

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS THREE AT NIAGARA FALLS

Employees of Power Company Meet Terrible Death—Seven Others Severely Injured—Caught in Tunnel Mouth.

LEAK CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

Names of the Dead: David Hendershott, Niagara Falls, N. Y. William Orchard, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Charles McDonigle, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Names of Injured: George Rowe, Chippewa, badly cut and bruised about face and body. John Otto, carpenter, foreman, face and head cut. George Garvey, carpenter, concussion and face cut. James Nelson, head, hands and limbs cut.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 3.—Three men were killed and seven injured by an explosion in the pipe line of the Ontario Power Company this morning.

Few hopes are entertained for the recovery of two of the injured, George Rowe, of Chippewa, and William Forsythe, of Niagara Falls South.

All the victims were well known local mechanics. All access to the pipe line has been cut off, and the top of the bank patrolled by a squad to prevent anyone going below the bank.

After a rigid investigation by Superintendent H. H. Wilson, of the Ontario Power Co., he stated that the explosion was caused by natural gas leaking from a gas main in the tunnel, which leads into the new power house extension.

The explosion occurred right in the mouth of the tunnel, where excavation work is being carried on below the bank. The explosion threw the gang of men against the wall of the new extension with such tremendous force that three of them were hurled into a mass of broken bones and flesh.

The gang was in charge of John Otto, carpenter foreman. The accident caused a panic among the foreigners employed on the works, and they ran screaming to the top of the bank in wild bewilderment. The plant of the company is not injured.

General Supt. Hugh H. Wilson stated that the loss, aside from the fatalities, would be trifling, possibly not exceeding \$5,000. There is a small gas line within the penstock for heating purposes and it is thought that gas escaping from the pipe, produced the fatal combustion.

About twenty carpenters had been working about the entrance to the penstock for nearly an hour before the explosion occurred. Suddenly the steel penstock crumpled up and workmen were hurled about the power house in helpless, bleeding masses.

Orchard's body was not positively identified until papers were found in a pocket of his coat. Fred Godfrey of Chippewa was standing on the steel top of the penstock at the time of the explosion, and narrowly escaped a horrible death.

Godfrey fell against the rock that surrounds the penstock. Rocks began to fall and his body was badly bruised, but the steel top of the penstock fell against him, pinning him against the rock wall. After a hard half hour's work, he was removed from his perilous position.

LIBERAL MEMBER FACES GRAVE CHARGE

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—In the Commons today, Mr. Hanson, Conservative member for Terrebonne, Que., announced that on a question of privilege, P. E. Blondin, M. P. for Champlain, would on Monday discuss certain matters affecting Adelard Lancelot, Liberal member for Richelieu, Quebec.

It is understood that this will be in the nature of a direct charge against Mr. Lancelot. The precedent for bringing up the matter as a question of privilege is the case of the McGreevy charges. It is stated that the charge will be in the hands of Mr. Blondin, Mr. Nantel and ex-Judge Delaney.

WIRELESS MONOPOLIES.

Berlin, Mar. 3.—It is announced here that Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile and Uruguay have decided to establish state monopolies in wireless telegraph and are ordering stations from Germany.

AIR RECORD GONE.

Laredo, Texas, Mar. 3.—A world's record aviation record was broken between this city and Eagle Pass today when Lt. Henry D. Foulis, U. S. A., and Aviator Phil. C. Farnales drove an army aeroplane 106 miles in 2 hours, and 7 minutes.

WILLIAM SCHWITZER.

Ottawa, Mar. 3.—William Schwitzer father of the late chief engineer of the C. P. R. died today of pneumonia, of which his son also died. He did not really recover from the shock of his son's premature death. The deceased was an Ottawa grocer.

Premier Announces Important Legislation and Makes Crushing Reply to All Critics

Government of Jordan Memorial Sanitarium by Independent Commission and Generous Aid for Local Hospitals for Advanced Cases Features of Bill Aiding Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

Grant of \$5,000 Per Year for Ten Years and Guarantee of Municipal Bonds Provincial Government's Share in Rebuilding of Campbellton—Albert Southern Railway Matter Explained.

Mr. Robinson's Inaccuracies in Reference to Albert County Bridges Promptly Exposed—Despicable Attempts of Opposition Spellbinders to Make Political Capital Soundly Denounced.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 3.—The legislature adjourned this afternoon until Monday with the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne still in progress. How long the debate will draw out nobody seems to know.

Next week the standing committees will start their work and with a number of the departmental reports already presented to the House, there is every reason to believe that the work will move forward rapidly.

