WEATHER FORECAST.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Maritime—Increasing Easterly Winds, Cloudy with Some Falls of Snow. Temperature at 3 A. M. 29 Degrees Above Zero.

The Standard.

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TO GUARD MARITIME PROVINCES AGAINST FURTHER REDUCTION

Mr. Hazen Forecasts Steps to Avert Decrease In Representation.

HELPED IN PURCHASE OF WESTERN LANDS

And While They Grow Eastern Canada Cannot Extend Boundaries—Likely Provincial Premiers Will Meet to Consider Fixing Minimum Number of Representatives.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Mar. 6.—That a conference of the premiers of all the provinces of the Dominion will probably be held this summer to decide the question of Maritime representation was foreshadowed by Mr. Hazen tonight during the debate in committee on the Manitoba boundaries bill.

The minister of marine and fisheries in the course of his speech made an eloquent plea on behalf of the Maritime Provinces both on the question of loss of representation and on the claim for compensation when the public domain is taken over by the prairie provinces.

The subject was brought up by Mr. Pugsley who moved an amendment to the section respecting the annual payment to Manitoba. The amendment was to the effect that the annual debt allowance to Manitoba should not be fixed until after a conference between all the premiers of the Dominion to consider revision of all provincial subsidies.

He asked that the question should be settled at an early date before redistribution and also that an act should be passed to prevent representation of the Maritime Provinces being reduced.

Mr. Hughie of P. E. Island followed and made out a strong case for that province which he claimed was not receiving its fair share in subsidy or representation.

Mr. Hazen in opening said he had never changed his views that action should be taken to give the Maritime Provinces an irreducible minimum of representation. "Irrespective of party," he said, "we feel that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, two of the original provinces which made confederation possible, should not have their proper pride humbled by loss in representations at every decennial census."

Mr. Hazen twitted Mr. Pugsley with showing less enthusiasm as a member of the Laurier government than in the days when he criticized the judgment of the privy council in the local legislature.

After reviewing the work of previous conferences, Mr. Hazen said there was a very general feeling that something should be done, and after the conversation he had with the different premiers, he did not despair of an agreement that would be eminently satisfactory to the Maritime Provinces. "When we in the Maritime Provinces," he continued, "find other provinces like Quebec having almost an empire added to their territory and that we have no possibility of extension, we feel that in this territory we helped to purchase we are entitled to some consideration."

With regard to P. E. Island, Mr. Hazen said the grievance at loss in representation was particularly justifiable.

It was undoubtedly believed in 1871 that six members was the irreducible minimum. He regarded the fact that British Columbia had secured this right a strong argument in favor of the Island province.

"When the next conference of provincial premiers is held," continued the minister, "and it will probably be this summer, I hope an agreement in this important question of representation will be arrived at."

He pointed out that conference was the proper method to reach a decision and not as the amendment suggested by opposing the Manitoba claim to equal rights with other prairie provinces.

Nothing, he said was to be gained by setting the west against the east. Parliament had the assurance of Mr. Borden that at an early date when the public domain was transferred to the prairie provinces the claims of the Maritime Provinces to receive financial compensation on the same basis as the west would be favorably considered.

Mr. Carvell and Mr. MacDonald, of Pictou, continued the debate. The section was held over for further discussion.

DESPATCH TROOPS TO BORDER.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 6.—The administration, it was learned today, is planning to send more troops to the Mexican border.

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES BILL READ SECOND TIME

Liberals and Nationalists Challenge it but are Defeated by Majority of 38—Mr. Lemieux in Lengthy Discourse Dodged Issue and Took No Stand—Mr. Borden Explained Attitude Briefly.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Mar. 6.—The Manitoba boundaries extension bill has had its second reading and has made some progress in committee of the whole.

The Liberals and Nationalists challenged it again at the formal second reading, and the government again secured a majority of 38. The debate today comprised but two speeches, by Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Borden.

Mr. Lemieux made a very long speech and took no stand.

Mr. Borden made a rather short speech explaining exactly where he stood.

The first speaker of the day was Mr. Lemieux, who spoke for an hour and three-quarters and took no attitude whatever, on the question of separate schools.

The greater portion of his speech was a denunciation of Mr. Monk, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Nantel, whom he assailed with great vigor as insincere and as having abandoned Mr. Bourassa after profitting by their alliance with him. He agreed with the criticisms of the terms of the arrangement put forward by other Liberals and defended Sir Wilfrid Laurier against the charge of having fought a double-faced campaign in 1896.

