

B. C. FISHERIES ARE CONSIDERED

Conference at Ottawa of Minister, Members and Officials Deals With Various Phases of Subject

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—A conference took place today in Hon. Mr. Hazen's office regarding B. C. Fisheries. Among those present were Mr. Burrell and other B. C. members, D. N. McIntyre, deputy fisheries commissioner of the province, Mr. Cunningham, the Dominion fisheries officer for the province, Superintendent Fournier, of the fisheries department in Ottawa, and others.

J. D. Taylor made strong representations that under the present regulations the canneries at Bellingham and that they would then summarily turn away fish caught by Canadian fishermen, whereas Canadian fishermen may not export their fish.

Mr. Taylor also explained that the system of boat ratings practically gives the canneries complete control of the fishing, as the licenses are all sold to the canneries and only issued by them to men who will fish for one particular canner. The control thus established largely accounts for the change from whitties to Japanese.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's comment was that such regulations made men the serfs of the canneries.

It was agreed that the issue of licenses for purse and drag seines will not be delayed.

The two departments—provincial and Dominion—are in conference as to what licenses shall be granted. It is agreed that the farming of licenses is to be stopped. Absolutely no license will be issued except to bona fide fishermen.

Number One Hard

At the opening of the house today, Mr. Proulx brought up the complaint of the farmers of the Ottawa valley that they cannot secure cars for their hay crop. Minister Cochrane said that he would be glad to submit any complaints to the Railway Commission.

Mr. Lemieux drew attention to the reports that a survey of the international boundary in the west showed that a strip of about two miles wide containing two towns which hitherto has been regarded as American territory, properly is a part of British Columbia.

Premier Borden said he had heard nothing of the matter, but would inquire into it.

The house spent the afternoon in committee on the grain bill, the principal item being the proposal to change "Manitoba number one hard" into "Canada number one hard."

The Manitoba members objected, Dr. Schaffner proposing "Canada Western," and Mr. Oliver suggesting "Prairie." Hon. Mr. Rogers and other Manitoba members supported the present name. Finally the matter was adjourned.

The evening was spent in supply on Ontario public works.

Dominion Revenue

The revenue for January, 1912, was \$10,084,025, as compared with \$9,144,857 in January, 1911. This shows an increase of \$935,168, or over ten per cent. For the ten months period the revenue has been \$100,066,932, as against \$94,810,707, an increase of \$1,156,225, or over 15 per cent. The expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$16,351,716 for the month and \$70,458,388 in ten months. The corresponding figures for 1911 were \$12,453,530 and \$65,447,763. The capital account expenditure was \$5,640,718 in January and \$24,624,072 for the whole period, as against \$3,073,181 and \$25,877,473 respectively in 1911. Practically all of the expenditure this year has been on public works and railways.

Grand Trunk Pacific's Gift

On Monday the government expects to give the second reading of the bill to pay the Grand Trunk Pacific the ten million dollars to which the company is rendered liable by the bargain made by the Laurier government in 1904.

Experimental Farms

Hon. Mr. Burrell is considering the re-organization of the experimental farms. Under Dr. Griesdale, who will continue as director of the experimental farms, will be two more officers, one of field husbandry and one of animal husbandry. It is possible that a third may be added to take charge of the seed grain work. Other improvements in the organization are under consideration.

ACTIVITY IN ST. JOHN

New Brunswick City Profiting by Harbor and Other Works—Brisk Movement in Real Estate

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—The presence of engineers, examining wharf properties at the head of St. John harbor, near the place where the Canadian Pacific railway is making large expenditures for terminal facilities, revives the rumor that the company is seeking more space, to provide terminals at this point for its car ferry service across the Bay of Fundy. The general manager recently stated that the company had in contemplation further large expenditures at St. John.

Ex-Senator N. H. Jones, of Bangor, is in St. John this week conferring with the local directors of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, whose capital is \$5,000,000, and which will erect at St. John a great paper mill. Mr. Jones stated that the taking over by the company of the immense Gibson lumber properties at a cost of about \$2,000,000 was practically completed, and their

solidifier was in Fredericton last week looking up titles to the various properties. The big paper mill will be a most important industry for St. John, located as it will be beside the large pulp mill near Fairville, and near also to the new brush and broom factory, which will be the largest in Canada.

