URGE A CASH CONTRIBUTION

Resolution Favoring Such Action Passed Unanimously at Meeting Under Auspices of Navy League

STIRRING SPEECHES CHEERED TO ECHO

Canada's Navy Should Pass Automatically Under Control of Admiralty in time of War to Be Effective

The voice of the West spoke in no uncertain fashion Thursday night the attitude of this portion of the Dominion in the question of Empire naval defence. A mass meeting which completely prowded the Victoria theatre, convened by the local branch of the naval league, declared itself without a dissenting voice in favor of a direct cash contribution to the imperial navy, in conjunction with the permanent policy of building up a Canadian fleet.

The keynote of the gathering was struck by Premier McBride, although he was not the principal speaker of the evening. "My personal opinion is," he said, "that in the present almost impending crisis Canada cannot do too much to help the motherland in naval affairs. If I had a seat in the parliament at Ottawa I would rest neither night nor day through summer or winter until some direct vote were made to the imperial navy. I believe that this is the attitude of the entire province."

The Resolution.

The Premier's statement was greeted with prolonged applause. The meeting was enthusiastic to a degree, and heartily applauded the utterances of the different speakers. The attendance of bluejackets from H. M. S. Algerine and Egeria on the platform added to the patriotic character of the gathering, the most successful of its kind ever held in the city.

The following resolution, moved by Captain Clive Phillips Wolley, and seconded by W. H. Langley, was carried unanimously: "This meeting heartily endorses the permanent policy of the government as that best calculated in the long run to afford the greatest measure of aid to the Empire, but urges that an emergency exists at the present moment which necessitates an immediate additional contribution of Dreadnoughts, or cash. It is further resolved that the entire naval service of Canada should pass automatically under the control of the commander of the royal navy on the threat or outbreak of hostilities against Great Britain."

Mayor Morley, who was in the chair, in opening the proceedings dealt with the patriotism of British Columbia. He alluded to the pride which the citizens had always taken in having His Majesty's vessels stationed at Esquimalt and the feeling of disappointment which had followed their withdrawal. He then introduced Captain Clive Phillips Wolley, president of the local navy league, who delivered the address of the evening. Captain Wolley said:

Mr. Wolley's Address.

Captain Wolley spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I will not spend any of the precious minutes which you have given me in thanking you for coming. You have come because you are loyal to that Empire which your forefathers made, and which you are still making, and for such loyalty Canadians expect no thanks. A Briton's work for Britain is its own proud reward. I have, as you know, to speak tonight to a definite resolution, and to deal adequately with the points raised therein will tax my powers of condensation to the uttermost, so that, though I cannot at our annual meeting altogether avoid stock taking, I am going to deal with that part of my duty as briefly as I can. Fortunately, this is not because I dare not present our balance sheet. The Navy League in Victoria and Esquimalt is, with the exception of the Toronto branch, the oldest in Canada, and its numerical strength today is greater than it has ever been before, though it is still pitifully small compared to the work which it has to do. At the league's foundation lay the idea of aid to Britain's navy and to that idea it has been loyal ever since its foundation; but even when I was first made president of it, we had not got beyoud the discussion of the question, "Is it Canada's duty to assist in bearing Britain's naval burden?" and in that discussion in those days we could easily remember the names of the men and of the public bodies who were upon our side. Today it is easier to remember the names of those who are opposed to us. I remember that in my first presidential address in 1907 I set myself to prove to you that it was Canada's duty to aid Britain's navy, because upon that under God the whole Empire depended, and that upon the maintenance of that Empire depended very largely the Christianity, civilization and peace of the whole world and, as a fraction of this vast whole, your own individual welfare and prosperity.

For and Against.

There were six great arguments against me; there was one great fact in my favor. They said that there should be no taxation without representation; that we needed all our money for internal development; that we were safe under the Monroe doctrine; that we had done our whole duty in building the C. P. R.; that we were too poor; and that the French Canadians were solidly opposed to contribution. The one fact in my favor was that the heart of Canada is British and beats to the tune of Home, Sweet Home, and so, gentlemen, we found an answer to every one of these arguments. Even the last of them has no longer any strength, since a house divided against itself cannot stand; and if Messrs. Marcil, Monk and Bourassa are opposed to contribution, La Patrie and La Presse are on our side, and I venture to think as much of the spirit of Montcalm as still abides in the province of Quebec. In three years we have gained this. The principle of naval contribution is no longer disputed in eight at any rate of the nine provinces of the Dominion; the duty of bearing the Imperial burden is conceded by almost all, and in our West is not only conceded, but welcomed.

