

## BALKANS PEACE TERMS WOULD STRIP TURKEY

Include Huge War Indemnity Besides Other Demands.

MUST GIVE UP ALL BUT CONSTANTINOPLE

Peninsula of Gallipoli, Fortresses of Adrianople, Scutari and Janina, and an Extended Frontier, Part of Price of Peace.

London, March 2.—The Turkish government has definitely abandoned its prohibitive stipulations in connection with the bringing about of a cessation of hostilities and has placed the hands of the European powers with a request to conclude peace as advantageously as possible for Turkish interests. Unless, as so often has been the case heretofore, Turkey again changes her mind before the negotiations can be brought to fruition, it is the opinion of official quarters here that direct peace negotiations will be resumed speedily with every prospect of an early settlement and a cessation of the war in which the five Balkan nations are engaged.

Allies' Peace Terms.  
Rome, March 2.—According to official information received here the Balkan States will insist upon the following conditions for the conclusion of peace, even through the mediation of the powers:

First—The contracting parties pledge themselves to the immediate and simultaneous cessation of hostilities after the signing of the treaty of peace.

Second—Contemporaneously Turkey must surrender to the Allies Adrianople, Scutari and Janina.

Third—The Bulgaria-Turkish frontier shall extend from Rodosto to Midia, the exact line to be established by a military commission, composed of Bulgarians and Turks.

Fourth—The Peninsula of Gallipoli to be ceded to the Allies.

Fifth—All the Aegean islands occupied at present by the Greeks to be ceded to the Allies.

Sixth—Prisoners of war and hostages to be exchanged with the briefest delay.

Seventh—Turkey to pay the Allies \$200,000,000 war indemnity, deducting from it, however, that portion of the Ottoman public debt borne by the Turkish European provinces.

Eighth—A special representative of the Sultan to be permitted in the Balkan territory for religious purposes, having under his jurisdiction all mosques, pious funds and church properties.

Ninth—All treaties, conventions and agreements existing between the Allies and Turkey before the commencement of the war, to be re-established.

Turks Fear Internal Trouble.  
Constantinople, March 2.—The government appears to be apprehensive of a fresh revolution since the discovery of a conspiracy on Thursday last, when several prominent officers and civilians, including a former military governor, were placed under arrest.

The Young Turk leaders are nervous, and the garrison has been increased by two regiments. The guards at the Porte have also been strengthened and other measures have been taken to enable the immediate suppression of any attempted coup.

Many officers have been dismissed from the army for meddling in politics. Thirteen officers delegated by the army at Tchatalja to make representations to the government were arrested today on their arrival at Constantinople. The severe weather continues and the country is covered with snow.

Fire on Foreign Ships.  
Constantinople, March 2.—French

## SUFFRAGETTES ARE ROUGHLY USED BY MOBS

London Losing Temper With "Glass Smashers" — Women Threatened with Striping and Ducking.

London, March 2.—The public temper is rising against the suffragettes. Wild scenes were witnessed in Hyde Park this afternoon when a mob of several thousand broke up a suffragette meeting held under the leadership of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond. Several free fights occurred and masses of turf torn from the ground were hurled at the speakers. It required a strong body of police to protect the suffragettes and escort them to a place of safety. Scenes occurred at a meeting at Wimbledon Common. In both cases women were knocked down and bruised. The crowds of people in the streets also showed a manifestly hostile spirit and a number of wrecked barrel organs and dishevelled suffragettes was the result of this evening. The police in several instances had to go to the rescue of women who had fallen into the hands of gangs who threatened to strip and duck them in the nearest fountains.

## MONCTON CLERGYMAN SCORES ROUGH HOCKEY

Says if Similar Conduct Occurred on Streets Participants Would be Arrested — Moncton Team Disbanded.

Special to The Standard.  
Moncton, March 2.—The Sydney team having declined to accept the challenge of Moncton to play two games in the Halifax Arena for a side bet of \$1,000, Moncton has disbanded and the players left today for their homes. In the Central Methodist church to-night, Rev. J. L. Batty preached on the church and sport, in which he condemned the craze for professional hockey and the way in which the game is played. He said if some of the acts committed during hockey games were committed on the streets, the players would be arrested by the police.

