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MILITARY AND NAVAL RESOURSES OF GREAT POWERS

Possibility of a General European War is Causing Much Discussion Across the Water---The Balkan Situation a Serious Menace to Continental Peace---Great Britain Leads in Naval Strength But Russia Has the Largest Army---The Triple Alliance

Vienna, May 2—There has been a decided lessening of political tension in the past twenty-four hours, it was announced in the official newspaper, Neur Frie Presse.

At the next sitting of the ambassadorial court in London the paper says, Montenegro will be summoned to evacuate Scutari within forty-eight hours and the question of territorial compensation to Montenegro will be settled.

London, May 2—The threatening attitude of Austria towards the Balkan allies and the possibility that a general European war may be the result directs attention to the present military and naval resources of the Great Powers.

It is scarcely conceivable that any contingency will arise to plunge all the great nations of Europe into a general war. The rulers themselves have more or less—infinitely more to lose—than to gain from such a calamity and voluntarily will never take together or singly, steps that would provoke a universal outburst of flaming death in Europe. But there is no denying the fact that the present situation is a serious menace to continental peace and that no one fully acquainted with the situation would be surprised at the outbreak of hostilities involving several—two at least, and perhaps three—of the six Powers usually classified as "great."

The triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, the Franco-Russian alliance and the friendly understandings between Great Britain and Italy, all exist primarily to maintain the status quo but secondly to checkmate one another in diplomacy or to fight one another in certain eventualities. It is important, therefore, to compare the offensive and defensive resources of these Powers, with a view to estimating roughly the scene of possible operations if war broke out involving any two or more of them.

The British army is the smallest of the six. Great Britain, in spite of her globe-encircling possessions, is primarily not a land but a sea power. It has been the policy of the British Admiralty during recent years to develop a 60 per cent. superiority in vessels of the Dreadnought type, over the German navy, Germany, next to Great Britain, being the strongest of the naval powers. The British land force has of late been a subject of much discussion. What is called the Expeditionary Force is a by-product of the British maritime system, and it is ready, when necessary, to be placed at the disposal of England's friends. It is true that it is not large, but it would have turned the scales in any and every battle fought in modern times. It is as large as the Russian and larger than the Japanese army which fought at Liao-Yang, and larger also than the Bulgarian or Turkish armies which fought in any battle of the Balkan War. For home defence the British Isles depend upon the Territorial Force. Every effort to raise this force to the full strength of 500,000 or 600,000 men has been futile, and in the opinion of military experts it will be impossible without the adoption of compulsion in some form. At the same time no one dounts that the Territorial Force is in a condition to take the field at once upon the despatch of the Expeditionary Force and to guarantee the safety of the country in case of invasion by a continental army.

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MUCH INTEREST IN PEACE CONGRESS

St. Louis, Mo., May 2—There was an increased attendance at the sessions of this, the second day of the American Peace Congress. The problems of the Hague Conference formed the leading topic of discussion at the general session this morning, which was presided over by James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Prof. William I. Hull, of Bwarthmore College, spoke on "The Hague Tribunal, Its Present Meaning and Future Promise," and Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "The Active Promotion of International Peace as a Primary Policy of the United States" Another speaker was Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, whose subject was "The Pan-Teutonic Pledge of Peace." No session of the congress was held this afternoon, the time being devoted to a reception at the Missouri Botanical Garden and other entertainment for the visitors.

ST. JOHN MAN ARRESTED

New York, May 1—Richard D. Isaacs, 31 years old, who said he is a company promoter and lawyer, was arrested here tonight on receipt of a telegram from Chief of Police Clark of St. John, N.B.

He is wanted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Isaacs was known in the house where he lived as Arthur Foss.

