

WEATHER FORECAST.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Northerly and Northwesterly Winds; Fair and Cold. Temperature at 3 A. M. 12 Degrees Above Zero.

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The Standard

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TWELVE PAGES

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON PROVED A FIASCO

Much Advertised Meeting In Parliament Square Not a Success

200 MEDICAL STUDENTS ORGANIZE COUNTER ATTACK

Break Windows of Suffragette Headquarters and Work Considerable Damage—Woman Chained to Tree Could Not be Removed So Police Took Tree Too.

London, March 4.—The much advertised meeting of the suffragettes in Parliament Square tonight, to protest against the refusal of Premier Asquith to receive a deputation, proved a fiasco, so far as concerned the sensational display of militant powers and cunning, which was predicted by the organizers. About fifty women were arrested. But the damage done was inconsiderable as compared with Friday's raid. While militant suffragettes were vainly endeavoring to break through the cordon of police about Parliament Square, two hundred medical students organized a raid on the suffragette premises to pay them back in their own coin. Marching to the building occupied by the women's press in Charing Cross Row, where there was a big display of suffrage literature, they bombarded it with stones, smashing all the windows to an accompaniment of cheers from the delighted spectators. Another band attacked the international suffragette shop in Adam Street, Strand, smashing a big plate glass window and wrecking the front of the building. In the meantime the suffragettes were being lashed in all attempts to hold a meeting. The police, who were forewarned, adopted elaborate cautions. Mounted police were stationed at short intervals along the main thoroughfares leading to parliament, while solid phalanxes of foot police lined the curbs. Long before the signal was given by the firing of a rocket from the suffragette headquarters at Clement Inn for the meeting to begin, a huge crowd filled Trafalgar Square, White Hall and the adjacent streets. Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the police one suffragette succeeded in smashing half a dozen windows in the government offices. A woman chained herself to a tree in White Hall, and unable to remove the chain, the police uprooted the tree with the suffragette still attached and carried them both off to the police station. The aspect of the streets, not only in the vicinity of parliament but a considerable distance away, gave evidence of the extent to which the suffragettes have terrorized London. A large number of shops were closed and shattered long before the usual time. Others not provided with shutters were boarded up. Filled in their efforts to hold a demonstration a number of suffragettes organized a window smashing raid in Victoria street.

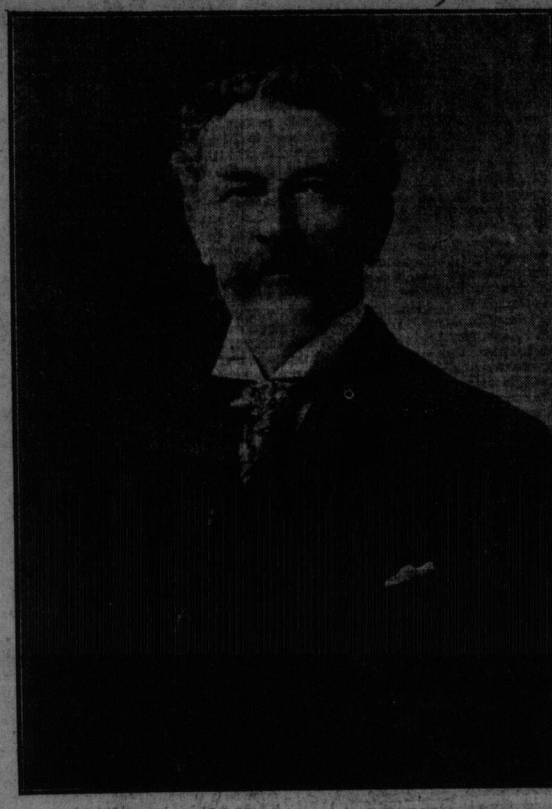
NOVA SCOTIA MVK FLOAT LOAN OF FOUR MILLION DOLLARS

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Mar. 4.—Hon. Premier Murray introduced a bill into the legislature this afternoon to borrow \$4,000,000 by the issue of debentures and the sale of Nova Scotia consolidated stock and to make the issue at the rate not exceeding 4 per cent. The premier made no statement regarding the bill but section six provides as follows: "The sum realized from said debentures and said stock shall be paid into the provincial treasury and shall be applied in payment of the existing obligations of the province and for services chargeable to capital account that have been or may hereafter be authorized by the legislature."

PACKERS EXCHANGED MARGIN INFORMATION

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—Charles E. Berry, manager of the National Packing Company's beef department, testified in the packers' trial today that while he was superintendent of the company from 1907 to 1910, he regularly obtained the weekly average margins of Armour, Swift and Morris business in that market and wired them to the Chicago office.

