Items of News by Wire

Notes of Interest as to What Is Going on All Over the World

Canada.

There is less ice in the great lakes than a year ago.

The hotelmen of Canada will organize a protective association.

Petrolea and Wyoming Fruit Growers' Associations have been formed.

New docks planned by the R. & O. Navigation Co. at Toronto are likely to cost a million dollars.

Frank McMulkin, sen., of Ingersoll, was instantly killed by a train as he walked in front of another.

The York Highways Commission plans to build fifty miles of good roads this coming summer.

Revolting conditions in Peterboro's slaughterhouses were revealed in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Changes are to be made at the Toronto Observatory, by which it is probable the weather will be forecast a week in advance.

Great Britain.

Suffragettes made a raid on the Home Office on Friday.

Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, who was born in Quebec, died in England.

Five suffragists, who attempted to petition the King, refused to give bond, and went to jail.

The British scheme for the commemoration of the century of peace with the United States provides for a permanent memorial to cost a quarter of a million dollars.

United States.

Fierce storms swept over the United States on Friday. Many lives were lost.

The New York Yacht Club declined Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup on the ground that it does not conform with the deed of gift.

General.

The widow of Captain Scott sailed from New Zealand for England on Wednesday.

The earth slide on the east bank of Culebra cut, Panama Canal, is again in motion.

A German motor tank ship, using oil fuel and registering over 8,000 tons, had a successful trial.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS INTERESTING THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The New Candidate for North York—Dr. Ross to Investigate Freidmann Cure —Women's Police Court.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at present a resident of this city, and who has just been nominated as the Liberal candidate in North York, has seen more of the limelight of public life than perhaps any other man of his years in Canada and unless all signs fail he will continue to attract attention for a good many years to come. Mr. King is a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, his mother, who is the wife of Mr. John King, K. C., one of the lecturers at Osgoode Hall, and a particular authority on the law of libel, being the daughter of the "patriot" of 1837. There is no doubt that Mr. King inherits some of the qualities of his famous grandfather. He has, for example, undoubted ambition for public service. He has spent all his life in public positions.

First he was in academic work, where he made a special study of industrial conditions. This seemed to give him qualifications for the Department of Labor, which was at that time being established at Ottawa by Sir William Mulock. To this field he was therefore transferred, later resigning the position of Deputy Minister of Labor to enter the hurly burly of active politics and to become a member, as it turned out, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet. The defeat of the Government in 1911 and his own personal defeat left Mr. King without employment.

Will Stay in Politics.

For the present he has decided to stay in the political life. He has a reputation as a public speaker and as a writer and as he has no family it is comparatively easy for him to follow his inclinations.

In the graces of public speaking Mackenzie King has few equals in the country. He has a splendid voice and excellent delivery, which cannot help but be impressive. He is perhaps lacking in the lighter elements of humor on which many political leaders have based great successes. While he has great ability, there are those who maintain that he has the faults that often go with ability of this type. They tell a story of his campaign in 1911 in North Waterloo, which is probably not true, but which indicates the nature of the criticism that is made of him. He was speaking at one of his own meetings before a friendly audience and was denouncing in round terms some act of one of his political opponents. His audience was being carried away with him and one enthusiast burst out, "Who done that?" It is related that Mr. King paused to say, "I presume my friend meant to say who did that." As intimated, the story is probably untrue.

In North York.

The other day the Canadian Club had Mr. King address it on the Navy question. As evidence of the interest in the subject and in the speaker, one of the largest crowds in the history of the Club turned out to the meeting. The speech was frankly partisan and was enjoyed or criticized according to the convictions of the individual listener. The speech illustrated Mr. King's strength and his weakness. In other words, he was in spots effective and in other spots unconvincing.

North York in which Mr. King has now raised his standard has been a historic fighting ground between political parties for generations. It has been often represented by a man prominent in the councils of his party. This and the fact that Mr. King's grandfather used to represent the constituency almost a century ago may help his candidature, though it must be pointed out that generally North York is one of those constituencies that shows a partiality for a member who supports the party in power.

To Investigate Friedmann's Cure.