The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Company, which proposes to provide St. John with cheap head lights and power, and with which the city council has arranged satisfactory terms, will apply to the legislature in March for a charter. It will develop power at the Lepreau and other streams and transmit it to St. John.

The activity in real estate in St. John, especially in the suburbs, east, north and west, where development will take place, is gaining force. A St. John man who a few weeks ago took an option on a property at East St. John for \$21,000, paying only \$25 in cash, sold out last week for \$45,000, to a syndicate of capitalists. Trackside lots comprising 25 acres north of the city were purchased last week by a Saskatchewan real estate company, and a lot of twelve acres at West St. John changed hands at a good figure. Any desirable property placed on the market is quickly snapped up, and values have a steady upward tendency.

ABDICATION TERMS

Both Parties in China Expected to Agree to Proposed Modifications—Mongolian Troubles

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The modifications in the abdication terms suggested by the pending assembly are so reasonable and the terms so liberal, says a Peking despatch to the Times, that agreement on the subject now is assured. The emperor may reside first in the forbidden city and afterwards in the summer palace. A pension of \$1,000,000 net, will be granted. The ingenious explanation is given that taels will be abolished when the currency is reformed.

Special expenses will be granted by vote of parliament for ceremonial occasions.

The present palace staff will be retained and all the property respected. PEKING, Feb. 8.—Diplomatic difficulties as well as occasional military incidents between Russians and Chinese continue, and are being watched closely by foreign representatives here.

The imperial foreign board recently sent a note to the Russian legation charging the Russian troops with aiding the Mongols in their attack on the Chinese garrison at the railroad station in the city of Manchuria. The foreign board requested the Russian legation to see that Russian troops observed neutrality.

In its reply the Russian legation says the Mongols, after their attack on the Chinese garrison, retreated into the railway zone, where the Russian troops arrested them. The troops of the Chinese garrison followed into the railway zone and attacked both the Mongols and the Russians, killing Russian officers and a Russian soldier, as well as several Mongolians.

Conditions in Manchuria evidently are becoming worse. Reports from Russian sources say the Mongols have declared the warfare to the Amur river, while brigand bands numbering hundreds have gone so far as to attack and capture several towns.

The authority of the Kukuiktu, head of the Mongolian Lama sect, who is now the Mongolian Grand Khan, has secured recognition from Khailar, in the north of Mongolia, down to the Turkestan border.

In the Turkestan district itself, a three-cornered conflict is in progress between the imperialist garrisons, rebels who have deserted from the imperial army and the native Mohammedans, who have taken the present opportunity to revolt. A number of Russian subjects have been killed during the fighting between the rival parties.

The imperial foreign board has not made any reply to the recent Russian proposal to mediate with the Mongolians, and in diplomatic circles no surprise would be felt at Russian intervention in Manchuria.

CARRIED TO SEA

While Hundreds Watched Helpless Mexican Drifted Away in Derelict Power Schooner

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 9.—While hundreds lined the shore at Ensenada watching the schooner yesterday afternoon, the power schooner Olympia was torn by her masts and carried out to sea. Jakes Gonzalez, Mexican captain, ignorant of the way of handling a vessel, crawled to the deck and beckoned imploringly to the helpless spectators for aid. The schooner was soon carried out of sight.

Capt. Eagon of the power boat Kea, arriving here today, reported sighting the upper works of the Olympia drifting off the coast. There is little doubt that Gonzalez perished.

A reinforced concrete wharf at Ensenada, costing \$75,000, was carried out today by the force of the storm.

EARL SPENCER RESIGNS

Leaves Office of Lord Chamberlain, It is Said, Because of Criticism of Censorship

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Earl Spencer today resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain. His action is attributed to the widespread criticism recently of his conduct of the office of censor of plays.

His health is given as the reason for Earl Spencer's resignation, but it is said the occasion will be utilized to re-organize the office of censor.

The Earl of Chesterfield and the Earl of Granard are mentioned as possible successors of Earl Spencer.