He met the quotation from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Quebec speech in 1896 where he promised to coerce Manitoba, if necessary, by saying that the words in the report "Did not sound like Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Mr. Borden after some reference to the relations between Ontario and Manitoba, said that Mr. Lemieux had taunted Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Monk. At all events those ministers had had the courage to stand up in the House and state where they were on this question; while Mr. Lemieux had left the House as much in ignorance as to his attitude as it was with regard to the attitude of his leader. He had assailed Mr. Monk for his present attitude on the navy. Had. Mr. Lemieux recalled his letter of August 4, 1903? Did he still stand there?

"Exactly," said Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Borden read the letter. It was an attack on the Montreal chamber of commerce for having passed a resolution "Affirming a principle absolutely false, the obligation of the colonies to participate in the defence of the Empire." Proceeding Mr. Borden dealt with Mr. Lemieux' argument that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not promised to coerce Manitoba on the ground that the words in question, "did not sound like him." Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not denied having uttered those words. He did not deny them now.

Thus pointedly appealed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat silent.

Mr. Borden went on to satirize Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and Mr. Lemieux for being even deeper in than his chief. Why did not the Liberal leader state his own position? Instead he was submitting a cunningly devised amendment which might give him some advantage, while he remained in the lines of Torres Vedras, while his own press was making the attack which he did not make. Though willing to wound he was afraid to strike.

The Prime Minister then discussed Mr. Lamarche's compliment for the moderation and reasonable nature of his speech. He went over the legal argument which Mr. Monk had developed on the previous day.

He came from Nova Scotia, where there was no statutory provision for separate schools, and where none the less the relations between Protestants and Roman Catholics were as good and as friendly as anywhere in the Dominion. The Roman Catholics of Nova Scotia had no reason to complain; they were fairly, justly and honorably treated. What had been Sir Wilfrid Laurier's argument in 1896? That it was better to leave the matter to the people of Manitoba. The Roman Catholics of Manitoba constituted a larger proportion of the population of that province than did the Roman Catholics of the whole Dominion of the whole population of Canada. It could not be supposed that the influence of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba in advocating what they considered their just rights would be any less powerful than it would be if they relied on ordinances passed under the Northwest Territories Act. The Roman Catholics of Manitoba were a more powerful minority than the Roman Catholics were in all Canada, and the majority in Manitoba would be as disposed to deal justly as was the majority in Nova Scotia.

The Premier next noticed the proposal to restrict the legislative authority of Manitoba with regard to the added territory.

The proposal was politically impossible, because Manitoba would not accept an extension of territory coupled with such restrictions.

It was constitutionally impossible. Mr. Borden cited the British North American Act of 1871, and showed that under it, while parliament may impose what constitution it chooses on a new province which it creates, once a province has been erected its area can be increased or diminished only with the consent of its legislature.

The division on the second reading followed. The bill carried by 114 to 76 the majority again being 38. The same five French Conservatives bolted.—Mr. Bellemare, Mr. Guilbault, Mr. Lamarche, Mr. Paquet and Mr. Sevigny. Mr. Mondou voted with the government.

NOT TO BLAME FOR INCREASE

Anthracite Operators Assert Retail Dealers are Responsible for Any Rise in Price of Coal.

New York, March 6.—The following statement was authorized today by the anthracite operators:

"In view of the reported advances in prices of anthracite it should be stated that these are not made by the operators, but by retail dealers. The wholesale prices of prepared or domestic sizes of anthracite have remained substantially constant for nine years. If as a result of a suspension of work, as in 1906, or a threatened suspension, the prices to the consumer have been advanced, it will be due to the fact that the apprehensions of the public have enabled retail dealers to exact a larger profit by selling at higher figures."

RICHMOND WOULD IMPOSE IMMENSE FINE ON COMPANY

Washington, March 6.—An ordinance in Richmond, Va., which would subject the Western Union Telegraph Company to a large fine for each telegraph pole in the city was attacked in the Supreme Court today. The company is fighting to test the reasonableness of the ordinance. If the court upholds it, the company will be liable to a fine of $1,300,000.

The telegraph company contends a federal law of 1866 gave to it the right to use all the highways in Virginia. The city holds the act was permissive and conferred no positive rights

WANT FREE APPARATUS

Canadian Mining Institute in Annual Session Wants Duty Removed from Rescue Appliances Used in Mines.

