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Public Not to be Represented at Lumsden Inquiry--Curious Development in Case.

Mr. Lumsden Declines Counsel and Liberals Will Not Permit of One Being Appointed.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—The inquiry in the causes of Mr. H. D. Lumsden's resignation of his post as chief engineer of the Transcontinental made its real start this morning with a curious development. Mr. Lumsden made his appearance and announced that he had engaged no counsel and desired none. The Conservative members of the committee thereupon argued that counsel should be engaged to represent the public, the Transcontinental railway commission being represented by Mr. R. C. Smith, K. C. The Liberal majority rejected this and insisted on taking Mr. Lumsden's statement. The Conservatives then asked for an adjournment to enable them to consider their position but this was refused. While by no means certain it is distinctly a possibility that they may take the ground that they cannot continue to sit on a tribunal in which only one side is represented by counsel. The other side, they insisted strongly, is that of the public, Mr. Lumsden's personal case weighing very lightly against that interest.

Remarkable Charges.

The statement which Mr. Lumsden put included some remarkable charges of over classification. For example, one one station the resident engineer's report showed 1159 cubic yards of rock, 6648 of 100 rock and 35,132 of common excavation. Mr. Lumsden's note, when he visited the ground was that it was **"ALL SAND AND GRAVEL, VERY FEW STONES."** Again on another station the return was 20,207 yards solid rock, 18,409 loose rock and 17,453 common excavation. His note was that there may have been a few yards of solid rock and about 150 yards of loose rock, but the rest was common excavation, so that **ABOUT 40,000 YARDS OF COMMON EXCAVATION HAD BEEN CLASSIFIED AS SOLID ROCK OR LOOSE ROCK.** Another return showed 4454 yards of rock, 4864 yards of loose rock and 6494 yards of common excavation and his note showed **10 YARDS OF ROCK, 1,000 YARDS OF LOOSE ROCK AND THE REST COMMON EXCAVATION.**

Yet another return showed 4352 yards rock, 1850 yards loose rock and 1233 yards common excavation, whereas his notes allowed only 600 yards of loose rock, all the rest being common excavation. In a further case the return showed 6600 yards of loose rock and 4400 of common excavation, while his notes said **"IT ALL LOOKS COMMON EXCAVATION, MAY HAVE BEEN 50 YARDS LOOSE ROCK."**

There were dozens and dozens of such instances.

Mr. Lumsden Called.

When Mr. Lumsden was called Mr. Haughton Lennox raised the question whether he was represented by counsel

"I am not," was Mr. Lumsden's reply.

Mr. Lennox urged that it was in the public interest that he should be represented by counsel.

"I have nothing to say," was the reply. "I do not want counsel."

Mr. Lennox went on to urge that Mr. Lumsden's charges reflected on the management of the N. T. R. commission.

Mr. Z. M. MacDonald objected that the charge did not concern the commission, it concerned only certain engineers.

Mr. Lennox replied that the commission was responsible for its engineers and as the government appointed the commission it was responsible.

Mr. Lennox finally moved that counsel be appointed now and Mr. MacDonald countered with an amendment that Mr. Lumsden be heard first.

Motion Carried.

Mr. MacDonald's motion was carried on the casting vote of the chairman and Mr. Barker at once moved that the committee adjourn.

"There is no one here to examine the witness," he said.

The chairman replied that Mr. Lumsden should be allowed to make his statement.

Mr. Lennox—"I don't care for Mr. Lumsden."

Mr. Lennox supported Mr. Barker's motion. If the public was not to employ counsel, private interest might take it upon themselves to employ counsel to watch the public interest.

Mr. A. H. Clarke argued that it would be most unfair to examine Mr. Lumsden in the absence of those against whom charges are made. He thought Mr. Lumsden should be asked to name those whom he accused.

Mr. Lennox again argued for delay. "The minority has a right to an ordinary courtesy," he said.

Mr. MacDonald—"That is the best argument you have presented."

Mr. Lennox—"Well, I put it on that ground. I ask it as a matter of grace."

Carried Again.