For reasons already suggested, I am not going into details. You can see for yourselves that the league has grown in popularity; I am glad to say that it has also grown in numbers; but though I will not complain, I would remind you that the whole naval league of Britain can be counted in a few thousands, and that it is matched against such leagues as those of Germany, Russia and other European states and that one of those is over a million strong. We want more workers and we want someone to whisper to our King that the league which built the German navy was founded and led by the German Emperor's brother, and that one of the most gifted women in Canada has suggested that if a certain boy Prince of England honored Canada's Navy League by leading it, that league would very soon be commensurate with the male population of the Dominion. We cannot send our messages direct to the foot of the throne. They may get there nevertheless. I, at any rate, have "passed." Gentlemen of the press, "on the ball," if you please. If it were necessary, I could show you, gentlemen, that, small as this your league is, it has in the last year made itself seriously felt many thousand miles from Victoria, and I could prove this by quotations from leading English dailies if I have your time tonight to read records. You can join the league and read them for yourselves if you like.

The Resolution.

Now to my resolution. Throughout Britain the duty of colonial contribution has been recognised with the result that three of the great Dominions have contributed, or promised to contribute. New Zealand, the least of them, with a population all told of about 800,000, has promised a Dreadnought, which will cost her about $11,000,000.

Australia with about 6,000,000 people has undertaken to provide a local navy which will cost her about $18,000,000.

Canada, the greatest of the Dominions and the nearest home, with a population of about 8,000,000, is still talking of creating a local navy not built upon the lines suggested by the Admiralty, and not at the call of the King, to cost her about $10,000,000.

Let me boil that down for you a little.

It means that Canadians are thinking of giving less than 10 cents per man as compared with the dollar per man of the New Zealanders. It means that New Zealand has pledged herself to a direct gift; that Australia has contributed a local fleet in the form deemed most desirable by the Admiralty, whilst Canada has promised two small local navies not on the Admiralty lines, which may be of some service as training ships or commerce destroyers, but which are not serviceable as fleet units and have no ships in them fit for Britain's fighting line, and which will not be ready for any conceivable emergency.

At first blush this does not look very creditable or very hopeful, but as a permanent policy the Canadian policy of building local navies has much in its favor and is, perhaps, as set forth in our resolution, the policy best calculated to serve Britain in the long run.

A direct contribution in cash might be the most practically useful to Britain in the present, and would, no doubt be the cheapest to Canada, but it would inevitably be distasteful to our people; it might weaken the ties which bind us, instead of strengthening; and would do nothing to cultivate a naval spirit amongst us.

The tone of some of the French papers which have come over to our side suggests to me a danger. "Let us make a direct contribution," they say, "and be done with it." That is just what we want to avoid.

When Canada begins to take an interest in naval matters we never want her "to have done with it," and therefore we support the permanent policy of the Government because the building of local navies will create a naval spirit amongst our people: will create an interest in their own navy which men only feel in the things which they themselves have made: will arouse a generous rivalry between the Dominions which must inure to Britain's benefit; and will especially create shipyards (the capacity for producing ships) which are worth more to Britain than many Dreadnaughts.

On these grounds we endorse the permanent policy of the Government.

But, gentlemen, there was more in that resolution of March, 1909, the resolution of both our great parties in the state, than is contained in the permanent policy which I ask you to endorse.

In that resolution a loop hole was wilfully left for the giving of an abnormal contribution to the Mother Country in case of emergency. This is why our resolution pleads for an additional contribution in Dreadnaughts or cash.

It is for us to show that an emergency exists.

Upon this point there is great difference of opinion, and in our desire to allow for this we do not wish to allege, though many better informed people do, that there is any immediate danger of war with Germany; but it must be conceded that the contest for supremacy which is so terribly likely to end in actual war, has already commenced.

It is the war of the work shops and unless Britain is united it seems almost impossible that the people of the narrow isles can in the long run maintain their supremacy against the greater man-power and greater potential wealth of Germany.

England and her children, united under one head, would be invincible, and a guarantee of the world's peace; England alone or Britain disunited might induce a general catastrophe.

The German Peril.

You ask me why I fear danger from Germany. I do not fear danger from Germany, I fear the force of circumstances. Germany is today the greatest power in Europe; Germany today is the richest power in Europe; Germany today has incomparably the finest army in Europe, and if she ever adds to the mastery of the land the supremacy of the sea it will be for her to take that world dominion which every military nation has aspired to from the time of Caesar to the time of Napoleon.

