

CARVELL MAKES UNFAVORABLE CHARGES; BROUGHT TO TIME BY HON. MR. HAZEN

Endeavors to Show House That Premier Fleming's Efforts on William Kelly's Behalf Were Made Through Political Motives.

FIRST STEP FOR JUSTICE WAS REALLY TAKEN BY HON. MR. HAZEN.

Minister of Marine and Premier Fleming, as Proved by Correspondence Submitted, Were Indefatigable in Their Efforts to Secure Release of Carleton County Man, and Left No Stone Unturned to Procure His Freedom.

Ottawa, March 16.—A considerable patry effort by F. B. Carvell of Carleton to score against a political opponent rather than to advance the interest of the man whose case he brought before the house today was exposed in a masterly and exhaustive speech by Hon. J. D. Hazen.

The subject of discussion was the imprisonment of Wm. Kelly at Atlanta, Ga., who was taken by U. S. officers in 1909 for beating up an American revenue official who had tried to kill him, and in fact shot him twice. B. Carvell moved for the papers in connection with the imprisonment of William J. Kelly, who is serving a term of fourteen years in the U. S. Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Carvell explained that Kelly had got in trouble while trying to smuggle a load of potatoes across the Maine border back in 1903, by assaulting a customs officer. After six years he had ventured on American soil again and was seized and tried on this and another offence twenty years ago and sentenced to fourteen years. A trick had been played upon Kelly to get him over the American border, and he (Mr. Carvell) had taken up the matter with Sir Allen Aylesworth, the late Minister of Justice, without results.

Mr. Carvell said that in the elections of 1911 the matter had been used against him, and that he had read over the grave of Kelly's wife with the object of making it appear that Premier Fleming was trying to do something for her.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's Answer: "I listened," said Mr. Hazen, "to the first three quarters of the case as presented by Mr. Carvell with great deal of interest and I was impressed with the clarity and fairness with which he presented the question down to a certain point. I could not help feeling very great regret that that point in his address he indulged in a line of criticism which might justify anyone in coming to the conclusion that in bringing this matter before parliament and the country he was more anxious to score against a political opponent in his own county and also in the Province of New Brunswick than to raise the case of the man whose case had been brought before the attention of the house."

Mr. Hazen showed conclusively that it was he himself who took the first real steps in the Kelly case. His attention was called to it in 1909 when he was Attorney-General of New Brunswick. He received a letter from Premier Murphy in the circumstances of Kelly's arrest and appealing for assistance.

Mr. Hazen at once took up the matter with Sir Allen Aylesworth, then Minister of Justice and his official letter is still on file in the Department of Justice at Ottawa. There was further correspondence as a result of Mr. Hazen's representations an order-in-council was made by the Laurier government asking the United States authorities to look into the matter. This was sent to the British embassy at Washington, "in passing," said Mr. Hazen, "I would like to call attention to the fact that in December, 1909, when there was no prospect of any election in New Brunswick for years to come I as Attorney-General of New Brunswick, took the action upon which Sir Allen Aylesworth based his report to the council asking the United States authorities to have this matter looked into with a view of seeing whether justice and fair play was dealt out to the unfortunate man who had been sent to the State Penitentiary for a fourteen year term of imprisonment.

Mr. Carvell has discussed this matter as though those who were endeavoring to bring about the release of Kelly or those who were making representations to the government in the matter were actuated solely by a desire of making political capital and gain. I desire to say to Mr. Carvell that when I got that letter from Father Murphy it appealed to my sympathies at once, for I felt that, even if Kelly six years before had been guilty of smuggling into the United States, while it is a crime against the law of the country, yet to a certain extent it is as Mr. Carvell stated, an offence which a great many people have indulged in on both sides of the line. I remember very well the circumstances of the Kelly trial in the first instance and I did not think there was justification on the part of the American officer in 1903 for drawing his revolver and firing twice at Kelly.

"I felt," continued Mr. Hazen, "that the action had not come to that point where it was necessary in order to effect the arrest that the officer should do so, and I have felt under those circumstances that a man being fired

EDITOR SHOT TO DEATH BY WIFE OF FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER KILLS JOURNALIST WHO WAGED CAMPAIGN AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

Paris, March 16.—Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, was shot today by Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, the French minister of finance. M. Calmette died tonight.

Mme. Caillaux went to the office of the Figaro to carry out an act of vengeance against M. Calmette, who had been waging a campaign characterized by great bitterness against the minister of finance. She fired at least three times. M. Calmette being wounded in the chest in the side and in the abdomen.

