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MR. BORDEN'S POSITION ENDORSED BY COUNTRY

Scores of Messages Declare Against Unworthy Obstruction.

LIBERALS NO LONGER UNITED IN BLOCKADE

Sir Richard McBride Sends Congratulatory Telegram to Premier—When Churchill Memorandum Arrived.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 13.—"My colleagues join with me in expressing our admiration at the splendid fight you are making on the Naval question, and your determination that Canada shall at once give assistance for the defence of the Empire until a permament policy is decided on. You have the support of the people of British Columbia, and the great majority of Canadians must feel that you are acting in the best interests of the country."

The above telegram has been received by Premier Borden from the Prime Minister of British Columbia, Sir Richard McBride.

Mr. Borden has replied as follows: Sir Richard McBride, Victoria, B. C.:

"My colleagues and I appreciate warmly the endorsation of our attitude. Notwithstanding the unworthy obstruction with which we are confronted, it is our firm determination to press to a conclusion our proposals for effective aid in the common defence of the Empire."

Sir Richard McBride's message is only one of the scores which are coming in daily from every part of the Dominion, from the Old Country and from Canadians resident in the United States.

One of these messages voices the sentiment of the people of the prairies. It comes from the district of Saskatchewan represented by Messrs. Knowles, Moosejaw; McCraney, Saskatoon; and Champagne, Battleford, all Liberals, and is a strong endorsation of the stand taken by the government. The district thus represented comprises 3,800,000 acres.

Yet another message which may be quoted is the following. It is dated March 10, and comes from a Canadian living in the United States:

"A Canadian, a life-long Liberal, a daily reader of the Globe, let me make bold enough to write you a word concerning the naval bill, so conspicuously before parliament and the Dominion. I urge you most affirmatively not to swerve for a moment from the reasonable and genuinely imperial standpoint you have taken. The future untrammelled progress of Canada requires your present utmost tenacity. My interest in writing is absolutely non-partisan and Canadian."

Liberals No Longer United.

The Liberals in the House are no longer able to present a united front in the blockade. There have been a number of desertions, some of the best blockers having withdrawn from the useless struggle. The ring of obstructionists is noticeably narrowing. It is now made up principally of Liberals from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces with E. M. MacDonald and Hon. William Pugsley in charge.

The threatened collapse of the blockade has caused consternation among the members of the board of strategy who have been directing the obstruction from outside the House—where the electors put them. Hon. Sydney Fisher, one of the aforesaid strat-

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"HUMAN FLY" FAILED TO GO UP IN ROCKET

Attempted to Ascend 3,500 Feet in Steel Case But Powder Blew Affair to Pieces—Aviator Hurt.

New York, Mar. 13.—A steel rocket containing Rodman Law, the "Human Fly," in which he intended to be shot 3,500 feet into the air, descending by a parachute exploded this afternoon when 800 pounds of powder behind it was fired. Law was hurled 25 feet from his seat in the rocket but was unhurt.

Protected by padding and a helmet, Law crawled into the rocket, with his parachute and gave the order to fire, the fuse lighted and spluttered for thirty seconds. There was a burst of flame, a cloud of smoke and a terrific report. Hundreds of spectators, straining their eyes for a sight of the great rocket hurling through the air, saw it leap forward a few feet and burst into fragments.

Law was hurled violently through the air and to the ground. His hair and eyebrows were burned off. For perhaps ten seconds he was unconscious. Then he got up and looked around. "Darn that thing," he explained, "I thought I was going up."

Panic spread among the spectators immediately after the explosion. It seemed inconceivable that Law could have escaped being blown to bits and several women became hysterical.

CYCLONE BLEW TOWN ALMOST OFF THE MAP

Provencal Demolished by Hurricane — Negro Boy Killed and Many Injured— Other Places Damaged.

Alexandria, March 13.—The town of Provencal, La., 52 miles west of here, was practically wiped out by a cyclone, which struck there this morning. A negro boy was killed and fifteen persons were injured.

Two churches, a number of mercantile houses and twenty-five buildings were demolished.

The storm swept everything before it, in a path three to five hundred yards wide. None of those injured are believed to be fatally hurt.

A report reached here late today that the town of Many, La, has also suffered from the storm, but owing to interrupted wire communication no details were obtainable.

ATTACH NO BLAME FOR MONCTON ACCIDENT.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, March 13.—The coroner's enquiry into the death of locomotive engineer James McKay of St. John, was concluded tonight. The jury brought in a verdict attaching no blame for the accident, but recommending that the Board of Management of the I. C. R., at once provide protection to light engines passing to and from the round house.

