

\$300,000 FOR IMMIGRATION

Lord Mount Stephen's Has Again Demonstrated His Interest In Canadian Affairs In a Practical Manner.

Special to The Standard.
Montreal, March 1.—Lord Mount Stephen has again demonstrated his interest in Canadian affairs in a practical way.
Securities amounting to \$300,000 in value, with a yearly earning power of \$14,000, have been placed in the hands of a trust, who will administer the funds to foster desirable British immigration to Canada. The trustees are: Mr. Robert Melghe, Mr. John Turnbull, and the Royal Trust Company.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, National Incorporated Association, will be the medium through which his lordship's idea will be carried out. The best class of homeless boys in the care of that institution will be sent to Canada, where so many opportunities await them.

SHORT SESSION AT THE CAPITAL YESTERDAY

Continued from Page 1.
The House went into committee with Mr. Pender in the chair on bills. The bill providing pensions for school teachers was taken up and Mr. Burchill said that in its present form it would exclude from the benefit of its provisions one teacher in his country who had been teaching from 1855 to 1904 and had retired on account of ill health. He asked that a change be made to meet this case and another similar one. The bill should affect more than only those at present teaching.
Mr. Lablouis thought that the length of service to qualify for pensions should be thirty years instead of thirty-five as provided in the bill.
Mr. Swenney inquired as to the number of teachers at present who would benefit from the bill. He did not know of any one who had thirty-five years continuous service. Although several had taught that time with interruptions. Heagred that thirty years was a sufficient period of teaching to qualify for a pension. He also asked that the limit of four hundred dollars was too low, when conditions which an old teacher had to face when put in competition with younger ones were considered. The present bill was more of a shadow than a substance.
Encouragement Needed.
Mr. Sornany thought some encouragement was necessary to induce young teachers to remain in the profession instead of making it a stepping stone to something else. The prospect of a good pension would bring about the desired result, but the limit provided by the bill was too low. The salaries paid to teachers, particularly in country places, were too small to procure the best class of people and in the interest of education they should be raised. The pension of a country teacher based on his salary would be hardly worth considering. There should be a scale of uniform pensions for different classes of teachers.
Hon. Mr. Hazen said that while he agreed largely with what had been said, it must be admitted that the bill was at least a step in the right direction. The revenues of the province were limited, however, and it was necessary to commence in a small way. When it was seen what it would be to carry out the present provisions of the bill it might be that an increase could be afforded and the act amended as necessary. It was the first actual effort of legislature to deal with the question at all.
He thought thirty-five years was not too long a period of service to qualify for the pension, as the teachers commenced upon their work when young. There were a number who would come in under the provisions of the bill and until the government had exact knowledge as to what the scheme would cost the province, it would not be wise to change the proposed conditions. According to the calculations of the teachers institute who had had the matter under consideration, and to whose efforts the bill was largely due, the cost to the province at the start would be about three or four thousand dollars annually, and would gradually rise to nine or ten thousand. It had been suggested that teachers themselves should contribute something towards the pension fund, because in many cases young teachers on entering the profession started with good salaries and could afford it. In taking the matter up, the legislature was taking a step much in advance of any province in Canada.

Mr. Munro asked if the bill would apply to teachers who had ceased work before it became law.
Hon. Mr. Hazen said he had just remarked in reply to the hon. member for Northumberland that he thought some provision should be made for such cases.
Mr. Cope said the views of teachers seemed to be that the length of service required was too long and he hoped on further consideration the government would make some reduction in the period.
Hon. Mr. Maxwell wanted to see the act amended so as to include teachers who from old age, disability, or other deserving reasons, had to retire during the year or two before the act came into force.
Hon. Mr. Hazen said it was his desire to have the best act possible and therefore further consideration of the bill would stand over for some time in order that members might obtain the views of teachers.
Progress was reported.
The bill respecting the winding up of incorporated companies and the bill to amend the Creditors' Relief Act were agreed to with amendments.
Mr. Tweeddale gave notice of in-

Expected Clash Between United States Secretary Of Agriculture And Gifford Pinchot Came Yesterday

Secretary Wilson Denies That He Permitted Ex Forester to Write Dolbin Letter.