The chairman was willing to adjourn but Messrs. MacDonald and

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CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS THE GREAT NEED

So Declares Secretary of Agriculture in Addressing Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton.

HOW TO BEST KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 22.—After the reception of reports of the vice-presidents of the county societies, Mr. W. W. Hubbard, secretary of agriculture addressed tonight's meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Convention on the need of co-operation among the farmers and the relation of the departments of agriculture to the farmers societies. He said that as a rule of co-operation Danish farmers were 25 years ahead of the farmers of New Brunswick.

There followed a discussion upon the subject, Can farms be successfully managed in New Brunswick without live stock? Mr. Blair and Mr. Fawcett, of Sackville said that in view of the fact that New Brunswick imported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of farm product and live stock, it was evident that the farmers were all at sea.

The Real Issue.

Agriculture without live stock was like a watch without springs. The question was really how to keep the boys at home, and get the idea out of their heads that they are born to be city mayors and not tend cows and pigs. It reminded him of the conundrum. "If the girls go to China, where will the boys go? To Pekin."

Because the farmers had not made live stock the basis of agriculture, New Brunswick was up against a serious problem.

Mr. J. R. Oastler said specialized farming in the western states had so depleted the soil that grain production had fallen off from 40 to 13 bushels. New Brunswick farmers were paying out much money for fertilizers, but better results could be secured by keeping cattle, while a profit could be made out of them.

S. L. Peters said they had to get back to conditions of 25 years ago when farmers kept cattle for fertilizing purposes. The farm that carried as many cattle as possible was always successful. Mr. Hatheway's farm near Fredericton which was carrying cattle to the full extent of its feeding capabilities, was an object lesson to the province. A farmer who kept cows, pigs, etc., was independent of the potato market, because he could feed his surplus to his live stock and secure a profit that way.

Morning Session.

This morning Prof. Cummings, of the Truro Agricultural College, addressed over 300 farmers and dairymen on the problems of cattle raising in the Maritime Provinces and gave a practical demonstration in the ring of the score card method of judging cattle.

It was not necessary for farmers to go west, said he, in order to obtain a competency. The farming lands of the Maritime Provinces were just as fertile as those of Manitoba and if properly handled would yield as large returns. Indeed Manitoba farmers had already realized that in order to preserve the fertility of the soil they must raise cattle.

The dairy business there had increased nearly three times in the past ten years. If Manitoba farmers could make dairying pay surely the farmers of these provinces, who were closer to the markets could do so, too. Prof. Cummings then gave a demonstration of the methods of determining the best types of cattle for dairying and beef raising purposes. Many of his statements regarding the characteristics essential in a bull for breeding cattle for dairy purposes appeared to be of an iconoclastic character and led to a long discussion.

BEAR RIVER YOUTH INJURED IN MILL

Digby, N. S., Feb. 22.—Archie Parker, a young man about 18 years of age, met with a serious accident at the Woodworking factory of F. M. Steadman between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While attempting to remove a slab which had lodged near the large circular saw he slipped and fell forward and in the endeavor to catch himself his left hand came in contact with the saw completely severing the first finger and horribly mangling the others. The wound was dressed by Dr. Morse. Parker's home is at Bear River.

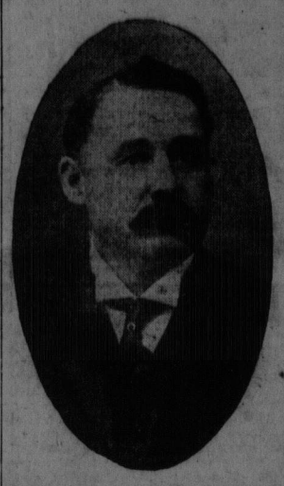
JOURNALIST DEAD.

London, Feb. 22.—Arthur Fraser Walter, who at one time was chief proprietor of the London Times and more recently chairman of the board of directors of the company, which purchase the paper, died tonight at his home, Bear Wood, Workinton. He had been ill for some days with influenza.