But you tell me the Germans are a good people and would do none of these things. I admit that they are a good people, a great people, a people from whom we sprung, and so dangerously like ourselves that we may expect them to do what we did.

We wanted colonies, and we took them. They want colonies worse than anything else in the world, and we or our American cousins have them. There is a great dearth of empty white man's land in the world, and the white men of the greatest military power in the world are multiplying very rapidly.

Again, we used to claim that we were the greatest traders in the world. It is almost doubtful if England is so any longer. Germany is at any rate a dangerous rival and Germany wants our trade as Germany wants our colonies. But you say, "Have you not heard what the German ambassador and the German emperor have recently said about peace?" Yes, I have, and I remember that a diplomatist is "a good man sent abroad to lie for his country's good," and that Frederick the Great himself laid it down as an axiom that it is a ruler's duty to sacrifice engagements which are hurtful to the people.

I dread the logical result of Bismarck's moral laws for a nation almost as much as I do the force of circumstances. Bismarck said that the only healthy basis of a great state is national selfishness and not romantic idealism.

In obedience to this law Bismarck made Prussia the greatest power in Germany by doubling his army; he made Germany a commercial rival to Britain by wresting Kiel from Denmark; he made Germany the greatest power in Europe by crushing France, and if Germany were today secretly preparing to crush England she would be acting exactly in accord with the best interest of that national selfishness preached by Bismarck; in accord with that law of secrecy in war and politics laid down by the Emperor Frederick; and any war which she waged would be justified according to him so long as it brought prestige to her people. So much for German morals of this question.

Now, gentlemen, if you ask me what evidence I adduce of the existence of this emergency I tell you that the best evidence is (1) Germany's necessity; (2) Germany's opportunity; (3) Germany's national creed as suggested by the quotations I have made; (4) the German Emperor's oft-quoted statement that the trident must be in Germany's mailed fist; (5) the repeated utterances to the same effect of Germany's leading men; (6) the German Navy League one million strong; (7) the utterances of leaders of all parties in England before the elections, McKenna, Balfour, Blatchford, Asquith, Grey, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, the Times, the Post, the Spectator, the Clarion, indeed the utterance of almost every great voice in England, whether of Liberal or Conservative, or Socialist, soldier, sailor or journalist; (8) the creation of Germany's great fleet upon borrowed money for service upon waters within easy reach of her shores, as shown by the want of coal storage capacity in these ships; and (9) by the concentration of Britain's navy in her home waters.

Gentlemen, to any fair-minded man more evidence than this seems to me unnecessary, although if time permitted it would be easily available.

As to the necessity of meeting an abnormal emergency by a present abnormal gift of ships or cash I do not propose to speak. It is a subject too cularly close to all our hearts, and to none more so than to those of our brothers at Vancouver, and for this reason I propose to leave this portion of my subject to our whole-hearted ally from Vancouver, Mr. Bell-Irving.

Suggests Two Points.

Two points only I will suggest in this connection which he may elaborate. The first is that if we want to stop this expensive contest for supremacy, nothing is more likely to do it than the sight of our sister nations rallying round the common standard; the second point is that if we are to give ships, we could not do better than supply those two first-class battleships which are needed to make our two baby navies serviceable units on the lines laid down by the admiralty.

And now I come to my last clause, and to me the most important one of all. "That the entire naval service of Canada shall become automatically a part of the British navy under one supreme control at the threat or outbreak of hostilities."

Some people plead against the creation of local navies as tending towards separation. I see the possible danger, but having known for twenty years something of the heart of Canada I do not believe in it. I hear that some people would rather set up a little business of their own rather than be partners in the biggest business on earth, and I marvel at the possibilities of human folly.

But gentlemen if it ever became a fact that this navy of Canada was not at war when England was at war, that the sea captains of the Empire had not unquestioned control at the time of the whole of the Empire's fleet, that would be separation, and separation of any limb from the heart means death to the limb and gravest danger to the whole body.

New Zealand raises no question of divided control. She gives all when out conditions. Australia retains home rule of her own contribution in time of peace, but asserts plainly that in time of war her navy is the King's. God bless Him, and yet Canada we are told, Canada, the premier Dominion, the nearest to the heart, seems to suggest separation; that in time of Britain's need she will only go to war if she wants to.

Upon the third clause in our resolution the whole question of Canadian naval aid to the mother country depends.

It reads that the entire naval service of Canada should pass automatically (or as a matter of course), under the control of the commander of the Royal (perhaps imperial would be the better word) navy on the threat or outbreak of hostilities against Britain.