Pinchot on Stand Relates Conversation He Had With Secretary Over Incident.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The expected clash between Gifford Pin-



FIRST PICTURE OF BALLINGER-PINCHOT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE IN SESSION. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: REPRESENTATIVE DENBY, WITH REPRESENTATIVE McCALL ALMOST HIDDEN BEHIND HIM; REPRESENTATIVE OLMBSTED, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES, WITH THE HEAD OF SENATOR NELSON, CHAIRMAN, APPEARING BEHIND HIM; REPRESENTATIVE GRAHAM, SENATOR FLINT, SENATOR SOUTHERLAND, SENATOR ROOT, SENATOR FLETCHER, SENATOR PAYNTER.

chot declared he had discussed the matter at length with Secretary Wilson and that he understood his superior officer had given him express permission to write to Senator Dolbin.
Secretary Wilson immediately took the stand and asserted that while he had given Mr. Pinchot permission to write to Senator Dolbin, concerning "departmental affairs," he never did, and never would have given him permission to write a letter criticizing the president of the United States.
Under a cross-examination, almost wholly by the Democratic members of the committee, Secretary Wilson was uncertain as to just what had passed between himself and the forester and became somewhat mixed at times as to just what letters the committee meant were referring to in their rapid fire of questions. The secretary retreated again and again that he never saw or heard of the letter Mr. Pinchot wrote until it was read in the senate.
Secretary Wilson was plainly agitated when he took the stand. Mr. Pinchot had been reluctant to testify to anything that would bring him into controversy with the chief under whom he had served 12 years, but chairman Nelson insisted that he should go into the matter.
Mr. Pinchot declared that he and

Secretary Wilson went so far as to discuss the executive order issued by President Taft forbidding subordinate officers of various departments from giving information to congress and he added that the secretary said:—"You and I will have no trouble about that order."
Admitting that his memory failed him as to certain points, Secretary Wilson also came back to the statement that he never under any circumstance, would have given Mr. Pinchot permission to write the letter which caused his separation from the service.
The secretary said he urged Mr. Pinchot not to carry out his purpose to "blatant" a message from the president exonerating Ballinger, by sending in a letter to Senator Dolbin.
"But," persisted counsel for Mr. Pinchot, "Mr. Pinchot was only to be permitted to write about departmental matters, how could you have thought this letter would blanket the president's message?"
"I don't know," that was Pinchot's idea.
The day was replete with incident. The cross-examination of Mr. Pinchot was begun late in the afternoon and will be continued when the committee meets again Friday.
Mr. Pinchot denied that he had been embittered by a dismissal which

he considered was not justified. He others, are concerned in a movement to discredit Mr. Ballinger, sources, and that they regard Mr. Ballinger as one of the greatest enemies of Secretary Garfield, Glavis and of that movement.

Hon. J. K. Flemming Submits Statement

Receipts and Expenditures of Province from Close of Last Fiscal Year to Opening of Legislature Tabled in House at Fredericton Yesterday By Provincial Secretary.

Fredericton, Mar. 1.—In the Legislature today Hon. J. K. Flemming, Provincial Secretary, laid on the table the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the province for the close of the last fiscal year, Oct. 30th, 1909, down to the opening of the Legislature, Feb. 10th, 1910, as prescribed by law:

Expenditure.	Receipts.
Admin. of Justice, \$ 5,595.26	Balance from 1909, . . . \$114,971.75
Agriculture, . . . 11,748.88	Dom. sub., . . . \$310,680.48
And. General, . . . 751.85	Terr. Rev., . . . 17,825.66
Boys' In. Home, 500.00	Fees Prov. Sec. office, . . . 6,688.25
Education, . . . 100,828.77	Taxes inc. col., . . . 499.47
Exc. Govt., . . . 11,767.97	Stuc. duties, . . . 4,823.57
Fish. forest, etc., . . . 727.55	King's printer, . . . 547.40
same, . . . 17,665.64	Liq. licenses, . . . 1,070.50
Fact. Inspect., . . . 225.73	Prob. fee fund., . . . 4,323.91
Free grants act, . . . 285.87	Sup. court fee fund., . . . 282.16
Immigration, . . . 2,523.05	Pub. wharves half cost from Dom. Gov., . . . 1,623.50
Int. stamp duty, etc., . . . 112,148.91	Prov. Hosp., . . . 7,023.27
Legislature, . . . 557.68	School books, . . . 2,584.18
Liq. licenses, . . . 1,931.28	Frost proof warehouse, . . . \$13.47
Mining, etc., . . . 727.55	Miscellaneous, . . . 255.58
Nat. Hist. Soc., . . . 100.00	Ordinary revenue, . . . \$59,143.90
Chatham, . . . 100.00	Cont. dept., . . . 1,703.75
N. B. Coal and Rail. Invest., . . . 2,805.05	Com. pensions Imperial service, . . . 1,649.78
Probate court fund, . . . 3,266.41	W. P. Flewelling estate bal. realized from property, . . . 1,057.71
Pro. Hospital (same), . . . 25,370.24	Equity court deposits, . . . 1,901.96
Pub. health, . . . 2,779.43	Balance, . . . 22,979.68
Pub. printing, . . . 3,729.61	
Pub. works, . . . 116,939.64	
Refunds Crown lands, . . . 87.16	
Revisors, . . . 1,770.64	
School books, . . . 7,537.38	
Stam. collect., . . . 4,988.74	
Stuc. duties, . . . 265.39	
Superannuation etc., . . . 550.00	
Surveys and railway inspection, . . . 1,587.02	
Surveys and roads, N. B. Ry. settle. lands, . . . 1,057.15	
Miscellaneous, . . . 255.58	
Chargeable to ordinary revenue, . . . \$41,660.34	
Capital Account.	
Perm. bridges, . . . 29,739.95	
N. B. coal and railway, . . . 3,297.45	33,037.40
Contractors rep. refunded, . . . 847.67	
Commut. pensions refunded, . . . 1,393.12	
United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co. deposit exchanged for bonds, . . . 10,000.00	
Redemption of 6 p.c. debentures, . . . 16,500.00	
	\$603,438.53

COLLISION IN NEW YORK FOG

Eighteen Hurt When Two Trains Crashed Together In Hudson Tunnels — Modern Appliances Saved Lives.

New York, N. Y., March 1.—The heavy blanket of fog which has hung over city, harbor and bay, since last night, seriously impeding traffic afloat and ashore, thinned out enough tonight to allow some of the dozen or more steamships anchored in the lower bay to grope cautiously to their docks.
Tonight there is still six ocean liners anchored off Sandy Hook awaiting clear weather, rear car of the train.
Modern railway appliances stalled off death under the street of New York City today. There was a head-on collision on the Hudson and Manhattan Railway, commonly known as the Hudson Tunnel, but steel cars and safety devices prevented telescoping and eliminated shattered woodwork so that none of the thirty-five passengers sustained fatal injuries. Eighteen, however, six of them women, were hurt so badly that they were removed to hospitals.
The collision occurred at the 23rd street station in Manhattan when an eastbound train of two cars running at a nine-mile clip, crashed into a string of cars ahead that were being made up. As the train approached the station the controller refused to work and the motorman set the emergency brakes, but without avail. The two cars continued their rush into the cars ahead and the force of the impact tilted the rear car of the train against the station platform, shattering every pane of glass in its windows. In this car most of the passengers were injured.

THE SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

Traffic Manager Tiffin Announces That It Will Fully Meet The Requirements Of The St. John Public.

Special to The Standard.
Montreal, March 1.—The Intercolonial is to give a suburban train service out of St. John this summer that will fully meet the requirements of the public. That was the announcement made this afternoon by traffic manager Tiffin at the conclusion of the sitting of the Intercolonial Commission. The meeting was the first at which the newly appointed deputy minister of railways and canals, A. W. Campbell, was present, and a large part of the meeting was occupied in a discussion of the railway, and its requirements with the view of putting Mr. Campbell in possession of as much preliminary information as possible.

PRESIDENT OF PANAMA DEAD

Passed Away Yesterday After Lengthy Illness—One Of The Few Men Who Gained Power Without Bloodshed.

