

GRITSHAVE BECOME FREE TRADERS NOW

Removal of Duty on Farm Implements Their Latest.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT ON QUESTION.

Would Have the Government Do That They Themselves in Power Would Not Do, Even Under Reciprocity Plan.

Ottawa, March 11.—The Iron and Steel industry yesterday, the farming industry today, Parliament is having its fill of tariff debates. The things the Liberals did not do when they had the power, they want the Conservatives to do now. They would not reduce the tariff on agricultural implements when they could have done so, even under the reciprocity arrangement the reduction was to be only infinitesimal, but now they are great "free traders as England" and they want the duty on these articles removed altogether.

Mr. Borden twitted them upon their change of front. In power, he pointed out, they were protectionists, in opposition free traders. The Premier said he had made known his views on this question everywhere he went, and when he faced the stiffest free traders of the west and had asked them if they would be difficult, they would close up factories and put men out of work, he had never met an audience that wanted to do that.

Would Kill the Industry.

A quarter of a century ago there were a score of companies in Canada manufacturing ploughs, and when the duty was reduced to 20 per cent, nearly all of these industries were wiped out, and a further reduction might mean further elimination. If the duty was wiped out altogether, it would be possible for the people of Canada to find themselves in the clutches of the International Implement Trust and then they would be dependent on that trust for their ploughs. He had never heard how, by treaty or otherwise, the actions of American trusts could be made more comfortable for Canada than for the people of the United States. In Canada we had legislation to meet our own ends, but with international concerns it would be difficult. However, the Premier said he would not go into the question at this time, but leave it for the budget speech of the Finance minister.

Hon. Arthur Meighen pointed out that the Liberals might well tell that it is impossible for any government to make its own policy, but the budget speech was only paying to the gallery in bringing on this question. Mr. Meighen noted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was committing himself on the question.

During question hour Hon. Mr. Reid told Mr. W. S. Middleboro that the expenditure on the ocean division of the N. T. R. from Montreal to Winnipeg had been up to last year \$140,562, 147 exclusive of interest and it was estimated it would cost \$20,756,640 to complete. The total cost of the Quebec bridge would be over \$32,000,000, the old bridge costing \$6,424,000, and the Royal Commission \$31,765. The sum of \$4,839,318 has been spent on reconstruction and \$12,000,000 will be necessary. As regards the cost of the N. T. R., it was stated that \$41,966,890 had been paid out of borrowings and the rest out of revenues.

Hon. T. W. Crothers introduced his resolution to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of white phosphorus matches in Canada. He said in explanation that it was desirable to protect not only the workman in the factory from "phosby jaw" and other consequences of the injurious effects of the phosphorus but the homes as well, since children had been poisoned through this medium and it has been used to further criminal ends. Crystallizable, a harmless substitute for phosphorus could be employed instead. Match manufacturers had no objection to the bill and it was proposed to enforce it in 1915.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, and Hon. G. P. Graham advocated bringing the legislation into force more immediately and Mr. Crothers said he was not opposed to this. This bill was given first reading.

Hon. J. D. Hazen then introduced his resolution to abolish the Harbor Commission of North Sydney, N. B., and appoint a harbor master in lieu thereof under the Marine Department. Mr. Hazen explained that the duties at present constituted a disorganization system. North Sydney, N. B., D. MacKenzie, of Cape Breton, urged upon the minister the desirability of making North Sydney a free port.

To Conform with British Laws.

This bill, as was the case with another bill to consolidate and amend the Canada Shipping Act, was given first reading in regard to the latter Mr. Hazen explained that many of its provisions would likely prove contentious and the bill might not pass this session. It was proposed to bring Canadian legislation into uniformity with that of the United Kingdom and some substantial changes were proposed.

Exemptions from registration for instance, including gasoline launches, must take out licenses and have license number painted on bow and (Continued on page 1)

THE I.C.R. DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE

Insufficiency of the Service Brought Up by Senator Poirier.

FOR RESTORING THE OCEAN LIMITED.

