

TO ADVERTISERS.
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The Daily Mail.

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Southeast and south winds with light rain or sleet. Sunday, strong westerly winds, clearing and turning colder.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

AMUNDSEN TELLS STORY OF TRIP TO SOUTH POLE

London Chronicle has First Authentic Account of Explorer's Great Achievement --Made Remarkably Fast Time in Last Stages of Memorable Journey--Planted the Norwegian Flag on the Pole--The World Anxiously Awaiting News from Scott

(Published by permission of the morning paper section of the Canadian Press, Limited.)

London, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes the first instalment of Captain Amundsen's account of his discovery of the pole.

Captain Amundsen describes the long journey over the great ice barrier and tells how he followed the outline of South Victoria and King Edward Land. A great mountain range which stretches across this region, the general direction of which he followed he named the Queen Maude Range. The hardy explorer does not devote many words to his description of his feelings upon arriving at the pole, but there is just sufficient vagueness with regard to details to suggest that he shared the great discovery with others. He said that he left his winter quarters on the Bay of Whales on Oct. 20.

After crossing the great ice barrier and following the mountain ranges, he arrived Dec. 8 at Shackleton's farthest south. Following the due southern direction, he came to a great plateau in six days' march. This plateau which he reached Dec. 14, was a vast plain, mountainous in its appearance, reaching for miles in every direction. Observations showed that the party was in latitude 89 degrees, 55 minutes south. On Dec. 15 the party travelled 9 kilometres in as near as possible a direct southerly line. Observations taken at the point before reached on Dec. 15, and the following day, fixed this as the approximate position of the pole. A hut was erected here and the Norwegian flag hoisted. It remained as the only evidence of the discovery when the trip back began.

KING HAAKON PLATEAU.

The pole was in the midst of the great plateau, which Amundsen, in honor of the King of Norway, named King Haakon Plateau. The expedition was favored by unusually fine weather and the party was able to make an average of 35 kilometres a day going to the pole, and 36 kilometres a day on the return journey. The distance from the winter quarters at the Bay of Whales to the pole was approximately 14,000 kilometres.

The highest point of the mountains crossed was 10,750 feet above the sea level, at 87 degrees, 40 minutes south latitude.

Amundsen started on his dash to the pole on Oct. 20, and returned to his quarters on Jan. 21. The party consisted of 5 men, 4 sledges and 52 dogs. Amundsen's full story of his stirring achievement leaves no room for doubt that he reached the south pole on Dec. 14. He does not, however, make any reference to Scott, and the judgment of experts here as to the value of the Norwegian expedition is suspended until the Englishman's story is told, and the truth can be known whether both rivals were at the pole and who was first there. The Central News will have a copyright of Scott's story when it comes, and meanwhile Amundsen's narrative, as published in The Daily Chronicle, will be in the main interesting as bearing upon the marches of the two explorers for the same goal.

EAGER FOR SCOTT'S STORY.

No light has yet been thrown on this central fact. All the world now wants to know whether he reached it before Dec. 14. If he reached it later, then we cannot claim the conquest of the pole, but if before Dec. 14, only two or three miles separated the parties, then England can claim the prize. Sir Ernest Shackleton says if Scott has reached the pole at the same time or before Amundsen, there is a possibility that if Cairns made by the respective explorers to indicate the attainment of their object were not more than six or eight feet high, either party might miss the other's mark. Amundsen, in taking possession and in planting the Norwegian flag at the south pole, and naming the plateau after King Haakon, was presumably unaware that Shackleton had named the same plateau after

King Edward VII, thus there was an error on his part in nomenclature, that he will no doubt remedy when he becomes aware of the true facts of the case. In determining his exact position at the pole Amundsen used a sextant and a retical horizon which for actual efficiency in very high latitude is not so absolutely accurate as a theodolite, but Shackleton said that if Amundsen located his position with no more possible error than two or three miles one way or the other, he has certainly left footprints on that point from which everything bears north. Amundsen states that professional men can work out his observations, but there will be no need for this except for minor corrections. It is obvious that Amundsen has conquered the geographical south pole. The march back was accomplished without difficulty in splendid weather and in record time.