Toronto, March 6.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the province of Ontario, extended a welcome to the members of the Canadian Mining Institute at the opening session of its fourteenth annual meeting this morning at the King Edward Hotel. In doing so he promised the hearty co-operation of his department and of the government with work of the institute. The mining industry of Canada, he said, formed one of the Dominion's greatest sources of revenue.

President Dr. Frank D. Adams, in his annual address, stated that the institute membership had increased from 845 to 950 in the past year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught wrote regretting his inability to attend.

The secretary read the report from Nova Scotia, showing that there are 15,500 employed in the collieries of that province and that there were 134 accidents, of which 36 were fatal. There was one fatal accident for every 172,000 tons of coal mined. Total amount of coal mined was 6,192,000 tons. Dr. Porter of McGill University, Montreal, moved that the Dominion government be asked to admit rescue apparatus used in mines free of duty. The motion was seconded by E. Jacobs of Victoria, B. C., and passed unanimously.

QUIET NOW RESTORED AT PEKING

Disorders in Northern Districts, However, Continue Unabated.

American Legation Urges Missionaries to Seek Safety, but Latter Claim Presence Urgently Needed by Natives.

Peking, March 6.—Comparative quietness has been restored at Peking. The action of the American minister, Mr. Calhoun, in cabling to Manila for further troops for Tien Tsin, it is stated, is not due to the fear of a concerted attempt against foreigners, similar to the Boxer rising, but in view of the fact that the Chinese troops cannot be depended upon and disorders are sweeping the north with little prospect of prompt restoration of government control, it is considered unwise to take any chances.

The American legation today sent a message to the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu, urging that the women and children especially should be sent to a place of safety, as Pao Ting Fu is beyond reach of protection. It has been found impossible to communicate with other Americans below the town, owing to the complete interruption of the telegraph and postal services, and the fact that the railway is in the hands of the mutineers.

Letters had previously been received from Pao Ting Fu giving accounts of the distress of the natives owing to the sacking of the shops and houses. The homes of some of the wealthiest natives are now only ruined heaps. The missionaries say that their presence there is greatly needed as many persons have been injured and are destitute and will not survive without aid. The French legation has sent a special train to bring back the French residents. The priests have refused to leave the town and have made urgent appeals for assistance, but little help is available.

LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN FLOATING THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

Although British Investors Have Only Taken Thirty-five Per Cent., the Amount Was Underwritten at 98.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Mar. 6.—The cabled announcement from London that British investors have not taken more than 35 per cent. of the $25,000,000 Canadian government loan does not mean that the Dominion suffers in any way. The loan referred to is a refund loan and was underwritten at the rate of 98.

The government succeeded in placing this loan before the beginning of the coal strike. The fact that 65 per cent. of the loan is still in the hands of the underwriters simply means that this percentage must be put out at a later date. It is a 3½ per cent. loan. The old loan which matures on May 1 was for five million pounds at 3¾ per cent.

WOMAN MEETS HER FRIEND, DRAWS GUN FROM BAG AND SHOOTS

Mrs. Jessie Chapman Cooly Pulls Out Revolver and Kills Mrs. Florence Ingalls—Afterwards Admits Crime.

Lynn, Mass., March 6.—Walking up to her friend and neighbor, Mrs. Florence Ingalls, on the street tonight Mrs. Jessie Chapman pulled a revolver from her handbag and killed Mrs. Ingalls almost instantly, six bullets entering her body.

Mrs. Chapman was arrested and admitted the shooting.

Mrs. Chapman, who is the wife of Charles S. Chapman, a shoe worker, lives on Fair Oaks avenue, while her victim, the wife of special officer Charles Ingalls, resided almost directly across the street. The two had been friends for several years and had never had any serious quarrels, so far as is known. When asked for an explanation of her act, Mrs. Chapman at first, according to the police, said: "She ruined my life." Then pressed for further details, she replied: "My husband was not to blame at all." Then she collapsed and became hysterical precluding further question. Her husband and intimate friends believe she is insane.

SPEECH FROM THRONE LIKELY TO BE BRIEF

Valley Railway Probably Figure Largely In Speech Today.

