero have been released, among them Juan Sanchez Azcona, Madero's private secretary. An amnesty proclamation has been sent broadcast. The government has not forgotten to extend rewards. As a simple general, Huerta long resented the failure of some of his companions in arms to receive promotion and since his assumption of powers new straps have been bestowed upon numerous officers.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 25.—Abram Gonzales, deposed governor of Chihuahua state, is being tried by court martial. He is charged with a revolutionary plot, in which an attempt was to have been made to dynamite the barracks at Chihuahua City where hundreds of federal regular soldiers are quartered. He was arrested shortly after the sudden turn of affairs at Mexico City which resulted in Madero's downfall. If convicted, his execution is expected.

MANY KILLED IN A BIG EXPLOSION

Oviedo, Spain, Feb. 25.—Many persons were killed at Oviedo today when rocks were being blasted in the harbor, according to an urgent message sent to the governor tonight. Oviedo is the principal seaport of Asturias. The despatch said it was feared that the death list would reach 60.

Delegation from Dominion Alliance Sees Mr. Fleming PREMIER OUTLINES LAW NOW IN FORCE

He Considers Province Can Stamp Out Liquor Traffic Just as Speedily as People Desire it—Alliance in Convention.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Feb. 25.—This afternoon at 5 o'clock a delegation from the New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance appeared before the provincial government at the executive council chambers and asked that the question of a prohibitory liquor law for the province be considered. Immediate action by the government was not asked, but it was said that the alliance would be pleased to have a committee from their body confer with the government on the matter, during recess, inasmuch as it was now getting late in the present session for taking up a matter of such great importance.

The committee representing the alliance comprised C. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen; C. Fraser McTavish and J. W. Smith, of St. John.

Premier Fleming in reply expressed the sympathy of the government with the cause of temperance, and pointed out that already the province had advanced temperance legislation. There was a provision that any parish in a county under the liquor license law could, by means of a large majority, petition for the license to be discontinued.

The premier also pointed out that under these two provisions a large area of the province had adopted no license, and it seemed that the law in its present form provided for the taking away with licenses in the province as rapidly as the people were in favor of doing away with them. He doubted the wisdom of proceeding any further.

The convention opened this morning at the Y. M. C. A. hall turned out to be divided not on the question of prohibition, but as to the best method of procedure to secure provincial prohibition in New Brunswick.

Bishop Richardson and others supported a resolution from the Methodist Association and Laymen of Fredericton and speakers from other sections of the province came out against sending a delegation to the government to ask for prohibition on the ground that the province was not ready for a prohibitory law.

At this afternoon's session of the convention W. L. McFarlane moved, seconded by R. B. Wallace, that the appointment of a permanent field secretary and organizer be left with the executive.

A. C. M. Lawson enquired when the executive would be expected to report to the meeting.

J. Willard Smith thought the vital point for the meeting to consider was the ways and means of raising the money necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the work.

Rev. H. R. Boyer of Fairville said that it would take about \$4,000 to carry on the work in the province. He had just received a phone message from Campbellton saying that thirty barrels of liquor had been seized there, but there was no provision in the act to destroy the liquor. He suggested that this matter should be referred to the committee appointed to wait on the government.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Smith the committee raising finances was referred to the executive. Rev. Dr. MacDonald and Rev. Dr. Kierstead were added to the committee to consider this question.

Thomas asked that he be relieved of his appointment to go before the government and speak on behalf of the convention. He said it was not a fact that the government had declined to hear him.

W. L. McFarlane suggested that the meeting should appoint a committee on legislation.

The suggestion was made that Rev. T. Albert Moore should accompany the delegation and speak in support of the resolutions.

The evening a public meeting was held at St. Paul's Presbyterian church when Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, and Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, of this city, were the principal speakers.

SYDNEY DEFEATS SOCIALS.

Halifax, Feb. 25.—Sydney hockeyists defeated Halifax Socials 4 to 3 in half a minute of overtime play.