Laurier's Stand

Upon this point the premier of Canada has delivered himself of three utterances:

1. His first was on the debate on the address. He then said: "Need I say to my honorable friend (Mr. Monk) that whether we have such a navy or not, we do not lose our right to self-government; that if we do have a navy that navy will go to no war unless the parliament of Canada chooses to send it there."

2. His second utterance recorded in Hansard, January 13, of this year reads: "As I have already stated, in case of emergency the governor in council may exercise the power of calling out the naval force to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty, the only restriction being that parliament is to be immediately summoned"; and in answer to a question by Mr. Sproule, Sir Wilfrid defined war as: "War everywhere. When Britain is at war, Canada is at war; there is no distinction. If Great Britain to which we are subject is at war with any other nation Canada becomes liable to invasion, and so Canada is at war."

3. His third utterance was on February 3, and it was to this effect, that he had he feared shocked the minds and souls of his friends in Quebec by stating "that when England is at war we are at war."

He explained that that was merely a statement of a principle of international law; that when a nation is at war all her possessions were liable to attack, but that "it is for the parliament of Canada, which created this navy to say when and where it shall go to war."

Now, gentlemen, I say to you read these different speeches in Hansard for yourselves, and make your own comments. I am pledged as president of a non-partizan league to refrain from doing so, but it is my duty to comment upon facts, and I say most emphatically that unless the Canadian navy is bound to go to war when the mother country goes to war, as an integral part of Britain's navy, under the supreme command of the head of that navy, without waiting upon the will of party politicians, it is worthless to Britain. It is worse than that. It is an added danger to Britain, for a commander must count upon whom he can rely before entering upon a war, and any miscalculation may

You want a navy to protect your trade in distant seas. Can your young fleets at Victoria and Halifax do that? That is the work of a widespread imperial navy.

You want when a war breaks out the combined force of Britain to seek out and crush your enemy. Can separate and irresponsible fleets do that?

You want to be an integral portion of the world's greatest navy, sharing all its dangers and all its glories, and not to be the smallest naval baby in the world.

Gentlemen, I quote from Kipling and the Bible: "Canada is a daughter in her mother's house and mistress of her own, but she must be a daughter after the manner of Ruth whose oath was—'Thy people shall be my people, thy God my God and where thou goes (to war) I go.'"

Two more words and I have done.

Sir William White, Britain's naval constructor, writes that party politics should be entirely excluded from naval matters; that in the discussion of questions affecting naval supremacy there should be only one party. That is also your Premier's view, and I hope that I have shown it to be mine by asking Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Brewster to speak here tonight, and by my general conduct of this navy league's campaign.

Do It Yourself.

My last word is this: In the West we have a law which all learn to obey. It is, "If you want anything done do it yourself." I commend that law to the West. If your politicians for various reasons cannot give the two warships you want out of the public money, there is no law to prevent your giving them. Go down into your own pockets and put up the price of them. We have talked enough and I at least am tired. If you will do this you may call on me for the first thousand.

In the fullness of time we shall probably see Britain represented by one house for the consideration of all imperial matters; a Britain composed of sister nations each of which will have home rule in purely local matters, but then as now we must have one God, one empire, one flag and one and only one fleet under the supreme control of Britain's sea captain for the time being.

Premier McBride

Premier McBride on being called on to speak, paid a tribute to the unswerving patriotism of Captain Clive Phillips Wolley, and the manner in which he always endeavored to advance the cause of Empire. In the matter of empire defence, said the Premier, we should do more for the navy and it should be done at once. The fathers of confederation had built wisely. In the act of confederation there was a specific clause dealing with naval matters. That was that at all times the influence of Canada should be used to retain part of the Imperial navy in the Pacific with headquarters on the Canadian Pacific coast. The present gathering was an evidence of a deep and tangible feeling on the part of the citizens of Victoria respecting the navy of His Majesty the King. Under the constitution the navy was the business of the Government at Ottawa and not one with which the provincial governments could deal. He had a right, however, to express his own personal view in the matter. That was that in the present almost impending crisis Canada could not do too much to help the Motherland in naval affairs. If he had a seat in the parliament at Ottawa he would rest neither day or night, through summer or winter, until some direct vote were made to the Imperial navy. That he believed too, was the opinion of the entire province.

All over Canada he believed that the frank and manly statement would be made that the people as a whole had faith in the Empire. They believed in the same King, the same flag and the same Empire. The sentiment of the people as a whole was that no contribution within reason was too great to give to the Mother Country in this, her time of need.