ABSOLUTE HOLLOWNESS OF OPPOSITION CRITICISM EXPOSED BY SPEAKERS

Close of Debate On Address Marked By Telling Speeches From the Surveyor General, Commissioner of Agriculture and Mr. Munro---Honest Administration of Public Affairs as Presently Practised vs. The Slipshod Methods Employed Under the Old Regime Effectively Set Forth.

The Real Facts Concerning the Early Negotiations in the Valley Railway Project---House Adjourns Until Friday Afternoon After Adopting Address Without Division--Forestry Convention On Today--Many Arrivals at Capital for Proceedings.



SURVEYOR GENERAL GRIMMER.

PREMIER HAZEN CONGRATULATED.

Premier Hazen received a number of congratulatory messages yesterday upon the feeling expression of loyalty extended by his supporters in the House at the Caucus Monday evening. Among the messages was the following from ex-Chief Justice Tuck:—

Hon. J. D. Hazen, Fredericton, N. B.;

I congratulate you most heartily on the address of your supporters. You deserve every bit of it. In my long political life I have never known a better first minister in New Brunswick.

(Signed) W. H. Tuck.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 22.—The legislature had its first night session to wind up the debate on the speech from the throne, and at about 11 o'clock the address in reply to the speech was adopted without a division of the House.

The feature of the debate today was the contribution by Hon. Dr. Landry, commissioner of agriculture, who gave a telling exposition of the effective administration of the department under his management and the hollowness of the opposition criticisms.

In all there were seven speakers on the debate this afternoon and evening before the address was finally adopted and surveyor general Grimmer who followed his predecessor in office showed up the administration of Hon. Mr. Sweeney of the Crown Land Department in an unfavorable manner.

Mr. Munro.

Mr. Munro of Carleton gave a contribution to the debate in which he showed that Mr. Tweeddale was wrong when he said that Hon. Mr. Pugsley had secured the double subsidy for the Valley road from the Dominion government. As a matter of fact as Mr. Pugsley's own admissions showed it was not Mr. Pugsley at all as the double subsidy was secured before Mr. Pugsley went to the greener fields of federal politics.

That Mr. Sweney talks to the galleries, literary as well as figuratively was very noticeable today. Every time he would tell about his great farming operations, he would look up into the galleries which were crowded with farmers to see how his words were taking effect.

So strong did Mr. Sweeney play the game about his great farming operations that even the leader of the Opposition was amused and finally Mr. Robinson leaned over to his first lieutenant, Mr. Copp, and remarked "We will have to make Sweeney our commissioner for agriculture if we ever get back into power again." Mr. Sweney made extensive apologies for Mr. Upham's outbreak on Saturday.

On the floors of the House today were a number of former members of the House, including Mr. Melanson, ex-M. P. P., of Westmorland, Sheriff John O'Brien of Northurberland and Judge McKeown.

The House will not meet again until Friday afternoon, tomorrow and Thursday evening given up to the convention of Canadian Forestry Association.

Prominent lumbermen and others interested in forestry problems are already here from all sections of province as well as different parts of Canada. Among those who arrived today was one man who came all the way from Calgary, Mr. William Pearce the forester in charge of the C. P. R. lands in the west. Others who arrived this evening include Mr. Rufus Dickie of Stewaacke, N. S.; F. C. Whitman, president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association of Annapolis Royal; P. McGrath, of Tusket, N. S., and others.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the National Conservation Commission, will arrive tomorrow morning from Halifax accompanied by Hon. B. F. Pearson. The proceedings will open in the legislative assembly chambers tomorrow morning with addresses of welcome from Lieutenant Governor Tweedie, Premier Hazen, Surveyor General Grimmer and others, after which several papers will be read. Until Senator Edwards, of Ottawa, first vice-president, arrives, Surveyor General Grimmer will probably preside, being vice-president for New Brunswick.

The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. Tweeddale continuing the debate on the address, said that until the Dominion government stepped in there was no line of steamship at all with any fixed dates of sailing between St. John and Havana, and shippers found that that was the greatest drawback they had to contend with in fighting the Cuban potato trust.