Some interest in the legislation was introduced today, including the bill to provide aid for the town of Campbellton, the bill providing for the early closing of shops and to enlarge the scope of the Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Upham has found himself in what he claims is an undesirable position as the result of names not having been called out on one of the votes on the St. John Valley Railway bill last year, and today he arose on a question of privilege and endeavored to extricate himself.

If Mr. Upham wants to explain his vote on this subject, it has been suggested he might first of all take up his part in the Tweeddale resolution. Premier Hazen completed his speech in the debate on the address about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and it was in many ways one of the best speeches of his career. In all he spoke for almost two hours, and he covered a large number of subjects, making many announcements of interest and laying the opposition on one score and then another, showing the fallacy of some of the scurrilous charges that had been made against him and the government.

Mr. Copps moved the adjournment of the debate after speaking for about an hour, and he will continue when the House resumes on Monday afternoon.

Delegation Meets Government. This morning a committee from the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association, composed of Col. Campbell, the president, and Messrs. B. M. Fawcett and Morris Scovell waited upon the government and urged the advisability of importations of dairy short-horns and Ayrshire cattle. The delegation met with a favorable reception.

In fact, after the meeting of the government Hon. Dr. Landry, the Commissioner of Agriculture, said that arrangements had already been made for carrying out the same programme outlined by the delegation. He said he believed, however, that in regard to Ayrshire cattle, the local breeders of the province might well be encouraged and the farmers could secure just as good Ayrshire stock from some of the breeders in the province as could be secured outside, and that by so doing the local breeders would be given encouragement which they deserved.

(Official Report.) Fredericton, Mar. 3.—The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Hanson presented the report of the committee to nominate standing committees.

Mr. Upham gave notices of inquiries regarding the Southampton Railway, St. John Valley Railway, and Hareland and Miramichi Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Fleming presented the return of the financial standing of the Town of St. George, also of the report of the schools in the province and the report of the superintendent of the Provincial Hospital.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer presented the town land department's annual report. Mr. Upham rose to a question of privilege and claimed that on page 16 of the synoptic report of 1910 it was stated that when the bill was read the third time, the vote was the same as on a previous occasion, and that he had voted in the negative on this bill.

He said that he never voted in the negative on the St. John Valley Railway bill except in the matter of Mr. Burchill's amendment. The statement in the synoptic report had been a fairly neat against him in his county by his colleagues whom he had in his eye and the provincial secretary had nodded his head in approval. Statements that he had voted against the St. John Valley Railway bill were incorrect and unfair.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he did not think the hon. gentleman had anything to complain about. The official reporter invariably got the division list from the clerk, who for many years held his present position under different governments and had always kept his journal in an accurate manner. He also pointed out that Mr. Upham had seconded the Tweeddale amendment to the St. John Valley Railway bill.

Mr. Upham claimed that the synoptic report misrepresented him and it was unfair that a misrepresentation should be used against him in his own county.

Hon. Dr. Landry submitted the annual report of the agricultural department. For Campbellton Relief. Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to enable the cities, towns and municipalities to assess for aid to the town of Campbellton. He explained that the question had arisen as to the right to assess for this purpose and this was a general bill making the assessments legal.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the Public Utilities Act. He explained that the provisions were taken very largely from the New York and Quebec acts and provided machinery to enforce orders which the commission thought should be carried out in the interests of the public. The bill also extended the scope of the interest when it came to floating complaint having been made, it could investigate any public utilities.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to provide for early closing of shops. He explained that it was of a permissive nature and gave power to municipal councils to pass by-laws governing closing of shops. In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and also in some states of the Union they had similar laws. A petition had been presented to the City Council of St. John asking that such a by-law should be passed. The council, however, passed a resolution favoring a general bill making such by-laws permissible.

In Ontario the municipal council were given power to pass such by-laws as they desired to govern the practice. This bill was somewhat more restricted than the Ontario measure and provided that by-laws could not be passed making it necessary to close shops on evenings before holidays or on Friday evenings in cases where stores closed at an early hour on Saturday.

Premier Resumes Debate. Resuming the debate on the Speech from the Throne, Hon. Mr. Hazen said he wished to refer to the disastrous fire at Campbellton. He did not wish to dwell on the extensive character of the fire, which practically wiped out the town, or to the admirable manner in which the citizens courageously faced the disheartening situation. In company with the Governor, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Hon. Mr. Maxwell, he visited Campbellton shortly after the fire and there held a meeting with the citizens. On account of all buildings in the town having been wiped out it was necessary to hold the meeting in a large tent. They found the townspeople confronted with the civic debt of three hundred thousand dollars, on which there was an annual interest charge amounting to thirteen thousand dollars.