It was frequently said that the result of public meetings such as the present one was disappointing. Those present could congratulate themselves on the fact that they had right on their side. They were fighting for what had made the Empire great. With such a righteous cause behind them they could go on pressing until the desired result was brought about, namely, to show the Motherland that she had behind her, not New Zealand only and the other parts of the Colonial Empire, but Canada also, and that Canada was prepared to prove that in the matter of assisting the navy she was the premier overseas Dominion.

Menace to Empire

The people of Canada, it had been said, were too busy with their internal affairs and development to bother about Empire matters. At heart he believed this was not the case. There had been within recent months, impressive speeches delivered by ministers in the old land, speeches by men belonging to the Government and the Opposition, and they had all tended to show that the Empire was within the shadow of a menace, which might become a realization at any time. The people throughout the King's Dominions knew the heavy responsibilities which rested upon the Admiralty of Old England. If the Hansard of the Dominion House could be read, how the time at Ottawa was now being occupied with naval questions. These were anxious times, and it behooved the people to be active and alert. They must accept the responsibilities of citizens. In British Columbia he believed that the people would give tangible evidence of their interest in naval matters by letting the rest of the people of Canada know what they were in favor of a direct contribution to the Imperial navy.

The present was no tthe time to commence the construction of a Canadian navy. The Empire might now be on the verge of trouble. The question should be taken up in a practical way, just as it had been taken up by New Zealand. Canada was big enough, rich enough, to give to the Mother land sufficient money to build vessels which when complete could take their place in the first fighting line of any fleet in the world. She must also proceed with the building of her own navy. With that navy dockyards would be necessary, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific. The question of a dockyard was one of immediate necessity here. In this respect the Premier quoted Lord Pirrie, head of the great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, who emphasized the growth and expansion of dockyard centres with the growth of the fleet.

"We are big enough for the business of today," said Premier McBride in conclusion. "We are big enough not only to have a Canadian navy, but also to give a direct contribution to the Mother Country for naval defence; and we are big enough to establish dockyards on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Dominion."

Unequal Contributions.

H. Bell-Irving, president of the Vancouver branch of the navy league, also spoke on the desirability of an immediate grant. The German menace was a very real one. If war broke out, defeat for Britain meant annihilation; then what would become of Canada? The Dominion had three courses open: Independence, annexation to the United States, or to remain a portion of the British Empire, and, perhaps, to become the predominant partner in Imperial interests. To the defence of the Empire the citizens of Canada were contributing at present some 60 cents a head. The citizens of Great Britain were contributing over $6 a head. He believed that the people of Canada were better off than the people in the Old Land. It was impossible that the people here should rest satisfied with this unequal division. The statement made by the Premier, the first responsible statement made from this part of the Dominion, would, he believed, have a big effect in other parts of Canada. There would be a great moral effect in the different parts of the Empire presenting an unbroken front to any possible enemy. From a business point of view, the cheapest thing that Canada could do was to contribute to the British navy. An immediate grant should be made either in ships or money.

W. H. Langley, another speaker, said that the members of the navy league had been described as ultra-loyalists. It was not a question of loyalty, but one of duty. In the Canadian naval bill, now before parliament, the league believed that the government was not carrying out the wishes of the people. He was a Liberal who considered country before party politics.

Continuing, he quoted the examples of New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. In the whole of the proceedings dealing with the Empire defence Canada had taken the last place. This was because her representatives at the Imperial defence council did not put her in her right place. There was no mistaking the attitude of the West on the question of imperial defence; and he believed that the day was not far distant when the destinies of the Dominion would be controlled from the West and the Middle West.

After the meeting concluded, the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers. His reason, he stated, for being a member of the navy league was because he believed that "if you wish for peace, you must prepare for war." He recommended that Captain Wolley should be sent on a tour through Canada to arouse up the people to a sense of their duty as citizens of the Empire.

The resolution was seconded by J. Pierson and carried upanimously.

Stirring naval songs were contributed by Mrs. H. Briggs, Mrs Moresby, J. G. Brown, E. Petch, H. Kent, and Mr. Griffiths, the choruses being sung by bluejackets and joined in by the audience at large. The proceedings came to a conclusion with the singing of God Save the King.

SECOND READING OF NAVAL BILL

Government Motion Is Carried by Majority of 41—Mr. Northrup Contends That the Measure Is Ultra Vires

OTTAWA, March 10.—In the house tonight the second reading of the naval bill was carried by 119 to 78, a government majority of 41. Previous to this the amendment moved by W. B. Northrup that the second reading of the bill take place this day six months—commonly known as the six months hoist—was defeated on the same division. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, insisted on the members being put on record on the main motion, and the same formality was gone through with the same result. Mr. Verville voted with the opposition.