## ORDAINED TO PRIESTHOOD OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, N. B., March 2.—At Christ Church Cathedral this morning, Rev. Brinsley Abbott, in charge of the parish of Southampton, was ordained priest and M. Franquette and E. Best, of England, and F. Ellis, of Toronto, were ordained deacons. His Lordship Bishop Richardson was in charge of the service. The candidates were presented by Very Rev. Dean Schofield and the Bishop was assisted in the laying on of hands by the dean, Rev. Canon Smithers, and Rev. C. K. Whalley, of Oromocto. Rev. Mr. Whalley preached and the new organist, W. J. Smith, of Scotland, was in charge of the music for the first time. and Italian steamers passing Charkeul have been fired upon by the Bulgarians. An Italian vessel was badly damaged, and as a consequence was beached. It is reported that British vessels also have attracted the fire of the Bulgarians.

## LAURIER NEGOTIATING WITH LEADER OF NATIONALISTS

Liberals in Serious Position on Question of Naval Aid.

LEADER FOLLOWS BOURASSA IN DEMANDING AN ELECTION

Utter Inconsistency of Liberal Course Plainly Shown — Opposition Favor Any Action, no Matter How Unpatriotic, to Defeat Mr. Borden's Plan to Aid the Empire.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, March 2.—The political situation at present is at an interesting point. The naval legislation has made steady progress, the resolution having been passed and second reading given, but at each stage there has been unnecessarily long talking and much time-wasting debate. Throughout the progress of the bill the opposition has talked a great deal about obstructing, has wasted time in repetition and irrelevant speaking and has not quite obstructed. The testing time now has come, and it remains to be seen whether the bill will be allowed to go through committee of the whole with reasonable discussion. There are only five clauses, and beyond a certain point there is little in the way of detail to debate. The Prime Minister already has given nearly if not quite all the details necessary. Friday's proceedings were interesting.

The first clause of the bill merely provides that the act may be cited as the "Naval Aid Act." Upon this clause the OPPOSITION DELIBERATELY WASTED THE TIME OF THE HOUSE FROM HALF PAST THREE IN THE AFTERNOON UNTIL NEARLY MIDNIGHT IN DISCUSSION, THE GREATER PART OF WHICH WAS AIMLESS AND IRRELEVANT. PORTIONS OF THE SPEECHES OF MR. PUGLEY AND DR. CLARK WERE SIMPLY FOOLISH. Upon the simple question of a convenient name by which the bill may be cited they attempted to debate almost every conceivable question connected with all the navies of the world.

Government Will Not Permit Obstruction.  
These filibustering tactics will be not firmly and adequately by the government, which has NO INTENTION OF PERMITTING THE PUBLIC BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY TO BE OBSTRUCTED OR HINDERED BY THE CLAMOR OF AN IRRESPONSIBLE MINORITY. That renders this attitude of the opposition utterly unwarranted. The debate on the second reading, terribly wasted.

No party ever found itself in a more humiliating position than the opposition on Thursday night, when their true situation was revealed in the Prime Minister's speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a good fighting speech which aroused the enthusiasm of his followers, and at its conclusion they were smiling and confident. Within fifteen minutes after Mr. Borden rose both the smiles and the confidence had vanished. There were hurried searchings for their situation was such as the Prime Minister had portrayed.

When the truth at last dawned upon their inner consciousness a more forlorn looking opposition was never seen in any parliament.

The Opposition's Untenable Position.

The situation may be summed up as follows: Even since Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced his first amendment on the twelfth of December last, the opposition have been working themselves into a paroxysm of fury upon the following contentions:

First—That it is unconstitutional and outrageous to appropriate public money of Canada to increase or assist the naval forces of the Empire because, as they claim, the Parliament of Canada has no authority to make any provision for defense except the defence of its own territory.

