

WEATHER FORECAST.
MARITIME PROVINCES.
Mostly Fair and Cold With Some Snow
Furries.
Temperature at 3 A. M. 20 Degrees Above
Zero.

VOL. III. NO. 303

SAINT JOHN, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1912.

WANT FARMERS THE LEGISLATURE

Man On Each Ticket Is The Demand Made ALSO WANT BANK

Farmers and Dairymen Pass Resolutions Which Will Bring Government Into Even Closer Touch With Agriculturists.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, March 21.—The attention of those attending the Farmers and Dairymen's Association meeting today is directed particularly to stock raising and seed judging. This morning there was a class in sheep judging at the exhibition building under the charge of Prof. E. S. Archibald and J. A. Telfer, at which some interesting information was given. The class was followed by discussion and brief addresses. There was also judging of seed experts by Prof. G. H. Cutler and S. J. Moore. At the afternoon session the judging was completed by S. J. Moore, while Prof. Cutler interested a large number of the class by providing with samples of various varieties of oats, and by contrasting these point by point, they were instructed in the qualities to be looked for in first class seed grain.

Beef Culture.
Prof. E. S. Archibald of Truro Agricultural College spoke on beef culture in the Maritime Provinces, expressing his appreciation of the note of optimism sounded by the speakers at the convention and of the harmony prevailing between the farmer and the breeder. He deplored the tendency among farmers to breed several varieties of cattle and said to ensure the best possible future for the industry a breeder should confine himself to a single variety. He urged the importance of ventilation, light and exercise for steers to be used for beef purposes.

Chipman Harper of Sackville endorsed Prof. Cutler's views and advocated a further use of dual purpose cows. The decrease of shipments of beef from Canada to England and suggested efforts to further the beef raising industry. New Brunswick is former-ly an excellent beef raising country. He could easily be restored to its former status.

W. W. Hubbard then read the requirements of various agricultural societies in live stock raising. He pointed out that it was for sale, he also expressed the necessity of confining each district to a single breed. Resolutions requesting the provincial government to import a number of the province, to the government to improve the horse raising industry by legislation for compulsory inspection by a veterinary surgeon of stallions and prohibition of the use of unsound mares, asking the government to aid the construction of a railway line from Tracadie to Newcastle by guaranteeing the bonds of a company now seeking incorporation with that end in view, that both political parties should nominate a farmer as a candidate in each constituency in the provincial elections, urging the government to furnish raw material necessary for the manufacture of chemical fertilizer to the farmers at as near as possible to cost price, and that the policy of a governmental establishment land company to help dispose of unoccupied farms and later the establishment of an agricultural bank to assist farmers financially, were all read and adopted.

The nominating committee reported suggesting the following officers for election: president, Lewis H. S. Smith, Albert; vice president, Ashley George Sackville; recording secretary, A. E. Dixon, Chatham; corresponding secretary, Morris H. Scovill, Gasquetown; treasurer, H. H. Smith, Hoyt.

PARLIAMENT HAD A FAIRLY BUSY SITTING

Miscellaneous Business Held Attention of Ottawa House Yesterday—Mr. Carvell Airs His "Knowledge" of Paris.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Mar. 21.—The House spent the morning and afternoon sittings in a variety of miscellaneous business. Several government bills were advanced, and then, shortly after twelve o'clock the House was moved into committee of supply. Thereupon a variety of subjects came up. Six o'clock came with the speaker still in the chair. First arose a debate on certain grievances of Ontario and the eastern townships with regard to the weighing of cheese in Montreal. When this had dropped, Mr. Lomley brought up the subject of Franco-Canadian trade relations. He expressed the opinion that the French treaty had resulted advantageously, and urged that the Canadian commercial agent in Paris be retained, that the parcels post arrangement be carried through and that steps be taken to attract French capital to Canada. He also asked about the Franco-Canadian steamship service.

Mr. Foster said that he had renewed for five years the existing steamship service contract, which was about as good as any that had been established. The new contract provided for a better class of vessels, improved speed and increased effort to work up trade on both sides of the ocean.

Discussing the work of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Foster noted the marked disparity between imports and exports; in 1911 Canada bought from France, \$11,700,000 and sold to France only \$2,700,000.

There is no proposal, he said, to abolish the post of commercial agent in Paris. It was not proposed to have an ambassador there, nor any man who thought himself to have that status. They wanted a man trained to commercial work, of good presence and ready to work. He did not agree that the Canadian agent in Paris should be a financial adviser.

Mr. Carvell said that the Canadian government office in Paris should be on a front street. Mr. Foster said that better offices had been secured. Mr. Lemieux mentioned, with approval, the address of the new place Boulevard des Capucines. "Yes, that's a front street," said Mr. Carvell, with an air of knowing Paris intimately.

HON. J. A. MURRAY'S ANOTHER OPPOSITION GUN IN DEBATE ON BUDGET

Ex-Surveyor General Sweeney Woke Up Wrong Gentleman in Legislature Yesterday—Fabric of His Address Quickly Shattered By Disconcerting Comparisons.