There were none of the scenes of enthusiasm which made last night's divisions such spectacular events. No ultra-loyalist raised his voice in song to express the hope that His Majesty the King might long be spared, and even those who consider that a division should not be taken without the accompaniment of "O Canada" or such ditties sat mute. The galleries were again well filled. Out of the 221 members of the house 197 registered their votes for or against the building of a Canadian navy.

The whole of the day was consumed in discussing the six months' hoist motion of Mr. Northrup. The speaking being confined to the opposition.

The feature of the proceedings was the bolting of W. F. Maclean to the accompaniment of Liberal cheers. In a characteristic speech Mr. Maclean supported the government's programme, and only regretted that it went such a little way.

Tomorrow the government will attempt to get some supply through the house. The house adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

The six months' hoist was moved by W. B. Northrup of East Hastings, in amendment to the motion of Sir Wilfrid that the naval bill be read a second time. The gist of Mr. Northrup's remarks was that it did not lie within the rights of the Dominion parliament to pass the bill in the form proposed, and that it would be ultra vires of the imperial parliament. By placing the navy under the control of the governor in council an attempt was made to override the prerogative of the King, as for centuries the supreme command of the navy had been vested in the sovereign. The British parliament had passed no statute limiting the control, and it would not be within the powers of the Canadian parliament to pass legislation creating a separate and independent navy.

FOR DEATH OR INJURY

Nova Scotia Government Measure to Provide for Compensation to Workmen

HALIFAX, March 11.—A government measure was introduced in the house of assembly today providing for compensation by employers where workmen lose their lives by accident or are partially or totally incapacitated for work. In case of death the amount payable where a workman has been employed for three years shall be one thousand dollars, or a sum equal to his earnings for three years, whichever is largest, but not more than two thousand dollars. Where total or partial incapacity for work is caused through accident he shall during incapacity be paid weekly per cent. of his earnings in the previous twelve months, but the amount shall not be in excess of five dollars per week. The act provides for arbitration and other machinery for carrying out its provisions.

C. N. R. BONDS SOLD

Full Issue Subscribed For—Company Not Going Into Telegraphic Business.

LONDON, March 10.—The Canadian Northern railway bond issue has been covered by subscription, and the underwriters have been released.

D. B. Hanna says the Canadian Northern has no intention of joining the Canadian North Atlantic freight conference, but will do its Atlantic steamship business in its own way, without, however, entering into any freight war with other steamship companies.

Mr. Hanna says there is nothing in the Canadian newspaper statement that the Canadian Northern proposes to organize a new Canadian telegraph system or that Mr. Mackenzie is raising money here to compete with the Canadian Pacific and Great Northwestern systems.

WEST'S GREAT PROGRESS

George Ham Sees Prospect of Immense Immigration from Europe and United States.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—"Winnipeg and the West are growing marvelously," said George H. Ham, of the C. P. R., Montreal, who arrived last evening to attend the Old Timers' banquet, "and perhaps Winnipeg is one of the best known cities in the world today. The Dominion government is doing great work on the old country to bring settlers to western Canada, and the C. P. R. has never ceased in its efforts to populate the country since the early days.

"Perhaps one of the greatest incentives for desirable families to settle in the Canadian west is that promulgated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, which practically gives our British friends an opportunity to obtain a ready made home at the minimum of cost and trouble. From the reports received at the C. P. R. offices there will be a larger immigration from Europe and the United States this season than this country has ever experienced. The great prosperity of the west and the splendid growth of Winnipeg are the best advertisements for this land that could possibly be obtained."

Newfoundland Sealers.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 11.—With 3500 men on board, the sealing fleet of eighteen steamers will start tomorrow on its annual cruise to sealing grounds.

To Be Railway Commissioner

REGINA, March 10.—It is stated on good authority here that Hon. W. R. Motherwell will be appointed to the railway commission in the course of a few days. Mr. Bell, of Estevan, is spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. Motherwell as Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

Must Pay Corporation Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Foreign steamship companies whose vessels ply between American and foreign ports are subject to the law imposing a tax of one per cent. on the net income of corporations, according to an opinion rendered today by Attorney-General Wickersham.

Earthquakes in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt about 10.55 tonight. The motion was long and slow. Telephone and telegraph companies report that it was felt in other parts of the state. According to the observatory in Oakland, the shock lasted one and a half seconds and the vibration was north and south.