Fire in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Several persons were injured by falling debris and traffic was obstructed in the downtown quarter tonight when fire did \$30,000 damage to the Temple Court building just as the stores and offices were being emptied of thousands of workers. The blaze started in a film concern on the eighth floor, and the heat blew out windows and partitions.

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAW

Attorney-General to Bring in Amending Bill—Fewer Licenses in 1911 Than in Previous Year

The appearance on the legislative order paper of notice by Attorney-General Bowser of his intention to amend the Provincial Liquor Act of 1910, and the announced early conference with the law officer of the crown of deputations representative of the Good Government and Local Option Leagues, directs attention insistently to the manner in which the admittedly drastic British Columbia law for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic is being administered. Criticism and complaints of non-enforcement are of course inevitable, but in connection it is interesting and instructive to note that the great majority of such casual indictments—made as a rule on hearsay evidence—are based upon offences allegedly occurring within the boundaries of city or rural municipalities, wherein the administration of the law is vested altogether with the local authorities.

And although the population within such incorporated municipalities presents quite 85 per cent. of the provincial total, it is an illuminative fact that a greater number of prosecutions and convictions for offences under the act were conducted during the past year in the unorganized districts—the territory of the 16 per cent. of population under the direct jurisdiction and supervision of the provincial police, than in the cities and rural municipalities.

And not only have the police under Attorney-General Bowser's direction and control been active in suppression and punishment of such offences under the act as Sunday or other prohibited liquor trafficking, but they have been equally energetic and insistent upon the standard of roadhouse or country hotel accommodation for the travelling public fully measuring up to the requirements of the law—a fact that is emphasized in the refusal of the chief liquor inspector to grant renewals of licenses for more than a probational period of three months in a very large proportion of applications dealt with at the close of 1911.

In Environs of Victoria

In a majority of cases the reason is non-compliance with the requirements of the law as to the standard and extent of bona fide hotel accommodation, for horses, dining rooms, stabling for horses, etc. In other cases (and this applies particularly to roadhouses within the environs of Victoria) the department has general knowledge of offences having been common, as in selling liquors to minors—girl members of after dark "joy riding parties" and others—to chauffeurs and to interdicts; permitting interdicts to frequent licensed premises; allowing the licensed premises to be used for improper purposes.

Where such offences are known of, but without conclusive proof, or in other words suspected with substantial reason, the houses concerned are now under special surveillance. If causes of offence are promptly removed and do not recur, the licenses will in due time be renewed as desired. If not, the licenses affected will be cancelled. As the present juncture, of all the roadside hotels on the highways out of Victoria towards Sooke river, Metochin, the Malahat Brook and Nanaimo, the Goldstream house alone as yet boasts possession of its unconditionally renewed license for 1912.

Within the cities, disregard of certain salient features of the provincial law have latterly become so notorious, by patent that the Good Government is seeking provincial action to compel municipal enforcement of the statute law. In both Victoria and Vancouver and other cities besides, a number of licensed hotels are known to operate almost exclusively as assignation houses, with no pretence of compliance with the requirements named for hotel license privileges. These places are notorious traps for young girls and the reverse of valuable as factors in the attraction of or catering to tourist visitors.

Civic Indifference

The friends of morality and true temperance, which is distinct from prohibition, are asking, if civic indifference to the existence and offending of these places be continued, that the attorney-general adopt compelling measures.

Interesting information as to what the provincial police have been doing during 1911 and still are doing in the discharge of that portion of their responsibilities arising under the Liquor Act, 1910, is disclosed in an annual report just made to Attorney-General Bowser by Superintendent Colin S. Campbell. From this report it is seen that the total number of provincially issued liquor licenses of all classes was 343, an increase of but eleven over 1910. In no way proportionate to the growth of population in the unorganized districts within the period. The actual total of licenses is, indeed, reduced, for during 1911 ten licenses were cancelled or renewal applications were refused, and five other licenses lapsed. The number of licenses thus extinguished in 1910 was 46.

The license roll for 1911 shows 273 hotel licenses, as compared with 272 in 1910; six wholesale licenses, an unchanged total; eight brewers' licenses, an increase of one; 33 steamer licenses, an advance of three; and 18 railway licenses, an increase of two.