Second—That in any case the naval defence of the Empire is absolutely sufficient, and that there is no need whatever to make any provision for defence, which should be provided for by the British taxpayer alone.

Third—That in any case no sum should be appropriated until after a general election.

Liberals Caught in Their Own Trap.

Until Thursday night the Liberals had apparently either overlooked or forgotten the fact that under Laurier's amendment they have voted for the following paragraph of the naval bill: "FROM AND OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, THERE MAY BE PAID AND APPLIED A SUM NOT EXCEEDING THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMMEDIATELY INCREASING THE EFFECTIVE NAVAL FORCES OF THE EMPIRE."

They have shouted until they were hoarse that any such appropriation was unconstitutional, but in their own vote they have declared not only that such an appropriation is entirely constitutional, but that it is eminently proper.

Laurier's amendment further proceeded to declare that the consent of the naval forces of the Empire in home waters rendered it necessary that Canada, without further delay should enter actively upon a permanent policy of naval defence and that effect should be given to such policy during the present session by establishment of two fleet units.

THE PRIME MINISTER SHOWED CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO SUCH FLEET UNITS, BUILT IN CANADA, AS PROPOSED BY LAURIER, WOULD COST AT LEAST \$68,500,000. UNITS WOULD BE AT LEAST \$4,500,000, AND THAT OTHER NECESSARY EXPENDITURE IN ESTABLISHING A NAVAL ORGANIZATION DURING THE NEXT TEN YEARS, IF LAURIER'S POLICY WERE ENBARKED UPON, WOULD AMOUNT TO AT LEAST \$7,000,000, MAKING A TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$158,000,000 WITHIN TEN YEARS FROM THE DATE OF COMPLETION.

The position, therefore, is this:—

Laurier and his followers contend that because the Empire is perfectly safe, because there is no need, or emergency, or peril, Canada should embark upon a permanent policy involving an expenditure, within a little more than ten years, of one hundred and fifty millions. The cogency of this illustration of their position did not tend to encourage the Liberals in their task of opposing the government's measure.

Laurier Opposed Submission to People.  
As to submitting the question to the people, Mr. Borden showed that ON FOUR OCCASIONS, IN 1910, SIR WILFRID LAURIER DELIBERATELY VOTED AGAINST SUBMITTING A PERMANENT NAVAL POLICY TO THE PEOPLE, but the most crushing reply which he made to the leader of the Opposition was this: That he proved to a demonstration that during the present session LAURIER AND HIS FOLLOWERS, ON THE SAME DATE, HAD VOTED FIRST THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE, AND TWO HOURS AFTERWARD THAT THERE SHOULD NOT BE AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment called for immediate action during the present session by provision of two fleet units. Mr. Verville's amendment provided that the resolution should not take effect until submitted to the people. These two resolutions were diametrically opposed to each other. One denied emphatically that any appeal to the people should be made, the other distinctly called for an appeal to the people before any action should be taken. Laurier and his followers voted for these two contradictory motions on the same night.

Mr. Verville's motion was inspired by those Nationalists in Quebec who are opposed to doing anything whatever for the defence of the Empire. It carried out the policy of "Le Devoir," the organ of Mr. Bourassa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although his own motion called for immediate aid in the amendment of Bourassa, proposed through Verville, swallowed his own first proposal, and DELIVERED HIMSELF INTO THE HANDS OF BOURASSA, WITH WHOM HE IS SAID TO BE IN SECRET NEGOTIATION. Such negotiations are on foot is shown by the fact that the equipment of Mr. Turill, which was prepared under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's direction, and with his approval, carried out the policy of Bourassa by demanding that a general election shall take place before any effective aid to the defence of the Empire shall be given.

## CLAIMS UNITED STATES INFRINGED ON TREATY

THE BRITISH POLITICIANS ARE RESTING

Election for London County Council is Interesting.

NATIONAL POLITICS ARE HOWEVER QUIET.