Attacks Manitoba Bench.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—Hon. Colin H. Campbell in the course of his defence to the charges made against him by the opposition alleging partisan discharge of his duties as attorney-general made some warm references to the judiciary of the province. He said he regretted that the judiciary of Manitoba is composed of Liberals. "It does not occupy the high position it should. Every man on the bench has been a strong partisan, and has owed his appointment to recommendations of the Liberal organization." He also objected to the system of promotion to judges. It was a system wholly wrong.

Bank Directors' Liability

NEW YORK, March 11.—Judge Coxe, of the United States circuit court today overruled the demurrer interposed on behalf of defendants in the suit of John McKinnon, agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, against Charles W. Morse, and directors Havemyer and Flagler. In his decision Judge Coxe says: "The money lost by Curtis and Morse as president and vice-president respectively in stock transactions in which the defendants participated, must be paid. Stock speculation is no part of the business of a national bank. If the directors permit the funds, which it was their duty to guard, to be plundered, they are liable and must restore the lost property."

DAMAGES AWARDED TO NURSE HARDIE

Mr. Justice Morrison Finds That the Statements of the Kings Were Untrue and Made With Malice

Finding that the statements of the Kings "are untrue and made with malice" Mr. Justice Morrison, of the Supreme Court, handed down his judgment in the nmportant Victoria slander case of Hardie vs King in Vancouver yesterday. He gave judgment for the plaintiff awarding damages at $150.

In this case Miss Hardie sued Mrs. Chas. King et al on statements made by Mrs. King detrimental to Miss Hardie's reputation. The defence admitted the statements, alleged their truth and claimed privilege. Much evidence was taken and great interest was aroused in the case. The full text of Mr. Justice Morrison's judgment is as follows:

In July last the plaintiff, who is a well known nurse in Victoria and particularly engaged by the medical profession there in diphtheria cases, was nursing a five-year-old boy who was being treated for diphtheria and scarlet fever in the Isolation hospital. The child died on the 13th of July, 1909, whilst being nursed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff in her statement of claim alleges that on the 6th of November following, the defendant told the child's mother that the plaintiff had beaten her child half an hour before his death until he was black and blue, and that shortly after his death the plaintiff came to the defendant and said: "The little devil is dead and a good job too."

That on the 7th November, 1909, she again told Dr. Robertson, Norman Hardie, the plaintiff's brother, and the defendant's husband, Charles King, substantially the same thing.

In her defence the defendant admits speaking and publishing the statements alleged and that they are capable of the interpretation alleged and that they are true in substance and in fact, but were made without malice and in the course of the defendant's duty as matron of the Isolation hospital to persons having the right to receive the information respecting the facts connected with and in relation to the death of the said patient, and therefore privileged.

I find that the statements in question are untrue and were made with malice. The defendant in her examination on discovery accuses the physician in charge of favoritism towards the plaintiff, when she alleges she had done out of $25 per week, and that the doctor had kept the plaintiff about the hospital as a blind in order that she might get $25 a week for nothing. All of which I find to be untrue.

She also went on to disclose the fact that she thought the plaintiff hated her and she concluded that the plaintiff had this feeling towards her because she told so by third persons. When pressed to disclose their names she refused repeatedly to do so, but finally said it was an Indian washerwoman to whom the plaintiff had talked about her. She also made obviously extravagant statements such as she did the cooking herself for a period because some of the nurses didn't know how to boil water. At the trial she swore positively to seeing the plaintiff strike the child about the head, and described how it was done. In her evidence on discovery she told a different story and with equal circumstantiality. She further swore that she told the doctor the day the child died that the plaintiff had whipped him. This Dr. Robertson emphatically denies, and I accept his evidence. The allegation in the statement of claim that the defendant told the doctor in November is not denied in the defence, nor is it pleaded that she reported to him before that date. At the trial the plaintiff made a moderate, straightforward categorical denial of the alleged charges, and I accept her evidence. The defendant on the contrary made most extravagant, ill-tempered and improbable allegations in an attempted justification of her wicked charges, prompted, in my opinion, by blind malice towards the plaintiff, in which she was supported by the cook, Mrs. Brown, to whose evidence I give no credence whatever, and also by her husband. As to Mr. King's evidence it is only fair to say that Mrs. King was in court whilst he was in the witness stand. How a woman of the apparent temperament should have occupied so long the position of matron, especially of an isolation hospital, is to me inconceivable where there was any pretence to inspection.

Counsel for the respective parties inform me that both the plaintiff and defendant are persons of very limited means. Therefore, as I understand that the plaintiff is mostly concerned in having a clear vindication against such a gross and unfounded slander, I shall not visit the defendant with that amount of damages which, in view of the gravity of the charge and the aggravation thereof by her attempted justification would have been otherwise given.

