

# TO GIVE MANITOBA MORE SENATORS

Resolutions For Addition Introduced in House by Premier Borden.

PROVISION MADE FOR IT IN ACT OF 1912.

Long Drawn Out Technical Debate in Which Legal Members Took Part—Laurier's Claims to Democracy.

Ottawa, March 10.—At the opening of the house this afternoon Premier Borden introduced his resolution providing for two additional members of the Senate from the Province of Manitoba. He said that in the act of 1912 providing for extensions of the boundaries of Manitoba there had been provision for such an increase. Similar provisions had been incorporated in the Alberta Act and in the Saskatchewan Act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that so far as Alberta and Saskatchewan were concerned there was no disposition to question the authority to make the addition. The Imperial Act of 1871 provided for the creation of new provinces on such conditions as parliament chose to impose and when Alberta and Saskatchewan were incorporated provision was made for increasing the number of their senators up to six. He did not find that this applied to the case of Manitoba however, as the act of 1871 related to the creation of new provinces not the enlargement of old provinces. He thought that the power as to Manitoba was vested in the imperial parliament.

Parliament Has Power to Increase.

Premier Borden said that the question had been submitted to the Deputy Minister of Justice whose opinion was that parliament was competent to increase the representation of Manitoba in the senate to six.

Under the Imperial Act of 1868 when territories were in any province and not represented are incorporated it is competent to make provisions for their representation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it was quite in order for parliament to make increases to the senate representation of Ontario and Quebec, since these provinces had been increased by new territory.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, took the same view as the Prime Minister. A. K. MacLean of Halifax maintained that once an act has been passed establishing a province it becomes a part of the B. N. A. Act, and cannot be changed without reference to the imperial parliament. The act of 1868, on which Premier Borden rested his case was only intended to provide for representation for the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Borden pointed out that when Quebec was enlarged provision had been made for additional representation in the House of Commons for the added territory.

The debate was long and technical and was participated in by various legal gentlemen on both sides of the house. W. M. Gorman, of Welland, submitted that once an act has been passed establishing a province it becomes a part of the B. N. A. Act, and cannot be changed without reference to the imperial parliament.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies, was present and Sir Godfrey Langdon presided.

Believe they have caught murderer.

Now that we have heard so much of judicial sophistication from the legal members of this house, let me put in a word for the common people.

Mr. MacLean said he preferred a single chamber to an irresponsible upper chamber elected for a comparatively short time, either by the provincial legislatures or for large constituencies.

"Does my hon. friend believe all he says?" asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier amid a roar of laughter in which both sides joined.

"Of course I do," responded Mr. MacLean.

"Then," said Sir Wilfrid, "why does he not move in the matter?"

"If I move in the matter will the right hon. gentleman give me his support?" queried Mr. MacLean, after the laughter had subsided.

"I will support anything genuinely democratic," responded Sir Wilfrid, "but I do not believe I am a democrat."

"I was the wool-stock democracy not the silk-stocking democracy," retorted Mr. MacLean. "If he'll undertake to support me I'll go through with it but I do not want to do any thing hastily." (Received laughter.)

"I think a compromise of the provisions ought to be called."

Premier Borden finally suggested that further discussion be held before the second reading of the bill, which was then read a first time.

# IMPRESSED BY THE SPIRIT IN CANADA

Lord Emmott Reports on His Parliamentary Empire Tour.

CANADA JUSTIFIED IN ITS OPTIMISM.

Warns Imperialists Not to Lag in Efforts for Strengthening Bonds of Union With Motherland.

London, March 11.—There was an appreciative but critical audience at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last night when Lord Emmott, under-secretary of state for the colonies, gave some impressions gathered during the recent parliamentary empire tour. The subject had already been so well discussed that little new was expected, but in his survey of the lands traversed, and their characteristics geographical and human, the lecturer, who captivated the party, said much that elicited wide interest.

Both the great Canadian waterways and the vast extent of territory in the Dominion left a deep impression on him.