Having committed the deed, Mme. Caillaux submitted to arrest and while employed in the Figaro office were taking the pistol from her hands she said: "Since there is no justice in this country, I take upon myself an act of justice. Take me where you will."

"I am sorry," she said, "for what I was obliged to do, I had no intention of killing M. Calmette, and I would be happy to know that he will recover. I desired only to teach him a lesson."

BILL TO GIVE A PENSION TO WIDOWS

To Come Before N. Y. Legislature—Twenty Dollars a Month Minimum and Sixty, the Maximum.

Albany, N. Y., March 16.—A widow's pension bill, aiming to contribute materially to the support of children in the State of New York, was completed today by a state committee of five members appointed by former Governor Sulzer. The commission made an exhaustive study of the subject in this country and Europe, its work extending over a period of seven months.

The bill will be introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue. It provides for a pension of \$20 per month for any worthy dependent widow with one child; \$35 per month where two children must be supported by the widow, and \$10 per month for each additional child. The maximum sum that shall be paid in any case shall be \$60. Children over sixteen years of age would be excluded from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Smith asked if something could not be done through government intervention to get Kelly released that he would not have allowed his family and home in Richmond. I promised I would take the matter up with the department of justice. The matter was with the Minister of Justice and urged him to see if something could not be done in order that the sentence might be commuted or lessened, so that this man might return to his home. It has always seemed to me that fourteen years imprisonment, the punishment meted out to him was a punishment too great for the crime. And in view of what Mr. Carvell said this afternoon, while he was most moderate in stating it, it would almost look as if there had been a breach of faith in view of the understanding arrived at to give the man four years' imprisonment for the old offence in addition to the ten years for the assault on the United States customs officer, an assault I do not hesitate to say again, which was largely provoked by that officer himself, who I think had no justification whatever in shooting at Kelly under the circumstances, and in view of that shooting Kelly did what any man, I think, would have done having assaulted the officer, believing he was doing it, I think, in defence of his own life.

(Continued on page 2)

OWNER OF NEW HERALD TAKEN ILL ON CRUISE

London, Mar. 16.—James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald, is seriously ill aboard his yacht Lydiatata at Suez, according to a dispatch received here tonight. Mr. Bennett is reported to be suffering from a severe fever. He has been on a three weeks' cruise.

Naval Department Asks Russian Government to Keep Lookout

STEFANSSON IS HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Expect to Go Further Out on Arctic on Sledges Than any Other Explorer.

Ottawa, March 16.—A mail just received at Ottawa from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police station at Fort MacPherson, transmits letters to the Naval Department from Stefansson, Canada's Arctic explorer, written last January. The mail was brought down to Fort MacPherson from the mouth of the Mackenzie River by trappers. Stefansson gives in some detail a report of the scientific work of the party which at the time of writing was assembled at Collinson Point. He asked the department for additional supplies to be forwarded to Herschel Island as soon as possible this spring. Some of these supplies are to replace those now on board the Karik, which is adrift in the ice somewhere on the Arctic ocean. The supplies are being sent up by the naval department, some going overland by the Mackenzie River, while the balance will be sent as soon as navigation permits, by ship from Victoria via Behring Straits.

Stefansson expects to go by sledges at least one hundred and fifty miles out into the Arctic where no one ever has been before and where he has no doubt that he will make even three hundred miles away from Herschel Island before he returns. His original plan was to go to the North Pole, but he has now decided to go to the Karik. Something is likely to be done in the near future, and he expects to go by sledge at least one hundred and fifty miles out into the Arctic where no one ever has been before and where he has no doubt that he will make even three hundred miles away from Herschel Island before he returns.

Stefansson is now returning to the end of the vessel before the end of the voyage. He has no new information to report that has already been published in regard to the Karik. Something is likely to be done in the near future, and he expects to go by sledge at least one hundred and fifty miles out into the Arctic where no one ever has been before and where he has no doubt that he will make even three hundred miles away from Herschel Island before he returns.

ONTARIO PRIEST HAS ENTERED SUIT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP McNEIL

Carleton Place, Ont., March 16.—Suit for \$50,000 damages for alleged breach of agreement was entered yesterday for trial at the Spring Assizes against Archbishop McNeil, of Toronto, on behalf of Rev. Father P. J. Gnam of Petrolia. The action which was entered against Bishop Fallon last year was arranged at the time, the brief states, the Archbishop agreeing to assume the court action to support Father Gnam during the interim and to restore him to his parish which included Wyoming, Petrolia and Oil Springs.