The Difference Between Capable, Honest Administration of Fleming Government, and Bungling Incapacity of Robinson's Account Jugglers Exposed With Pitiless Directness by Mr. Murray.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, March 21.—The legislative machinery in Fredericton is now in full operation. Today the accounts and municipalities committee met and in the afternoon the debate on the budget was continued by Ex-Surveyor General Sweeney and Hon. J. A. Murray, who divided the time after routine until the adjournment at six o'clock. No evening session was held. A large number of members had been bidden to dine with the Governor.

Although he spoke for over an hour, Mr. Sweeney did not add much to what he had previously said in criticism of the government, but from what he did say in connection with the administration of these officials should be his dishonor under one administration and his honor under another. No one has ever charged dishonesty against the officials of the crown land department is concerned. It is well known that after the Northumberland deal of 1890 a vicious system was introduced into the department, the result of which have only just been removed. It is the officials who are to blame for the failure to collect full stumpage from the lumber operators. The responsibility for this has always rested directly upon the head of the department, whoever he may have been. So far as the officials were concerned it was a case of obey orders or lose your job and it is not surprising that the latter alternative was not chosen.

The attempt of Mr. Sweeney to answer the unanswerable arguments made by Mr. Grimmer last year regarding the lumber cut in the province was almost laughable. He was remembered by members of the opposition that the increased stumpage collected by the present administration was due to an increased cut and not to a better administration of the public domain. Mr. Grimmer's reply on that occasion was substantiated by statistics showing first that there had been no increase in trans-Atlantic shipments of lumber since the present administration had come into power.

This was backed up by a comparative statement of the logs manufactured into lumber in the various mills supplied from the public domain. While trans-Atlantic shipments may not be an infallible guide to the lumber cut on Crown lands, the operations of the mills furnish evidence of such a conclusive character as to disprove the other side of the case. There is not much doubt of the correctness of the figures furnished.

Mr. Sweeney, like the rest of the members of the government, was surprised when Mr. Grimmer's speech, since he had a seat in the cold shades of opposition. Mr. Sweeney has displayed remarkable anxiety lest the annual cut should exceed the annual growth of the province, and he has been bold enough to assert that the standard set by the present government regarding the size of log that could be legally cut, was causing a depletion of the forests. Nobody knows better than Mr. Sweeney that the present government simply made an error in regulation which had been practiced for many years, and which had been winked at by himself and his predecessors.

Sweeney knew when he was in office that lumbermen operating on the public domain were not observing the regulations of the department in many instances, but he made no effort to curb their observance. It was the lumbermen and not the surveyor general who decided what trees should be cut and what should be left standing. They were complete masters of the situation, they knew it, and they did what they pleased. The public revenue suffered accordingly and a burden of debt was placed on the province, the interest on which the innocent and guilty alike will continue to pay.

that Mr. Sweeney had a full knowledge of the character of the lumber operations carried on in this province while he was surveyor general that doubt was removed by the report dated Dec. 16th, 1907, made by T. G. Loggie, of the Crown land department on the logging operations at the Head of Burnt Land Brook, and addressed to the Hon. F. J. Sweeney, Surveyor General. At the very opening of this report Mr. Loggie, now deputy surveyor general, says: "I regret to report that the cutting of logs as called for under the timber license, namely 18 feet long and 10 inches at small end, has not been carried out, but on the contrary, the whole of a stand of young spruce has been cut and the operations were going on, measuring 9 and 10 inches at the stump, has been cut away and yarded up for pulpwood."

Further on he says that he found the loggers had been instructed to stand up in the government log camps, and that the assurance that would measure ten inches at the stump and further that instructions issued by the Miramichi Lumber Company to their men were at variance with the conditions laid down in the government log camps.

With such a report as this staring him in the face, how can Mr. Sweeney escape a personal responsibility, or how can he have the assurance of the public domain was not the worst the province has ever had.

Mr. Murray's Convincing Reply.
Mr. Murray did not complete his speech in reply to the ex-surveyor general when the House rose, but his answer was complete and convincing and an able exposition of the financial condition of the province.

Where Mr. Sweeney produced only words, Mr. Murray's speech dealt with facts. His comparison of the expenditure of the old government with those of the present administration exhibited a knowledge of the public accounts that is entirely lacking in Mr. Sweeney. His arguments were convincing and leaving no doubt as to what was meant.

Mr. Sweeney would have conveyed the impression if he could that the present administration had failed to carry out its election pledges. Mr. Murray showed that every promise made had been faithfully performed and incidentally alluded to the remarkable interest the opposition put in the election pledges. Mr. Hazen the main plank of which was to give honest government to the province which was never alluded to.

A MINIMUM WAGE BILL IS ADOPTED

Mr. Balfour's Motion To Reject It Is Defeated MAJORITY OF 123

Laborites and Nationalists Voted With British Liberals and Unionists Were Beaten—May End Coal Strike.

London, Mar. 21.—Arthur J. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the minimum wage bill, was defeated and the government bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons tonight by a majority of 123, a larger majority than the ministerialists themselves had hoped for. The vote stood, 248 to 225. The laborites and nationalists voted with the government.

