

GIVING FARMERS AN OPPORTUNITY

Premier Flemming Announces New Agricultural School at Sussex Within Year. THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY. Short Course at Woodstock School Closed Last Night—The Venture a Success—Government Giving all Possible Help.

Special to The Standard. Woodstock, N. B., March 27.—The three weeks' course at the new Agricultural School here will close tomorrow but the exercises in connection with the closing took place this evening in the large auditorium in the school building. Many citizens were present and expressed their view of the work the provincial government has done in connection with the teaching of agricultural subjects and helping the farmers to learn up-to-date methods.

Other speakers were W. W. Hubbard, Robert Newton and F. B. Carroll. Hon. Mr. Flemming in opening his address complimented the new minister of agriculture, Hon. J. A. Murray on his energy in connection with agricultural affairs and told of the conference that led to the establishment of the school at Woodstock. The building had been given free to the province and the government was obliged to maintain it, and carry on the work. The attendance had greatly exceeded his expectations. The average daily attendance was more than thirty and at the session today two hundred students were present taking up the work in some of the branches. The interest shown in the work of the school had been so great that a building will be erected in Sussex and another agricultural school started there within a year. The government did not intend to stop there but a school would also soon be established on the North Shore where an Acadia would be engaged as principal. A summer school for teachers would be conducted at Woodstock during the summer months. About one hundred teachers would be in attendance. The Premier told of the work of the agricultural department in its endeavor to raise the standard of the industry in New Brunswick. The number of agricultural societies had been increased and more women's institutes had been organized during the last year. The farmers' special would be again in commission and during the summer would be taken over the whole of the province on the lines of the I. C. R. as well as the C. F. R. The fruit industry was also increasing each year under government encouragement and the department of agriculture had under consideration many new features that would benefit fruit growers. Robert Newton, principal of the school, also spoke and hoped to see farming in New Brunswick established on a business basis. He had been greatly encouraged by the large attendance at the school during the last three weeks. W. W. Hubbard had been connected with agricultural interests in this province for nearly thirty years and he hoped that full length courses would soon be established at Woodstock so that young men might receive a full agricultural training there. More schools in different parts of the province were also necessary. F. B. Carroll, M. P., referred to the conditions in European countries and he saw a great future for New Brunswick where the land was of good quality and the climatic conditions almost ideal for farming. He predicted a revolution in farming methods here and a great agricultural revival.

HON. MR. WHITE HAS TAKEN FIRMS STAND

Has Given Canadian Northern Clearly to Understand All Their Cards Must Be on the Table.

Ottawa, March 27.—It had been expected that the government would have been in possession this week of all information it desired regarding the Canadian Northern Railway which is asking the government to guarantee a further issue of bonds to the extent of over forty million dollars. However, the information asked for is not forthcoming. The result is that an impasse has been created. It is well understood that Hon. W. T. White, who is the minister whose advice the government will follow on this question, has stated positively and clearly to the C. N. R. management that all their cards must be placed on the table before he will advise the government as to what it should or should not do. Gossip in the lobby is to the effect that the C. N. R. feels on strong ground when asking for this guarantee owing to the fact that the province as well as the federal government are already financially interested in the enterprise, and cannot afford to allow the Canadian Northern to go into liquidation, hence the reluctance to deliver all the information the government has requested. However, this confidence has been rudely shattered by the obdurate attitude assumed by the finance minister and the backing of the Canadian Northern in so doing. It is quite evident that Mr. White has grown in the confidence of the Conservative party over the C. N. R. situation.

Torreon In Hands Of Rebels, Gen. Villa Says

Tales of Horrible Sufferings Among Troops Have Been Received from Scene of Conflict—Villa in the Thick of the Fight All Through. Juarez, Mexico, March 27.—A telegram received at four o'clock from General Villa says that practically all of Torreon, including the entire business section, is in the hands of the rebels. Constitutional headquarters above Torreon, March 27.—A pliable fact of the battle was the disabled wounded crying for water, the lack of which was as deadly as the bullets. A message hospital corps consisting of a half dozen wagons did heroic work but was unable to handle the situation. It was the first time in the recent Mexican revolutions that the flag of the Red Cross has been seen in a rebel army. Villa in Thick of Fight. Garbed in a dusty tunic suit, a slouch hat and a red handkerchief tied about his neck as in his hand, General Villa, among the ragged, thirty-half-finished soldiers who have fought the battle and night for the capture of Torreon was a conspicuous figure. The conventional notion of a commanding general directing a campaign through field glasses and with a map spread before him found no illustration in Villa. Instead he climbed out the rocks, hills or creeps among the bushes to tell the men at what points to fire. His principal activity was that of a scout, but his presence never failed to inspire the soldiers wherever he appeared. The rebels fought amid scenes of intense suffering. Water was scarce and was supplied only from tanks hauled on freight cars at the rear. Rations