Short Term Licenses

Long established houses which have been granted renewals for three months only, this period expiring on the 31st proximo, unless accommoda-

tions are, brought fully up to legal standard by that date, include the Pink Un, Talbot and Tunnel hotels of Nanaimo; the Oak Dell House at Colwood; the Half Way House at Northfield; the well known Somers Hotel at Port Alberni; Howard's Hotel at Qualicum; the Summit Hotel, Crown's Nest; Central Hotel, Alhambra; Grant Hotel, Minster Island; Hot Springs Hotel, Alhambra; Kootenay Falls Hotel, Ymir; Spokane Hotel, Midway; Premier Hotel, Queen Charlotte; Bellevue Hotel, Mission City; Michel Hotel, Michel; Colonial Hotel, Soda Creek; Sechelt Hotel, Sechelt; Wilson Hotel, Union Bay; Commercial Hotel, Abbotsford; Telkwa Hotel, Alderney; Hazelton Hotel, Hazelton; Bridesville Hotel, Bridesville; New Zealand Hotel, Hedley; Madden House, Trout Creek; Miller House, Ymir; Shuswap Hotel, Shuswap; Great Northern, New Michel; Omineca Hotel, Hazelton; Heriot Hotel, Heriot Bay; Australian Hotel, Morley; Windsor Hotel, Van And; Clifton Hotel, Revelstoke; Huntington Hotel, Huntington; Railroad Hotel, Yale; Dog Creek Hotel, Dog Creek; Edgewood Hotel, Edgewood; Ashcroft Hotel, Ashcroft; Bellevue Hotel, Okanagan Mission; and Wallachin Hotel, Wallachin.

During 1911 50 applications in all for hotel licenses were considered and dealt with, but 16 of these being granted and 24 refused, while action was deferred in nine cases, and one of the applications was withdrawn. Refusals were ordered in Queen Charlotte, Discovery Road, Warden, Westbridge, Sheep Creek, Bitter Creek (Stewart), South Port George, West Bank, Bitter Creek Townsite (Stewart), 23 miles south of Hope, Soad Creek, Cariboo Road, Carmi, Kitsumkum, Steamboat, Bulkley Valley, Breckenridge, Hope, Clifton, Sooke, Goose Bay (Observatory In), Fernmore Road, Glenalta and Salmon River.

Licenses Cancelled

The existing licenses cancelled during the year, of which renewals were refused, included those for the Clinton and Dominion Hotels at Clinton, the latter in connection with a case of inhumanity, with the details of which the public is familiar. In two other cases cancellations were decided upon because of the markedly intemperate habits of the licensees. The list of cancellations, in addition to the Clinton hotels, covers the Ashcroft Hotel, Ashcroft; Victoria Hotel, Silverton (destroyed by fire); Squamish Hotel, Squamish; Newmarket Hotel, Newmarket; Moodyville Hotel, Port Moody; Allison Hotel, Allison; Park Hotel, near Hedley; and San Juan Hotel, Port Renfrew.

The record of prosecutions and convictions under the act, in the unorganized districts, during 1911, shows a total of 103 prosecutions, in which 88 convictions were obtained, a very high percentage indeed, information being withdrawn in six instances, and only eleven defendants securing the dismissal of the charges preferred against them. The cases of selling liquor without license ("boot-leggers" and "blind piggers") numbered 45; of Sunday liquor trading, 12; of having possession of liquor for the purposes of sale, 15; of selling more than the legal quart in a single transaction, 7; of selling to Indians, 3; and of supplying to interdicts, 8; in addition to which three licensees were heavily fined for allowing poker to be played on their premises, and one for not allowing unobstructed Sunday view of his bar premises.

It is a noteworthy fact that in five of the six cases of selling to interdicts, dismissals were secured, while in the sixth case the offender escaped the payment of costs. Four of those against whom proceedings were taken left the country with marked suddenness upon receipt of court invitations; in upwards of sixty cases alternative sentences of imprisonment, in terms ranging from two to nine months, were imposed; and a total of \$14,875 was collected in fines, exclusive of court costs.

