

## HON. DR. J. B. M. BAXTER SHARPLY PRESSED CLAIMS OF MARITIME PROVINCES ON RETURN OF WESTERN NATURAL RESOURCES

In His Maiden Speech in Parliament, St. John Member Was Closely Followed by a Full House Who Listened Attentively as He Championed the Rights of the Maritimes—Raised Laughter by Reference to "Poor, Discarded, Rejected Election Literature of Liberal Party."

Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Ont., March 15—The right of the Maritime Provinces to a square deal from the rest of the Dominion was eloquently set forth in the Commons today by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Dr. Baxter, who was delivering his maiden speech was heard by a crowded house and crowded galleries, and his clear, persuasive style, fortified by a complete grasp of public questions created a fine impression. He rested his case upon the claim that the lower Provinces had made a rich contribution to the building of upper Canada and the West, that they stood prepared to fulfil the letter and spirit of the obligations which they contracted upon entering confederation, and desired neither privileges nor favors. Dr. Baxter urged that the least that the rest of Canada could give them in return was a square deal, which ought to include that the people of the Western Provinces and of Ontario should have their traffic through Maritime ports. The time had come, he declared, when the people of the Maritime Provinces should be given their share of the benefits of the National System.

Touches On Three Issues  
Dr. Baxter, in the course of his speech, touched briefly upon the three outstanding political issues, the Railways, the Tariff and Finance.  
Upon the Railway, he was glad to note that the Government was prepared to give public ownership a trial but his gladness was tempered by fearfulness that there would be some kind of a hitch, something done for and on behalf of the "Unionists" of certain cities who, late in the campaign, were in on the side of the Government.  
Upon the tariff, Dr. Baxter said, in effect, that he kept the protectionist flag hoisted to the mast. He believed that it was a good and true policy, that it was vital to Canadian prosperity, that its destruction would strike a blow at the base of our economic stability. In conclusion, the ex-Minister of Customs made an impressive plea for retrenchment and economy. The great problem before the world was a return to thrift, to hard work, to economy, to those bed-rock principles which have been the source of our greatness and prosperity in the past.  
It was a fine parliamentary effort, gracefully begun in French, a feat which greatly surprised and pleased the French Canadian members. Its tone throughout was sane, optimistic and statesmanlike, and Dr. Baxter was given a fine ovation by his colleagues as he resumed his seat.

(Canadian Press)  
Ottawa, March 15—Resuming the debate on the Address in the House this afternoon, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, (St. John and Albert) spoke first in French, congratulating the Speaker on his elevation and also the secretary of the address, Paul Mercier of Westmount-St. Henri, upon his able speech.  
Dr. Baxter said it gave him pleasure to see his first utterance in the House of Commons to be able to make a few remarks in the French language. With his two great sons, each with their language and their aspirations, Canada was fortunately situated. It should be made to develop the speech that was so good and so full of the co-operation of the two races for the benefit of the entire people.  
Dr. Baxter said he spoke as one of the members of a party which was not by any means dead in Canada, even though its strength in the House was most proportionately represented. This party had been led by great men such as MacDonald and Cartier. Their spirit still lived and the Conservative party was known as one with a definite and fixed policy which the people were not allowed and refused to desert. The issue in which it was engaged, the debate, was far, appeared to have brought to notice three principal subjects. These were the railways, economic requirements and a solution of the business depression and the way out of it. The speaker was of the opinion that the best way out of the depression was the co-operation of the two races, the United States, and with the United States. Such an understanding would mean that "there shall be no more tariffs."  
"And no trade reciprocity," interjected S. W. Jacobs, Liberal (George Etienne Cartier).  
"I might even agree with that," retorted Dr. Baxter.  
The Prime Minister had today the constitutional Government had returned with the election to power of the Liberal party. Any such attitude was not apparent in the speech from the Throne, and it might be said that the old autocracy had been replaced by the new. (Laughter.)