All civic services were in such a state that an additional one hundred thousand dollars or more would be necessary to make them fit for use. He then made a proposition at the meeting with the Minister of Public Works, that if the Dominion Government would make a grant, the province would also give assistance so as to provide for carrying along the town's debt for a number of years until the town could get back into a good substantial condition once more, as the opinion of the citizens seemed to be that unless some such arrangement was made they would be unable to go ahead with the rebuilding of the town.



A GOVERNMENT WITH A RECORD—ENTERED UPON ITS FOURTH YEAR OF HONEST AND CAPABLE ADMINISTRATION WITH UNBROKEN RANKS, YESTERDAY.

He believed that the bonds would be perfectly good and the interest payable would all be met by the town, nevertheless on account of the conditions, the town, if unaided, might find trouble in getting fair rates of interest when it came to floating these bonds. No liability would be imposed upon the province but great assistance would be rendered to the stricken town.

At the request of the relief committee of the town the Auditor General of the province visited the town and made a thorough investigation of the method and manner in which relief work was being carried on. He found everything being satisfactorily administered and money being honestly spent and his report had been published. The relief committee had kept in close touch with the government and the bill to provide for the relief had been prepared in consultation with a committee of the relief committee, consisting of Judge McLatchy and Police Magistrate Matheson.

The committee would wind up their labors on the 30th day of June next. They did not want any trust established as at St. John, but they wanted the matter wound up as quickly as possible as had been done at Hull and other places that had been visited by confagurations. He felt that there would be general concurrence with the committee in this regard. The province could not give a lump sum to the town without increasing the public permanent debt of the province, but the aid proposed was generous and would give the assistance needed.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium. When the commission appointed to enquire into the best means of battling with tuberculosis and looking up possible sites for the proposed sanitarium, had visited the proposed site between Wolford, Queens county and Fredericton Junction, Sunbury county, he had received a letter from his honorable friend opposite, who is a friend of and solicitor for Mrs. J. C. Jordan, in which she generously offered to give her handsome home for a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. He had visited the place at River Glade, Westmorland county, and the members of the commission had also gone there. All had been greatly pleased and the gift was one of generosity of which the people of the province could hardly appreciate.

The Jordan Memorial Sanitarium, as it would be called, was situated at River Glade, about five miles from the Intercolonial Railway over a road, which, strange to say, his honorable friend opposite had admitted was a fairly good road, and the building alone must have cost between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars. It was fitted up with every modern convenience, while the furnishings were most expensive and elaborate, the contents of the house being insured for thirty thousand dollars. The frame of a large barn on the premises was of hard pine, with hard wood floors, and the building was of such design that without very much expense, it could be fitted up as part of the sanitarium.

On the premises, which consisted of seven hundred acres, there was a fine herd of costly Jersey cattle. Mrs. Jordan gave the entire place to the province, reserving for her lifetime a small piece of land near the main house, on which was erected a small cottage. It was her purpose to have this cottage enlarged for her own use during the summer, and she was having plans prepared so that it would be fitted up so as to be of use in connection with the sanitarium later on.

When he met Mrs. Jordan at St. John, he had told her that the contents of her home were too elaborate for use when the place became a sanitarium, and she acquiesced and suggested that furnishings of the house could be brought to St. John and sold. The sale could be advertised for the benefit of the sanitarium, and enough could be realized to pay for complete furnishings of the institution.

Question of Management. Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he doubted that in Canada there had been a more generous gift to any province than that of Mrs. J. C. Jordan's of the Province of New Brunswick. But now there came the question of management of the institution. It might be run as a department of the government, but the aid proposed was generous and would give the assistance needed.

It was believed that there would be further additions to the list within a short time as a number of applications had already been made. There were some who were eligible for pensions, but who preferred to continue teaching feeling that they were able to continue to carry on work.

In the first year of the operation of the act an annual expenditure of about \$3,200 would be entailed. He believed the tendency of the act was commendable and the question was, could its operation be extended. New Brunswick is the only province giving a pension to its public school teachers as a reward for long and faithful services and New Brunswick teachers' institute had passed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to the government.

Everyone in the province is desirous that such a deserving class of public servants should receive some recognition for their services. The government had absolutely failed to do its duty.

Sir Alan Aylesworth accused Mr. Jameson of seeking for chances of attacking the government. He was aggrievedly disappointed at finding what the gravamen of Mr. Jameson's complaint. The burden of his complaint was because something had been lost in regard to Canadian rights in the Bay of Fundy. Whatever were Canadian rights before the arbitration, the same thing remains. The exchange of notes says that the rights of neither party shall be affected by the arbitration. There was no arbitration as to the Bay of Fundy; there was arbitration as to the other bays. It might indeed be that Canada's position regarding that bay would be bettered by her success over the other bays. The position of the United States was that they would not arbitrate on it at all. It was a question whether they should arbitrate on the other bays, or refuse because that bay was not included. He held that it was a vast advantage to have had the arbitration on the other bays. Nothing had occurred to preclude Canada from asserting her right to exert her full rights as to the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Maddin spoke at considerable length on the same line as Mr. Jameson and Mr. Brodeur moved the adjournment of the debate which goes over till Monday.