IMMIGRATION MENTIONED

Likely Revitalization Farm Lands Will Come in For Mention—Col. Baxter to Move Address in Reply.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Mar. 6.—Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Lieut. Governor Wood will perform his first official duty when he will open the session of the legislature. Arrangements for the opening are along the same lines as in past years, some of the details, however, showing some slight changes. With a new lieutenant governor, a new premier, a new leader of the opposition and several new members of the House, the opening ceremony promises to be as great an attraction as ever.

The speech from the throne this year is not likely to be very lengthy, although it will cover ground of more than usual importance. The abundance of the harvest will naturally be referred to and the interest that has been awakened in agriculture throughout the province as a result of the successful experiments in fruit culture forms an excellent theme for comment on the part of the chief executive.

The Valley railway naturally forms another theme for reference particularly as it is publicly announced today that the contract for Intercolonial operation has been signed by the Dominion government. It is improbable that any reference will be made to the route the railway will take but it may not be amiss to point out now that all the contracts are signed, that the route of the railway will be laid down in the act passed by the legislature which is from St. John to Grand Falls. This is the road that the St. John and Quebec Railway Co. have contracted to build and the road the government of Canada has agreed to operate.

The importance of the construction of the Gibson and Minto Railway and the consequent development that will follow the opening of this railway would also entitle this project to a paragraph in the speech, particularly as legislation will likely be introduced to give effect to the provision in the charter authorizing a bond guarantee and also to provide for the lease of the railway to the Canadian Pacific and the operation of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway property by the Canadian Pacific.

Immigration and the repatriation of New Brunswick from the announcement already made by the Premier is likely to be referred to as legislation is necessary to enable the government to acquire improved lands to be held for settlement purposes. These are likely to be the principal subjects referred to in the speech.

The address in reply will be moved by Col. Baxter and seconded by Mr. Guptill.

The members are beginning to arrive, and by tomorrow all will be here.

The opening proceedings are likely to be more interesting.

The guard of honor for the opening will be furnished by the 71st Regiment, and will be commanded by Capt. Guthrie, with Lieut. McFarlane as subaltern. The firing party will be furnished by the 3rd Regiment, Heavy Brigade of Artillery, of St. John, and will arrive here by special train tomorrow morning, under command of Capt. J. C. McGowan.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood will arrive at the legislature at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Major Doull, R. C. R., acting A. D. C., and will be preceded by Sheriff Howe, York county, and Dr. B. M. Mullin, coroner. The assembly chamber will be crowded, and the scene will be marked by the usual splendor. As the Lieut. Governor enters, the cannon will boom forth the usual salute.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., M. P. P., the new member for St. John city and county, and will be seconded by Mr. Scott D. Guptill, M. P. P., the new member for Charlotte. Mr. Guptill, who arrived here today and is at the Barker House, is one of the youngest men who ever occupied a seat in the legislature. He is 22 years old. It is said the late Hon. Michael Adams was a member of the House when only 21 years of age.

BRITISH LAND IN TIEN TSIN WILL BE SAFEGUARDED

Tien Tsin, March 6.—From tomorrow the British concessions here will be placed virtually under martial law. No Chinese will be allowed on the streets later than eleven o'clock. Foreigners have been warned to reply promptly to the challenges of the military patrols.

STILL HOPES FOR AN EARLY SETTLEMENT

Premier Asquith Has Not Given Up Efforts to Consummate Agreement.

Yesterday's Conferences Between Miners' Representatives and Cabinet Fruitless According to Statement.

London, March 6.—Official statements issued this evening concerning the numerous conferences held today in connection with the coal strike were devoid of information as to the results, if any, achieved. The negotiations were renewed this morning with hopes that a speedy settlement would be reached, but nothing has been disclosed indicating progress in that direction. As a result rumors are abundant, but all apparently are founded on surmise.

The miners' representatives conferred with the premier and his colleagues for nearly three hours, and the official report says that at Mr. Asquith's request they promised to attend further conferences, if desired. From this it is deduced that the premier has not yet abandoned hope of finding a basis for argument between the disputants. It is said that the miners adhered steadfastly to their previous declarations that they would not consent to any settlement which did not assure the adoption of their own schedule of minimum rates.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister characterized as purely imaginary the newspaper reports that he would introduce a minimum wage bill today.

The Archbishop of Canterbury appealed in special prayer for a termination of the strike. Meanwhile the miners continue to be masters of the situation. Industrial paralysis is fast spreading over the country.

A high official of the Miners' Federation said tonight that a settlement this week was impossible, but he was hopeful that it might be effected next week.