Hon. Dr. Landry added his congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address for the admirable manner in which they had performed their duties. It gave him great pleasure to note that there was so much in the speech from the throne regarding agriculture and he felt that the day of the farmer had come. All other interests seemd to have been well attended to in the past and the farmers neglected, but their day had now come. He felt more pleased still when the leader of the Opposition expressed his hearty agreement with the words of the speech and the only criticism he could offer was that not enough had been done. After listening to that speech he felt that he need have little to say but other members of the Opposition orchestra had been playing instruments somewhat out of tune with their leader. The first lieutenant of the Opposition had said that agricultural societies were of no value.

Mr. Copp said what he said was that a farmer in Westmorland county had said so and he repeated the statement.

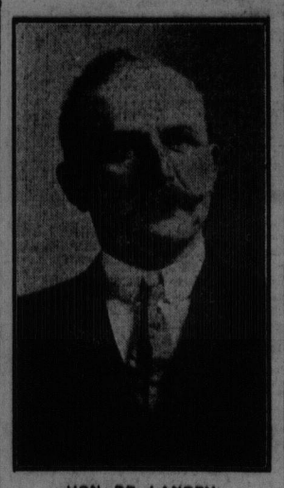
One Farmer.

Dr. Landry said that his honorable friend had adopted the word of one farmer against public opinion of the province. He himself believed that the future of agriculture depended very largely upon these societies and he agreed with the member for Restigouche on the subject. When this government came into office they found these societies so neglected that they had fallen from eighty five to sixty and their work was of no value. He thought that it was of the highest importance to get the farmers to band themselves to gether for their mutual benefit and he had found no difficulty in increasing the number fifty per cent since he came into office. His purpose was to go on increasing them until it should be necessary to appoint a superintendent of agriculture societies who would have the oversight of all their affairs. It would mean an addition to the staff of the department which though it was the youngest of all the departments was he believed the most important of them all. He regretted that a man in Mr. Copp's position should say such things simply on one man's word.

With regard to the importation of horses the opposition speakers had found fault not only with the government's policy in that respect but with the horses themselves. As far as the thoroughbreds were concerned he had written to every purchaser to ascertain whether they were satisfied with their purchases and received replies from nearly three-fourths of the number of purchasers and only one repented his bargain. One gentleman, Mr. H. R. McLellan of St. John, who could not be classed as a friend of the government, said that he would not take three thousand dollars for the three mares which he bought for $850.

The Clydesdales.

As to the importance of Clydesdales, Mr. Meharry was employed to make importation because he had previously made very successful importations for P.E.I. Opponents of the government had said the horses were no good but that was their own opinion and not the opinion of the horse breeders of the province, and in the judgment of the independent man the Clydesdales recently sold were as good specimens of the breed as had ever been brought into the province. The opposition said that Mr. Meharry was a man of no judgment, yet three years ago, when he was in Scotland buying horses for himself he happened to meet the late commissioner for agriculture and the other expert, the late government had sent over to make a selection, and he found them hopelessly lost for want of knowledge and judgment, and out of compassion altogether he gave them his services in helping them to select the animals they then imported.



HON. DR. LANDRY.

The story of the late government's importations was certainly different. In 1891 they lost nine thousand dollars on their importation; in 1897 nearly four thousand more; in 1902 when they made a small importation they lost five thousand dollars, and in 1907 the loss was $5,799, and because the present government on their last importation didn't make a loss in proportion therefore they said the horses they brought in were poor ones. The average price for horses in the 1907 importation was $278, while the average price of the last imported mares was $275, so this government's imported mares cost the farmer less but the gentlemen opposite were bound to squeal.

Those Medals.

Opposition speakers had found fault with the premier and provincial secretary because the provinces had won some medals for fruit growing. The late government had got no medals, but had to be satisfied with a piece of paper. That was why fault was found. Much had been said by them about the experimental orchards. When he came in office he found most of these orchards had gone out of existence, at Clairs Station there was not a single tree of all the late commissioner had planted, and nothing but stumps remained as a monument to his statesmanship. In Victoria county, the orchard was situated in New Denmark, a prosperous and thriving settlement, where it would be thought that if care and attention on the part of those in charge would keep the orchard going, it would be there. The trees looked more like deserted rosebushes than anything else. Carleton county the so frequently called "the garden of the province," presented little appearance of a garden so far as that orchard went. Northumberland had two orchards which were in the same condition, and Queens also, while the St. John county orchard was nothing but a cow pasture without a shrub to be seen. The orchard at Sussex was away back out of sight as though it was a thing to be ashamed of and the same was true of that of Buctouche. Under these conditions it became evident that something must be done quickly.