WILL GO TO THE SENATE



DR. J. W. DANIEL—Who has been appointed to the Senate of Canada. Dr. John W. Daniel, who goes to the Senate in succession to His Honor Lieutenant Governor Wood, is well known all over the province. The last issue of the Canadian Parliamentary Guide has the following information about him: John Waterhouse Daniel, M.D., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), of St. John city, is a son of Henry and Honor Daniel, both natives of Cornwall, England. He was born January 27th, 1845, at St. Stephen, N. B., educated at New Kingswood College, Bath, Somersetshire, England, and at New York and London, England. He was married on Oct. 15, 1880, to Jessie Porteous Ennis, daughter of the late John Ennis, merchant, of St. John. He is a physician and surgeon. He was first elected to a bye-election on February 16th, 1904, elected again in the general elections of 1904, 1908 and 1911, when he retired from membership in the House of Commons. He has been surgeon and lieutenant colonel in the militia. He was an alderman of the city of St. John for three years, warden of the county for one year and mayor of the city for two years. He is a past president of St. George's Society, a past president of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons, a member of the Board of Health, a commissioner and consulting surgeon of the General Public Hospital. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Conservative.

THE BOUNDARIES DEBATE WAS UNEXPECTEDLY QUIET

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 4.—The Manitoba Boundaries debate opened today and probably will end tomorrow. The discussion today was confined exclusively to the financial terms, the subject of separate schools being studiously avoided by the opposition, while the government side waited for them to move. The discussion thus was elaborately unreal, both sides leaving untouched the one question which really is arousing political interest. No amendment has yet been moved, and all that has happened is that the opposition has attacked the settlement on most curiously contradictory grounds, several Liberals contending in the same breath that the measure is too favorable to and yet unjust to Manitoba. Mr. Borden then reviewed the financial settlement, replying at some length to Mr. Oliver's assertion that Manitoba was retaining swamp lands which were worth \$1,000,000 a year. The settlement, he contended, was reasonable, and Manitoba should receive the same treatment as Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was in the public interest to remove inequalities of treatment between the provinces. Dealing with the question whether Manitoba should receive anything at all for lands the premier pointed out the very large revenues received by the provinces which own their public domain. The restoration of the public domain to the three prairie provinces, he said, will be dealt with at the same time, delay, however, would be inevitable, and in the meantime justice should be done to Manitoba. When the return of the public domain was considered it would be just and necessary to consider the maritime provinces to call them to their councils and to consider what compensation should be given them. Mr. Borden defended the debt allowances to Manitoba. Mr. Pugsley denied that Mr. Borden had made out a good case for making allowance retroactive and giving Manitoba about two millions of arrears since July, 1908. What compensation would the government give Ontario and Quebec for delay in rearranging their boundaries? He next attacked the compensation for lands, arguing that the western provinces should receive compensation for lands. It had never been recognized that Manitoba or any other prairie province was entitled to the lands, those lands had been bought by the four original provinces. Mr. Borden interrupted to point out

IMPERIAL TRADE TO BE FOSTERED

Minister of Trade and Commerce Recommended for Royal Commission. Will Report on Resources and Industrial Possibilities of Various Parts of Empire to Extend Trade.

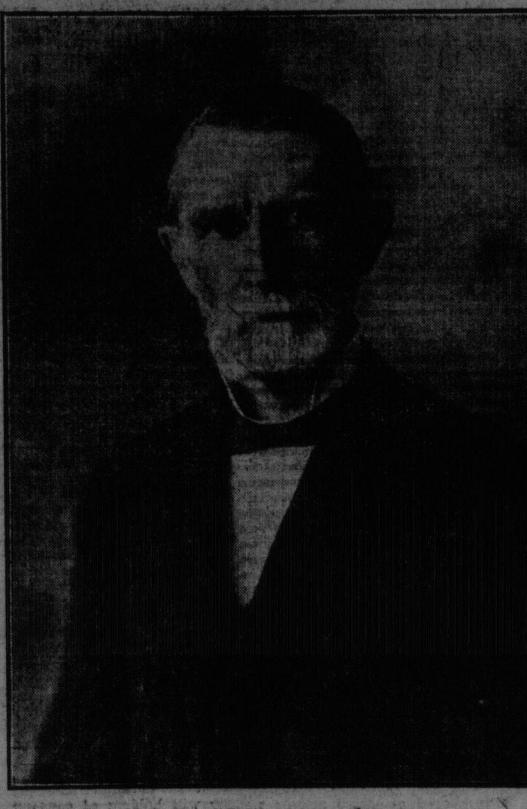
Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 4.—Hon. George E. Foster has been recommended for appointment as the representative of Canada on a Royal Commission which has for its purpose the investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the empire, the development attained and attainable, and the facilities for the production, manufacture and distribution of these resources. The commission has also for its object the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each and the resources available. The commission will also investigate to what extent if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise. This recommendation of the appointment of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to this commission is the direct result of the imperial conference held last June in London. During the conference Hon. Sir Fisher, the Premier of Australia, had on the order paper on June 16th resolutions urging that trade between the different parts of the empire should be more fully developed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented on that day that something more tangible should be brought before the conference and moved the following resolution: "That His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland, with a view to investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the empire, the development attained and attainable, and the facilities for the production, manufacture and distribution of these resources, and the facilities for the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each and the resources thereof available. To what extent, if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise." Afterwards, on the proposal of Mr. Harcourt the following words were added to the resolution of the Premier of Canada: "And by what methods consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part the trade of each part with the others may be improved and extended." It is probable that Mr. Foster will represent Canada after the conclusion of this session for Australia on the question of better trade relations with Canada. Afterwards he will go to London for the meeting of the other commissioners representing the other parts of the empire. It will be remembered that on the occasion that the scheme was first mooted P. Larkin, a prominent Liberal of Toronto, had been mentioned for the post.