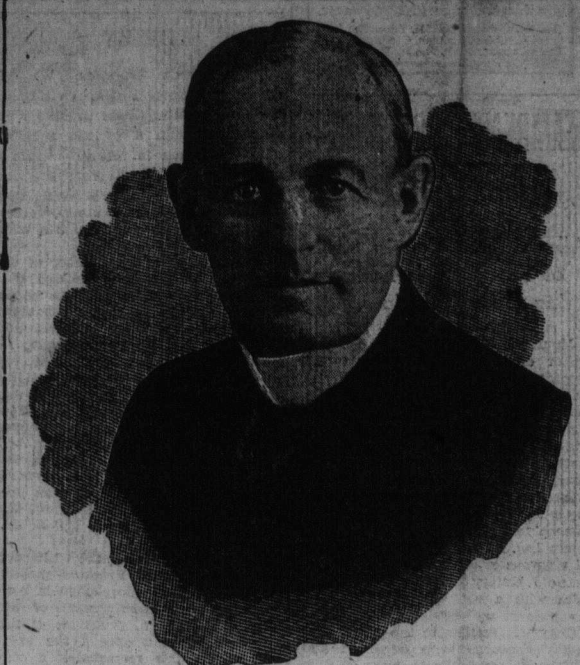
Expected Something From King  
One of the outstanding features of Mr. King's speech was a declaration that Quebec was not the only Province which had gone against the Conservatives. The people had been expected to declare on railways and on the other side of the Atlantic, and this information was given by Mr. King, which he said would be eventually realized.

little assistance to them in searching for information on a railway policy.  
The Premier's reply might be all right from the point of view of party politics, but, if matters were to be discussed from that point of view, he had better tell them how many members he had from the West. If proportion of representation had been in force, the number of Conservatives in the House would have been much larger than it was at present.  
The Premier had intimated that three-cornered contests had given many seats to the Conservatives, but the same was true of the Liberals, even of the riding in which the Premier himself was elected. Indeed, there would not have been much sorrow or great heart-burning in the Liberal party, it would appear, if the majority in North York had been a minority.

Premier Jocular  
The Premier's second point, in answer to the leader of the Opposition, said Dr. Baxter, was that he should not take political literature too seriously. Surely, surely pamphlets and newspapers issued by the various parties were not to be taken as idle words, published only to catch votes. Under the influences that were at work, the people did not want the Conservative policy (Liberal cheers and laughter). Neither had the Progressives used camouflage or subterfuge to place their policy before the people, though there were radical differences between them and the Conservatives. (Progressive applause).  
The Premier had said before the election that there was no real difference of policy between the Progressives and the Liberals; but the Progressives had not supported the Liberals and the reasons in Dr. Baxter's view, was that they did not believe that the Liberals would carry out that policy.  
The third point that the Premier was that this Parliament was representative of the people. Dr. Baxter was aware that the country had gone through the formalities of approaching the ballot box, but he would be inclined rather to say that this Parliament was representative of some people who had stepped into the campaign at a very late date and had had a very invigorating effect. A statement on the railways question had been promised by the Minister of Railways, but Dr. Baxter was inclined to think there would be further postponements for the purpose of consultation with the minority interests who came so late into the campaign.

Provincial Resources  
Passing to the question of the provincial resources and their return to the Western Provinces, Dr. Baxter said he would discuss it from the point of view from which it should be approached by the people of any Province. In dealing with this problem there should be fair dealing and general appreciation, but unless there was to be an abandonment of Liberalism, respect for the autonomous rights of the Provinces must be retained.  
The Liberal proposition was that the Government, or some persons representing it, should sit down with representatives of the Prairie Provinces and afterwards submit their findings to the House for approval. The Maritime Provinces, however, had a right to be heard, because it was by their sacrifices that the development of the West was made possible. It was just that the Prairie Provinces should receive their rights, but the interests of the other Provinces must be maintained. The Maritime Provinces did not want a great deal, but they did insist upon a square deal.  
Speech from the Throne on the subsequent utterances of the Prime Minister indicated that complete justice would be given.

Owes Debt of Gratitude to Maitland  
Parliament said its country owed a debt of gratitude to Rt. Hon. Arthur Maitland for his work at the Conference of British Prime Ministers in London. The greatest factor in saving the world from bankruptcy, and a wastage of future wars, was the closest co-operation between the Dominion of the Empire, and with the United States. Such an understanding would mean that "there shall be no more tariffs."  
"And no trade reciprocity," interjected S. W. Jacobs, Liberal (George Etienne Cartier).  
"I might even agree with that," retorted Dr. Baxter.  
The Prime Minister had today the constitutional Government had returned with the election to power of the Liberal party. Any such attitude was not apparent in the speech from the Throne, and it might be said that the old autocracy had been replaced by the new. (Laughter.)



Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, M. P., Who Championed Maritime Interests in House of Commons Yesterday.