The members of the party were also greatly impressed with the vigorous, go-ahead and sanguine disposition of the people, crying constantly for more immigrants, and he was convinced that on the whole Canada was justified in its hopeful outlook.

While recognizing its deep attachment to the Empire he believed that the proximity of the United States influenced national characteristics in Canada, and he uttered a warning to imperialists not to lag in their efforts for strengthening the bonds of union with the mother country and other dominions.

In answer to a question whether all was well with the Empire, which he had posed himself, Lord Emmott informed that he had seen the utmost loyalty manifested. At the same time he had not seen in the dominions any signs that they were ready for closer organic union, and the old land must rest satisfied with the present fact that loyalty to the crown had grown with self government.

Regarding complaints that the dominions had no voice in the foreign policy of the Empire, and also on the concentration of the defensive forces in the North Sea, he thought that the answer could be met by the fact that the dominion ministers were always consulted by the imperial cabinet when any of them were specifically interested, while they were also invited to send representatives to the Imperial Defence Committee, which argued that the several governments were coming together rather than drifting apart.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies, was present and Sir Godfrey Langdon presided.

# BELIEVE THEY HAVE CAUGHT MURDERER

Detectives Capture Negro Whom They Think is Slayer of Ticket Agent at White Plain, N. Y.

Montreal, Mar. 10.—After a search of seven months, Detectives Gorman and Lepage this morning arrested a negro whom they believe is Walter Bridle, wanted in White Plains, N. Y., on a charge of murdering Charles H. Conklin, ticket agent at Croton Lake station, West Chester county on April 8, 1911.

The negro who gives his name as John Moss Buller, answers the description on the circular which the police received. One of the most distinctive marks of similarity is a crushed thumb on his left hand.

The arrest was made at the Canadian Northern tunnel works here, where the man has been employed for some time as foreman of a gang of laborers. He is well built, dressed neatly, carries himself well. He is about thirty years old.

Buller will make a statement in the matter. His finger prints and photograph will be sent to White Plains.

Although a reward was offered for the arrest, it has been outlived, as over three months have gone since the circular was out.

Debate on Iron Bounty Shows Sharp Cleavage of Opinion.

PAYING PRICE OF OLD GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Bounty of Two Cents Per Unit of Metallic Iron in Every Ton of Ore — Hon. Mr. White Promises Consideration.

Ottawa, March 10.—The sharp and hopeless difference of opinion among Canadian Liberals on the tariff question, was strikingly revealed in the House of Commons today. A. J. Carrick, of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, advocated in the course of a lengthy speech on the steel industry, that the government should pay a bounty of two cents for every unit of metallic iron in every ton of ore smelted in Canada. By this method, a ton of ore which contained thirty-five per cent. of metallic iron would receive a bounty of seventy cents; if fifty per cent., one dollar.

Dr. Michael Clark, that uncertain disciple of Adam Smith, followed with a speech which contained all the wind mill and stage coach theories of the old Cobdenite school, and denounced bounties as a curse.

Mr. Frank Carvell who since 1911 has become a real irresponsible cosmopolitan free-trader, followed in an even more extravagant and flamboyant speech, admitting that he had no personal knowledge of a somewhat serious charge, which he had just made.

Opposition Given a Set Back.

There was some little uneasiness on the opposition benches when William Gorman, of Welland, arose to speak. Mr. Gorman, from his party on reciprocity issue, and it is an open secret that he is not one of the mourners for the lamented policy of free trade.

Mr. Gorman took direct issue with Messrs. Clark and Carvell, and told the Minister of Finance that he was prepared to support legislation which aimed to benefit the iron and steel industry.

This was a bitter enough pill for the opposition to swallow, but the worst was yet to come. It arrived when MacDonald of Pictou followed the Minister of Finance, in the opinion of Mr. MacDonald, who has been in a fighting mood since the now famous clash which he had with Mr. Crothers last week, the government was recreant in its duty when it did not take immediate steps to grant further aid to the steel industry.

Mr. Carroll of Cape Breton South, another Liberal member who is pleased at times to champion the doctrines of the Cobdenite school, but who has also stood works in his constituency preferred a veil of silence.