May Be Compromise on Home Rule Question — Municipal Parties Drag St. Paul's Cathedral Into Politics.

Special Cable to The Standard. Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

London, March 2.—There is a profound calm for the moment in British politics, both armies being exhausted by the strenuous campaign of the last three years. Indeed, so great is the weariness of the political world that it is doubtful if any effort will succeed in arousing them from their lethargy in the approaching session, which seems likely to be devoted to recuperation in preparation for the decisive action of 1914.

There is even a marked and increasing desire among the Liberals to minimize the issues (such as the tariff) which have been the cause of contention with Home Rule. In a section of the chamber, known as the "Home Rule Club," it was stated that to this session Hon. Mr. Birrell will be Hon. Mr. Birrell belong, while it is understood that Lloyd George was never blindly attached to Home Rule. At present the movement has not taken definite shape in the Liberal party in England, but in Ireland moderate Home Rule is already forming committees to promote an arrangement.

At the obstacles to the final passage of the measure into law are reduced, a certain feeling of nervous doubt as to the details of the bill is increased. Proximity to the actual decision of the House has reached the air, but it is difficult to see how it can be reached. Possibly some Unionists are unwilling to reach an agreement and settlement by consent, but the difficulty consists in finding a common ground of discussion.

The differences between the parties are not merely on details, which are capable of adjustment, but on essential points of principle, between which the gulf seems unbridgeable. Nevertheless, the Liberal party to give up some of the results of victory, when ultimate triumph is assured, is very significant, and is suggestive of curious developments.

A Municipal Election.

While Parliament rests, London politicians are waging a fierce war in the triennial election of the members of the London county council. Counts are proceeding in all the 59 London constituencies, each returning two members, between the municipal reformers and the progressives. The former represent the Conservative and the latter the Liberals. Last election was gained by the Conservatives by a majority of one, the deciding member being himself elected by a majority in a poll of some thousands.

The conflict is therefore strenuous, since the result is not only important as affecting the vast interests of the metropolis, but being an index of the political tendencies. In this respect it is not always reliable, since the vote in municipal elections is much smaller than in parliamentary contests; still the election is not altogether negligible as a political sign of the times, and as such is being followed with interest throughout the country.

On this occasion the progressives have dragged St. Paul's Cathedral into the controversy. In consequence of reports of the movement of the structure and of the danger of disturbing the subsoil, the council have decided to construct an underground tramway near the east end of the Cathedral as contemplated.

The progressives, thereupon, accused the opponents of the deliberate policy of impeding tramway development in the metropolis. The city treats the charge as a huge joke, being greatly concerned at the revealed defects in the great imperial church.

The latest engineer's reports declare that not only considerable subsidence has occurred, but that a portion of the edifice is actually moving at the present time, and that the stability of the fabric is being seriously affected by the vibration of heavy motor traffic. As St. Paul's is a common asset of the Empire, the statesmanlike attitude of the London progressives is not uninteresting.

Great Britain Answers Congress on Panama Canal Dispute

IS INCONSISTENT WITH AGREEMENT

Ambassador Bryce, in Official Note, Makes Clear the Position of England — Is Contrary to the Hay-Paunczote Treaty Rights.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Great Britain's final word to the Taff administration on the Panama canal tolls dispute made public today, insisted that a case for settlement under the Hay-Paunczote treaty had arisen, but suggested in effect that there would not be time to discuss the subject before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the state department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all, or to await another communication from the British government containing the argument.

This latest British note which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce. The ambassador explained his reasons for submitting at this stage an objection to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward Grey was arguing a hypothetical case, and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the actual collection of tolls from British ships, while American ships were allowed to pass free.