RUSSIA'S SENSATION

Case Involving Mystic Rasputin and Seizure of Papers is Taken Up in Duma

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The case involving the name of Gregory Rasputin, a reputed holy man and mystic who is wielding immense influence at the court, grown to be an affair of national importance. The Duma adopted tonight an urgent interpellation addressed to the minister of the interior as to why he applied illegal pressure on editors in St. Petersburg and Moscow ordering them to print nothing concerning Rasputin, and on what grounds he confiscated the editions of the Novoye Vremya and the Golos Moskvy and prosecuted the editors.

It was said to be due to the antagonism of Rasputin that Bishop Hergogenes of the Saratov Diocese and the abbot of Tairitsyn, Helodoros, were ordered into exile. Commenting on this action of the Emperor and the Holy Synod the two papers mentioned published a denunciation of Rasputin, describing him as "A corrupter of bodies and souls."

The editor of the Novoye Vremya, Boris Souverain, is now under charges which may result in his imprisonment. The interpellation introduced in the Duma reproduces an open letter addressed to the holy synod by the religious writer Novoseloff in the Golos Moskvy, stating that the criminal tragedy comedy has been carried on for years "by the corrupter of souls and bodies, Rasputin, before the eyes of the synod." Rasputin resides at Tsarskoe Zelo, where he is the head of a cult. The Emperor is said to be one of his devotees. Mr. Guchkov, leader of the Octobrists, and ex-president of the Duma, said in a speech that all Russia was passing through painful days and was stricken by the danger threatening the Holy of Holies, the altar and the throne. The deputies, with one exception, voted for an interpellation.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—Three witnesses appeared before the county jury today, when the inquiry into the dynamite conspiracy was resumed. Their adjournment was taken until next Wednesday.

FORESTRY NEEDS IN THIS COUNTRY

Several Resolutions Passed at Meeting of Association Declaring for More Efficient Management

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—After electing John Hendry, of Vancouver president, to succeed George Y. Chown, of Kingston, the Canadian Forestry Association concluded its convention this afternoon. Resolutions were passed asking both federal and provincial governments for increased expenditures on forest management in this country, and deprecating the fact that less than one cent an acre of forest lands was now expended on forest management, while in other countries the average ranged from two cents to \$1.90 per acre.

It was resolved to impress on the government the necessity of maintaining in connection with the forestry branch an experimental laboratory for investigating the physical and mechanical properties of Canadian woods, with a view to extending the possibilities of their use, and for other purposes. The association deprecated the practice of exporting in large quantities large trees of spruce and balsam, and recommended legislation to prevent this practice.

The association reaffirmed its attitude in favor of inspection of the public domain and the inclusion of forest reserves of lands unused for agriculture, or where the forests are required for the protection of watersheds, and to urge on the federal and provincial governments the carrying out of such a policy at the earliest possible date.

Hon. W. R. Ross was elected territorial vice-president for British Columbia.

UNFAVORABLE TO HINDU WOMEN

Public Meeting Last Evening Discuss Admission of Indian Wives and Negatives Resolution of Acceptance

Mr. R. W. Clarke's resolution that the Dominion government be petitioned to allow the Hindus at present in this province to bring their wives and families was negated by a large majority at a well attended public meeting last night at the Friends' Hall. Comparatively little time was devoted to discussion of the specific object of the motion, most of the speakers digressing to start with, therefore, they had every reason to believe that the resolution was desirable and its effect on white labor.

The very Rev. Dean Doull in opening the meeting from the chair pointed out that this was no provincial question since British Columbia was the gate through which Asiatics reached the Dominion. It was an imperial question, and they owed it to their fellow subjects of the Empire to consider their welfare. It was even more than that; it was a question between man and man, and of the fundamental rights of their brother men.

Mrs. Gordon pointed out that a man to be seen at his best must be surrounded by his wife and family. India was overpopulated; the least deviation in climatic conditions caused thousands to starve, therefore, they had every reason to come here. The Hindu was a citizen; he was industrious, and law-abiding. Vast areas of the interior of the province failed to be developed owing to lack of labor. It was impossible to get sober white labor at any rate after the first pay day. White men would not stay on the farm. Why should there be any discrimination between British subjects? Both sides manipulated this subject to capture labor votes at elections. The economic view was simply selfishness. They should remember that no man was "common or unclear."