The prime minister formally moved the second reading of the bill and then immediately yielded the floor to Mr. Balfour, who in moving its rejection temporarily assumed the leadership of the opposition. The debate on the bill was interesting in character and served to dissipate much alarm which was created by the announcement last night that the Unionists intended to oppose the measure. It is now evident that the Conservative leaders had no idea of upsetting the government, but that they merely desired to wash their hands of responsibility for the bill, and had no wish to assume office themselves.

The debate showed that the labor leaders were in a more reasonable mood. Although they tabled a number of amendments, one for the inclusion of their schedule of minimum wages, it is believed that they now will be satisfied with and that the government will be willing to concede the inclusion of the minimum wage and to shift the blame for the measure. The debate has been greatly relaxed, and although the debate may be carried into next week, it would not be surprising if the government's original programme was carried out, and the bill become law by Saturday. The Conservatives are not likely to take any official action in the committee stage, which will be concerned for the most part with the labor amendments. During the course of today's debate the Minister (Balfour) confessed that the opposition was not anxious to take office but that it would not shirk the responsibility if called to office. The bill, he said stood for a policy of surrender and would engender similar demands from other trades.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, denied that the bill would create trouble in the future. New circumstances had arisen and the door had been opened with regard to a minimum wage which could not be closed again. It would be futile for parliament to bury its head in the sand and try to ignore the question. There would be no indication that the government was to avoid by facing it. Within a few weeks, perhaps days, they should be dealing, not with the causes, but with the terrible consequences of the strike. That was why the government had introduced the bill.

William Bruce, labor member for Glamorgan, South, said that if the government would not amend the bill to include the workers' schedule, they should at least amend it to include their irreducible minima, five shillings for men and two shillings for boys, so that when the miners went before the district boards they would be assured of some definite basis of settlement.

London, Mar. 21.—The gravity of Great Britain's national peril arising from the labor war which Arthur J. Balfour, the Minister, characterized as passing in magnitude anything that this country has heretofore experienced was reflected in the tense atmosphere of the House of Commons this afternoon when the minimum wage bill came up for second reading.

MAN POSED AS MILLIONAIRE

Mr. "Rowe" Caused Quite a Flutter in Montreal Before he Was Discovered—"Bought" Valuable Property.

Montreal, March 21.—Negotiations for the sale of two million dollars worth of Montreal real estate collapsed completely last night, with a number of local real estate agents, when it was discovered by the management of the Windsor Hotel that George Harrison, of Boston, the mysterious financier, who bought the Grey Nuns property on St. Catherine street last week for nearly a million and a half of dollars, was a man from Fredericton, N. B., by the name of Rowe.

Rowe, alias Harrison, left the hotel unexpectedly yesterday afternoon forgetting to pay his bill or claim his meagre baggage.

As a result of Rowe's disappearance and the discovery that his capital amounted to a few hundred dollars instead of a few millions, the Grey Nuns property on St. Catherine street reverts to an Ottawa man who holds an option on it, and the present owner of Dominion Square Methodist church has to find another buyer.

The first gentleman has for his pal a worthless ten thousand dollar check, but the second man, who is looking for him, has a worthless check for one thousand dollars on his hands as the result of an unsuccessful attempt which Rowe made to buy his house.

His last appearance at the hotel was at noon yesterday. By evening there were four detectives in the house looking for him. Two of Chief Carpenter's men and two from a private agency, the result of their joint endeavors and those of the hotel management was the discovery that the bird had flown. His baggage was a negligible quantity.

LAST OF FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION IN CANADA DEAD

Senator MacDonald Was Last Left on Canadian Soil—Sir Charles Tupper in London Only Survivor Now

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Mar. 21.—The death of Senator Archibald MacDonald, of Prince Edward Island, at the Hotel Cecil today, removes the last, but one of those who took a personal part in the Confederation of Canada. The only living link between the present and the historic gatherings out of which came the Dominion of Canada, is Sir Charles Tupper. With the death of Andrew MacDonald there is left on Canadian soil not one of the fathers of Confederation.

The late Senator MacDonald had been in poor health for a number of years, but had continued to appear regularly for the sittings of the House of Commons. A day or two ago he showed symptoms of serious collapse and he died this morning at 9 o'clock, aged 83.

Senator MacDonald was to relate interesting recollections of the conditions in the Maritime Provinces leading up to Confederation. He was perhaps, the youngest member of the Charlottetown conference called for the consideration of the projected Maritime union, and to which were added delegates from the Canadas. He took notes of the conference and these notes he used to say were the only ones taken at the time. He kept them in his possession. After the Charlottetown conference he attended the Quebec conference and was with the party of nation builders who afterwards visited Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto with Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Murray's Convincing Reply.
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DANIEL MULLIN WILL REPRESENT THE GOVERNMENT

He Will Go to Washington for Hearing in re Chicago Drainage Commission on Wednesday Next.

WINDSOR, N. S. HAS A \$15,000 FIRE IN APPLE EVAPORATOR

"PURITY" DELEGATES TO VISIT ST. JOHN EARLY NEXT MONTH

HUSBAND LEFT MONCTON BRIDE OF SIX MONTHS

Continued on page 2.

Continued on page two.

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