

AUSTRIA NOW STANDS IN WAY OF EUROPEAN PEACE

Object to Servian Assistance to Montenegro.

ALLIES ACCEPTED MEDIATION PLAN

Russia has Disbanded Reservists on the Austrian Frontier—Austria Asks Nations to Include Scutari in Autonomous Albania.

London, March 11.—The European chancelleries and stock markets are being kept in a condition of nervous tension. No sooner does one thorny problem seem in the way of solution, than another crops up. Tonight the long expected agreement for Austro-Russian demobilization is published. The allies have accepted the powers offer of mediation under certain conditions and arrangements have been completed for the settlement of the dispute between Bulgaria and Roumania by a conference of ambassadors in St. Petersburg presided over by Servian Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister.

Thus the way seems prepared for the restoration of the peace in the Balkans. But at the same moment a new difficulty has been raised by Austria which objects to Servia going to the assistance of Montenegro and is endeavoring to enlist the powers to her side to coerce Servia. Further, Austria declines to demobilize as far as the Servian frontier is concerned.

It appears, therefore, that the fate of Scutari is still a menace to the peace of Europe. Austria is determined to make Scutari the capital of autonomous Albania. Montenegro is equally determined on the possession of Scutari, and in the present temper of the allies, it seems hardly likely that Servia will desist in her effort to go to the assistance of Montenegro at Austria's bidding.

According to despatches from Vienna and Belgrade, Greek transports are landing further larger Servian forces at San Giovanni Demotia. These will assist in the capture of Scutari and a general attack on the town will commence next week.

It is understood Russia will disband 230,000 reservists under agreement with Austria, but that on Austria's side it can hardly be described as demobilization, since the smaller number will be dispersed.

A Constantinople despatch tonight reports that fighting has been resumed both at Tchalajia and Bulair. No particulars are given except that the Bulgarian advance posts have attacked on both wings the Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros.

Demobilization Announced.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Demobilization by Russia and Austro-Hungary was announced tonight in an official communication issued by the two countries. This sets forth that the exchange of letters between the Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor Nicholas have proved the continued friendship of the two nations, and that both are desirous of maintaining peace.

"The two governments, therefore," continues the communication, "have arrived at the agreement that certain measures of a purely defensive character in the frontier provinces are no longer required, and accordingly have decided to reduce the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia to a normal footing, while Russia will disband the reservists, which should have been disbanded in the autumn."

Austria Makes Conditions.

Vienna, March 11.—It is stated here that the Austro-Russian agreement to demobilize will affect only the Russian frontier. It makes no provision with Continued on page 2.

CANADA TO AUSTRALIA

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Mar. 11.—The new federal capital of the Commonwealth of Australia at Canberra, has just been founded and Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden has despatched to Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of Australia, the following message over the Pacific cable:

"On behalf of the government and people of Canada, I beg to tender warmest congratulations on the foundation of the federal capital and earnest wishes for the continued and increasing development and prosperity of our great sister commonwealth. Though far removed as miles are measured we are very close to you in the ideals and aspirations of democracy and in the common tie which binds two kindred nations in firm allegiance to our great Empire."

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO STILL DRAGGING ON

Federal Troops Slowly Advancing Against Rebels—Kickapoo Indians May Go on War-path for Carranza.

El Paso, Texas, March 11.—Desperate fighting in an attack on Parral, Chihuahua, entailing a huge loss of life in a fifty hours' battle, was reported in belated advices reaching here late today.

Some 1,500 constitutionalists, rebelling against Huerta's national government in Chihuahua were driven back by almost an equal number of federal regulars. The city, a centre of American mining and industrial interests, was greatly damaged by the bombardment and street fighting, in which the townspeople engaged.

Monterey, Mexico, March 11.—The federal troops are reported to have driven a large body of adherents of Carranza's back toward Mexico, after a fight on Sunday at San Salvador Bonavides in the state of Coahuila.