Panama, Mar. 1.—President Obaldia died tonight after an illness extending over some weeks. The whole republic is in mourning.
Jon Domingo de Obaldia, president of Panama since October, 1908, was born at David, department of Panama, Colombia, 63 years ago. His father was president of the latter republic from 1854 to 1857. For several years before the establishment of the Panama republic, the young Obaldia had been a prominent figure in the political affairs of Colombia. In politics he was a conservative, but did not take an active part until 1893 when he was elected to the Colombian senate from the department of Panama. He later became an ardent advocate of the Hay-Herran treaty for the construction of the Panama canal and made an almost single handed fight for its approval by the senate at Bogotá. President Marroquin appointed Senator Obaldia governor of the department of Panama, an office which he held in 1905, when Panama declared her independence. In 1906, President Amador was visiting the United States and Europe, Senator Obaldia occupied the presidency for six months, gaining much popularity. He was elected president on July 12, 1908, receiving both the conservative and liberal support. The president was one of the richest men in Panama and his plantations were the largest in the republic. Dr. C. A. Mendoza, the vice-president, was the new president.
Washington, D. C., March 1.—When President Taft learned of the death of President Obaldia, he sent the following message of sympathy to his widow:
"Mrs. Taft and I extend to you, our sincere sympathy in your great loss. The friendship between us and your good husband, begun a number of years ago, has continued down to the present time and the news of his death comes with a great shock. He was a true patriot, an impartial administrator, a gentleman of the highest courage, character and culture, a charming companion and a constant friend. May the memory of his virtues sustain you in your deep sorrow."
No trouble, whatever, is expected in Panama. It was declared here tonight by those familiar with present conditions in that country, as a result of the death of the president. Word was received at the legation here tonight that Dr. Obaldia already has declared himself in charge of the government, which he will conduct until the assembly is convoked in September.

OSIS WIPED OUT IN VERMONT COUNTIES

Results Of Yesterday's Voting On License Question Gives Slight Reduction In Majorities.

Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 1.—Cases in three Vermont counties during the past year were voted out of existence in the annual vote on the liquor question. In all city and town elections held today throughout the state, returns up to midnight from most of the towns in 12 of the 14 counties indicate that one city, Rutland and thirteen towns changed from dry to wet, while eight towns shifted from wet to dry. There was, nevertheless, a general reduction in the license majorities in the comparatively few places along the 243 cities and towns in the state which so voted. Several municipal elections which were held the principal candidates were elected without opposition.
There are now four legally arid counties in the state, Caledonia, Orleans, Washington and Orange.
A summarization of the results in the other counties follows:
Chittenden, four towns for license, a gain of one over last year.
Lamoille county, one licensed town unchanged.
Essex county, two towns for license, a gain of one over last year.
Bennington county, two license towns, last year, three this year.
Northfield, Westmore, Brighton, Orwell, Brainree, Swanton, Pottsville Those which changed from no license to license are:
Milton, Maidstone, Victory, New Haven, Stockbridge, Marlboro, Putney, Fletcher, Rutland, Benson, Mount Tabor, Shrewsbury, Landgrove and Pownall.
Rutland which last year voted no license by 76, today voted license by 104.
At Brattleboro, the no license majority was 153, three times as large as that of last year.

LE DEVOIR OUT AFTER EARL GREY'S SCALP NOW

Thinks Governor General Should Be Recalled For Interfering In Imperialistic Campaign.

Special to The Standard.
Montreal, March 1.—Le Devoir, having settled Laurier and Borden's hash is now after Lord Grey's scalp. Mr. Bourassa's paper says that the conduct of the governor general is a menace to the constitutional rights of the Canadian people and the secretary of state for the colonies should be asked to recall his excellency by the next packet home.
Le Devoir intimates that the crown as represented by Lord Grey is usurping the rights of the people and the paper tells how Sir Francis Bond head was recalled because the reformers of Upper Canada asked for it and also how Lord Metcalf had to leave by Lafontaine's request following the union. "Why then," asks the Nationalist writer, "is Lord Grey permitted to abuse the prestige of his position since his arrival in this country by entering upon an Imperialistic campaign which is nothing more or less than a political campaign?"

SECRETS LAID BARE AT ALBANY YESTERDAY

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—The secrets of the "insurgent" conference where Senator Benn Conger first voted his charges against Senator Aldrich will be laid before the senate tomorrow.

NAVAL DEBATE IS CONTINUED

Further Contributions To Long Drawn Out Discussion At Ottawa Yesterday — Mr. Graham Introduces Bill.

Ottawa, Mar. 1.—The naval debate occupied the House nearly all day, the opening proceedings being brief.
Mr. Graham introduced a small railway bill which effects a curious legal change. It provides that in such actions for damages—not contracts—not exceeding \$200 the intercolonial board of management may be used in the ordinary courts without its consent. Under special circumstances however, the case may be removed to the exchequer court. Heretofore the intercolonial, as the property of the Crown could not be sued except with its own consent.
Mr. R. L. Borden asked if the Premier would be able to make a statement regarding the waterways treaty before the end of the session.
"I can only say that I hope so," was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply.