OPPOSITE FINISHED

STRATHCONA KEPT CHECKS AS SOUVENIRS Never Accepted Payments Due Him as Director's Fees—Estate to Claim Money Now

Montreal, March 27.—Lord Strathcona boasted that he never had cashed in a cent from the C. P. R. in the shape of director's fees. After his death a number of checks amounting to around \$50,000 and covering his thirty-two years directorship were found among his private papers. They represented the usual payments to him as director and had not been cashed. As the checks were received by Lord Strathcona, they were filed away without endorsement. The executor has now notified the company that these checks drawn upon it are held by the estate and a formal claim has been filed. Lord Strathcona was a director of the C. P. R. from its inception in 1881 to his death. Director's fees for a time were \$1,000 a year, but latterly they have been \$2,000. The estate, it is estimated, will collect from \$40,000 to \$50,000 from the uncashed checks which Lord Strathcona kept as souvenirs. His Lordship of course, received handsome returns from his investments in C. P. R. capital both original and new issues.

HEARING OF SHOOTING CASE CONTINUED

Editor Calmette Held Diplomatic Correspondence Adverse to M. Caillaux' Interests.

Paris, March 27.—The investigation into the killing of M. Calmette, editor of the Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the former minister of finance, continued today before Magistrate Henri Boncourt, Mme. Dugas, a former wife of M. Caillaux, declared on her honor that she never directly or indirectly communicated to M. Calmette the contents of any documents concerning M. Caillaux. Leon Balby, editor of L'Intransigeant, testified that he had been a close friend of M. Calmette, and that M. Calmette while at dinner with him March 12, read to Balby the Fabre report and two papers known as "The Green Document"—diplomatic correspondence the nature of which was adverse to M. Caillaux. The publication of this correspondence was considered impossible in account of its origin. M. Balby said he again saw M. Calmette March 14, and told him that he could obtain a copy of the Fabre report, but that he would publish it in L'Intransigeant if Calmette was going to publish it in the Figaro. M. Calmette, the witness declared, said he had promised not to print the report, but that he hoped to obtain a release from this promise before Tuesday, the day fixed for the Rochette debate in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Calmette added, according to M. Balby: "I then shall have fired my last shot. If after that the public is not satisfied," accompanying remark with a shrug of the shoulders.

ST. JOHN BILL WAS BEFORE THE HOUSE

Discussion Over Bill to Consolidate Water and Sewerage Laws. ELECTROLYSIS MUST BE GUARDED AGAINST Mr. Baxter Moves Amendment Providing for Protection to System Against Injury from Electrolysis.

Frederickton, N. B., Mar. 27.—The bill to consolidate the laws relating to the sewerage and water supply of the City of Saint John and portions of the parishes of Lancaster and Simonds created a considerable discussion when it came before the committee of the whole house this afternoon and was finally held over until Monday for final disposition a provision, regarding electrolysis of the water from underground electric wires causing all the hub-bub. The house sat until well after six o'clock and then adjourned until Monday evening. Water and Sewerage Bill The house opened at 3:30 p. m. after a number of bills had been presented the house went into committee with Mr. Guthrie in the chair and took up the bill to consolidate the laws relating to the sewerage and water supply in the City of Saint John. Mr. Baxter moved to amend the clauses compelling the Street Railway Company and other corporations supplying or conveying electrical current, to prevent injury to any pipes or conductors of water by inserting the words "by electrolysis." Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) thought the clause was far too sweeping. It should be sufficient to compel the company to provide all possible means in its power to prevent injury. Mr. Baxter would much prefer to strike out the section altogether rather than have the company's liability qualified as suggested by the last speaker, unless the interests of the people of St. John were to be sacrificed to those of the lobbyist. If the liability were to be qualified as suggested, the burden would be on the city to prove that the company did not use all possible means. It was most essential to the welfare of the city that there should be no doubt in the matter. The city was responsible for supplying fifty thousand people with water, and the effect of electrolysis is to disintegrate the pipes and cause the water to leak pure. It was not a question of law suits or damages; the city did not fear that, but what it had to protect the people against was any interruption of the service or impurities in the supply. Hon. Mr. Wilson endorsed all that Mr. Baxter had said. The people must be protected, and the company must be compelled to take such steps as would be necessary to do this. To alter the section as suggested by the member for Northumberland would work a most dangerous injury to St. John. Hon. Mr. Clarke said that the section as worded placed a liability on the railway company, not for acts of their own, but for those of other people. Other companies' wires might be placed so near to the railway company's pipes as to cause the injury feared. Mr. Baxter said that to limit the liability, as suggested, would give the city less rights than it now had at common law. It was a well recognized principle that the person who was first on the ground had the prior claim, and anyone following them must not work any injury to the first person's rights. In this case the city had been on the ground with its water pipes, and it had a common law right to protect its property from the acts of the railway. To amend the section as suggested would throw the onus of proof onto the city, whereas the common law throws the onus of proof on the railway. It was not a question of using all reasonable precautions. The common law says they must not commit injury. The amendment would cut that right clean away. The water service must be kept uninterrupted, and the city must not be put to a fight to show that the company had not done its best. It was characteristic of the street railway company not to do things as they should and ought, but they did them as they pleased. They had gotten pretty nearly every concession that could be conferred on them, either in reason or out of it, but in this case the city's claim was paramount. Mr. Sillip suggested that further consideration stand over for a fuller attendance of members, as the matter was important. Personally he agreed with the member for Northumberland's amendment. Hon. Mr. Wilson said the damage by electrolysis could and should be prevented. In the case of those streets where the company's lines were put down since the water pipes were, there could be no question of the company's liability to prevent damage. Mr. Sillip said it was possible by putting down copper plates to prevent injury to the pipes. Hon. Mr. Wilson said that if the suggestion of the hon. member for Queens was a practicable one, and he believed it was, why should not the company be compelled to provide this protection, that was all that the bill asked the company to do, and there Continued on page two.