Detective Griffith had been waiting in the hallway for some time when Isaacs, his arm linked in that of his young wife, came along, Griffith arrested him in the vestibule. The man protested at first that a mistake had been made. When Griffith showed him the telegram from Chief Clark, Isaacs, according to Griffiths, admitted that he was known in St. John, as Isaacs. Griffith "frisked" his prisoner and says he found a loaded revolver on him.

The young woman, who was neatly dressed, and some men friends, who came along after the arrest, accompanied the detective and the prisoner to headquarters, but nobody would make a statement.

Isaacs will be held for extradition after answering a charge under the Sullivan law for carrying a revolver

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WORLD'S NEWS IN SHORT METER

New York, May 2—A Vienna dispatch says Emperor of Austria has called a war council for today.

President Wilson speaking in New Jersey last night said bosses must go and that the temper of the masses is rising.

President Mellen of New Haven is to testify before interstate commerce commission at Boston today.

Schwab says new tariff will be a hard blow to steel industry but he will not quit.

Commercial failures in April were 1314 against 1279 to 1912.

Interstate commerce committee is to demand positive proof that any freight rate advance is necessary.

California is to pass today unamended anti-Alien land bill.

The State Legislature at Albany passed Silzer measure prohibiting discrimination by stock exchange against the consolidated.

Erie officials grant telegraphers five to nine per cent. wage increase, but it is not satisfactory.

STOCKS ARE MORE ACTIVE

(By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co., 550 Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.)

New York, May 2—Trading was quiet and leading stocks declined a little as a result of realizing, such as was natural after Thursday's sharp advance. Sentiment was more cheerful than on any day of late and many favored purchases on every recession.

The market was fairly active in the first hour, but changed little. Realized sales were in evidence but those who absorbed and close observers said buying was of much better quality than selling. B.R.T. was strong feature.

	Open	Noon
Copper	73¼	73½
Smelters	67¼	67¾
C.P.R.	240	239½
Great Northern	126¼	126⅝
Lehigh	155¼	154½
Soo	132	132
Northern Pacific	114¾	114¾
Pennsylvania	114⅜	114¾
Reading	160⅝	161
Southern Pacific	149⅜	149¼
U. S. Steel	60⅞	60⅞

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NEW ZEALAND STATESMAN BANQUETTED AT OTTAWA

Col James Allen, Minister of Defence the Guest at a Luncheon in the Parliamentary Restuarant, Discussed the Problem of Imperial Defence in an Able Speech ---Wants Larger Naval Organization on the Pacific---Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden Also Spoke

Ottawa, May 1—Colonel the Hon. James Allen, minister of defence, finance and education in the government of New Zealand, was the guest at a luncheon, given in the parliamentary restaurant today by the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Hon. T. S. Sproule, speaker of the House of Commons, presided, having on his right the guest of the occasion and on his left Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and administrator of the government of Canada. Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, prime minister, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition were present, besides Colonel Sam Hughes, minister of militia; Hon. A. E. Kemp, Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance; Hon. Louis Coderre, secretary of state; Hon. Geo. H. Perley, Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine; Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor; A. E. Ames, Hon. Jas. Lougheed, government leader in the senate; W. B. Northrup, Senator Power, Major E. J. Chambers, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, and many members of the senate and House of Commons. Mr. Speaker Sproule proposed the health of the King and welcomed Colonel Allen to Canada on behald of the parliamentary association.

Hon. Mr. Borden, in proposing the health of the guest, referred to the inspiration of his presence in Canada and to the splendid progress which had been made by the dominion of New Zealand.

The prime minister said that in common with the other portions of the empire a great task lay before the island dominion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, complimented Col. Allen upon having followed the example of his predecessors in taking the Canadian route on his homeward journey from the Mother land. He said the problem of today was to abridge distances and if possible to annihlate them. In this connection he referred to the "All Red" line steamship project which his government had had under consideration and which he hoped the present administration would carry out. It was Sir Wilfrid's opinion that direct lines from Vancouver to both Australia and New Zealand were a necessity.

ENDORSES "ALL RED" SCHEME.