The government has under consideration the grant of bonuses to encourage prospecting for radium bearing ores. This statement was made by the Premier in reply to another question of Mr. Graham. The Premier added that the government had been in negotiation with the pro-

The suit will come up for trial at the Assizes which opens in Carleton Place on March 24. Rev. Father Gnam claims that 98 per cent. of his parishoners asked for his restoration at the time of his trouble with the Bishop.

WILL NOT CONTINUE PROSECUTIONS OF WANAIMO RIOTERS

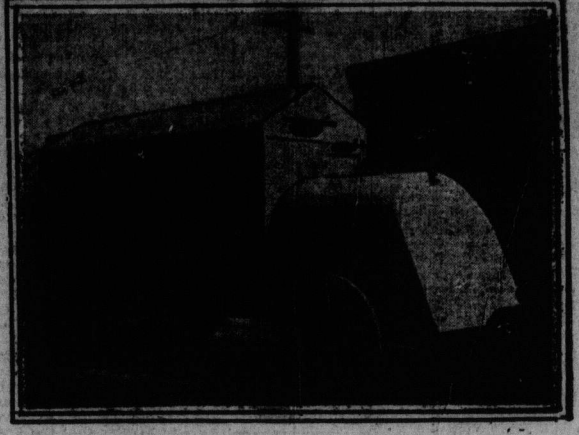
Vancouver, March 16.—Col. Hall who has been commanding officer of the militia in the strike zone of Vancouver Island since the riots last August, has resigned on account of differences with officials of the government at Victoria and Ottawa. Col. Hall was dissatisfied with the pay received by the men and also objected to leaving the strike zone unprotected. His resignation has been accepted by Col. Sam Hughes. An announcement was made today that all remaining prosecutions against the rioters of last August will be dropped. Formal pleas of guilty are to be made in nearly all cases and the men released on patrol. The Attorney General has agreed to use his influence with the minister of justice at Ottawa to secure parole for men already sentenced.

THE ANIMAL DANCES

Boston, Mass., Mar. 16.—The Senate today accepted without debate the adverse report of the committee on Social Welfare on a bill to prohibit the Tango and other animal dances.

HOUSE PASSED MOST OF THE SUPPLIES YESTERDAY

HERE IS GENERAL VILLA'S LATEST, AN ARMOR CLAD AUTOMOBILE



An armor clad automobile will be used by the Mexican constitutionalists against the federalists at Torreon. While General Villa was organizing his army he had an automobile rebuilt with a steel hood, steel conning tower and the entire chassis enclosed. This will be the first effort to use armored automobiles in Mexico, and the outcome is being watched with interest. A machine gun has been fitted into the conning tower of the automobile. It will run on railroad track or on roads, having convertible tires. One man operates it and another is in charge of the machine gun. The automobile started for Torreon recently to do advance scouting.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL DISCUSSION NEXT WEEK

Premier Borden Names Tuesday Next — Gutelius Statement about Loss on I. C. R. for January, Verified—None of it Chargeable to Haulage of C. P. R. Freights for Empresses, however.

Ottawa, March 16.—Premier Borden announced at the opening of the Commons this afternoon the personal of the committee which is to investigate the cigarette evil. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Barnard, Broder, Charlton, Cromwell, Kemp, Kyle, Lomax, MacNeil, March, Murphy, Paquet, Perley, Stewart, of Lunenburg; Schaffner and Turcotte.

Hon. W. T. White introduced a bill to amend the insurance act. It was designed, he said, to meet certain defects existing, particularly those which had been revealed by the liquidation of the Union Life Assurance Company of Toronto. One clause provided that, in liquidation of the claims of the policy holders should be a first charge upon the assets. Companies would not be permitted, according to another amendment to invest in shares of companies carrying on the same class of business, and any companies now holding such shares must dispose of them within the next year. There would also be more stringent regulations of companies in organization and report making take place, Premier Borden named a week from tomorrow, March 24.

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Hon. Dr. Reid, acting minister of railways informed Mr. Sinclair that the minimum freight rate on small parcels east of Chaudiere Junction had been increased from twenty-five to thirty-five cents by the board of management on April 1, 1913, and had been reduced to twenty-five cents on August 15, by the traffic manager at the approval of the general manager.

KING GEORGE SEES BOXING TOURNAMENT KILLED BY PREMATURE EXPLOSION

Guest of Second Life Guards Sees Bombardier Wells and Pat O'Keefe in a Fast "Go."