Followers of Carranza are said to be spreading the rebel propaganda among the Kickapoo Indians, many of whom are flocking to Carranza's standard.

General Truce Aubert, with a column of federal troops has advanced to Barotran, 60 miles to the north of Monclova, and it is expected that he will attack Carranza's men at Musquiz shortly.

The city council of Torreon has been removed from office owing to the support given by its members to Carranza. It has been replaced by a government commission presided over by Juan Castillo. The commission has been empowered by the government to use all available means for the pacification of the city and the surrounding country.

General Manuel Blazquez has been named military governor of the state of Coahuila.

Ship Guns to U. S.

Douglas, Ariz., March 11.—The entire federal force at Agua Prieta was put to work this afternoon loading arms and ammunition in box cars. The United States customs collector said that if General Ojeda's design is to ship his munitions into the United States in bond, to prevent their capture by rebels, it can be done only by permission of the government at Washington. He added that no request for such permission had been transmitted by him.

A mutiny of the Yaqui Indians of the federal garrison is threatened.

BIG SWINDLER NOW ARRESTED

Nestor Wilmart Accused of Stealing \$6,000,000 from Belgian Railroad Found by Detectives.

Rheims, France, March 11.—Nestor Wilmart, the former manager of the Gand-Terneusen Railroad who fled from Brussels in October, 1912, after alleged defalcations aggregating millions of dollars, was arrested here today.

Wilmart had been hiding for some months at Leon, about 90 miles from Paris, but discovering that he had aroused the suspicions of the police, he fled to Rheims. A detective followed him and placed him under arrest. Wilmart at first denied his identity, but finally admitted it.

The frauds laid to Wilmart caused a sensation in Brussels. The amount involved aggregated the huge sum of nearly \$6,000,000. In addition to the Gand-Terneusen Railroad, 24 banks as well as scores of investors were involved. The unearthing of the frauds resulted through the accidental discovery of a false share certificate.

For several weeks steamers arriving from Europe at the port of New York were closely watched for the fugitive but without avail.

CHINESE OFFICERS KILLED BY MILITIA

Cheng-Tu Province of Sze-Chuen, China, March 11.—Two merchants were executed here yesterday for secretly storing opium. Four officers were killed at Kien-Chow by the militia while they were attempting to force the farmers to destroy their poppy crops.

LIBERALS FAST WEAKENING; END OF BLOCKADE IN SIGHT

Mr. Churchill's Letter Killed all Fight in Obstructionists

YESTERDAY WAS A DAY OF ABUSE

H. R. Emmerson Reads American Declaration of Independence and Intimates Possibility of Canadian Secession from Europe.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—The blockade went on today but the end is in sight. The effect of the crushing condemnation of the fleet unit policy contained in the letters from the First Lord of the Admiralty, and given to the house last night by Premier Borden, has been such as to encourage the belief that the obstructionists will not wait for a closure but will beat as decent a retreat as the disordered state of their forces will allow.

The opposition today made no effort to meet the statements contained in Mr. Churchill's letters. Instead the Liberal speakers spent the day in roundly abusing the First Lord of the Admiralty in terms which in one or two instances amounted almost to threats of secession.

Dr. Nelley of Humboldt declared that "it means the desertion of the Empire and separation of this Dominion from the Empire." Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Liberal front bench, a privy councillor, and once a member of the Laurier government, said that he had read in the house a copy of the declaration of independence of the thirteen American states, part of it he read. He told the house that a minister of Lord North had lost her American colonies to England, and that the mistake of a Churchill might mean the loss of England of the American Commonwealth and of a Dominion of Canada. He said that warnings in the one case had been unheeded, that when a British statesman sent across the water a document such as had been read in the house last night, then there was necessity of a warning.

Face to Face With Defeat. This sort of thing illustrates the resentment of the Liberal members at finding themselves face to face with a humiliating defeat. The cohesion which enabled the opposition to talk for a week and no longer exists. The speaker must be mostly out. So the game is up and are now engaged in a search for the last ignominious manner of descending from the trees.