HOW PEOPLE'S MONEY WAS SQUANDERED

Special to The Standard. Moncton, March 4.—The City Council tonight by a vote of five to three granted two hundred dollars to assist in sending the Victoria Hockey team after the Stanley cup. The majority held that it was good advertising for the city and worth the money. James Maloney, the well known conductor on the northern division of the Intercolonial, and for 25 years a resident of Moncton, died this afternoon after six months illness. The deceased was 46 years of age and leaves a widow and two children. Hon. James A. Murray, M. P. P. of Sussex, addressed the Moncton Conservative club this evening, speaking for over an hour, mostly on provincial affairs. Mr. Murray compared the records of the two administrations and showed that whereas under former governments the country never had a correct statement of any one year's financial operations, they now had a true and correct statement each year. The former government had claimed a surplus, when in reality there were large deficits, and these were from time to time cleaned up by a bond issue thus adding to the permanent debt of the province. They also added to the debt for the renewal of bridges carried out by freshets, for smallpox expenses and other purposes. A statement of the government's present naval policy is put into force by the people will be given an opportunity in pronouncing upon it. D. D. McKenzie followed and the House adjourned leaving the debate unfinished.

COAL STRIKE MAY BE OF LONGER DURATION THAN AT FIRST THOUGHT

NEW GOVERNOR OF N. B.



HON. JOSIAH WOOD—Who Will Become Governor of New Brunswick Tomorrow. Hon. Josiah Wood, the new governor of the province, was born in Sackville on April 18th, 1848, and is accordingly 63 years of age. The New Brunswick Biographical Review says of him: He is a son of Mariner A. and Louisa (Trueman) Wood. His great-grandfather Wood and his grandfather both bore the name of Josiah. He graduated as bachelor of arts from Mount Allison College in Sackville in the class of 1863. Intending to prepare himself for the bar, he entered the law office of the late A. L. Palmer at Dorchester where he studied for four years. In 1867 owing to the ill-health of his only brother, his father induced him to return home and soon after admitted both sons into his firm the name becoming M. Wood and Sons. Since the death of his father in 1876, Mr. Wood conducted the business, alone, his brother having died in 1871. During that time he greatly enlarged his operations. A keen, wide awake man of business, he is well known outside of his own town. He took an important part in the up-building of Moncton, having been associated with a number of leading citizens in numerous enterprises there. He has always shown an interest in educational matters and is now a member of the board of regents of Mount Allison. An active member of the Conservative party, His Honor has for many years occupied a place of prominence in political circles and from 1882 until 1885 represented the County of Westmorland in the Dominion Parliament. In the latter year he was appointed to the Senate, a position which he filled with credit and ability. On January 14th, 1874, Mr. Wood married Laura S. daughter of Thompson Trueman, of Sackville. Six children have been born to His Honor, and Mrs. Wood, and five are living: viz: Eleanor L., Herbert M., Dora E., William T., and Hester V. His Honor and Mrs. Wood are both members of the Methodist church towards the support of which he contributes most generously, besides as a trustee of the church property, looking after its financial condition. His appointment to the high office to which he has been called, is a fitting climax to a noteworthy career.