The sharp cleavage of opinion in the ranks of the opposition was not lost upon the government benches and the conservative speakers were not slow to drive home the significance of the point.

Hon. W. T. White in a speech marked by careful study and moderation promised that the proposals of Mr. Carrick and other speakers, including Mr. Gorman, would receive the consideration which their importance deserved.

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# LEADER OF THE MILITANTS WILL NOT EAT

Mrs. Pankhurst Once More on Hunger Strike—Police Out-number Suffragettes and She is Safely Jailed.

London, March 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst once more is a hunger-striking prisoner in Holloway jail, but she is confident she will secure her release in a few days under the "cat and mouse" law.

By stopping the Scotch express, on which Mrs. Pankhurst was brought from Glasgow after her arrest, in last city last night, and compelling the militant leader to alight at a small way-station outside of London the police today succeeded in eluding swarms of militant suffragettes who were awaiting her arrival in the city railway stations.

From the way-station Mrs. Pankhurst was driven in a motor car to Holloway jail. A large crowd of suffragettes was assembled about the jail, but as there was a strong detachment of police also there was no attempt made to rescue the militant leader.

# Trent Canal Scandal Has Caused Sensation

Not Known What Action Will Be Taken Yet—Only Fringe of Colossal Graft Has Been Touched Upon—Found Collusion at Ottawa.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 10.—What was done regarding the Trent Valley Canal scandal is, in the absence of the minister of railways and canals, mere conjecture. "It is certain, of course, that there will be a clean out of the gang that have been employed on the canal, for they were all into it," said Mr. Burroughs, M. P. for Peterborough tonight. But whether there will be prosecutions depends on the minister. He is known to feel the matter keenly and is in no mood for half measures. Only the fringe of the huge graft that was going on has been touched, immense sums have disappeared and have found their way into the campaign and other funds of the Liberal party whose chief organizer in that district was Hon. J. H. Stratton.

Mr. Burroughs states that he found collusion at the Ottawa end, while he was himself attempting to probe the affair. No sooner had he sought for any information at the department than Mr. McMillan was warned by telephone.

Mr. Burroughs cites the interesting case of a young fellow who was employed on the canal. Meeting him one day with his dinner pail in his hand and walking with a swinging gait he said to Mr. Burroughs: "Thank God, I am now earning an honest living. We were all in it, but I'm glad I'm out of it. We had all degenerated."

The affair has caused exceptional interest in Ottawa.

# Sensation Sprung in The Krafchenko Affair

Dep. Atty Gen. Present When Buxton Was Promised Immunity if He Revealed Whereabouts of Bandit, Deputy Chief of Police Tells Court.

Whitney, Man., March 10.—The trial of Percy E. Hagel and John Westlake for complicity in the escape of Krafchenko opened this afternoon before Mr. Justice Curran.

Deputy Chief of Police Newton under cross-examination of R. A. Bonner, K. C., counsel for Hagel, stated that J. H. Buxton, M. P., had been promised "consideration" if he would reveal the whereabouts of Krafchenko.

Newton admitted, further, that Deputy Crown Attorney Allen was present when the immunity was promised and that the attorney general himself had been consulted. Mr. Bonner remarked: "I am sure that the crown was prepared to admit that Buxton had been given immunity through stress of circumstances in order to secure the apprehension of the man who was shortly to be tried at Morden for the murder of H. M. Arnold."

The deputy chief also said others were present when the promises were made to Buxton.

Still another sensation was sprung during the cross-examination of Provincial Magistrate A. L. Bonnyycastle. Mr. Bonner sought to show that the commitment of Krafchenko, who escaped was irregular, and that as he was lawfully confined he could not properly be termed a prisoner; therefore a charge of complicity, in his escape could not be brought against Mr. Bonnyycastle.

Mr. Bonnyycastle held out that his actions would be shown in the official records. He promised that these would be produced and the matter rests for the time at that.

# PORT ARTHUR LEAD ALL

Shipments of Grain for 1913 From Combined Ports Larger than from Any Other Port on the Continent.