Colonel Allen's health was drunk with enthusiasm. After alluding to the warmth of his welcome in Canada since he landed at Quebec, he expressed his concurrence in Sir Wilfrid's view as to the importance of improved communication upon the Pacific, adding that when the new ship Niagara arrived at Vancouver from New Zealand, the people of Canada would be proud of her. A grand work in uniting Australia, New Zealand and Canada under the seas had been accomplished by the all-British cable which had met with such success that before long it be necessary to duplicate portions of it.

Colonel Allen explained at some length the military system of New Zealand with special reference to the organization of "expeditionary force" which he describes as a system of universal training so constituted as to fit in with the imperial grmy or the Australian forces It was purely a voluntary movement, but had been taken up in such an enthusiastic spirit that it promised to include every man in the dominion capable of bearing arms.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The labor legislation of New Zealand, he said, had been on the whole a realization of the expectations which were at the outset found form-

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THE FLEMMING GOVERNMENT ADDING TO PEOPLE'S BURDENS

Increased the Salaries of Model School Teachers and Calls Upon the City to Pay the Bill---Trustees Were not Even Consulted in Regard to New Arrangement---A Nervy Piece of Business Which Means Additional Taxation

In the report of the proceedings of the school board published in these colums yesterday mention was made of a letter read from Chief Superintendent Carter notifying the trustees that the Board of Education had increased the salaries of the teachers of the Model School and that in future the city would be required to pay one half of the gross salary of each teacher. The proposal is quite characteristic of the Flemming Government and we are told it was not "graciously received" by the trustees. The chances are when all the facts are made known the taxpayers of this city will receive it even less graciously than did the board of trustees.

It seems that under the new arrangement made by the Board of Education. the Model School teachtrs have had their salaries increased The philanthropic government granted the increase and took the credit for it but the citizens of Fredericton have got to dig down into their pockets and pay the bill. So far as the latter are concerned they seem to have been made the victims of a clever little gold brick game. Under the new arrangement it has been decreed that the city is to pay one half of the salaries of the teachers of the Model School. Under the old arrangement, which was made when the late Dr. Rand was chief superintendent of education and was agreed to by the city trustees, the government paid more than one half of the teachers salaries. Under the new arrangement which was made by the government without going to the trouble of consulting the trustees, the government will pay about forty dollars per year less for the support of the Model School than it paid before.

The object which the government seems to have had in view was not to increase the efficiency of the Model School, but to unload an extra burden of taxation upon the citizens of Fredericton. It will be remembered that when the present administration took office in 1908 the then premier, Hon. J. D. Hazen, in a public address, declared that former governments had not done enough for Fredericton. He pointed out that all of the governmene property in this city received the benefit of fire and police protection and was not taxed one dollar by the city. He intimated that something would be done to show the government's appreciation of the service rendered. The present administration has for several years given a small grant out of their greatly increased revenue to the Local Improvement Association but that is all. On the other hand they have by legislation called upon the

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BOB ROGERS' METHODS TOLD OF BY A FREDERICTON MAN

Mr. George W. Massie of Edmonton formerly of this city, arrived here yesterday with his wife and four children to visit his father-in-law, Mr. A. H. VanWart. He will remain east about a month. Mr. Massie is practising law in Edmonton and recently was appointed police court crown prosecutor in that city, the office being one under the provincial attorney general's department.

Mr. Massie took a very prominent part in the recent provincial election in Alberta, particularly in the campaign of Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general, who was elected for an Edmonton seat with a majority of six hundred. A. G. McKay, his colleague who lost by 147 votes would have been elected says Mr. Massie had Bob Rogers' thugs not been able to intimidate the foreign note. Mr. Massie had an opportunity to personally observe the methods used in elections by the Conservatives of the West. In Mr. McKay's constituency seven men, including two constables at a poll were arrested on the morning of election day and thrown into jail without warrant. This was done through Rogers' control of the police department. Four of the men were German-speaking British citizens. This action scared off the foreign speaking vote with the result that Mr. McKay lost 350 votes.