## RESIGNATION OF NORRIS GOVT TO BE TENDERED FRI.

Opposition Leaders Protest Against Disolution of House at Present Time.  
Winnipeg, March 15—(Canadian Press)—Official announcement that the Government would tender its resignation to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir James Aikins, on Friday, was made in the legislature this afternoon by Premier T. C. Norris, who made no further comment on the situation created by the passage of the Talbot vote of censure resolution the previous day. The Government had passed a resolution last year calling for the abolition of the public utilities commission.

Protests against immediate dissolution of the House were made by J. P. Haig, leader of the Conservative group; F. J. Dixon, leader of the Labour group and P. A. Talbot, La Verandrye of the Farmer group, the mover of the resolution that brought about the downfall of the administration. They claimed that the Legislature should continue in session till interim supply was voted and bills of a non-controversial, but highly important nature, such as those dealing with housing loans, were put through. The belief was freely expressed by members in the corridors that Sir James Aikins would urge the Government to remain in office till such time as interim supply is voted and legislation, considered essential to the public interest, is passed. One of the Cabinet Ministers stated if the Lieutenant Governor was urgent in this respect, it was possible the Government might consent, especially as the honesty and integrity of the administration had not been assailed or impugned. With opposition members strongly opposed to immediate dissolution, a Provisional Government would be the alternative, it was stated. This might be composed of Winnipeg members, and would, in all probability, take the form of a Conservative-Labor Coalition Ministry.  
Whether Mr. Dixon or Mr. Haig would be called upon to form the provisional government, no one would venture to say.

## DECLINED OFFER OF INDIA SECRETARYSHIP

Earl of Derby Considers He Can Best Serve Coalition Outside Cabinet.  
London, March 15—The Earl of Derby has declined the offer of the Indian Secretaryship, but has been asked to reconsider his refusal. It is understood that he considers he can better serve the coalition from outside than inside the Cabinet.  
Gossip in the lobby of the House of Commons, tonight, is again concerning itself in the early resignation of the Prime Minister and the possibility is discussed that Lord Derby would, in that case, form a Conservative Government.

## FIELDING TRIP KILLED HOPE OF RECIPROcity

Senator Turiff Ready to Support Gov't if It Clings to Official Policy.  
Ottawa, March 15—(Canadian Press)—The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted without division by the Senate today, following speeches by Senators Turiff and Bennett.  
Senator Turiff, who is the only Progressive in the Upper Chamber, said he would support all Government measures which were in line with the Progressive policy or the official Liberal policy.  
People today realized, said Senator Turiff, that it had been a mistake to reject the reciprocity pact of 1911. He believed that in seeking a reciprocity agreement with the United States at the present time, Hon. Mr. Fielding was sincere in his efforts, but there were many in the Liberal party who believed that the best way to kill reciprocity was to open negotiations now, and they had therefore supported Mr. Fielding's trip. Reciprocity negotiations were hopeless now.

Asked by Senator David if he would open Canada's markets to United States products, should the United States refuse reciprocity, Senator Turiff said he would prefer to increase the preference to Great Britain until the extent of free trade.  
Senator W. H. Bennett urged discussion of the St. Lawrence deep waterways plan in the Senate. This, he said, was probably a good proposition, but had little economic value for transportation. Lake boats would not go to the ocean, nor ocean vessels to the lakes.

## 48-HOUR WORKING WEEK FOR WOMEN

Rhode Island Legislature Passes Such a Bill Against Heavy Opposition.  
Providence, R. I. March 15—After a bitter struggle in which repeated efforts were made by opponents of the measure to have it shelved, the House of Representatives, late today, passed the Lavender Bill providing for a 48-hour working week for women and children under 16 years of age. The vote was 60 to 25.  
The day passed without incident in the Rhode Island textile strike situation, interest centering in developments at the capital.

## AWAIT DEFINITE MOVE FROM MINERS

Montreal, March 15—That the coal-mining companies are awaiting some definite move on the part of the men who have voted to reject the Montreal agreement, was the statement made at the offices of the British Empire Steel Corporation here today. "We are making time," it was said. "The company would make no further concessions."

## MONTAGU GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO DEFEND HIMSELF

Maintains in Commons His Dismissal from Secretaryship Was Mere Protest.

## PROFOUNDLY REGRETS MISUNDERSTANDING

Austen Chamberlain Defended Action of Ministers in Calling for Resignation.

London, March 15—Edwin S. Montagu, who recently resigned as Secretary for India, was granted an opportunity to defend himself in the House of Commons tonight, against the Government and Earl Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Montagu maintained that his "dismissal" was a protest, and that he had no option except to refer to Lord Curzon's private letter in order to defend his position, because, except for that letter, the Government did nothing whatever, although when he sanctioned the publication of the despatch, the Ministers had been in possession of the despatch for 48 hours and made no effort to stop such publication, which might then have been possible.  
If his action was such a grave constitutional outrage why was he not called to account, he asked, especially as the Cabinet met the following Wednesday, yet nothing was done until Thursday when he was summarily dismissed.