With characteristic enterprise the Toronto General Hospital has delegated Dr. G. W. Ross to spend several weeks in New York investigating the Friedmann cure for tuberculosis and making observations on the progress of the tests now being carried on there. Immediately on his return Dr. Ross will make a report for the local institution. The hospital authorities and the Province generally are to be congratulated on being able to secure the services of Dr. Ross, who has made a specialty of the new treatment for diseases in which line Dr. Friedmann's cure seems to follow. Dr. Ross' report may therefore be expected to be authoritative and give the Province the very last word on the subject. From the latest information obtainable there is a disposition to believe that there is a good deal in Dr. Friedmann's cure, and that while it may not accomplish all that has been claimed for it, it may mark a great step forward in conquering the "white plague." Final conclusions must, however, be delayed until there has been an opportunity to observe the treatment and make a report on it.

Ontario Club in New Home.

The Ontario Club has gone into its magnificent new quarters at the corner of Jordan and Wellington streets. The Ontario Club is the Liberal Club, organized two or three years ago with a twofold purpose: First, as a rendezvous similar to other clubs, and, second, as a home for Liberalism in a city in which Liberalism is in need of care and attention, and such as the Albany Club has furnished Conservatives.

The Ontario Club started out by taking over the premises formerly occupied by the National Club, but when this property was needed for other purposes the institution had to move into a flat of an office building while new quarters were prepared. These are now ready, and furnish a club home which compares very favorably with anything in the city. The old Standard Bank building has been entirely renovated and as far as the interior is concerned, practically rebuilt, and no expense has been spared in the furnishing. Carpets and curtains have been made abroad specially for the Club, and this, with the other fittings, give an air of considerable luxuriousness. Attendants in knee breeches are on guard in the hall and an occasional critic might be found who would say that the atmosphere was not entirely democratic. However, those in charge have believed that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing right, and they have spared no pains. There are some twenty bedrooms available for out-of-town members.

Women in Police Court.

As a result of the activity of the Local Council of Women and other Women's organizations, women's police court cases are now heard separately and in private. The males who have to attend police court are grumbling because the women's cases are disposed of first, and that keeps the men waiting. It is also claimed by critics of the innovation that the lack of publicity which was aimed at for the women is not being accomplished, because, while the cases are heard in private, there is more publicity than ever while going to and from the court. The women's organizations who secured the experiment seem to be well pleased. Most of the female offenders in the police court are not deserving of much consideration, but occasionally a case comes to light which they claim amply justifies any trouble the separate court causes.

WIND CREATES HAVOC.

Sixty Street Cars Derailed in Sydney, Australia.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says: A 60-mile gale swept this city on Tuesday, causing several fatalities and doing great damage ashore and afloat. Sixty street cars were derailed by the wind, and several yachts were wrecked, and chimneys were toppled over throughout the city. A deluge accompanied the gale. One man was electrocuted and ten horses killed by a fallen wire, and three men were drowned in the harbor.

ALBERTA'S TREASURER.

Hon. Malcolm McKenzie Died After Brief Illness.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, Provincial Treasurer for Alberta, passed away in the General Hospital here of peritonitis after a brief illness lasting less than a week.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

A Barber of Goshen, Alberta, Drank Carbolic Acid.

A despatch from Prince Albert, says: Thomas Boyce, a barber in Goshen, in the east end section of this city, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid on Sunday morning. He was 31 years old and came from the Muskoka district. He leaves a widow and children here. No motive is given for the act.

COST OF BRITISH ARMY.

An Increase of $1,800,000 Over That of Last Year.

A despatch from London says: The estimated amount which the House of Commons is to be asked to appropriate this year for the expenditure on the British army is $141,100,000, against $139,300,000 last year, an increase of $1,800,000. The sum of $1,170,000 is to be devoted to aviation.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Frozen Soldiers Found on the Fields of Thrace.

A despatch from Constantinople says: It is reported here that the Turkish troops have found over four hundred frozen corpses of Bulgarian soldiers on the fields of Thrace.

GREAT GERMAN WAR TAXES.

To Be on Capital, Not Income, for Provision of National Fund.

Despatches from Berlin give details of the German Emperor's proposals to tax private fortunes for the provision of a great fund to be used for the increase in German armaments. The salient figures of the semi-official statement issued on the subject are as follows:—

Fortunes up to $50,000, $1.25 in every $500.

Fortunes of $50,000 to $125,000, $1.60 in every $500.

Fortunes of $125,000 to $250,000, $2.50 in every $500.

Fortunes of $250,000 to $2,500,000, $5 in every $500.

Fortunes of $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, $7.50 in every $500.