MADE FAST TIME.

The most remarkable thing about this whole journey has been the speed with which it was made. Amundsen returned to winter quarters safe and well, having experienced during the whole trip generally fair weather.

BLOOD WAS SPILT IN HOCKEY MATCH

North Bay, Mar. 9.—Two men were badly injured and one arrest resulted from a bitterly contested hockey game last night, between North Bay and Sturgeon Falls teams for the MacKie Cup. With the score five to four in favor of Sturgeon Falls, in the second part, two of the players clinched and a free fight on the ice rapidly developed. Referee James Lillie of Sturgeon Falls, had a heavy bell in his hand and it is alleged used it on the face of one of the North Bay players, Eddie Bunyan who received a broken nose and a generally badly damaged face. Another man's nose was broken by a bottle. Referee Lillie was arrested.

Montreal, Mar. 9.—Riley Hern the well known hockey player entered action for \$10,000 against Sam Lichtenheim for alleged libellous statements made by the defendant and affecting the reputation of plaintiff in the eyes of sport lovers.

WILL NEGOTIATE WITH WEST INDIES

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 9.—Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. W. T. White and Hon. J. D. Reid will present the Canadian government in the negotiations which are to begin here on March 27th, looking to a treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the British West Indies.

McNAMARAS IN POOR HEALTH

(Canadian Press.)

Los Angeles, Mar. 9.—J. B. McNamara, serving a life sentence at San Quentin for dynamiting the Times Building and the murder of a score of employees, is dying from tuberculosis and J. J. McNamara, his brother serving a fifteen year sentence for the same offence, is in poor health, according to Malcolm McLaren, a Burns detective who today returned from a visit to the prison. According to McLaren, J. B. McNamara has lost fifteen pounds since he commenced serving his sentence. During his trial, McNamara was frequently ill in the jail. Since his incarceration in San Quentin he has been employed exclusively in the jail mill.

Mr. John M. Lyons, general passenger agent for the I. C. R., is at the Queen.

Immigration Campaign Begins with Enthusiasm

Many Important Suggestions made at the Immigration Congress held in Opera House Yesterday--Dr. Byrne's Resolution not Considered--Provincial Government Called upon to Aid Settlement by Loan System--Many Prominent Speakers Heard--Success of Movement is Expected Confidently

CONGRESS ECHOES.

Talking won't boost the province. Work! St. John's boom won't last unless the development of the province goes along with it. Inspiration! Aspiration! Perseverance! Get the lure of New Brunswick but not the illusion. Be citizens first, politicians afterward. This gathering is a unique event in the history of New Brunswick. To be a good loser is essential in order to win final success. "I'm for advertising all the time."—John M. Lyons, I.C.R. "The man who says the most does the least."—George Ham, C.P.R. "There can be no great west without a great east, and the great east already is here."—J. A. Edwards, G.T.P.

The first gun in the immigration campaign which the Boards of Trade of the province, the various agricultural societies and municipal bodies have entered into, was fired yesterday when delegates from all sections of the province gathered in the Opera House here to discuss the question of attracting settlers to New Brunswick and of keeping in this province the population already possessed. Unbounded enthusiasm marked the gathering and it was the generally expressed opinion that success would attend the efforts which would be directed toward bringing people into the province. "The first gathering of its kind in Canada" was the term applied to the congress by Mr. Arthur Hawkes the Dominion Immigration Commissioner who made a telling speech in the evening. The outstanding feature of the congress was its representativeness, all classes of the population having delegates present.

Several important suggestions were made and at the close of the evening session a resolution calling upon the Provincial Government to take steps to inaugurate a system by which the provincial credit may be used to loan money to farmers to assist in settlement.

Dr. T. I. Byrne, mayor of Chatham made the suggestion that the government be asked to set aside portions of crown lands in each county, and make them accessible by means of roads for free homesteads, but his motion not having been submitted to the general committee was ruled out of order.

A. R. Slipp, M. P. P., raised the point of order on which this motion was thrown out, not wishing to embarrass the government.