The British Note.  
The note follows:—

"His Majesty's government is unable before the administration leaves office, to reply fully to the arguments contained in your despatch of the seventh ultimo to the United States charge d'affaires at London, regarding the difference of opinion, that has arisen between the two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Paunczote treaty. They desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument, that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between His Majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Paunczote treaty, because no actual injury has, as yet, resulted to any British interest. All that has been done so far, is to pass an act of congress under which action held by His Majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

"From this view, His Majesty's government holds bound to express their dissent. They conceive that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty affords no ground of complaint for the infraction of that right and that a nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed, or brought into question by a denial that they exist, must, before protesting and seeking a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some injury has arisen calling for these rights in a concrete instance, has been taken, which in the present instance, would, according to your argument, seem to consist in tolls having been actually levied upon British vessels, from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

"The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the canal tolls, and the particular method which your note sets forth, as having been adopted by him, in his discretion, on a given occasion for determining on what basis they should be fixed do not appear to His Majesty's government to affect the general issue as to the meaning of the Hay-Paunczote treaty which they have raised.

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## UNPOPULARITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INSURANCE ACT GROWS

Special Cable to The Standard. Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

London, March 2.—The work of the Insurance Act reveals weekly fresh grievances which tend to its unpopularity. The insurance committees recently issued regulations inflicting fines on persons calling in doctors on Sunday without sufficient cause.

The question is asked: How can the patient decide the gravity of the situation without advice? The preliminary symptoms of many maladies are very ordinary, such as appendicitis and pneumonia, though they are diseases in which prompt attention is essential.

Under the rules, patients may fear calling a doctor until too late, for fear of penalties. It also appears that the insurance is already on the increase, as might be expected from the example of Germany where the amount of illness increased alarmingly on the passage of the insurance act.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Vierzon, France, March 2.—Lieut. Porteau was killed here today when the aeroplane in which he was making a flight crashed to the ground.

## U. S. TROOPS CLASH WITH MEXICANS.

El Paso, Tex., March 2.—In a running fight, on the border, near Douglas, Arizona, early today, between Mexican soldiers and troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry, four Mexicans were killed.

None of the American troops were killed or wounded, according to the advices received here late today.

## GERMANS WILL CONTRIBUTE A VAST SUM FOR ARMY UPLIFT

Berlin, March 2.—Emperor William is credited in connection with the proposed increase in the peace footing of the German army with the remark: "1913 was a year of sacrifice. Let 1913 also be so for everyone, for the time is scarcely less critical than 1912."

The first cost of Germany's increased armaments, according to a semi-official announcement today, is to be covered by an unprecedented general levy on property. German subjects throughout the empire are to be called upon to contribute a lump sum in proportion to their possessions. The retaining houses, according to an unofficial report, are to be asked to sacrifice their freedom from taxation.

Persons possessing less than \$7,500 or \$12,000, according to the decision of parliament, when it deals with the subject, are to be exempt from the levy.

An estimate of \$250,000,000 as the cost of the change, published today, is generally accepted as reliable. The proposal of a general levy is regarded as making the German army increase quite as much a national sacrifice as is the French extension of active service in the army from two to three years.

Other taxation is contemplated in order to cover the regular annual charges brought about by the increase of the forces. Emperor William is reported as favoring both the general levy and the taxation of the prices.

## CANADA'S GROWTH SHOWN IN LARGER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, March 2.—The ever-increasing volume of customs receipts is shown in the returns for the eleven months of the present fiscal year. The revenues for the eleven months, ending on Friday, was \$106,405,000, compared with \$77,716,000 for the corresponding eleven months of the last fiscal year. This shows an increase of \$28,789,000, or in other words, the increase for the eleven months of this fiscal year is greater than the entire customs revenue for the fiscal year 1908-9, which was \$28,789,000.

This fact showing not only supplies ample testimony of the remarkable prosperity throughout the Dominion, but also testified to the businesslike administration of the department by the present minister of customs. When the Hon. Dr. Reid took charge of the department its affairs were in a somewhat deplorable condition. The staff of the various ports were composed mainly of persons who had been appointed for their political services, more so than for their ability to protect the revenue. This has all been changed and throughout the Dominion now there is an army of young and active men engaged in customs work.

The revenue for the month of February was \$9,155,000, and for the corresponding month last year \$7,447,000, being an increase of \$1,708,000.