Port Arthur, Ont., March 10.—According to figures compiled by Joseph Redden for the Port Arthur Board of Trade, the combined ports of Port Arthur and Port William with shipments of 263,232,129 bushels of grain in the navigation year of 1913, leads all ports on the continent of America in shipments of grain, the nearest ports being far behind.

The figures for the leading ports are as follows: Port Arthur-Fort William—263,000,000 bushels. Buffalo—172,000,000 bushels. Duluth-Superior—115,000,000 bushels. Montreal—54,300,000 bushels. Chicago—54,000,000 bushels.

The above figures are for 1913, the latest available for New York is eight-four million bushels in 1913.

Another fact brought into prominence by the same compilation of figures is the remarkable increase in the shipments from these ports in United States vessels. In four years the amount of grain taken out of Port Arthur and Fort William by United States vessels has increased by about 50 per cent., while the increase in the amount taken out in Canadian vessels during the same period has been ninety per cent. This is claimed by Mr. Redden to indicate that the present route by the Welland and St. Lawrence is not conducive to the development of Canadian shipping in proportion to the natural growth of the trade as would be expected from the increase in the production in the west.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN TOWN OF CERBA, HONDURAS. New Orleans, March 10.—Despatches today from Cerba, Honduras, stated that the city had been swept by a fire that had caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. It was said that twenty-three city blocks had been destroyed and others were in danger.

# MANICURE MISSING IN MEXICO

F. T. Cromwell, Rich Miner, Last Seen December 26, in Tucson—U. S. Officials Fail to Find Clue.

Douglas, Ariz., Mar. 10.—F. T. Cromwell, a mining man from Vancouver, B.C., disappeared in Sonora, Mexico, last December, according to a letter received here today from Mrs. Cromwell, who asks that search be made for her husband.

Cromwell was last seen in Tucson on December 26. He wrote to his wife that he intended to go to Sonora and would return on January 1. She has not heard from him since.

United States officials are reported to have been working on the case for several weeks without success. Cromwell is said to be wealthy.

# TO GIVE AN ADDRESS ON IMPERIALISM

Miss Constance R. Bolton of National Executive, Imperial Daughters of Empire, to Speak Before Members of Legislature.

Fredericton, March 10.—Much interest is taken in the visit to the city of Miss Constance R. Bolton, who will arrive here tomorrow on a visit to the Capital. Miss Bolton is a member of the national executive of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire and her visit to the city is in connection with her coast to coast trip as member of the national executive.

Arrangements have been made to have Miss Bolton address the members of the legislature and their wives and the students of the educational institutions of the city. At 5:30 tomorrow she will speak in the Assembly Chamber on the principals of imperialism and the work which is being carried on by the Imperial Daughters of the Empire. Those in the city are taking much interest in the visit of Miss Bolton to Fredericton.

# PRISONER MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING

Released on Bail, Judge Decides He Hadn't Jurisdiction—Re-arrested, Prisoner is Reprimanded for Unlawful Escape.

Toronto, March 10.—William Rapp's experience with the courts is peculiar. Sentenced to jail for thirty days by the Police Magistrate last October, he gave notice of appeal and was released on bail until December 2nd, when he appeared before Judge Winchester at the Quarterly Sessions. The judge decided he had not jurisdiction to deal with the case. As no person offered to take Rapp into custody again, he naturally walked out of the court room thinking he was a free man. Later he was re-arrested, taken to jail to serve his sentence, and when proceedings were taken to secure his release they were dismissed by Justice Middleton. Rapp appealed to the Appellate Division at Osgoode Hall, and today his appeal was not only dismissed, but he was reprimanded for having escaped from lawful confinement, even though no force or artifice had been used to effect his escape.

# SENATE ADJOURNS AS TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

Ottawa, Mar. 10.—The Senate this afternoon on motion of Senator Loughheed, adjourned out of respect to the late Sir Geo. Ross. On the assembly of the upper house, Senator Loughheed paid a feeling tribute to the departed statesman.