The chairman announced the names of committee selected to present the memorial of convention in various matters discussed as follows: M. E. Agar, T. H. Estabrooks, H. C. Schofield, St. John; E. W. Ward, St. Stephen; T. C. L. Ketchum, Woodstock; R. E. Armstrong, St. Andrews; J. D. Harquail, Campbell; J. D. Palmer, Fredericton; M. G. Siddall, Port Elgin.

AFTERNOON SESSION

John T. Jennings, president of the Fredericton Board of Trade, opened the congress soon after 2 o'clock, in an address of welcome, and enthusiastic words on the result of gathering. It was time, he said, for the province to break down the barriers of apathy and indifference, and press on to use united effort for the common good. He expressed the hope that the delegates would go home from the convention carrying the flaming torch of enthusiasm.

Mayor Thomas was also heard in a brief address of welcome, declaring that the natural resources of New Brunswick were equal to any land under the sun. The land was full of boosters and the next generation would know the extent of our greatness.

J. D. McKenna took up "Publicity" and said that a successful ad-

vertising movement depended largely on the advertiser having faith in his goods. This had not been the case in New Brunswick, and it was time now to let the outside world know something of the opportunities. If the west had the same resources the world would have heard something about it. Enough gas had been discovered in Albert County for the Maritime provinces. Besides there was Gloucester iron ore, the Valley Railway, Courtenay Bay development and other important works.

The speaker referred to Hon. Frank Oliver's complaint in the federal parliament depicting short crop shortage and ruined grain conditions which never existed in New Brunswick. The province should look to the transportation companies and federal government, but most important of all they must help themselves. He suggested an organization to be known as the New Brunswick League, along the lines of the Canadian Club, and using its funds for an advertising campaign. He moved the following resolution, seconded by T. W. Butler of Newcastle.

"That this congress desires to emphasize the necessity for greater publicity of the opportunities, resources and educational and social advantages of New Brunswick."

TOO MANY "KNOCKERS"

T. H. Estabrooks spoke of "Knockers" as a class being very prevalent. A manufacturer often made a good article—shoes for instance—which would not be used or worn by their own employees.

R. E. Armstrong, of St. Andrew's, thought good work was being done for the province in the congress, and instanced the effective publicity work by the Charlotte County Board of Trade. He advocated giving particular attention to securing farmers from Great Britain. Mr. Armstrong was inclined to blame the transportation companies for the drain on the maritime provinces of its best people.

T. W. Butler of Newcastle, made a plea for more united effort on the part of all sections of the province and deplored localism. He closed his remarks with a glowing description of the Miramichi Valley and its opportunities.

James McQueen of Shediac, urged that effort could be better directed toward the attracting of ex-New Brunswickers. One of such returning to the province was of greater value to New Brunswick than ten foreigners coming into the province, said the speaker, amid cheers. The ship-building industry was a thing of the past. Some industry to replace it should be established. The small towns of the province needed small industries. The establishment of them would give the farmer his market.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Some of the practical suggestions made by the speakers at the Immigration Congress and upon which the delegates set the seal of their approval were the following:

- 1.—Organization of a New Brunswick league, along the lines of the Canadian Clubs, membership fees to be used for advertising the province.
- 2.—Business men's excursion to New Brunswick from Ontario and the west, to be arranged through the boards of trade.
- 3.—A central bureau for giving information to newly arrived immigrants, and officials to visit them and give advice.
- 4.—Immigration officials to take legal option on lands for disposal to newcomers.
- 5.—An agricultural loan commission to assist new settlers in the province.

Mr. Matthew Lodge of Moncton, made a plea for greater publicity as far as New Brunswick was concerned. In the past the ignorance of the people of Great Britain concerning New Brunswick was most dense. Happily conditions were improving. Mr. W. Leonard Palmer of the London Financial News, had done much to make the province better known and he was pleased to say that that gentleman was coming back in the summer. He had had some connection with the mineral industries of the province. He could safely say the province had greater possibilities of mineral development than any other in the Dominion. (Applause.) A live man should be in charge of a provincial publicity bureau. A man like George Ham would be worth almost anything.