There will be judgment for the plaintiff for $150 damages and costs.

Caruso Swears to Warrants.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Caruso, the tenor, created a furore in Brooklyn today by appearing at the district attorney's office accompanied by a heavily armed guard of seven fellow countrymen who had escorted him from his hotel in Manhattan. Caruso swore to the warrants charging the two Italians arrested last week with attempting to exort $15,000 from him by Black Hand methods.

Standard Oil's Case

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The most serious legal battle the Standard Oil has ever faced will confront it on Monday. That is the day set by the Supreme court of the United States to hear arguments on the appeal of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, from the adverse judgment of the United States Circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, which ordered the dissolution of the New Jersey corporation as an illegal combination and monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce. To point out the alleged errors of the circuit court in its findings, and its decree the keenest intellects within command have been procured. To argue for the affirmation of the decision of the lower court Mr. Wickersham, the attorney-general of the United States, himself, will head a brilliant array of counsel for the government.

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FIGHTING THE SCA

by James Simpson

I was very much pleased to on the above subject in your iss instant. It is such an importa so many people in British Col hope the following remarks on th be of use to many fruit growers.

The writer of the article, E. Entomologist of New York, giv scription of the scales that so fruit trees, but, like a great m teachers, wants a good deal of pr edge, or he would not write of r water; this, I think, was mentio ture long ago as a foolish thing mineral ail, a most wicked thin plants does not mix, though it as an emulsion, and often with sults, as is well known by practic

Then he mentions that winter not very effective. I would here agree with him, and say here, a prove, that winter is the proper pletely exterminate scale, which prove by results. As yet I have in California to see the orange gr years ago had charge of a small o in the Royal Botanical Gardens, which were badly infested with t scale, though at that time we sim orange scale. My system of tre not discovered then, and so the mostly left to their own sweet w and trouble to eradicate them by then known being useless and The writer has, however, not the but that his system would be as the San Jose scale as it is on the and when better known will be sands of dollars to the Californ growers. This will be easily see consider that the thousands, I m say millions, of scale on a plant sucking the life blood out of it. M all this by utterly killing the scale same time is a first-class fertilizer So that this discovery of mine m fair test, I wrote some weeks ago ber of the Provincial Board of and asked for a fair trial on the wo trees they could find in Victoria, a ticultural Board to try against min or all the sprays combined which mended by the government; but as had no reply.

Last year I asked the board to a cilities for experiment, but did No doubt but they will do so give government sanction and ment to the best thing that ever ca couver Island, as one government me it was. When in universal make British Columbia apples, fo beauty, the envy of all beholders very important point in its favor thoroughly done one year there is sity for doing it next year, or eve after, as owing to the insects bein and the trees much healthier, there in applying anything; and so it is n best, but the cheapest dressing tha mend.

Fruit growers will be wise if th follow Mr. Felt's advice and spray plants are in full leaf a kerosene e any other kind of emulsion, as the the lungs of the plants and are extr ceptible to injury. It is quite amus spray makers and vendors recomme particular sprays, because, forsooth to the leaf, which is about the gre it could have, as if it does so, it at the pores of the leaf and so cripples gies of the plant, which then gets stitutionally weak condition and every evil that comes along.

Mr. Felt recommends, like a g people before him, the lime and sulp which, according to him, is a good d ble to make. Personally, I have any good whatever in this spray, believe there is any good to be see brought up in a school which taught was a thorough destroyer of veget that it is so I can thoughly endors flesh the same way, as everyone should know, and how any one ca mend it to be applied to living pla utter absurdity, and simply proves practical education has been neglecte ly aphis is also exterminated by my

HOW TO GROW AND MANA AZALEAS.

During the growing period th should have a temperature of from fift degrees. Other conditions being fa will grow and bloom in a tempera where from forty to eighty degrees, extremes are not recommended, pa the latter, which is not only hard on but the plant is in such a hot, dry at that the red spider, which usually trouble the azalea, becomes its i enemy. When the presence of this p dent, spray with clear water or a weak of soap and water rinsing after w water or the top of the plant may b in the water, which insures the thorc ting of every part. During this period should be given all the light and suns sible with fresh air whenever it can without a draft.

Liquid fertilizer may be given if g is exercised. The great trouble w amateurs is they think if a little is g that quantity is that much better. Ma and many a woman has found it to max m when the plants became chr peptics, neither fit to live nor ready to