Fortunes of $5,000,000 to $12,500,000, $10 in every $500.

Fortunes of $12,500,000 to $20,000,000, $12.50 in every $500.

Fortunes of $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, $15 in every $500.

Fortunes of more than $25,000,000, $20 in every $500.

To site a concrete example, Bertha Krupp Von Bohlen, head of the great Krupp works, will have to pay $1,800,000 as her share of the war tax.

When it is remembered this is not a tax on income, but on capital, and that it strikes every bank account of more than $5,000 in the German Empire, it is not hard to see what a vital blow has been struck at German trade expansion. And all Europe will be dragged down with Germany. Every country of Europe will be forced to follow the example of Germany in armament expansion, with a consequent increase of the burden of taxation.

The withdrawal of so large an amount of capital from commercial paths means a corresponding restriction of trade activity and of the power of trade to expand.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

Christening by Wife of Governor-General, Lady Denman.

A despatch from Sydney, Australia, says: The foundation stone of the future capital of Australia was laid on Wednesday by Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Lady Denman christened the new city Canberra, in the presence of great crowds from Melbourne and Sydney. The Australian Ministers also attended the ceremony of inauguration of what is intended to be a model capital. The city is to be built on a site on which the only buildings now existing are scattered dwellings of farmers.

NAVAL INVENTOR RETIRES.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott Leaves to Make Way for Juniors.

A despatch from London says: Speaking at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday night, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott said:— "At the end of this week I will be out of the navy. There is no reason for me to remain when I only block the path to promotion of those my junior." The Admiral added that the British navy was never more efficient than at the present time. In the last two months the Admiralty had made greater strides in gunnery efficiency than in five years previously.

PROPERTY UNCLAIMED.

Memorandum of Goods Recovered From Titanic Victims' Bodies.

A despatch from Halifax says: Attached to the report of the Provincial Secretary, which was brought down in the Legislature on Thursday night, was a long memorandum giving details of the property found on the bodies of the Titanic victims brought to Halifax. The property has been claimed in many instances, but that belonging to about 30 victims of the tragedy still remains in the vaults.

When John D. Ate Cherry Pie.

Of late years we have come to feel that John D. Rockefeller is really a rather human sort of person. Instead of a fearful ogre, shut up in his stronghold and defying the world, he is a mild-mannered old gentleman with a well-developed sense of humor, and he enjoys food and recreation just as much as the rest of us. Add to this that he loves pie, and we may feel a true fellowship with him. To illustrate: Here is a little tale, hitherto unpublished, of a happening at the Forest Hill home in Ohio:

Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

Almost everybody thinks that the Rockefeller stomach cannot endure pie. And it is a fact that pie is not permitted on the Rockefeller table, by strictest order of Mrs. Rockefeller, who, it might as well be understood, is the real boss in the "richest man's" household.

Employes of the household, however, have their pies, and it was one of these pies, baked for the housekeeper, that fell under Mr. Rockefeller's eye as it sat cooling on a window ledge of the Forest Hill home one afternoon.

The moment the Rockefeller eye glanced upon that pie, the Rockefeller face underwent a change. It grew boyishly ravenous. It might be said that the Rockefeller mouth watered. It was a cherry pie, the crust was flaky, and the rich cherry juice had oozed out a little around the edge.

"Can't I have some of that pie?" begged the "richest man."

The housekeeper didn't know. She'd have to see Mrs. Rockefeller.

"Say—fix it up for me," pleaded Mr. Rockefeller.

The housekeeper did her best, with the result that Mrs. Rockefeller finally consented to have the cherry pie for dessert that evening, and it is a matter of household record that the "richest man" did it full justice.

WHOLE SCHOOL INFECTED.

Twenty Cases of Smallpox in Little Northern Town.

A despatch from Cobalt says: Twenty cases of smallpox have developed in the little Town of Earlton, on the T. and N. O. Railway, and two general stores, two pool rooms, a restaurant, and several dwelling-houses have been quarantined. In all eleven families have been confined to their dwellings by Dr. George, Provincial Medical Officer, who is in charge of the situation. The case originated in the Public school with a child from a farm in the country.

BIG NEWFOUNDLAND FIRE.

Reid Machine Shops Destroyed, Involving Heavy Loss.