The opposition benches were almost bare tonight. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been in the house all day. It is said that he is suffering from another slight cold. Hon. Rodolph Lemieux was in and out but mostly out. Also with most of the other more prominent Liberals.

In striking contrast to the Liberal confusion is the unmistakable unanimity noticeable among the Conservative members. Their watchword is "No surrender." The effect of the seizure has been to bring the Conservative members closer together. The result that the party in the House has been welded and proven to a degree that is seldom reached so early in a new parliament.

Liberal Dejection Completes.

The Liberal dejection is the more complete from the fact that the bomb of last night was invited by the opposition members, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier the most insistent of them all. Premier Borden had been unable to make public the Churchill letters for the reason that they were of a confidential nature. He was permitted to give to the House the tables of cost of construction only. The opposition demanded the whole correspondence. The Prime Minister obtained permission to read it all. He read it all and the Liberals now realize that they have by their own blunder placed themselves in a precarious position. There is not that high regard for the campaign talents of those restless members of the Liberal board of strategy which was noticeable a week ago. Continued on page 2.

POPE PIUS RECOVERING.

Rome, March 11.—Pope Pius continues on the road to recovery from his recent indisposition. He spent some time today enjoying from a window of his room the springlike weather prevailing here.

The Pontiff was visited by his sisters during the afternoon, and he also received Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY TOWARDS SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

Desires to Promote Peace and Good Will Between All—More Favorable Trade Relations is Big Feature in New Administration of the U. S.—Revolutions Narrowly Averted.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—President Wilson today issued his formal statement of policy toward the Central and South American republics.

"One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way, the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire the most cordial understanding and co-operation between the peoples and leaders of America, and therefore deem it my duty to make this brief statement:

"Cooperation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular forces. We hold, as I am sure all the leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always on the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, respect and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves. We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles, in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue and defiance of constitutional rights provision, and discredit government and injure none so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and their common affairs so tainted and disturbed.

"We can have no sympathy with those who seek to make the power of government the instrument of personal or party ambitions. We are the friends of peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional provision. Mutual respect seems to us the indispensable foundation of friendship between states as between individuals.

"The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America, except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, the security of their governments, and the well-being of the people, and for no special group, or interest, and the development of personal and trade relationships between the peoples of the two continents, and to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither.

"The United States may be read so much of the future policy of this government, as it is necessary now to forecast in the spirit of these principles, I may, I hope, be permitted with as much confidence and earnestness to extend to the government of all the republics of America the hand of genuine disinterested friendship, and to pledge my own honor, and the honor of my colleagues to every enterprise of peace and amity that a fortunate future may disclose.

Not Aimed at One Country.

The president took the above statement to the cabinet meeting today. He read it to the cabinet which was in session for two hours, and issued it shortly afterwards to the president. At the White House it was disclosed that the statement was aimed at any particular country. It was declared that it would be sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Central and South American countries alike.

While most of the countries in the western hemisphere are enjoying domestic as well as international peace, state department officials have exercised a close watch on events in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Domingo, Cuba and Salvador. While the Mexican situation was becoming more and more serious in the closing days of the last administration, reports were received at the department from its various agencies in Central America, that gave much concern to the officials, indicating, as they did, the existence of a general spirit of unrest and of embryonic revolutionary activity in many quarters.

In Salvador, where a long period of peace had prevailed, the assassination of President Arango by a band of conspirators, believed to have been the preliminary movement in a revolution, startled the whole of Central America.

Charges were made that this revolution had been fomented from outside in Guatemala. In that same country there were hints of trouble. Then came the reports from New Orleans that a combination was being effected between the Zelayistas and discontented elements in Honduras looking to double revolutions, first in Honduras and later in Nicaragua. Costa Rica appeared to be the only peaceful spot on the Central American map.