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NORTH SHORE MAN DROWNED

Special to The Standard. Newcastle, N. B., Mar. 27.—George Stewart, an employee of D. J. Buckley, late of Rogersville but recently removed to French Cove near Buctouche, was drowned near Nelson Shore this afternoon. He was hauling sand from Nelson when the man and when the second pier of new bridge nearest Nelson went down with both horses and load. The body has not been recovered. Deceased was an industrious and respected citizen and leaves a widow, daughter of George Butler, Newcastle, and three little children, two boys and a girl. The team was worth five hundred dollars which was lost.

EVIDENCE OF MAN WHO DROVE KRAFCHEKO CONTINUED YESTERDAY

Morden, Man., Mar. 27.—Practically the whole of today's hearing of the case against John Krafczenko, charged with murder and robbery, was taken up by the cross-examination of William Dyck, the liverman, who said he drove away the escaping "man in black" whom the crown have produced witnesses to show fled from the bank with bundles of bills, and fired the fatal shot. Dyck's cross-examination will be continued tomorrow. He is the principal witness against Krafczenko and his evidence is the most vital to the completion of the crown's case.

GOV. AND MRS. WOOD HOSTS AT BRILLIANT FUNCTION LAST NIGHT

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., March 27.—Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Wood entertained this evening at an at home at the Queen Hotel. It was the most brilliant social function of the present season, there being about two hundred guests, The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Wood received the guests in the parlors of the hotel, and a running supper was served in the large dining hall, which later in the evening was transformed into a ball room and an informal dance enjoyed. Of ten's orchestra was present. Continued on page two.

Blame Asquith For Continuation of Crisis

His Reluctance to Remove Col. Seely from War Office Strongly Condemned—The Weekly Nation Suggests a New Coalition Party. London, March 27.—The political situation tonight appears to be unchanged. Another cabinet council will be held tomorrow morning and the official declaration as to what course Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the general staff, and General Sir Spencer Ewart, of the forces, will take with regard to their resignations is expected until after that meeting. Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, has been telegraphed by Lord Grey, the Third Cavalry Brigade at Curragh Camp is coming to the capital tomorrow to be a premature. He is still at Curragh Camp. The continuation of the crisis is attributed to Premier Asquith's reluctance to remove Col. Seely from the post of secretary of war. Col. Seely's resignation has been a source of doubtless would satisfy Generals French and Ewart, and Premier Asquith's objection to having him do so seems to indicate internal dissensions in the cabinet itself. The Weekly Nation, which may be regarded as the organ of the Liberal cabinet, in its issue today attacks Col. Seely with great bitterness. It declares that when he left the Unionist ranks he took his old mental furniture with him and never really became a Liberal. It adds that it was a great mistake to put him into the War Office. The newspaper declares that a wave of determination to put the army in its place and restore the threatened authority of parliament has swept through the country and adds: "If the government will lead, well and good, if not other champions will arise." The proposition is then advanced by the Nation that the Liberal party should strike a bargain by ensuring the Labor party a hundred seats in the next parliament. 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