Fruit Growing.

Experts from Nova Scotia had visited the province and pronounced the St. John Valley to be unsuitable for the purpose of fruit growing. There were a number of orchards belonging to farmers of that valley which received attention and the department gave the owners of them to understand that the fruit growing indusry was going to be encouraged they took heart and last year.

By reason of the increased interest they were able to collect fruit which was sent to England and it was out of place for the honorable gentleman opposite to sneer because four medals had been awarded. To further encourage fruit growers a horticulturist had been appointed who would assist farmers and show them the most approved methods of cultivation. He was sure that no one would deny that the provincial exhibit of fruit at Amherst was a credit to the province and showed that if the farmres felt they had some one behind them to assist and advise they would do their share.

Regarding the potato trade he thought it only right to give a brief history of what had gone on in con-

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HOPEFUL NOW FOR ASQUITH

Situation in England Assumes Less Foreboding Aspect--The Extremists Change Tactics.

Prefer to Conciliate Government Rather Than Force Another Election --Churchill Speaks.

London, Feb. 22.—Without any actual change in the parliamentary situation, the outlook tonight was more hopeful for the government. It seems that certain ministers met the new parliament on Monday without having taken any great care, either to seek the views of the various groups forming the government majority, or to satisfy their susceptibilities and the surprise with which the Nationalists and Labortes learned they had misapprehended Premier Asquith's speech with reference to securing "guarantees" for dealing with the House of Lords, was a great measure responsible for the acute crisis.

Both the Nationalist and Labor parties, however, are aware that they have little to gain by throwing out the government which would lead to dissolution and to the probable victory of the Conservatives at the next general election. Hence, the extremists today displayed a more conciliatory spirit.

The cabinet held a long council to draft the veto resolutions and to debate the general situation. The result of their deliberations was a speech by Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, which he delivered in the House of Commons announcing the determination of the government to stand or to fall by the veto bill. This determination should to some degree, satisfy the irreconcilables, who, it should be remembered, in no way agree among themselves, the Laborites being so strongly for as the Nationalists are against the budget.

Any direct co-operation between these two parties with the express intention of defeating the government, is extremely improbable. In fact, meetings of the Labor party have shown that there is a strong feeling against any action likely to defeat the ministry while the Nationalists' world very unlikely go beyond abstaining from voting for the budget. Indeed, at a meeting today, the Nationalists decided not to take any action for the present, which would embarrass the government.

The political atmosphere continued heavy when parliament reassembled this afternoon, but a ray of hope appeared with the announcement that the Nationalists at a meeting early in the day decided not to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The text of the Nationalist resolution follows:

"Resolved, that having regard for the supreme importance of the constitutional struggle going on between the two houses of parliament and being convinced that the primary business of this parliament was to act on the mandate given in the general election and proceed forthwith to limit the veto power now exercised by the House of Lords over all progressive legislation, the Irish party decides not to complicate that great issue by moving an amendment to the address or by balloting for bills and motions during the present session."

Defer Crisis.

This decision was accepted generally in the lobbies to mean that although John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, had rendered judgment against the government, he and his followers had decided to defer the execution of the sentence and not to throw out the cabinet over the budget, while abstaining from supporting the financial measure as they abstined from supporting the financial measure as they abstained in the last parliament. Home Rule for Ireland is the stake for which the Nationalists are playing, and they realize that it would cease to be a live issue immediately upon the resignation or defeat of the government.