The Liberals swept the province and Mr. Massie says the bridge and highway policy of the Sifton government was upheld and there now is no doubt that the Alberta Great Waterways Railway project will go through a special session of the legislature being held to deal with the matter.

In Edmonton, Rogers thugs worked hard against Mr. Cross but failed to beat him. Mr. Massie bears personal witness to the tactics which have been charged against the Conservatives in press reports. A light vote in the agricultural districts where seeding was in progress is assigned as the reason why there was not a larger popular majority for the Liberals. Mr. R. B. Bennett who stumped for the Conservatives is connected with Sir Max Aiken in the Elevator Combine did much to antagonize the farming vote achieving no results outside his own constituency. The waving of the Old Flag worked in strong English ridings but free trade and reciprocity played a prominent part on the part of the Liberals.

Mr. Massie states the Borden naval policy is condemned generally in the West, the people wanting a Canadian naval service.

Mr. Massie is very optimistic about western conditions. Edmonton is due for greal real estate activity, the value of building permits for 1913 being expected to exceed that of 1912, when it was $12,000,000. The development of the Peace River country is bringing great prosperity to Edmonton. Crop conditions are excellent, seeding being all over and in the south the grain being above the ground.

12 industrials advanced 1.03, 20 active railways advanced 1.08.

American stocks in London strong ⅛ to ¾ up.

A NEW KINGDOM.

Berlin, May 2—The Turkish flag was raised over Albania at Tirmma, by Essad Pasha, former commander of the Scutari garrison, who proclaimed himself monarch of the new European kingdom.

CONDUCT OF POLICEMAN CHAPMAN TO BE INVESTIGATED

Police Commission will Inquire about Circumstances Attending Arrest of William Dugan Last Night---Policeman Clubbed Prisoner Saying That He Drew a Knife---Drunkness Charged Against Officer---Great Interest in Matter

The new Police Commission, which came into being yesterday, May 1, already has a case which must be investigated. This has arisen out of the arrest last night at the corner of Queen and Regent streets by Policeman Anthony Chapman of William Dugan, formerly of St. John, but who for some years past has been living in Maine. Dugan appeared in the police court this morning much battered about the face and pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk, but with regard to a charge of resisting arrest said he remembered nothing. He was fined five dollars or fifty days in jail on both charges, paid his fine and left the court. He had a considerable amount of money with him and also paid the fine of another prisoner.

The arrest was made shortly before midnight and was witnessed by a considerable number of people and the sympathy of the spectators was with Dugan. Stories told by onlookers are to the effect that Dugan and two others were looking for a lodging and asked the policeman to direct them to one. After some conversation the policeman attempted to arrest the men. Two ran away and Dugan and the policeman clinched and rolled in the road, the policeman striking Dugan with his baton and cutting him about the face. Chief McCollom and Sergt. Duncan came on the scene and the man was taken to the police station.

STORY OF POLICE.

Chief of Police McCollom stated this morning that Policeman Chapman had a torn hand and chewed ear. The policeman's story to him had been that he saw the man in Regent street and asked them where they lodged. They replied at the Waverley. One of the proprietors of that hotel was aroused and said the men were not guests of the hotel and could not be accommodated. Chapman then told them they would have to find some lodging. Two of them struck him and he attempted to make an arrest. Two of the men ran away but he clinched with Dugan and the latter drew what he took to be a knife and made a determined resistance. Chapman used his baton on him.

MAYOR HOOPER PRESENT.

Mayor Hooper, chairman of the Police Commission, arrived at the scene of the trouble and summoned the chief of police and Sergt. Duncan by telephone. Mayor Hooper stated this morning that Policeman Chapman was drunk and that he saw him punch Dugan in the face with his fist His Worship stated further that a

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