Mr. Sherck said that he was there to represent labor. There were starving people here in this very city. Charity should begin at home. The young men were many of them condemned to lives of perpetual bachelorhood because they could not afford marriage. It followed that the girls went into offices, and displaced men at lower wages. The Oriental was here because he was cheap. His presence meant the lowering of their style of living to that of the Hindus. He would be ashamed to refer to the British working man as the former speaker had. He was the best working man in the world.

Against Exclusion
Mr. Beaumont Boggs objected to the exclusion of fellow subjects of the Empire when Doukhobors were admitted with special privileges of never bearing arms for the country of their adoption. Canada took the acorn of Southern Europe as long as they were small capitalists to the extent of some fifty dollars. It was not just or moral, having admitted Hindus to bar their wives and families. Two-thirds of the crime in Montreal last year was committed by Southern Europeans, yet they may bring their wives with them.

The Rev. W. Stevenson endorsed Mrs. Gordon's principles, but could not accept her inferences. If sentiment was to settle the question it was settled already. Let them beware in their zeal for justice to the Hindu that they did not do their white brother an injustice. The Hindu wife was not excluded; she had to show the possession of \$200.

Mr. Hall—"Indians must travel on a through continuous ticket" which was a steamship company issue. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, continuing, contended that Canada like any other part of the Empire had a right to say who should or should not come in. Thousands of

Englishmen had been deported from Halifax as undesirable. They did not want polygamy in their midst. The Chinese were practicing it already. The Chinese bought and sold children in this city.

Dr. Donald claimed to speak with some knowledge of the Sikh as he had been medical officer to a Sikh regiment, and they were magnificent soldiers, and they could be well all over the world. There was no doubt that it was impossible to obtain a continuous passage from India.

Mr. Martin said there was no doubt that the Hindu was brought in to bring down the price of labor.

Possible Results of Admission

Mr. Frank Andrews only desired not to hand down to descendants a gigantic problem such as the United States has to face in their Southern States, a problem which suggested the wit of man to solve. Let the wives in and in a few years no one could tell the results. Either Japan or China, if assimilation was unrestricted, would flood the country. They all knew of the high wages paid here, and would all try to come. White peoples' children, or whatever they might be put through the schools, and made into Canadian citizens, not so with the Hindus or other Asiatics.

Mr. F. Webb considered that by passing this resolution they would be endorsing polygamy in their midst. Besides they had no right to split up Hindu family life and leave one wife in India and bring another one here. That was not morally correct.

Mr. H. Hall reminded his audience that socialism admitted no bar of color. All Socialists of whatever race were brothers and their wives their sisters.

The Rev. W. Stevenson at the close pleaded for justice to the white brother in the land. His standard of living was the evolution of 2,000 years. He could not be expected to lower it to that of the Asiatic.

After the vote which emphatically negated the resolution, Mr. R. W. Clarke moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting then closed.

RECEIVER DISCHARGED

Developments in Case of Washington Orchard Company—Demand Made for Securities

SEATTLE, Feb. 9.—Harry E. Wilson, receiver for the Washington Orchard Irrigation and Fruit Co. and the Columbia River Orchard Co., made his report to the superior court today and was discharged as receiver for the Washington Orchard Irrigation and Fruit company. This company is now in the hands of E. Winkler, appointed temporary receiver by the United States bankruptcy court.

In his report receiver Wilson said he had come into possession of some office furniture, some papers and the keys to the power house at Wauke, the site of the irrigation project. L. J. Biehl, former secretary of the companies, and now trust officer of the Washington Trust Co. of Portland, Ore., holder of collateral for the bond issues of the orchard companies, has not given the securities held by him to the receiver. Last week Mr. Biehl promised Mr. Wilson that he would deliver the securities not later than Tuesday, and today Mr. Wilson made a peremptory demand that they be delivered at once.

FOR ESPIONAGE

Heinrich Grosse, German Merchant, Gets Sentence of Three Years at Winchester

WINCHESTER, England, Feb. 9.—Heinrich Grosse, a German merchant, who was arrested here on a charge of espionage, was sentenced today at the assizes to three years penal servitude. The trial presented a striking contrast to German methods in espionage cases, especially in the trial of Bertrand Stewart, the English lawyer, recently sentenced by the Leipzig imperial court to three years' imprisonment.