Some four hundred Oxford undergraduates have organized themselves into a volunteer body to work in the mines or to assist by any available means in the crisis.

Christiana, Mar. 6.—Owing to the British coal strike the steamship services from Christiana, Bergen and Tremace have been partially suspended. Freight rates have been increased.

VOTE TODAY ON TREATIES

U. S. Senate Likely Endorse Arbitration Agreements with Great Britain and France — Some Opposition.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 6.—The senate will begin voting on the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France at 4.30 p. m. tomorrow under an agreement reached late today.

The first vote will be on foreign relations committee's amendment to strike out of the treaties, clause three of article three, on which the opposition has been centred, on the ground that it delegates the treaty making power to the proposed joint high commission of inquiry and that the commission's acts would be binding on the senate.

This is the critical point for the treaties, but their supporters expressed confidence tonight that they would pass it safely. While originally the amendment had the endorsement of the committee, that has given way to the endorsement of the Lodge resolution of ratification which is designed to reserve to the senate powers to act finally on any agreement submitted.

Senator Smith of Michigan, asserted that future controversies between the United States and Great Britain would be over Canadian questions. He apprehended misunderstanding and possible war instead of peace under the treaties, if unamended and said he should have no self-respect if he yielded to the maudlin sentiment that would fetter the president and manacle the senate by conferring the treaty making powers on a foreign tribunal. He regarded the proposition which the president submitted to the senate as the height of impertinence.

QUEBEC MANUFACTURER DIES.

Quebec, Mar. 6.—Louis Gauthier, well known boot and shoe manufacturer of Quebec, died suddenly this morning.

SAYS CANADA SHOULD SEND A DELEGATE

Senator Boyer Suggests Representation at International Institute of Agriculture.

Hundred and Seventy-two Nations Adhere to Organization —Canada's Position Makes Representative Desirable.

Ottawa, Mar. 6.—In the senate today Senator Boyer asked if the government had considered sending a delegate to Rome to represent Canada at the international institute of agriculture. There were now 172 nations adhering to it and they sent to the institute all their statistics on agriculture, trade and commerce. This information came to Rome in 20 different languages and many measures of quantity. All was analyzed and the quantities reduced to common measures and the statistics compiled and once a month a crop prospectus was published. Though the information was obtained entirely from government sources, it was found to be most accurate and compared agreeably with the information obtained by several private organizations who had many agents reporting.

In view of the growing importance of the organization and the extent of Canada's agricultural interest, he thought it important that Canada should be permanently represented at Rome by a thorough scholar who took an interest in agricultural questions.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said he would call the government's attention to Senator Boyer's remarkably instructive speech. The late government had arranged for Canada to be represented on the institute by one of the attaches of the British Embassy at Rome. This government had followed the same course.

Senator Boyer said that it would be far better if Canada were represented by a competent representative of her own.

ENGINEER IS KILLED

Driver Seymour, Fearing Collision in Fog, Reverses Engine and Leaps, Falling Under the Wheels.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 6.—Under the impression that the engine which was sidetracked to allow his train to pass was moving towards him, Engineer Seymour sprang to death on the Grand Trunk line near here this morning.

Running east and west through a thick mist, Seymour saw a headlight in front of him, and cheated into the belief that a head-on collision was imminent, reversed his engine and leaped, falling under the wheels and dying almost instantly.

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Extraordinary interest by way of advance inquiry has been shown, and the fact that $75,000 of the $150,000 7 per cent Cumulative stock issued, has been taken firm by the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Knitting Mills (the parent company), and outside industries, the right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions or for such amounts as may be approved, and to close subscription books without notice.

The Nova Scotia Knitting Mills earned last year 12 1-2 per cent. on their capital, after payment of bank interest. The Company has operated successfully for four years, its business has more than quadrupled, and "Eureka" brand has been thoroughly established throughout Canada. For the last two years the total capacity has been sold before the first of April, and the equipment of the company has been inadequate to meet the demand for the goods.

The Nova Scotia Underwear Company enters the field with an up-to-date equipment and ample working capital. Orders already booked are double the output of last year. One single contract closed with a Winnipeg firm, and running over a minimum period of three years, class for total shipments each year in excess of the whole business done by the old company in 1911, and this order is confined to three grades of goods, which can be manufactured to best advantage.

After a careful study of capitalization, organization, division of stock, standing of officers, management, facilities for production, profits, etc., this investment proposition seems excellent in every essential feature.