PREMIER FLEMMING AIMS TO CONSERVE RESOURCES AND DEVELOP INDUSTRY

Local Government Policy Regarding Crown Timber Lands Announced Yesterday

BILL MEETS PRESENT SITUATION IN FAIR AND REASONABLE MANNER

Leases will be Issued in Two Classes, for Pulp and Paper Mills and Saw Mills — Will Conserve Forest Resources and Bring Great Wealth to Province by Aiding Pulp and Paper Industry.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 13.—Premier Flemming, in one of the ablest speeches of his career, brought down the policy of the government respecting the crown timber land of the province in the legislature this afternoon. Seldom before in New Brunswick has a more important measure been introduced in the provincial assembly, and seldom has such enthusiasm marked the introduction of any legislation.

The bill, which it is agreed on all sides meets the present situation in a most fair and reasonable manner, provides for the division of the crown land leases into two classes, the pulp and paper license and the saw mill license. The interests of both the large and the small operators are amply protected and the enactment of such legislation will mean a great development of the pulp and paper industry in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Flemming, in his eloquent address, predicted a great expansion of the pulp and paper industry in this province and told of the importance of conserving the great public domain. Provision is made that the crown lands will be so administered that they will be handed down to the next generation as productive as they are today. A feature of the bill is the provision for a complete survey, examination and classification of the crown lands.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Flemming gave notice of motion for Monday next in regard to the establishment of a shipbuilding plant in St. John city, expressing the approval of the House of any reasonable assistance that the lieutenant governor-in-council may give towards the establishing of shipyards and building plant.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill respecting the Crown timber lands of the province. He said he would like to ask the attention of the hon. members for a few minutes while he indicated the provisions of this bill which, he thought members of this legislature would recognize as one of the most important measures introduced in this legislature for many years. It was a measure of the very greatest importance because it deals with the public domain of the country, which public domain embraced an area of land of about 11,000 square mile, or more than one-third of the whole area of the province. It was the province's great heritage and the common property of all the people. It was not only of the utmost importance because of the fact that from this great territory the Province of New Brunswick received its greatest revenue, but, also, because of the fact that the public domain furnished timber to maintain that great industry of the province in which millions of dollars of capital were invested and which afforded employment to a very large portion of the people of New Brunswick.

Outside of the agricultural industry, which was of the first, and paramount, importance, the lumbering industry stood next in the Province of New Brunswick. He was satisfied that any measure which proposed to deal with such a large industry, that so vitally affected such a large portion of the people of the province must appeal to all the hon. members as deserving of their most careful and thoughtful attention, so that it may be worked out in the best interest of the people of he province.

The very fact that the province had such a great domain, which had produced yearly in the last two years more than half a million dollars of revenue, and the further realization of the fact that if these vast areas were properly husbanded the revenue would go on from year to year, would emphasize more particularly the responsibility of the hon. members in dealing with this great subject in a way that will be a lasting benefit and good to the people of New Brunswick. It was the duty and responsibility of the hon. members to so administer this great public domain that the province would receive a reasonable amount of revenue, but it was the bounden duty of every hon. member that this great heritage shall be so administered that he shall hand it over to the next generation worth as much, producing as much, and affording as much employment to the people of the province as when they received it.

He next wished to speak of the necessity of dealing with this subject at the present time, and would point out to the House that it was both in the interest of the great lumbering industry of the Province of New Brunswick, as well as in the interest of the proper conservation of New Brunswick's great public domain that the future policy of the administration should be announced at the present time.

In 1893 in this legislature, a resolution was passed approving of the granting of licenses to cut timber from Crown lands of the province, and which licenses could be renewed from year to year for a period of 25 years. That marked the inauguration of the long leases in the Province of New Brunswick, and in the natural course of events these licenses which had been renewed from year to year would continue to be renewed until 1918 and would then expire.

In 1899 the privilege to cut lumber on a large portion of the Crown lands of the province was sold, and at a later date the privilege for other sections of Crown land was sold and from year to year these sales had continued.

The very nature of the lumber industry made it necessary to deal with this question at this period in advance of the expiration of the lease. The lumber operators, in carrying on their operations had to put thousands of dollars worth of supplies in the woods years before their crews were sent in to cut lumber, and they were preparing for their next season's work practically a year before the logs were manufactured.

They had to make large expenditures therefor, twelve months before the received any returns therefrom. This showed the necessity of the lumbermen having to very often, borrow large sums of money in order to carry on their operations, and the lumber industry was therefore, dependent to a very large extent upon the financial institutions of the country.