Speaking from carefully prepared notes, which showed that he was the mouthpiece of the government, Winston Spencer Churchill declared that the cabinet would stake its whole existence upon the passage of the veto bill and he promised that a resolution embodying its principles would be brought forward at the earliest possible moment. He did not think that any responsible member would recommend that the House exercise its power of refusing the necessary supply. To attempt to compel a constitutional change by that means would, in the judgment of the government, expose them to a swift and blinding catastrophe.

The ministry, Mr. Churchill said, would regard the destruction of the budget as a mortal blow. They attached an importance to it, second only to that of the veto bill. They would further regard its defect as a vindication of the unconstitutional action of the House of Lords.

The government were bound to give prompt effect, he continued, and bring to a final issue, their policy of dealing with the House of Lords and for the abolition of the absolute veto power of the second chamber. If there were to be a crisis and deadlock, however,

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WOLGAST WINS FROM BATTLER IN 40TH ROUND

Champion Battered and Bleeding Is Saved from a Knockout by the Referee After Furious Go.

ALL WOLGAST FROM 22ND ROUND

Richmond Arena, Cal., Feb. 22.—His face battered to a pulp, his eyes closed, covered with blood and staggering helplessly about the ring, Battling Nelson, conqueror of Joe Gans, was saved from a knockout in the 40th round of a 45 round fight with Ad Wolgast today. Referee Eddie Smith humanely stopped the unequal contest.

The battle was for the world's lightweight championship.

Nelson, game to the last, stood in the centre of the ring and though he could hardly raise his hands, begged to be allowed to continue. He was led to his corner, heart broken.

In the opposite corner of the ring, the new lightweight champion of the world, Ad Wolgast, of Cadillac, Mich., was lifted to the shoulders of his trainers while the big crowd cheered.

Only once did Nelson have a chance. In the 22nd round, with a stinging right cross to the jaw, he staggered Wolgast and before the round closed he dropped Wolgast in the middle of the ring with a similar blow. Three seconds were toiled before Wolgast regained his feet. The crowd prepared to leave the arena as the word went from bench to bench that another boy had fallen victim to the wonderful durability of the Dane. But in the next round Wolgast recuperated and from then on, slowly but surely wore down Nelson.

For 12 rounds before the finish Nelson seemed bewildered and his blows were delivered as though his arms were stiff. From the 30th round Nelson could hardly see or hear. The left side of his face had lost all semblance of its former contour. He staggered and hung on. In the 37th round he was all but out.

In the 38th round John Robinson, Nelson's manager, wanted to throw the sponge into the ring, but Abdul, the Turk, another of the seconds, tore it from his hands and threw it into the bucket. Robinson protested on the verge of tears that his man was beaten. When the 40th came Referee Smith asked Nelson if he wanted to quit. Nelson, unable to talk merely shook his head negatively. After 30 seconds of the 40th round had gone and as darkness was beginning to creep over the scene, Referee Smith raised Wolga st's glove and the new lightweight champion was made.

Wolgast out-generalled, outboxed and all but out-gamed Nelson. After the fight, Wolgast scampered out of the ring like a school-boy and galloped through the mud to his training room. Nelson was taken out on the arms of his seconds. As he was carried through the crowd he was cheered for the grit and gameness he had displayed.

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THREE BOYS KILLED IN PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—Three boys were shot and probably fatally injured while several received less severe wounds today in riots which followed the resumption of service by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The shooting occurred in attacks on cars in the northern section.

Market street, the principal business thoroughfare in the heart of the city was the scene of disturbances during the entire day. Cars were stoned and two policemen were roughly handled by a mob of several thousand persons. A dozen arrests were made and the prisoners placed in a trolley car. This was stormed by the mob and two of the prisoners escaped.

Preparations were made by the authorities to call upon the entire force of state militia if the police tomorrow are still unable to cope with the situation.

LOOKING TO MARITIME PROVINCES FOR HELP

Winnipeg, Man. 22.—Joseph Burke, superintendent of immigration, returned to the city today from the east where he was looking into the prospects of securing help for the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The demand Mr. Burke says very great. Hundreds of requests are being sent in. These will increase during the season. Mr. Burke stated that there was little to be hoped for from Ontario or Quebec in the way of laborers. Men were in demand in these provinces and high wages were paid.