MATTHEW LODGE.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong of Fredericton, drew attention to the possibilities of the Grand Lake district and urged that the size and area of New Brunswick be more impressed upon the people of Great Britain.

(Continued on page five.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS CONTINUED IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature met at three o'clock on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Flemming asked for a leave of absence for Dr. McInerney of St. John City, on account of illness; also for Col. Baker of Madawaska, for two weeks on the same grounds.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted the report of the committee to appoint all standing committees.

Mr. Copp asked for leave of absence for Mr. Burns until Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the report of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Tracadie; also the report of the Miramichi Natural History Association; also statements of the bonded debt and value of real estate of a number of cities, towns and municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted the annual report of the commissioner of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co., and also the annual report of the Crown Land Department.

Mr. Sweeney asked for leave of absence for Hon. Mr. Robinson until Tuesday next.

Mr. Copp gave notice of inquiries regarding immigrants from England in Westmorland County; amounts paid since the close of the fiscal year on wharves and bridges in Queens

County and statements as to expenditures by the highway boards.

Mr. Bentley gave notice of inquiry regarding repairs to the Suspension Bridge.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell presented a petition in favor of a bill to give the City of St. John better control of electric wires in that city.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition in favor of the bill to provide for the government at St. John by an elective commission.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition in favor of a bill to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King, the City of St. John and the C.P.R. Mr. Baxter presented a petition in favor of a bill to authorize the City and County of St. John to appropriate private lands.

Mr. Upham gave notice of inquiry regarding repairs to the Woodstock bridge.

Mr. LaBillois gave notice of inquiry regarding amounts paid for public works in Queens County since the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Baxter presented the petition in favor of a bill to amend the Lancaster Sewerage Act.

(Continued on page five.)

SUFFRAGETTES IN THE TOILS

Kicked up Big Riot in Holloway Prison and Were Suppressed

Had Things in an Uproar for a Time --Ringleaders Placed in Solitary Confinement

London, March 9.—Bitterly resenting the action of the authorities, in tacking a hard labor clause in their sentences, the convicted suffragettes have set Holloway prison in an uproar. Led by Alice Wright the Albany, N.Y. girl who came from Paris to assist in the window breaking campaign, and who was given a two months sentence while the majority of her accomplices got only 30 days, the suffragettes attempted to defy the prison officials.

When they were ordered to roting room, to remove their ordinary clothing, take their compulsory bath and don prison garments the women rebelled. The wardresses of Holloway Prison are chosen for their muscular ability rather than for their good looks, and they started to make their prisoners obey the rules. While the details are carefully guarded and difficult to obtain, it is alleged that the riot which followed was the greatest in the recent history of the noted prison. Two wardresses it is asserted had their clothing torn almost completely from their bodies, while they had to use fetters to subdue the warring suffragettes, and make them take their baths and put on prison uniforms.

Afterwards when the suffragette leaders were ordered into the work room to sew on bags according to prison rules, and the terms of their sentence, another row followed. They had learned of the intention of the authorities to prosecute all leaders under the conspiracy act and were exceedingly angry.

At a given signal all the suffragettes jumped out, those who were working at the machines smashed them up as well as they could without tools, and for a time the entire workroom was in an uproar.

Finally the wardresses gained control of the situation. The suffragettes were returned to their cells and shortly afterwards, the prison governor ordered all the ringleaders in disturbance placed in solitary confinement where it is understood they still are. Solitary confinement is extremely severe. Under the rules of Holloway Prison, solitary cells are underground and very dismal places. It is said they are also very cold, so that those incarcerated there, garbed as they must be, in only rough prison clothing, are likely to suffer severely at this time of year, the suffragettes say.

While friends of Miss Wright fear that she is now undergoing solitary confinement, it is impossible to ascertain the facts. When a request was made for a list of suffragettes who are held in solitary confinement for violation of the prison rules, it was refused.