A despatch from North Sydney, C. B., says: A cable from St. John's, Nfld., states that the Reid-Newfoundland Company's machine shops were destroyed by fire on Friday. No details have been received, but the loss, it is believed, will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

LABORERS ROUT STUDENTS

Militants Call Dockers to Their Aid at a Suffragist Meeting at Glasgow

A despatch from Glasgow, Scotland, says: Students of Glasgow University and three hundred stewards, including fifty dock laborers, came to grips at a suffragette meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on Thursday night. The students fared badly. Many of them were beaten, scores were ejected and the others sat throughout the remainder of the meeting in silence. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, it was announced early in the day, would address the suffragettes. A large body of students from the university came to St. Andrew's Hall for the express purpose of breaking up the meeting. They got more than they bargained for. When Miss Janie Allan 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. The organist started playing, trying to drown the uproar, but without success. 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.

Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 18.—Manitoba Wheat — Lake ports, No. 1 northern, 97 1-2c; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 92 1-2c; feed wheat, 65 1-2c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, 93c to 95c for car lots outside, ranging down to 70c for poor grades.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 33c to 34c at country points; 37c to 38c on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2, C.W. oats, 41c, track, bay ports; No. 3, C.W., 39 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 39 1-2c for prompt shipment.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, all rail, 58 1-4c; No. 3, 56 3-4c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.00 to $1.05, car lots, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 54c to 56c.

Rolled Oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.15; per barrel, $4.55, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19.50 to $20, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $21 to $21.50; Ontario bran, $19 to $20 in bags; shorts, $21.50.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, $5.30 in jute bags; second patents, $4.80 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.60 in jute bags. In cotton bags, ten cents more per barrel.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour 90 per cent. patents, $3.90 to $3.95, seaboard.

Country Produce.

Eggs—Cold-storage, 16c to 18c in case lots; fresh eggs are selling at 22c; strictly new-laid at 25c to 26c.

Cheese—Twins, new, 14 3-4c to 15c, and large, new, at 14 1-2c; old cheese, twins, 15c to 15 1-2c; large, 15c.

Butter—Creamery prints, 31 to 32c; do., solids, 29 to 30c; dairy prints, 25 to 27c; inferior (bakers'), 22 to 23c.

Honey—Buckwheat, 9c pound in tins and 8c in barrels; strained clover honey, 12 1-2c a pound in 60-pound tins, 12 3-4c in 10-pound tins; 13c in 5-pound tins; comb honey, No. 1, $2.60 per dozen; extra, $3 per dozen; No. 2, $2.40 per dozen.

Poultry—Fresh killed chickens, 17c to 20c per pound; fowl, 14c to 17c; live chickens, 15c to 18c; live fowl, 14c to 17c; dressed turkeys, 20c to 23c.

Beans—Primes, $2.50 and $2.60 for hand-picked.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 75c per bag; car lots, 70c; New Brunswick, 85c to 90c per bag, out of store; 80c in car lots.

Spanish Onions—Per case, $2.25 to $2.50.

Provisions.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Rolls—Smoked, 15c; hams, medium, 18c to 18 1-4c; heavy, 16c to 16 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 19c to 19 1-2c; long clear bacon, tons and cases, 14 1-2c to 14 3-4c; backs (plain), 22c; backs (peameal), 22 1-2c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Pork—Short cut, $26 to $28 per barrel; mess pork, $21 to $22.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails, 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Quotations, track, Toronto:—Baled hay, No. 1, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $9 to $10; No. 3, $8 to $9; Baled straw, $9 to $9.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 18.—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 42c; do., Canadian western, No. 3, 40 1-2c; do., extra, No. 1 feed, 41c; do., No. 2 local white, 38c; do., No. 3, local white, 37c; do., No. 4 local white, 36c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 51c to 53c; do., malting, 73c to 75c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56c to 58c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; do., strong bakers', $4.70; do., winter patents, choice, $5.25; do., straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; do., straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.35. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.35; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.05. Bran—$20; shorts, $22; middlings, $25; mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.50 to $12.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13c; do., finest easterns, 12 1-4c to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 29 1-2c to 30c; do seconds, 24c to 26c; do., fresh, 28c to 30c; do selected, 20c to 22c; do., No. 1 stock, 16c to 18c; do., No. 2 stock, 14c to 15c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60c to 70c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March, 18.—Wheat — May, 84 7-8c to 85c; July, 87 1-4c; September, 87 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 85 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 83 1-2c to 85c; No. 2 northern, 81 1-4c to 82 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 45 1-2c to 46c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29 1-4c to 29 3-4c. Rye, No. 2, 53c to 56c. Bran, $17 to $17.50. Flour unchanged.