London, Mar. 16.—King George attained the distinction tonight of being the first reigning British monarch to witness a public exhibition of "the noble art of self-defence." As the guest of the Second Life Guards of which he is colonel, he was entertained at a boxing and fencing tournament at the Regent's Park barracks. Bombardier Wells, the former British heavy weight champion, and Pat O'Keefe of Ireland, gave a fast exhibition of sparring and several clever amateurs also took part in bouts. In sporting circles a boom in boxing is expected as a result of the King's patronage.

Sherbrooke, March 16.—A. R. McDougall was instantly killed and Ludwig Lisee so seriously injured that he died some hours afterwards by a premature blast in the mine of the Weedon Mining Company at Lakewood on Saturday afternoon. The explosion took place just a few minutes prior to the workmen quitting work for the day. Those in charge of the blasting operations were all ready to commence operations when one of the charges was prematurely discharged.

McDougall belonged to St. Raphael, Ont., and Lisee to Fontaine Mills, Que., and each leaves a widow and family. Mr. McLeod, mine captain, fell from a ladder in the mine and had several ribs broken besides internal injuries.

Premier Makes Important Announcements Regarding Crown Lands Act.

IS WORKING OUT WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

All Estimates But Those For Public Works Went Through—Classification of the Timber Lands.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 16.—The legislature sat until almost midnight to night, most of the time being spent in committee on supply.

When the house adjourned until Tuesday afternoon all the estimates with the exception of those for public works had been passed and their consideration was deferred until the return of Hon. John Morrissey, minister of public works, tomorrow.

The house went into committee on supply with Mr. Woods in the chair. Premier Fleming made important announcements as to the satisfactory manner in which the crown timber land act passed at last session is working out.

The house met at 8:40 p. m. Hon. Dr. Landry presented the annual report of the factory inspector. The house went into committee on supply with Mr. Woods in the chair.

Crown Lands Classification. On the item of \$2,500 for classification of Crown lands, Hon. Mr. Fleming said that last year the government had spent the sum of \$2,895 for this purpose. It would be remembered that when the Crown timber land act came into force last year the departments possessed no detailed particulars as to the various areas of the Crown lands. Of course the government officials had some idea as to the condition of these lands, those on which the most valuable timber was now standing, and those which had been the hardest cut over, but that was not sufficient, and it was necessary that great detail should be gone into. A complete report was wanted that would deal with the conditions of each area, and the general condition of the lumber upon the land that could be best stand it. It was impossible to deal satisfactorily with the various areas unless their conditions were known exactly.

Some were fit for heavy cutting, and others were not fit for that but should be left for a few years further growth. Naturally the operators must be required to take the lumber from the lands that could best stand it. The Crown timber act gave the government till the year 1917 to acquire the information, and by that time, the department should be pretty well possessed of it. To take the most modern and up-to-date methods to obtain a full and complete survey would be very costly and to name the cost would probably stagger the house. As there were other means of getting practically the same information, there was no use in incurring a heavy expense. At the present time the government was getting a lot of this information and within the next twelve months hoped to have it all. There were several ways in which the information could be got. For instance, they might employ special cruisers, but the government was able to get a lot of information without even this expense. For example, there were the scoters, who were thoroughly well acquainted with the areas over which they had to travel, and who knew just exactly what areas were good timber land, and what area had been burnt over and what had been hard cut. The government started with those reports, then they got a lot of information from the operators and limit holders, who were often glad to help the government out. These men employed cruisers to go over the land for their own information, and most of them were only too glad to give the government the benefit of the report.

There were also other sources of information at the government's disposal, so that they had all these things as a basis on which to start to work, and all they had to do was to verify the reports. The details that were necessary to be found out were the extent of burnt over area, then the saw log area from which merchantable lumber could be cut, next there was the small saw log area, that which would make saw logs in five or six years time. Next the good growing land that was improving, and which would make lumber in twelve or fifteen years. Then there was the spruce barrens, the scrubby tuckers, the boom pole area and the hard wood lots. It was necessary to find out exactly the respective quantities of each of these various descriptions that were to be found in each area, and then the government would know exactly how the crown lands stood.

Importance of information. The government had reason to be well satisfied with the working out of the crown timber land act which was passed at the last session. For the period of twenty years, from 1892, when the crown land department began selling applications for timber licenses, down to 1913, the amount received during the twenty years was practically the entire mileage of crown land under lease was \$264,650, and these licenses had been for twenty five years periods. With the act of 1913 (Continued on page 3)

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