The general tenor of the official reports was to the effect that the threatened disorders had no foundation in abuses of power on the part of the existing governments of the Republic, but were based almost entirely upon the personal ambitions of various individuals, who were endeavoring to overthrow the established governments and maintain themselves in power by force of arms and without reference to the will of the majority of the people.

Conditions became so acute just before the close of the Taft administration as to cause the despatch of the big armored cruiser Colorado first, and the gunboat Denver down the west coast as far as Ajacutala in Salvador.

CONNAUGHTS WILL SAIL FROM HALIFAX

Will Leave Canada on Empress of Britain on March 22nd—May Visit Montreal.

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—The following announcement has been made from Rideau Hall:

"Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will sail for England on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Empress of Britain leaving Halifax on the night of the 22nd instant.

Their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied by Miss Pelly, Miss Adam, Major E. S. Worthington, Captain T. H. B. Bulkeley, Captain H. C. Puller, and Captain, the Honorable G. E. Boscaawen.

"It is possible that their Royal Highnesses may spend a few days in Montreal on their way to Halifax, but nothing has yet been definitely decided as to this visit."

SUFFRAGETTE MEETING BROKEN UP BY CROWD

Nottingham, Eng., March 11.—A hostile crowd broke up a suffragette meeting here tonight. Miss Annie Kenny and others attempted to speak but could not get a hearing. Windows were smashed, banners torn down and the platform overturned. The police took Miss Kenny and her friends secretly from the building by a rear exit, to escape the violence of the mob.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Paris, March 11.—A new world's altitude record was established today at the Buc aerodrome by the French aviator Perreyon. In a monoplane he rose to a height of 6,000 metres (approximately 19,650 feet).

The previous world's record was held by George Lagagneux, who reached an altitude of 18,776 feet at Villacoublay on Sept. 17, 1902.

DR. FRIEDMANN TREATS PATIENTS IN MONTREAL

ANARCHIST CONFESSES TO MURDER

French Bandit Who Killed Newspaper Editor Arrested at Street Fair—Had Bomb in Pocket.

Paris, March 11.—The anarchist bandit Lacombe, for whom the police throughout France have been searching for several months in connection with the assassination of M. Ducret, editor of the anarchist newspaper *Freddie*, was arrested in Paris this afternoon while enjoying himself at a street fair in the district of Lavilllette.

When it was learned that Lacombe had been taken a crowd gathered and made a determined effort to lynch him. It required a strong force of police to get him to detective headquarters without injury. Lacombe was interrogated by the examining Magistrate, M. Drioux, to whom, it is understood, Lacombe admitted having killed Ducret, as well as the postmaster at Besancon, and a railroad employe at Orleans.

When arrested Lacombe had in his pockets a small dynamite bomb, two dynamite cartridges, two automatic pistols and a supply of ammunition.

CONFESSES TO PAYING GRAFT

Female Keepers of Disorderly Resorts Give Startling Statements to District Attorney—Many Implicated in Stories.

New York, N. Y., March 11.—The Grand Jury and District Attorney Whitman spent today listening to the confession of men and women that they paid money to policemen in return for immunity from interference while they violated the law.

A hotel owner and several women who ran disorderly resorts told how they contributed to the coffers of the system. Much of their testimony corroborates stories already told involving police officers and politicians. The rest of it brought under suspicion men not hitherto suspected and must in the majority of the cases be regarded as corroborative to bring the guilty under indictment.

One of the most remarkable witnesses examined by Mr. Whitman was Mary Stacom who confessed today, at the age of 74 years, that fifty years of her life have been spent as keeper of disorderly resorts. Known throughout the underworld as "Mother" Stacom, the woman pleaded to the experience of her professional life, with facts that are expected to serve Mr. Whitman invaluable.

Another startling story was reached by the prosecutor in the form of a written report by one of his investigators. It told how a woman, Annie Grey, was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of more than \$100,000 as a disorderly house keeper.