The Loss for Running Trains, Both Ways, Sixteen Hundred Dollars a Day Last Year.

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—In the Senate this afternoon Senator Poirier called the attention of the government to the inefficiency of the train services on the I. C. R. and asked for the re-establishment of the Ocean Limited. Senator Poirier stated that at present a trip could not be made from the capital of Canada by the I. C. R. route without a delay at Montreal. The train service had been reduced in the interests of economy and to enable the road to earn a profit, but the Intercolonial was not designed to be a source of profit but a bond of confederation. The route was not designed for economy but for defence. Formerly a traveller could leave St. John or Halifax on one day and reach Ottawa the next. Now this could not be done over Canadian territory. Two days were now required. There were two government built roads from the Maritime Provinces and no adequate service. The National Transcontinental was in the peculiar position of being incomplete at one end while it was written at the other. The Ocean Limited, which had been restored or the remaining through train should have its times changed to make proper connections at Montreal for a through train.

Senator Power said the management of the I. C. R. had turned back to conditions of twenty years ago. Today a man could not leave Ottawa and journey to the Maritimes. Provinces without loss of time. The train that left Montreal at eight o'clock in the morning and to take it, a person had to leave Ottawa the night before and stay in Montreal over night. The general manager of the I. C. R. had been obtained from the C. P. R. and he had brought in C. P. R. officials so that the principal heads of the I. C. R. were C. P. R. men. The train service which had been instituted by the new management could not have been designed so as to more thoroughly hinder the I. C. R. from getting business or better than the C. P. R. retaining business. Something approaching the old order should be restored.

Senator Daniel said the statement just made were borne out by the facts. The government had attempted to put the I. C. R. on a paying business basis. The result was that while the former years obtained from the C. P. R. retaining business. Something approaching the old order should be restored.

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Reformers of Ireland BIG COLONIZATION PLAN FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

TWO MORE REGIMENTS ARE ORDERED TO MEXICAN BORDER

Sent for Patrol Duty as Fears of More Outrages Increase—Over Eighteen Thousand American Troops Now in Texas

Washington, March 11.—Dispatch of two additional regiments of American infantry to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, to ally fears of raids by Mexicans, and the appearance here of General Felix Diaz and friends with a plan to solve the Mexican problem were the chief developments today in the Mexican situation.

The troops were ordered to the border at the request of Senator Shepard and Representative Garney. The latter told the President there was a good deal of cash in the border banks and Americans wanted to be protected against any sudden raid or invasion which might result from sensational overnight developments at any time in the Mexican situation. Mr. Garney also said much cattle had disappeared lately, and residents believed Mexicans were responsible.

Today's orders for the despatch of two more regiments to Texas will result in the assembly in that state of nearly 18,000 troops, more by 3,000 than the entire force of the regular army which General Shafter led into Cuba. Nearly 11,000 of these soldiers are in camp at Fortas City under command of Brig-General Fred Funston of Philippine fame. The others are scattered along the border from Brownsville, Texas, to Nogales, Arizona, the largest garrisons being maintained at El Paso, Nogales, Douglas, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and Brownsville, where the railroads from the United States enter Mexico.

President Wilson approved the orders within a half hour after they were prepared, and it was explained at the White House that the plan to strengthen the border patrol had been adopted at the suggestion of Representative Garret of Texas, who told the President and Secretary Garrison that the people on the border had become very uneasy as a result of the Vergara incident and that in addition to preserving the neutrality laws the presence of the troops would do much to restore confidence on the border.

The commission, it is said, will sit first at Juarez after the arrival of Carranza, probably about ten days hence. The commission, however, is expected to avoid such mistakes as the one made when the three thousand acre ranch of General W. B. Snyman, a British subject, was seized, only to be turned back to the owner on investigation. It is now intended that the investigation shall be made first.

It is believed by those who have talked with Carranza that it will assure the justice of confiscations based on enemy to the constitutional cause as the Terrazas estates, and of such seizures as the gambling privileges at Juarez taken over by General Villa. The income from the gambling, which is considerable is being devoted to the support of the rebel army.