C.P.R. OPERATOR IS MISSING

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 9.—Harvey Boal the young operator of the Hull Station whom the C. P. R. officials claim is alone responsible for the C. P. R. accident with yesterday cost five lives, is still lost to sight. It is definitely certain that young Boal left Hull yesterday morning shortly after ten o'clock in a rig belonging to Messrs Melleur and Pelletier livemen. Sheriff Wright who is conducting the search for the missing operator at the Hull end, ascertained from the bank officials that Boal had withdrawn his savings account amounting to one hundred dollars.

AVIATOR MADE NEW RECORD

(Canadian Press.)

Johannesthal, Mar. 9.—Herr Hoffmann, driving a monoplane took up four passengers yesterday and flew with them for 32 minutes and 33 seconds establishing a new world's record.

Mayor Frink of St. John is a guest at the Queen.

CENTRAL HAS BIG DEFICIT

Report on Government Road is not a very Cheerful Document

Operating Expenses Exceeded the Receipts by Twenty Thousand Dollars

The report of the New Brunswick Coal & Railway was submitted to the Legislature on Friday, and it is not a cheerful document, in as much as it shows decreased receipts and increased expenses, destruction of bridges by accident, and other things that caused too much expense. Traffic was interrupted for two months and the receipts from coal and other freight fell off, in consequence. There is much generalizing of figures.

The report shows that 6,266 feet of additional side tracks were added during the year to provide for newly developed traffic. During the year 28,068 ties were put into the track and a further sum of \$500 was expended in ballasting on the branch to Salmon Harbor, which was charged against the subsidy of \$7,500 to the Canadian Coal Corporation.

Regarding this company the report says: "Your commissioners made reference in their last year's report to the unsatisfactory progress being made by this company. We regret to say there has been no improvement. For the whole year their total shipments have been only 2,605 tons, and for the past three months not a car has been shipped. To all appearances the mine has been abandoned. The government has a security on the railroad and fastenings as well as a deed of the right of way, so that no other creditors can legally claim them."

DEFICIT ABOUT \$20,000

The gross earnings for the year ended 31st October were \$58,776.90. The operating expenses for the same period were \$78,652.96, showing a deficit of \$19,876.

The earnings from freight traffic for 1911 were \$37,165.49, against \$38,762.34 in 1910.

The revenue derived from passenger traffic in 1911 was \$10,551.78; for 1910, \$12,817.35; the miscellaneous revenue for 1911 was \$11,059.69, against \$8,430.12 in 1910.

In 1911 maintenance of way cost \$30,349.64, and in 1910 \$21,933.99.

Maintenance of equipment in 1911 was \$13,035.70, in 1910 \$18,085.48.

The transportation expenses of 1911 were \$24,709.60, in 1910 \$26,781.37.

The general expenses of 1911 were \$10,518.02, in 1910 \$9,635.15.

The total expenses of the railway 1911 were \$78,653.96, and for 1910 \$76,435.99.

The total cost of the road to Oct. 31, 1910, was \$2,003,386.48.

Expenditures for rolling stock, construction, bridges, ballasting, etc., during the year 1911 was \$32,648.64. Total, \$2,036,035.12.

The gross earnings for 1911 were \$58,776.96. The gross earnings for 1910 were \$60,009.82; decrease \$1,232.86.

There was a falling off in freight traffic of \$1,597, and a falling off in passenger traffic of \$2,226. There was a falling off in mails and express of \$85. This falling of revenue is largely attributable to the interruption to the traffic by the fall of the steel bridge on the Washademoak at Codys, caused by the burning of one of the wooden piers. The fire occurred June 26 and through traffic was not resumed until August 26.

MOOSEJAW EXCITED OVER MARRIAGE CASE

Moosejaw, Sask., March 9.—The community is highly excited by an enforcement of the Ne Temere decree here. A young couple who had been married by an Anglican priest were called on by a Catholic priest. The addressed, who was a Catholic, he addressed as "Miss" and assured her she was not married. The young woman was in such agony that the ceremony according to the Catholic church was hurriedly performed.

Mr. W. C. Milner of Halifax is at the Queen.