In order to borrow these large sums of money the lumbermen had to be in a position to give reasonable security, and in the past there was nothing in the way of security that the lumbermen could offer to the banks that was better than their lease giving them the privilege to cut lumber on Crown lands for a period of years. This made the financial operation comparatively easy. Fortunately there was no disaster immediately ahead at the present time, in this respect, but the lumbermen say that it was becoming more difficult all the time as the period for expiration of their leases is approached, to secure loans with their leases as securities. Should the legislature say that no action ought to be taken until the time of expiration of these leases in 1918, it would be very difficult for the lumbermen to keep on with their operations.

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LIBERALS ARE HOLDING IT UP

Supplementary Estimates were Brought Down in House But No Chance Yet to Get the Amounts Voted.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 13.—Supplementary estimates totalling $5,392,507.42 were brought down this afternoon by the Finance Minister. The amount is made up of $5,205,491.19 chargeable to consolidated fund, $91,726.46 chargeable to capital, and $95,289.77 to cover unprovided items for 1911-12 in various branches of the service.

These estimates are for the fiscal year just closing, and they bring the total for 1912-13 up to $174,618,874.90. The main estimates to be voted for 1913-14 total $179,152,183.28. The supplementary estimate brought down today brings the total to be voted this session so far up to $184,544,690.70, all or nearly all of which is being held up by the Liberal blockade of the naval bill.

FRIEDMANN TO TORONTO

Ottawa, March 13.—Dr. F. Friedmann, the German physician, who has been demonstrating his alleged cure for tuberculosis in the city, left tonight for Toronto.

POPE PIUS RECOVERING

Rome, March 13.—The Pope is now convalescent after an excellent night's rest, the attending physicians gave permission for him to leave his bed this morning for a short time. No ill effects followed, and apparently put His Holiness in better spirits.

DR. ROCHE'S CONDITION.

Ottawa, March 13.—A despatch from Rochester, Minn., received tonight states that Dr. Roche's condition continues favorable. Excellent progress since his operation seems to make his recovery almost a certainty.

SUFFRAGETTES EMPLOY DOCKMEN AS FIGHTERS

Turn Tables on Glasgow University Students.

SEAMEN VICTORIOUS IN FURIOUS SCRAP

Wild Riot in St. Andrew's Hall when Militants Turn Gladiators Loose on College Men — Call Government Foolish.

London, March 13.—The militant suffragettes made no attempt to spoil the sport today by interference with the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. They continue, however, to display a most determined spirit of persistence in holding public meetings and the clash of divergent opinions threatens to become a grave public scandal.

At Glasgow tonight the women entered fully into the spirit of retaliation which has become more and more apparent on the part of those who oppose the suffragettes in the past few weeks. They gathered in St. Andrew's hall, supported and reinforced by many able-bodied dockmen and a considerable body of students who came from Glasgow University to break up the meeting, were thrashed and forcibly ejected.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst spoke for 30 minutes and then eluded the hostile crowds outside by leaving the building through a side exit.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond addressed a meeting of 500 women in Essex Hall, London, tonight. Admission was by ticket and strangers were rigidly excluded.

Referring to the arrest today of Olive Hocken on the charge of attempted incendiarism, Mrs. Drummond said:

"If the government think they are able to suppress militancy by such acts, we say 'Oh you fools.'"

She urged on her hearers a continuous change of tactics, adding: "We must do what we can and not get found out. The more the government try to injure us, the more they will help our cause. Everything is fair in love and war, and we are waging war."

Numerous pillar box outrages were committed within the city area tonight, but no arrests were made.

Students and Dockmen Fight.

Glasgow, March 13.—Students of Glasgow University and 300 stewards including fifty dock laborers, came to grips at a suffragette meeting in St. Andrew's Hall tonight. The students fared badly, many of them were beaten, scores were ejected and others sat throughout the remainder of the meeting in silence.

When Miss Janie Allen was introducing Mrs. Pankhurst, the students, who were in force at the back of the hall, started an uproar. Immediately the detachment of stewards and dock laborers swooped down upon them. A free fight followed, and those who occupied chairs stood on them to watch the scrimmage. After a fierce engagement, which lasted ten minutes, the stewards dragged or carried not less than fifty students into the streets. Those that were left behind finding themselves outnumbered, did not renew the fighting, but were discreetly well behaved.

One student whose head was severely cut, received surgical attention while many others bore traces of the fray in the shape of black eyes, bruised faces and torn clothing.

URGES AID TO PROPOSAL FOR SHIPBUILDING

Hon. Mr. Flemming Gives Notice of Resolution Favoring Establishing Plant and Yards Here.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 13.—In the house today Premier Flemming gave notice of the following resolution for Monday next:

Whereas it is understood that a proposition is under consideration for the establishment of a shipbuilding plant and yards at the harbor of St. John, in this province, on a large scale, which will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money in the work of construction thereof.