Grosse was tried in open court by a jury. He pleaded not guilty. He testified that he was the son of a German judge, and came to England in order to do business in German coal in the event of a national strike in England.

Speakers Arrested

Hundred Policemen Called Out in San Diego to Check So-Called "Free Speech" Demonstration

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 9.—One hundred policemen were called out last night to check a demonstration of opponents of the anti-free-speech ordinance which went into effect today. Five thousand persons gathered on intersections of the principal streets and cheered as one speaker after another mounted improvised rostrums, only to be taken into custody and marched off to jail.

Fifty arrests were made in all, and for a time the city jail was crowded almost to capacity with those who claimed they would rather be in prison than submit to what they term is the tyranny of the city officials. They intended to test the constitutionality of the new law.

Sentenced for Burglary

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—Charles Horton and Alfred Williams yesterday pleaded guilty to eight additional charges of burglary here and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Charles Hing, the Chinaman, who was found guilty of several charges of forgery and uttering, was sent to the reformatory for two years.

Shot by Mad Dog

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 8.—J. H. Swinberg, barrister, and Dr. Ray Parkhurst, left tonight for Toronto to undergo a pasteur treatment, both having been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. All dogs have been ordered muzzled, and a number of them have been shot.

WILL EXTEND THE FRANCHISE

Quebec Preparing for Notable Step in Advance in Regard to Electoral Matters—New Government Bill

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—Manhood suffrage is practically granted in the new government bill amending the Quebec electoral laws. The bill has been printed and was distributed this afternoon.

It provides in a wide sense that any one who earns \$10 a month is a qualified voter. By this latter provision the mass of people become voters, and it would be difficult to say who is excluded except vagabonds and tramps of no known occupation.

Plural voting, which has existed in Quebec since colonial days, is abolished, and the one-man-one vote principle is to be enforced. This will, of itself, become a notable step in advance in Quebec, as a voter must qualify at his domicile, and irrespective of what property he may have, he may vote but once. While property qualification remains the amount is not determined, so long as it is property.

The main feature of the bill is that it extends the number of qualified voters by reducing to a minimum the property qualification and it regulates the principle of the one-man-one vote by requiring that registration shall take place at the place of residence.

The right to vote is extended to priests, clergymen, college professors and teachers, without any other qualification.

HEROIC STRUGGLE SAVES MANY LIVES

How Ranger Pulaski Rescued His Men During Fierce Forest Conflagration

Mr. Overton W. Price, vice-president of the National Conservation association and newly appointed head of the British Columbia Department of Woods and Forests, in his interesting book "The Land We Live In," tells this story of an heroic forest ranger:

"The summer of 1910 by reason of great drought and unusually high winds was the worst for forest fires that the West has ever known. The danger was greatest on the Coast Range, in northern Idaho. Ranger Pulaski had under him forty men, who after many hours of hard work had got a big fire practically under control. Suddenly the wind strengthened until it became a gale. It immediately became a question of saving the lives of the men. The fire fighters were in a deep forest, miles from a railroad and far from any clearing.

"Pulaski remembered that within a mile of where they were working there was an abandoned mine shaft running back about forty feet into the hillsides. He rushed his men to this shaft as quickly as possible, and told them as they passed to grab anything they could snatch up their blankets as they ran. The shaft reached Pulaski hurried his men into it and, packed like sardines, they filled it up. Pulaski stationed himself at the opening, across which he stretched a blanket.

"Within a few minutes after the men had reached the shaft, the fire came. The blanket at the opening caught and Pulaski jerked it away and hung up another, which caught in its turn. The shaft caught again and again and at last time Pulaski replaced it, until at last he held the blanket across the open mouth of the shaft with his bare hands.

"The shaft grew hotter and hotter and the smoke and fumes thicker and more dense until the sufferings of the men were almost beyond human endurance. They began to cough and to sneeze, which caught in its turn. The shaft reached Pulaski hurried his men into it and, packed like sardines, they filled it up. Pulaski stationed himself