## REGRETS MISUNDERSTANDING

Mr. Montagu went to considerable length into the contents of Lord Curzon's letter, and expressed profound regret that there had been any misunderstanding, but, on the general question, maintained that his attitude had been justified and repeated that if the Government would allow the publication of his telegram to Lord Reading, the Vice-roy, it would be found that he realized the impossibility of the Allies fulfilling all the demands made by India.

He explained that when on a previous occasion he had been on the point of resigning on account of a disagreement with the Government's Near Eastern policy, the Government had treated him very considerably, representing that his resignation would have a disastrous effect on the Mohammedans in India, and he wished to emphasize that his resignation now did not mean rejection of the fight to consider of the terms put forward in behalf of the Moslems of India.

Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, briefly defended the action of the Ministers and reiterated that the Prime Minister knew nothing of the publication of the India statement until he read it in Thursday's newspapers. He denied, also, that Mr. Montagu's resignation was due to any change in the Government with regard to India.  
The subject was then dropped.

## ANTIGONISH GHOST PUT TO FLIGHT BY FRANKLIN PRINCE

"Ghostly Franks," Which Drove the MacDonald Family from Their Home at Caledonia Mills, and the Mystery Fires All Attributed to Mary Ellen, the Daughter of the House—Various Other Phenomena Explained Away by Noted Expert on Psychic Research.

Halifax, N. S., March 15—(Canadian Press)—"The fire was produced by the physical means of the hands of the girl of the family (Mary Ellen), as shown by marks left in the building. She was not, however, morally culpable, owing to having been in an altered state of consciousness. There is the added possibility, supported by a body of evidence in other quarters, that this altered state was brought about by a discarnate intelligence. This is a theoretical possibility, where, as the external facts seem certain. The experiences of Messrs. Whidden and Carroll were probably of a supernatural character, which does not necessarily imply that the supernatural cause was spiritual. It may have been owing to a psycho-physiological cause which is perfectly natural, though as yet imperfectly normal."

Dr. Prince's Summing Up.  
Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, director of the American Society of Physical Research, so summed up tonight the results of his investigations into the fires and other mysterious happenings which drove Alexander MacDonald and his family from their home at Caledonia Mills, Antigonish County, during the winter. Dr. Prince's own summary of his official report is as follows:  
"My visit of six nights and five days at the house in the vicinity of Antigonish, N. S., which has attracted so much attention, ended Monday morning. It is difficult to condense a report of some 7,000 words into such a brief statement, and only the salient points can be mentioned.

Southern Wireless Wave Theory.  
"Apart from the statements of Signor Marconi and other experts, I have proved that the wireless wave theory cannot be true unless the waves are endowed with intelligence to know just when people are in the house, with a dislike for the upper part of the room walls, with a repugnance to having persons see them break out into flames, and with ability to transport cushions from one room to another and the like.

"The fires were undoubtedly set by human hands, judging by the unmistakable signs left in the house. The burns are never found on the wall paper higher than the reach of a person five feet tall which is the height of the girl in the family. Over the bed, which fills one end of a room, they are never higher than such a person kneeling could reach and, in muddy or snowy weather, one would not wish to stand on the bed. Other slightly higher places on the woodwork were always set on fire by pieces of cloth, which could easily have been tossed. In a recess, over a door where a fire occurred, were found the fragments of a glove, undisturbed, and in the midst of them a mirror where it could not have been prior to the fire, nor have been placed there after its extinguishment. The fire started starting before witnesses as there was no occult reason for it, and avoided all parts of the dining room and parlor visible from the meeting place in the kitchen. An odorless, inflammable liquid was found in a bottle on a beam which produced the described effects on the wall paper. Other indications were found pointing to the same conclusion, namely that a person five feet tall secretly performed the acts as opportunity offered.

## FOUND DEAD IN MONTREAL HOTEL

Warren Ogilvie of Truro Succumbed to Natural Causes in Windsor Hotel.  
Montreal, March 15—Warren Ogilvie, proprietor of the Eastern Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, Truro, N. S., was found dead in his room at the Windsor Hotel here today.  
It is stated that death was due to natural causes and an inquest will be held tomorrow.  
Truro, N. S., March 15—Warren Ogilvie, who died suddenly in the Windsor Hotel here today, was head of the Eastern Hat and Cap Company, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises of this town. He was about 46 years of age. He was twice married, his second wife, who survived him, is a daughter of E. P. Phillips, who died a few weeks ago in the Bahamas. He also leaves one young daughter.  
Mrs. Ogilvie and her mother, Mrs. Phillips, are now on their way here from Nassau in the Bahamas.