Duluth, March 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84 7-8c to 85 1-8c; No. 2 northern, 79 7-8c to 82 7-8c; May, 79 7-8c to 86c asked; July, 87 1-2c to 87 5-8c asked; September, 87 7-8c bid

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, March 18.—The top price realized for good steers was $7, but the bulk of sales were made at $6.50 to $6.75, and the lower grades sold from that down. Butchers' cows ranged from $3.50 to $6 and bulls brought from $3.50 to $5.50 per 100 pounds. Sheep, $4.25 to $4.50 and lambs, $4.25 to $8 per 100 pounds. Calves ranged from $4.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality. Selected lots of hogs sold from $10.30 to $10.40 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Toronto, March 18.—Cattle — Choice butcher, $6.50 to $7.25; good medium, $5.50 to $5.75; commons, $5 to $5.25; cows, $4.75 to $5.50; bulls, $3 to $5.25; canners, $2 to $2 50; cutters, $3.25 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $8 to $9.25; common, $3 to $3.25. Stockers and Feeders—Steers—700 to 900 lbs., $5 to $6.60; feeding bulls, 550 to 900 lbs., $5 to $6.60; feeding bulls, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $2.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $3.10 to $3.50. Milkers and Springers—From $50 to $72. Sheep and Lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $7.25; heavy, $5 to $6; lambs, $8.25 to $10; bucks, $4 50 to $6. Hogs—$9.50 to $9.65, fed and watered, $9.15 to $9.25 f.o.b.

WOMEN AT MERCY OF MOB.

Suffragettes Pelted With Clods of Turf and Other Missiles.

A despatch from London says: A mob of 10,000, principally men and boys, mobbed the Suffragette speakers in Hyde Park on Sunday. Armed with trumpets, mouth-organs and bells, they prevented the speakers from talking, and when they descended mobbed them. The trouble began when "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond mounted a wagon and started to speak to the great assemblage. For half an hour the crowds shouted, sang and pelted the Suffragette commander-in-chief, whose clothes were a mass of mud. At last, Mrs. Drummond's speech, of which not a word was audible, came to an end, and a younger woman took her place. She fared no better and the police, realizing the danger the women were in, called upon the chairman to close the meeting. A large force of police, mounted and afoot, drew in about the Suffragette wagon, and under this escort the women were led out of the park followed by a jeering crowd, which continued to pelt them with missiles over the heads and through the lines of constables. The police endeavored to pilot the women to the tube station, but the crowd brushed them aside and dragged the women up and down the street. In the melee one woman had her eye blackened and all of them had their clothes torn and disheveled.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Half a Million Cases in the Austrian Capital.

A despatch from Vienna, Austria, says: The worst epidemic of influenza on record is afflicting the Austrian capital. Half a million cases have been reported during the past three months, according to the statistics of the City Health Department, and the epidemic is still raging so severely as to tax the capacity of the private doctors, public hospitals and nursing institutions. Whole families appear to be attacked simultaneously, and persons of all ages are affected. The disease on this occasion is of a peculiarly virulent type, with serious after effects, such as inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, indigestion and general debility. The doctors hope the setting in of milder weather will diminish the outbreak.

CYCLONE AT BUENOS AYRES.

Many People Killed and Injured in Argentine Capital.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: Many people were killed or injured by a destructive cyclone which struck this city on Friday. Great damage was caused to property.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Five Battleships, 8 Cruisers, 16 Destroyers and Submarines.

A despatch from London says: The British naval estimates for 1913-14, which were announced on Thursday, 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 greater, part of this for new shipbuilding. 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 Tirpitz, in which he agreed to Mr. Winston Churchill's rule, enunciated March, 1912, that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to ten constructed by Germany. They also urge that the projection of so large a programme of new shipbuilding means a continuance of German rivalry. It is also 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.

CYCLONE AT PROVENCAL.

A Negro Boy Killed and Fifteen Persons Injured.

A despatch from Alexandria, Louisiana, says: The town of Provencal, La., 52 miles west of here, was practically wiped out by a cyclone, which struck there on Thursday 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 between three hundred and five hundred yards wide. A report reached here late Thursday that the town of Many, La., has also suffered from the storm, but owing to interrupted wire communications no details were obtainable.