And whereas the operation of such proposed works, when constructed, will add very materially to the trade of the said port of St. John, and to its importance as an industrial centre, and will also prove of undoubted advantage and benefit to the province at large, in that it will afford a large amount of employment to our laborers and artisans, and a greatly enlarged market for the products of our mines, forests and farms.

Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the construction and establishment of the said shipyards and shipbuilding plant, as above referred to, and as proposed, is most desirable in the public interest, and this house recommends and will heartily support, such reasonable encouragement of the said propositions, as to His Hon. the Lieut. Governor in council, may seem proper, and calculated to insure the construction and operation of the said works.

ARCHDEACON KAULBACK GIVES MUCH TO CHURCH

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, March 13.—The will of the late Archdeacon Kaulback provides for the income from $2,000 to procure the services of a clergyman of the Church of England for the outlying districts of Truro. The income of $1,000 for a rector at Blue Rocks, Lunenburg, $3,000 for diocesan missions, $1,000 for a theological professorship at Kings College, $1,000 for keeping in order his burial lot in Truro and the surplus for the general improvement of the cemetery, and $2,000 for a new parish house in Truro.

THREE YEARS TO DECIDE ON FRIEDMANN REMEDY.

London, Ont., March 13.—Dr. H. A. MacCallum, president of the Dominion Medical Association, returned to his home here today, from Ottawa, where he attended the Friedmann clinics.

"It will take three years before we know definitely whether or not Dr. Friedmann has at last discovered a cure for tuberculosis or not," he said.

GOVT TO ALLOW BOXING.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 13.—Without a dissenting vote a bill legalizing 15 round bouts passed the senate today. It now goes to the government. The measure provides for a boxing commission, and is copied after the New York law.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

NAVY OFFICERS VISITING MR. WILSON.

Every year at Easter time it has been customary for the Vice President, the Cabinet members and the various men of prominence at the capital to call at the White House and pay their respects to the President. In the above photograph are pictured navy officers making their first official visit at the White House.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME PROVIDES A BIG INCREASE

London, March 13.—The British naval estimates for 1913-14 which were announced today, total $231,546,500, as compared with $225,377,000 last year.

The new building programme provides for five battleships, eight light cruisers, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and a number of submarines. The personnel of the navy is to be increased to 146,000 officers and men.

There will be under construction on April 1, eleven battleships, three battleship cruisers, thirteen light cruisers, thirty-five torpedo boat destroyers and twenty-one submarines. During the year now closing four battleships, three battleship cruisers, five light cruisers, fifteen destroyers and three submarines were completed.

The general opinion prevails in the House of Commons, that the First Lord of the Admiralty has cut the estimates rather fine, although it is conceded that they will meet the needs of the government. Both the "bigger navy" and the "little navy" politicians are disappointed.

The former declare that the increase ought to be at least $15,000,000 the greater part of this for new ship building.

The latter complain that the increase is out of all proportion to the needs of the situation, and ignores the recent declaration of the German Minister of the Navy, Admiral Von Tirpez, in which he agreed to Winston Spencer Churchill's rule enunciated March, 1912, that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to ten constructed by Germany.

They also urged that the projection of so large a programme of new ships building means a continuance of German rivalry.

It is pointed out that at the present moment the shipbuilding resources of the country are so taxed that they do not permit of a larger constructional programme.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO MEET TREASURY BILLS

London, March 14.—No important fighting in the near east has occurred since Sunday, according to an official Turkish statement. The position of Adrianople is unchanged.

A strong squadron of Greek warships has been sent to search for the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh which except for attacks on Servian transports appears to have done no serious damage to property, either at Durazzo or San Giovanni De Muda.

The Durazzo correspondent of the Vienna Reichspost, accuses the Servians of burning villages in that neighborhood and thereby causing the death of many women and children.

The Turkish government is unable to meet treasury bills to the amount of $8,250,000 which fell due yesterday. It has admitted its liability for nine per cent. interest on the default bills until repaid and has undertaken to redeem them out of the first loan operation.

The majority of the holders, it is announced, will accept this arrangement.

Allies' Conditions.

Belgrade, March 13.—A government newspaper publishes the conditions on which the Balkan allies are willing to accept the powers' mediation. Hostilities are to continue until the peace treaty is signed. The basis of negotiations will be the same as laid before the Ottoman delegates at London on Dec. 23. The frontier lines are to extend from Midia to Rodosto. The Gallipoli peninsula is to remain in Turkey's possession, but all territories to the west with the exception of Albania must be surrendered to the allies.

Adrianople and Scutari must be surrendered before the negotiations begins.

The Aegean Islands are to be ceded to Greece, and Turkey must pay an indemnity, the amount of which will be determined later. Turkey must guarantee the full rights of Balkan subjects residing in Turkish territory.