ALBERT COSSETTE FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Ottawa, March 4.—Albert Cossette, the Marchand farmer charged with the murder of his seven year old daughter Madeleine, at Marchand in November, 1908, was found guilty of manslaughter, at the preliminary trial conducted by Magistrate Goyette in the Hall police court this afternoon and was committed to stand trial at the term of the criminal sittings which commence at Hull on March 6. Mrs. Cossette, wife of the accused, was the first witness called. She stated that in November last her husband had, in a fit of temper, thrown Madeline, their seven-year-old daughter against the wall striking her head so hard that she remained unconscious for an hour afterwards. That after this the child had always complained of pains in the head and was sick, and eventually died the following spring. She did not know what had caused the child's death, but the doctor had said it was from some disease in her head. She stated that her daughter Albertine was present in the room when the father assaulted Madeline. Dr. C. Cartier, of Annandation, who tended the dead child, who was the next witness called, stated he first attended the child on May 4, 1908, and that he found her suffering from muscular rheumatism and meningitis which at the time he attributed to the unsanitary surroundings in which the child had been living. In answer to a query by Attorney Brooke he stated that he had been unaware that the child had sustained any injuries, but that it would be impossible at this date to prove whether her death could have been caused through an injury to her head or not. Albertine, the eleven-year-old daughter of the accused, on her evidence corroborated that given by her mother, stating she had been present when the incident occurred. Asked as to whether her father had cautioned her against telling anyone about the affair, she stated that he had threatened to kill her mother if she ever opened her mouth.

TOWN OF PARRSBORO TO EMBARK ON LARGE CONSTRUCTION WORK

Special to The Standard. Parrsboro, N. S., Mar. 4.—A meeting of the ratepayers of Parrsboro was held this evening to consider the proposal to create an artificial lake by building an aboideau across the river near the Iron Bridge. Mayor Jeffers presided and a resolution authorizing the town council to apply to the legislature for power to borrow \$12,000 for building the proposed aboideau. After an animated discussion the resolution was adopted by a vote of 105 to 29. The proposed dam is one of the measures to which the new council was pledged and its enthusiastic endorsement by the ratepayers is regarded as an indication that the town is waking to an appreciation of its natural advantages and is determined to make the most of them.

But Opinions Differ— Small Chance of Early Settlement.

PREMIER ASQUITH MAKES STATEMENT IN HOUSE

Believes It Is Vitaly Necessary to Reconcile Opposing Points of View—Labor Men Say Miners Must be Prepared to Hold Out Six Months.

London, Mar. 4.—It is quite impossible to hazard a guess as to the probable duration of the coal strike. James Kier Harle, the independent labor member of parliament, expresses the opinion that the strike will end in a triumph for the miners within ten days, but that the men must be prepared to remain on strike for six weeks. Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons today gave no new information and was only interesting as showing that the government had not lost hope of bringing the disputants together. A report was received from Derbyshire tonight of a movement on the part of the miners in the Midland counties to bring about an amicable settlement with the mine owners. Such a partial settlement is hardly probable, but if it really came about it would do much towards affecting general settlement. Premier Asquith made his promised statement concerning the coal dispute this afternoon in the House of Commons, but did not announce to the country any settlement or any immediate prospective settlement. "That it is vital to bring the two points of view approximately together and I cannot help believing that time will break the deadlock," he said. The two points of view referred to by Mr. Asquith are those outlined in his speech to the miners' delegates on Feb. 29, in which he pointed out that the government had recognized the principle of the minimum wage demanded by the underground workmen and that a majority of the coal owners had assented to the proposal. The premier's statement was largely made up of repetitions of this speech. He declared that the British government was still strongly of the opinion that the best way to fix a minimum wage scale was for the government to set up machinery for ascertaining the facts, but the miners still refused to recede from their own schedule. Premier Asquith concluded by appealing to the House of Commons to recognize the terrible responsibility resting upon every member to refrain from comment at the present. Mr. Asquith made one particularly interesting statement in which he denied that he had said, as had been asserted in a speech of one of the miners' leaders, that "the government regarded the granting of a minimum wage in the coal trade as the first step to the attainment of a minimum wage for all industries." Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, said that he did not dream of criticizing the government nor did he desire to discuss the question. He assured the premier that the opposition would do nothing to make the task of the government more difficult, but thanked Mr. Asquith for his clear and frank statement. (Cheers.) A. B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield Division of Nottingham, then asked that an early date be set for the debate. Premier Asquith in reply said he regretted very much that such a request should be made and praised Mr. Law's patriotic attitude. (Cheers.) Paris, Mar. 4.—The effects of the British coal strike are beginning to be felt at the French channel ports. The transportation companies announce that they will not guarantee the arrival of freight to and from England. Passenger services is partially suspended by way of Boulogne and Folkestone and will also be restricted by way of Dieppe and New Haven. In the event of the strike continuing freight and passenger services between Saint Malo and Southampton will be suspended. As a consequence most of the dock workers at Saint Malo and Saint Servan will be out of employment. The price of coal at Cherbourg has risen one dollar a ton.