COTTON CURTAILMENT. Manchester, Eng., Mar. 3.—The proposal of the American section of the cotton trade not to operate on Saturdays for a period of three months is under consideration by local cotton men and definite action is expected at a meeting to be held on Mar. 10.

COMPLAINT OF EXCEPTION OF BAY OF FUNDY

Mr. Jameson Criticizes Hague Award in Its Omission of all Mention of Important Body of Water.

SECRET AGREEMENT, SAYS AYLESWORTH

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—This afternoon Clarence Jameson, of Digby, on a motor to go through the province, spoke up the subject of the Hague award. After some remarks on the remissness of the government in supplying information on the subject, Mr. Jameson spoke of the omission of the Bay of Fundy from the award, so that Canadian fishermen in that body of water do not participate in the benefits of the award.

He then recited the documents in the case especially noting question 5 from where the three marine miles of the "coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors" must be measured. The wording of this would include the Bay of Fundy; but when the proceedings really began, by some mysterious understanding, or subsidiary agreement the Bay of Fundy was excluded. Why was this? he asked.

Sir A. Aylesworth said that the matter rested on the correspondence between the American minister at London and the British government. When the British renounced control of the Bay of Fundy, in a despatch by Lord Aberdeen, the British government announced that they would exercise their legal right, but would relax the regulations, and the matter had stood so ever since.

No Question of Reopening. When the matter was under verbal discussion at Washington in 1909, Mr. Root, said as a matter of course, that nothing in the submission was to affect the position of the Bay of Fundy and "innocent passage" through the Gut of Canso. That was made a sine qua non of the arbitration. It was held that as the question of the Bay of Fundy had been settled more than 60 years before, there was no question of re-opening it. The question rose of inserting in the agreement a clause to this effect.

At Sir Alan Aylesworth's suggestion this was not put on the face of the agreement and instead letters to this effect were exchanged between Mr. Bryce and Mr. Root.

Mr. James contended that this should not have been done, Great Britain not having waived her legal rights over the Bay of Fundy. He went on at length into this question of the Bay of Fundy.

He showed that at a late date the United States government had classed the Bay of Fundy with Chaleur and Miramichi bays, as waters which were confessedly in dispute. As Question V, was drawn in view of the history of the case, there was every reason to expect that all the bays would be passed upon, but this clandestine agreement prevented this.

No papers regarding this secret agreement have been presented to the House. The Canadian representatives had agreed to the exclusion of the Bay of Fundy from the arbitration 20 days before the United States senate demanded it. Where, he asked, would Canada stand in this respect in any future arbitrations on this subject?

Some Pertinent Questions. Were we shut out of arbitrating our rights in the Bay of Fundy? What tolling fishermen of the Bay of Fundy wanted to know was whether their rights? Were they dominant or indefinite? Were they exclusive? Did the United States government recognize Canadian rights? Could the Canadian government control the fisheries of the bay from shore to shore? Could foreign fishermen be excluded?

So far as he could see, the government had absolutely failed to do its duty.

Sir Alan Aylesworth accused Mr. Jameson of seeking for chances of attacking the government. He was aggrievedly disappointed at finding what the gravamen of Mr. Jameson's complaint. The burden of his complaint was because something had been lost in regard to Canadian rights in the Bay of Fundy. Whatever were Canadian rights before the arbitration, the same thing remains. The exchange of notes says that the rights of neither party shall be affected by the arbitration. There was no arbitration as to the Bay of Fundy; there was arbitration as to the other bays. It might indeed be that Canada's position regarding that bay would be bettered by her success over the other bays. The position of the United States was that they would not arbitrate on it at all. It was a question whether they should arbitrate on the other bays, or refuse because that bay was not included. He held that it was a vast advantage to have had the arbitration on the other bays. Nothing had occurred to preclude Canada from asserting her right to exert her full rights as to the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Maddin spoke at considerable length on the same line as Mr. Jameson and Mr. Brodeur moved the adjournment of the debate which goes over till Monday.

COTTON CURTAILMENT. Manchester, Eng., Mar. 3.—The proposal of the American section of the cotton trade not to operate on Saturdays for a period of three months is under consideration by local cotton men and definite action is expected at a meeting to be held on Mar. 10.

Continued on page 2.