# ALASKA RAILWAY BILL READY FOR SIGNING.

Washington, March 10.—The Alaska railway bill, providing for the construction of a thousand miles of government railroad and the expenditure of thirty-five million dollars, was ready for the President's signature today, when the Senate adopted the conference report already adopted by the House.

# FEAR FOR SAFETY OF KARLUK GROWS

Correspondence from Explorer Tabled in House of Commons Yesterday.

MEN ALL SAFE, STEFANSSON THINKS.

Believes Her in Polar Ice Drift—Is Optimistic About the Ultimate Success of His Expedition.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 10.—The opinion seems to be growing that Stefansson's ship the Karluk has been crushed by ice and has been lost. The correspondence with the naval service department has received from the explorer was tabled in the commons today and it contains two statements which increase the doubts regarding her safety. Stefansson says: "Most of the strongest whalers that have ever come to the Beaufort Sea have been crushed by ice. It seems, therefore, to depend more upon the character of the ice the vessel encountered than upon the vessel's own construction, whether she survives a season in the ice."

Another statement is that the Karluk "is not so strong as other vessels." Stefansson considers that "her men are in no grave danger." He thinks that if the vessel was crushed the crew would be able to find their way ashore.

A brief telegraphic despatch received by the Naval Department from Superintendent Moodie, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, at Fort MacPherson transmits a message received from Mr. Stefansson, Canada's Arctic explorer. The despatch is dated February 2nd and was transmitted from the MacKenzie Delta to Fort MacPherson by south-bound trappers. In it Stefansson says that he reached Colman Point on December 14th and found the party under Dr. Anderson there safe and well. Stefansson plans to go to Hershel Island this spring and then to Coronation Gulf.

If opportunity offers he will also visit Banks Land. The party is prepared for wintering two years, and the men are determined to carry out the original plan of the expedition as nearly as possible.

The despatch says "ultimate prospects of success still good. Believe Karluk on Polar drift unless already reported to you as crushed. Expedition in no grave danger. Rewards have been offered the natives for any information concerning the Karluk." Stefansson adds that a relief expedition would be worse than useless, but he asks the department to notify all circum-polar countries to instruct the natives that ship-wrecked men may arrive from the Polar sea.

In a letter to the department written from Point Barrow, Alaska, under date of October 24th, Stefansson reports that when he left the Karluk was in sound condition and had come through the summer ice without the slightest mishap. She was provisioned for three years. There were on board altogether twenty-five persons, including the crew, five eskimos and six scientific members of the expedition. Stefansson left letters of instruction to Captain Bartlett of the Karluk with a number of the natives along the coast, and the men should get ashore or find any means of communication with the mainland. Captain Bartlett was asked to proceed to Prince Patrick Island in the spring and look for Stefansson there.

# NUMBER OF PETITIONS PRESENTED

Opposition Leader Wants Information Concerning Accommodation for Colored Pupils at Otnabog—Brief Session of House.

Fredericton, Mar. 10.—The Madawaska opposition found a new subject to interest them today and went, perhaps, wider afield than ever. An irrepressible interest has now sprung up in the breast of Mr. Dugal, the opposition leader, as to the accommodations for colored school children at Otnabog, and that was the subject of one of his heavy notices of enquiry in the house this afternoon.

The house sat for an hour and it was a quiet session with nothing particularly exciting to interest members.

The house met at 3:40 p. m. Mr. Baxter presented the report of the committee on standing rules.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of enquiry with reference to settlement of lands at Trout River, Madawaska, also with regard to the amount paid for interest in 1907 and 1913, also as to lack of school accommodation for colored children at Otnabog.

# U. S. REVENUE CUTTERS TO PATROL N. ATLANTIC

Washington, Mar. 10.—Two American revenue cutters within a few weeks will be patrolling the ice fields of the North Atlantic warning steamships of danger from icebergs.

The cutter Miami, now in southern waters, today was ordered to steam for New York for supplies and be prepared to leave March 20 to join the cutter Seneca which is now making observations in northern waters.

These two vessels will keep a constant watch over icebergs, note their direction, and send information broadcast by means of wireless.

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