Backed by a former sheriff and a one-time police commissioner, according to information available to the prosecutor, Annie Grey conducted several of the most noted resorts of their type in this city. She will go before the grand jury with an account of her underworld experiences, according to Mr. Whitman's expectations.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE MAY BE AMBASSADOR

Thomas Nelson Page, the noted author, will probably be chosen as ambassador to Austria or Germany under the new administration.

DIPHTEHRIA IN SYDNEY

Special to The Standard. North Sydney, N. S. March 11.—An emergency meeting of the Board of Health has closed all churches, schools and places of amusement owing to the rapid spread of diphtheria in town. The disease is not of a malignant type but seems to be highly contagious. Four new cases reported yesterday bring the total up to sixteen.

Fifty-six Sufferers Inoculated by Famous Physician.

DEMONSTRATION FOR MCGILL'S STUDENTS

Attends Luncheon at Mount Royal Club, Given in His Honor by Col. Burlands—Technique Admired by all.

Montreal, March 11.—Dr. Frederick Franz Friedmann, the Berlin physician, whose treatment of tuberculosis has drawn upon him the eyes of medical scientists and the general public the world over, yesterday demonstrated his method on 46 patients at the Royal Edward Institute in the presence of a representative gathering of physicians.

The most distinctive feature of the demonstration was the fact that Dr. Friedmann treated so large a proportion of the 90 odd cases presented to him by Dr. E. S. Harding and his colleagues of the medical board of the institute. The patients so presented were selected from a list of several hundred who applied personally through their physicians for treatment. The medical board in making their selection were guided by a desire to secure typical cases of every class and every stage of the disease with the exception that cases so advanced as to be hopeless were rejected.

The number treated, 56, is by far the largest ever inoculated in one day or in one city by Dr. Friedmann outside of Berlin, only 28 cases in all receiving the virus in the United States.

Dr. Friedmann reached Montreal yesterday morning at 8 o'clock coming direct from New York. He was met at Bonaventure station by Lt. Col. Burland, president of the Royal Edward Institute, who extended the invitation which brought the German physician to Montreal and Prof. George Adams, who bore Lt. Col. Burland's invitation to New York.

After breakfast with Lieut. Col. Burland, Dr. Friedmann accompanied Dr. Adams to the McGill College Laboratories where he prepared the serum which he later used in treatment. At the special request of the fifth year students of McGill Medical College, a demonstration had been arranged for their benefit at noon, and practically every member of the class was in attendance. Dr. Friedmann arrived promptly at 12 o'clock, and after the preliminary procedure of preparing the selected patients had been carried out Dr. Friedmann began his operations and concluded a few minutes after one o'clock, seven patients having been treated at an average rate of one every five minutes.

Dr. Friedmann was Lieut. Col. Burland's guest at luncheon at the Mount Royal Club, the other guests including Dr. Friedmann's assistants, Dr. Benjamin and his secretary Dr. Charles De Vidal Hunt; Lieut. Col. Burland, Dr. J. P. Decarte, president of the Societe Medicale; Dr. Adams, professor of pathology McGill; Dr. Lavall, Dr. D. P. Evans, president of the Medical-Chirurgical Society; Dr. H. A. LeFleur, vice-president of the college of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Carl Lang, German Consul and Dr. Delany, of Quebec.

The main demonstration of the day was started at 2.30 and continued until six o'clock, by which hour forty-nine more patients had been treated, making fifty-six in all.

Dr. Friedmann's methods were followed with the closest attention by the fifty or more physicians present and his rapid diagnosis of the cases presented and his professional technique were the subjects of comment by many of the medical men who witnessed his work.

Dr. Friedmann left at 8 o'clock for Ottawa where he will tomorrow attend the convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The doctor's future plans are uncertain but it is probable that he will give a demonstration of his treatment at Toronto on Thursday. He will then return to New York.