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Men who Shot Constable Are Still at Large

Sleigh Bearing Blood Stains, and Believed to Have Been Used by Robbers is Located—Second Policeman Shot Near Heart.

Montreal, March 11.—Thirty constables and detectives have been searching the city and district for signs of the gunmen who early this morning fatally shot a constable and wounded another. The best they have done up to late tonight was to ascertain the name of the driver of the sleigh, and upon this clue they are working to accomplish his apprehension, and through him learn who were the murderous brigands he conveyed to and from the scene of this morning's dastardly crime.

The robbers were surprised in the store by a St. Laurent policeman, and as they drove rapidly away in their red sleigh along the country road to the station, the policeman, who was sitting in the sleigh, was notified by telephone. The three men at the Cole-Des-Neiges station hid in ambush at the side of the main road, as the sleigh came dashing up. Brisard halted the driver and grabbed the horse's rein, whilst Bourdon and Guyon, his companion, appeared on either side of the sleigh.

The occupants, hidden under rugs, commenced firing rapidly at the constables, who, hardly anticipating the onslaught, were hanging on to the sleigh. Bourdon was armed, but he had not time to pull his revolver before he fell, with three shots through his body. Seeing this Guyon madly hurled himself into the sleigh, seized one of the murderers by the neck, only to be shot himself at point blank range. The robbers threw him out of the sleigh and drove off while the third constable, who had been clinging to the maddened horse's head, slipped his revolver after the party, one of whom it is believed was hit. Guyon is shot through the left lung close to the heart.

A button, of the kind usually worn on furcoats and discovered in the bottom of the sleigh, is an important clue in the hands of the police, who are directing their efforts chiefly to finding the driver of the sleigh.

Another driver has supplied the police with the name of a colleague who was missing from his usual stand today, and who generally drove a red-painted vehicle. The sleigh had been returned unnoticed before eight o'clock to the stand outside the Bonaventure Grand Trunk station. It bears blood stains and wet marks.

The police later in the day raided a house on St. Agathe Lane, and detained three men, who are held as material witnesses, although it is not known yet whether they had any actual connections with crime.

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Premier Flemming Announces Scheme to Settle Large Area of Province.

Ask Twenty Thousand Acres of Crown Land and Will Settle 200 Families in Fifteen Years—Build Roads and Schools.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 11.—In the legislature this afternoon Premier Flemming introduced a bill to provide for a big colonization scheme in which W. Leonard Palmer of the London Financial News has interested a number of wealthy Englishmen who have become incorporated in the old country as the New Brunswick Company Limited.

The English corporation have acquired a large tract of land in Sunbury and Queen's County and the bill provides that they will have granted to them 20,000 acres of crown lands, with the executive council having power to increase the amount to 50,000 acres if desirable under conditions which call for the splitting up of the property into 100 acre lots with 200 families to be settled in a period of fifteen years. The company agree to make expenditures for opening up roads, providing school houses and other facilities and to expend not less than \$1,000 per annum in advertising in Great Britain. There is also provision for houses and other buildings up to a certain standard on each lot and the whole matter was declared by the premier to be one which would result in extensive colonization work of a sound nature in a central section of the province.

Among the English capitalists named as interested in the proposition with Mr. Palmer were Messrs. David N. Shaw, H. Anandale, Frank Dawson, F. Newsome, Smith, L. H. Everett and C. W. Outram.

Governor Visits House.

Governor Wood visited the assembly chamber this afternoon for the first time since the opening and assented to the first bills of the session, including the following: To legalize certain marriages, relating to the repair and equipment of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, relating to the agricultural instruction act, relating to the tuberculosis in cattle, relating to interest on provincial debentures and relating to the fisheries in the harbor of St. John.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session Miss Bolton, of Toronto, an officer of the National Executive of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, addressed the members of the legislature, members of the provincial chapter and