

# Build Without Aid

Port That C. P. R. Will Construct Coast-Kootenay Road on These Terms.

Martin Scores the Vancouver Deputation - Mr. Turner's Assurance.

Railway matters occupied the place of prominence this morning at the meeting of the C. P. R. board, held in the afternoon by the board, believed to be authentic, that the C. P. R. had made a concession to the executive to construct the coast-kootenay road without any subsidy. It was felt that this would make matters very serious for rival roads if the big railway would agree to carry the obligation which a specific subsidy would have had. Some alleged that the offer was made to do, while others were of the opinion that the proposition did not consist of such a proposal.

The room for receiving deputations was crowded with delegates from Vancouver, Dr. Carroll, H. E. Gilles, James Webster, E. C. Carling, Otto Marstrand, L. Queen, C. N. Davidson, A. E. Johnston, J. F. Biedsoe, J. D. Breeze, Prescott, T. R. E. Melanes, J. Duff, H. H. Layfield, W. A. Campbell, W. M. Murray, J. T. Smith, M. S. W. Murray, J. V. E. charter, and Capt. S. F. McKenzie, forming a deputation from that city to press for the immediate construction of an independent and competitive line from the coast to Kootenay. They were accompanied by Mayor Scott and Ald. Kearney New Westminster.

The full executive, with the exception of the Premier, who was engaged with other deputations, received them and the urgency of the road and the advisability of making it independent of the C. P. R. was urged by Messrs. Gilles, Biedsoe, Murray, Brewer, McLean and others. Almost all of the speakers urged the construction of the coast-kootenay road, a number of them made reference to justice done that company by the abolition of its subsidy.

Before Mr. Turner replied for the government, Mr. Martin asked leave to say a few words. He lectured the delegates roundly for embodying in their resolution a reflection upon himself, and asking it up with promoting the interests of the railway people. There is no doubt that the subsidy to the C. P. R. was absolutely false. The C. P. R. was not to that corporation but to the people of the province. It was a number of them made reference to justice done that company by the abolition of its subsidy.

Mr. Turner, in replying to the deputation, thanked them for placing the matter so clearly before the government. He thought also that Mr. Martin might be thankful for the opportunity of delivering such an able defence of his policy. Briefly, he could not promise the deputation a reply for a few days. A number of them made reference to justice done that company by the abolition of its subsidy.

Capetown, March 15.—The Boers having cut the wires, telegraphic communication between the Eastern provinces and Natal is interrupted. Wolsley's Reply.

London, March 15.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded to-day in anticipation of the reply of Lord Wolsley, the former commander-in-chief, to the criticism of the former war secretary on foreign affairs.

Lord Wolsley, in his opening remarks, said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter, but he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of commander-in-chief.

Lord Lansdowne's personalities evidently have been premeditated. His insinuations were grave and almost seemed as if the personal attack had been made in order to divert attention from the question at issue, and throw upon the commander-in-chief the blame for mistakes made by the government.

Until the recent debate he had never possessed the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances occurred which left him no alternative but to resign, which he had done. If he had not possessed the opportunity which might legitimately have been used to appoint another commander-in-chief.

Lord Wolsley then proceeded to reiterate the specific charges made by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary force in South Africa, and recommended that additional troops be sent strengthening the Natal garrison and detaching some of the Biggarsburg force. It was twenty-five miles in length, and he had been ordered to disembark the troops at East London, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere. The plague in South Africa causes uneasiness in South African shipping circles here.

In the Reichstag. Berlin, March 15.—Young Christian Dewet, the nephew of the Boer general of that name, and other Boer officers,

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

VOL. 22.

## Kitchener's Dispatch

Issued This Morning Makes No Mention of the Peace Negotiations.

He Says Dewet Has Reached Senekal on His Northward Journey.

London, March 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener issued this morning is so studiously silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations that it leads to the conclusion that nothing has yet been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify lending official support to the view that the war is over. Nor do Gen. French's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly, as no date is given, his captures were made previously to the granting of the armistice.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria yesterday evening, reports as follows: "Dewet has reached Senekal on his northward progress. "French, in addition to his previous successes, reports 46 Boers killed or wounded, 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle. "The weather is wet, delaying movements of the columns. "May Be Reinforced. London, March 15.—A dispatch from Pretoria, after noting Gen. Dewet's arrival at Senekal, Orange River Colony, says that though he has only a small following Dewet is nearing a district where he is likely to receive considerable reinforcements, and probably intends to pick up roving bands of Republicans who are ever present in the Dornberg and Koranaberg districts.

Gen. French, the dispatch adds, has been defeated by a swollen drift in the Pretoria district, but is now able to move again. A dispatch from Capetown reports that Scheepers and Milani's commandos have turned southward and are now within forty miles of Willowmore and that the British are following them.

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Publication of Civil List Proposal Has Created a Mild Sensation. London Times Called to Account For an Alleged Breach of Secrecy.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the report of the select committee on the civil list with reference to the publication in the London Times of confidential statements on the subject, and recommending the Speaker to take steps, either by the exclusion of the Times representative from the House or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such an offence. The Speaker promised to render an early decision.

The members of the House of Commons were greatly stirred up by the London Times's alleged breach of secrecy in regard to the publishing in advance of the government's civil list proposals. A curious feature which has not leaked out in the papers is the implication of the Birmingham Post in the same charges, and there is a half-humorous and half-serious attempt upon the part of the Irish members to connect Mr. Jos. Chamberlain's warmest supporters, and if the Liberals can get this organ punished they will take it as a personal score off the much disliked colonial secretary.

A Conservative member of parliament informed a representative of the Associated Press that the majority of his party would be delighted to see the London Times suspended for a week, not with the idea of seriously affecting its news service but with giving it "a much needed lesson."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader of the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Wm. Court Gully, the Speaker, have been consulted together during the week. Among the suggestions which they will consider is one to examine all the members of the press who have the London Times under their hands, and to see that they are not so run down the culprit.

The Daily Express has an editorial in this connection headed "Dignity of the House." It says: "Should the Speaker, as he is certainly, not a member of the press, be asked to act as a censor of the press, and to prevent the disclosure of information which is solely in his possession, there is no remedy."

Sailed from Portsmouth. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Leave To-day for South Africa. A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, says that the Boer commandos are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in Northern Transvaal, to discuss the position and advisability of a continuance of the war.

Annexation Recognized. New York, March 16.—A special from Washington to the Herald says: "The United States has given official, although indirect, recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the two republics with which it is at war in Africa. This recognition is accorded in the state department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries just issued. In this publication it is explained in a foot note that the former republics have been annexed to Great Britain, and that they are now only colonies of an Empire."

"The United States is the first to recognize the annexation, all other powers having taken the stand that recognition is out of order until they have the formal notice which Great Britain has not yet given. "Boer sympathizers are considerable wrought up over the fact that the United States should be the first to accord recognition to the hated and disputed annexation. "In Aid of Boers. The Hague, March 16.—M. Henri Rochefort is organizing a big lottery throughout Europe in aid of the Boers.

Dewet's Mind Unhinged. Bloemfontein, March 15.—Prisoners who have lately been released by Dewet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues that he has undergone, his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. Apart from this view of Gen. Dewet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He permits his plans to no one.

He repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared that the men under him take no terms except independence will satisfy him. A recent utterance attributed to him is that after the British he hates the Transvaalers. His whereabouts during the last two or three days are unknown, nor is it known whether they are with him. Conference on