## SEALING FLEET MEETS WITH EARLY SUCCESS

Radio Message Says Sealers Have Already Taken Several Seals.  
St. John's, Nfld., March 15—The first word from the Newfoundland sealing fleet, which left for Northern waters last week, came by radio today, the message saying that some of the ships had already taken several seals, regarded as forecasting success for the annual hunt, as this is an unusually early date for the capture of the animals.

## FORDSBURG OCCUPIED BY GOVT TROOPS

Johannesburg, March 15—The whole of Fordsburg has been occupied by Government troops, it is officially announced, and all armed resistance has ceased. The troops are in possession of every important building and their casualties have been slight.

the American Society for Psychical Research, having known a painting and suddenly acquiring a technique which was pronounced by an expert to be that of at least ten years experience, and a style, which experts said resembled that of the deceased artist Gifford, was really influenced by telepathic contact with the dead artist. It would be conceivable that the Antigonish case was similar although on a different line.  
"The experiences of Messrs. Whidden and Carroll when at the house for the purpose of investigation by way of hearing strange sounds as of footsteps, and feeling tactile sensations, are supported, as super-normal experiences of some kind by other cases investigated at length by experts and which revealed no psychical causes. The experiences were unexplained by any previous reports, were shared by two persons, were not assignable to any known existing cause and there was less wind on that night than on several occasions when I and other persons were in the house. There was wind during the night which I passed along in the house, and I examined the log board which someone suggested vibrated, and there was no movement nor sound. My own personal study of a series of raps and other sounds which lasted for months in my own house, makes the testimony of Messrs. Whidden and Carroll quite credible to the effect that the sounds were not from ordinary causes. For reasons which I cannot here give in detail, I regard the testimony of Messrs. Whidden and Carroll as having been given in good faith, as effects upon their consciousness not of the usual kind and due to causes little understood.

Prompted by Discarnate Agency.

"This new outbreak would be consistent with the theory that the girl was prompted by a discarnate agency which now found a new outlet, owing to a peculiar quality residing in one of the men, probably Mr. Whidden, which quality has been given the name psychic. In that case, Mr. Carroll also heard and felt, because he was with Mr. Whidden, which was the human wire, so to speak, through which the force or influence, whether an unknown psychical one or some other, passed. I have known other cases where persons of telepathic witness of phenomena, only when a particular person was present. I am not arguing for this theory, only stating it as it is intelligently held. But, consistent with it would be the fact that, during my stay at the house, an experiment which I performed, partly to pass away the time, resulted in a sudden and volcanic outbreak of automatic writing on the part of Mr. Whidden, during which an ordinarily mild gentleman became a strangely imperative and as like another person, the writing claiming that the communicator caused the fires, which of course he might have done through the girl, according to the theory of obsession."  
"The fact of automatic writing and its contents also are not evidence for or against the theory, but it is a fact that many such writings contain clear evidence whether of spirit communication or of telepathy, which embraces the word like system of telegraph wires. This is a plain statement of the logical issue. But it is interesting to note that, while this writing came unexpectedly to Mr. Whidden, four succeeded at empty, when his mind was full of expectation, resulted in not a single word, which is not quite what we would expect of the sub-conscious."  
(Continued on page 2)

## LORDS RESUME DEBATE ON IRISH FREE STATE

"Die-Hards" Refrained from Placing Obstacles in Way of the Bill.  
London, March 15—Debate on the Irish Free State treaty was resumed in the House of Lords today. There have been persistent reports that the "die-hards" would seek to destroy the treaty by amendments but the tone of today's debate gave little indication of such tactics.  
The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is one of the leaders of the "die-hards" movement, was one of the speakers. He admitted that he was a supporter of the Unionist and called attention to grievances which, he said, ought to be remedied, but, at the same time, he said he recognized that the Unionist policy had been justified and that nothing remained but to see the Government's policy through and to do what was in their power to make it successful.  
To reject the Irish treaty bill, declared Lord Lansdowne, would be to extinguish the only bright ray of hope now illuminating a gloomy and depressing horizon. His speech was taken as an indication that the bill would be eventually realized.