The Naval Debate.

E. N. Lewis, the first speaker on the naval question, opposed the policies of both parties. The vast majority of people in Ontario, he said, did not believe in a Canadian navy, while a still larger proportion opposed a contribution. In place of the two proposals which he denounced, he advocated the enlistment of citizens in the British navy. There are in Canada, he said 84,343 fishermen and 4,150 sailors. They were busy half the year and would be glad to serve in the navy the other half. It was men the British navy needed, not ships.
N. Y. McLean declared that anything that was done must be undertaken entirely in the interests of Canada and not in payment of a supposed debt which Canada owed to Great Britain. In a material sense Canada owed the Mother Country nothing. He expounded this argument at some length.
J. E. Armstrong proved that Mr. McLean was wrong in one of his assertions at least, without instances to show that Britain has spent upwards of a billion dollars in Canada on fortifications, canals, public works, etc. He denounced the proposal to have a navy which would be useless for fighting and urged that British command of the sea be preserved by helping the British navy.
Victor Geoffrey attacked Mr. Monk and asked what the French Canadians who opposed the expenditure for defence would say if Britain were to cut them adrift. P. E. Blondin supported Mr. Monk's amendment and argued for a plebiscite.
C. A. Wilson of Laval, advocated the proposals of at least one instance to the ground that they are demanded by Canada's position as a nation.
Mr. Templeman has given notice of a resolution to amend the Fisheries act by (A) defining the standard size of the barrel of oysters.
(B) Prohibiting the taking or use or export of fish for fertilizer purposes without a permit.
(C) Providing for the bringing into force by proclamation of the regulations prepared by the International Fisheries Commission.
Word has been received that the American tariff commission will arrive here on Thursday. An appointment has been made with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden for that day. The commission will consist of H. C. Emery, chairman of the tariff board; C. M. Hepper of the bureau of trade relations, state department, and J. G. Foster, the U. S. consul general at Ottawa.
Senator E. M. Farrell was introduced in the senate today. The debate on the intercolonial branch line bill was resumed by Senator Cloran who said that under certain conditions he would not be opposed to the government managing all the railroads of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and he saw no reason why they should not manage it as profitably as they did the post office. In acquiring branch lines the government should be careful not to be loaded up with unprofitable properties at a high cost. Senator Cloran thought the telegraphic communication with Prince Edward Island was unsatisfactory.
Senator Legris said that instead of being feelers, the branch lines would be suckers.
The government should lease or sell the intercolonial to some sound private company.
Senator Casgrain said that a railway could no more prosper as a trunk with out branches than could a tree. The debate was adjourned by Senator McEugh.

NORTHWEST UTAH IS OUT OFF BY FLOODS

Ogden, Utah, March 1.—Flood conditions almost unprecedented have cut off the entire northwest and tied up traffic on half a dozen transcontinental railroads. Thaws in the mountains have caused avalanches that have swept away mountain towns and sections of railroad tracks in various places from Nevada to British Columbia.
The exact number of death caused by avalanches in the Rockies in Idaho and in Western Montana probably will not be known until the summer sun melts the great masses of snow and ice in the canyons, into which several mining towns were swept.
Reports from the flooded region in Nevada state that the water is higher than for forty years.

Mr. Borgeas gave notice of inquiry as to what action had been taken by government to obtain lower express rates on farm produce and other matters suggested in the report of the Agricultural Commission.
The House adjourned at 5 p. m.
The public accounts committee will meet tomorrow morning to organize.

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"Anywhere in the World" our "SCOTT" and "CHRISTY'S" make of Hats are accepted as the standard of style and hat value—also the celebrated "STETSON," "MALLORY" and other standard American Hats, all new for this season's, 1910 trade. You'll like their style, we'll answer for the quality. Prices from \$1.50 to \$4.00 and \$5.00.

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DOMINION EXHIBITION!

St. John, N. B. | Sept. 5 to 15, 1910 | St. John, N. B.
APPLICATIONS FOR CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES
Should be made now and must be in the hands of the secretary on or before March 15th. Applications must be accompanied by a deposit of Ten Dollars.

A. O. SKINNER, President. H. J. P. GOOD, Manager. H. A. PORTER, Secretary.