

CHURCH

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MEASURES PASS SECOND READING

University Endowment, Public Service Act, Tramway In- spection And Oaths Acts Be- fore The Legislature

Tuesday's business of the Provincial legislature was confined to the advancement of the several measures of legislation standing in the name of the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General, the bills to amend the University Endowment Act, the Public Service Act, the Tramway In- spection Act and the Oaths Act pass- ing second reading—each after inter- esting debate in which Mr. Hawthorn- thwaite as usual displayed his activity in opposition. He objected that the University Endowment Act would give up too large a portion of the lands of the province required for settle- ment purposes; that the Civil Service Act Amendment would be a first step away from the principle of the desir- able act proposed to be amended; and that the Oaths Act Amendment bill was but another example of the desire of the Attorney General to concentrate power in the Lieutenant-Governor-in- Council, which meant in effect him- self. The irrationality of the conten- tions of the Socialist leader in each instance was demonstrated by the various ministers and the measure passed without dissent. The first private bills of the session also took their place on the order paper as a result of yesterday's proceedings.

University Endowment. After the formalities of opening, Hon. Dr. Young's bill to amend the University Endowment Act was con- sidered in committee with Mr. Parson in the chair. Mr. Brewster pointed out that a year ago when this bill was introduced the House had been asked to take an active part towards having a faculty of commerce included in the curriculum. Hon. Dr. Young said that was distinctly provided for in the University Act, and in the bill he would bring down in a day or two for the establishment of the University, he was making distinct provision for a faculty of commerce. Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked if this extension would not have the effect of tying up these lands, from settlement for two or three years longer.

Hon. Dr. Young replied that any lands not yet selected were of course going to settlement. The surveys were going out every summer, and from the lands they surveyed the government was selecting the univer- sity lands. Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "But these lands selected are tied up from settle- ment?" Hon. Dr. Young: "Certainly." Mr. Hawthornthwaite said then he was right in his contention. He saw no justification for tying up the public lands in that way. In spite of the boasted prosperity of the country there were about a thousand men out of work in Vancouver, and the same condition applied in a lesser degree to other places. He saw no reason why these men should be deprived from using this land if they so de- sired.

Hon. Dr. Young: pointed out that but a comparatively small section of the lands of the province was set aside. He could not see any objec- tional to settlement to set aside 20,000 acres out of the 29,000 acres of arable land available in the province.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: persisted that the effect would be to tie up land for a university which could be of no general benefit to the people of the province.

The Premier pointed out that the university lands must be dis- posed of under the provisions of the Provincial Land Act. This plainly showed that the province in giving the lands to the university was not allowing them to pass out of govern- ment control. They wished to build up a university equal to any in the British Empire, and to finance it out of the treasury would have been very desirable; and they had therefore de- termined on a land grant. They had from the time allowed for the selec- tion of the land insufficient and for the same reason were asking for an extension of the time for the settle- ment of these lands would be pro- hibited till such time as they should be sold, but when 20,000,000 out of the 29,000 acres of arable land in the province were already reserved for pre-emption it could not retard set- tlement. In addition to this, there were about 8,000,000 acres under tim- ber, any of which the govern- ment might withdraw for purposes of settlement whenever they should see fit. He thought the land grant would be fully compensated for in the es- tablishment of a university which would place the technical and agri- cultural facilities within reach of the poorest citizen of the province. He pointed out further that 780,000 acres had been surveyed in the province within the past two years and this was reserved for pre-emption.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Can you inform me in what part of the country this land is?" The Premier said that as far as he could recollect, there was a large acreage in Lillicoet, along the Fraser river; in Cariboo, in the Nechaco dis- trict and along the upper Thompson surveys and by no means covered the land available for pre-emption. When the general scheme for surveying the whole of the province and the adja- cent islands should be carried out, it would be found, he believed, that there was far more than 29,000,000 acres of arable land open for pre-emption. He believed that the selec- tion of the university lands could be completed within two years.

Mr. Brewster said that it seemed to him the Premier was trying to educate the House to the idea that there was plenty of land in this country for set- tlement. He recalled that the former leader of the Liberal party in the House had opposed the setting aside of so large an area as 2,000,000 acres before the country was surveyed. But that was then and as he could select three persons in the province who owned as much land as this set aside for the University, he would not op- pose it now.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite remarked that since the discussion had turned on farm lands, he ventured to say that there were very few people in the Province at present who wished to go on to such lands. He had heard of farmers living on canned tomatoes and tinned food while they sent their fresh milk and vegetables to the cities. Talk about going to the farms! He did not believe that the Commissioner of Lands, big and strong as he looked, would care to go out in the backwoods and try to clear a farm. If the Pre- mier wished the lands to be settled, he should not only give them away free, but he should pay a bonus to the man that went on them.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips observed that the charter of the member for Nanaimo against the farmers might be due to the fact that he had once ventured into his own metropolitan city and tried to move them to vote for him, but without success. As representing a rural constituency himself, he knew that the farmers in it were prosperous and had decent homes, and more were coming in every year. So far as the bill before the House went, it was not intended to select the lands in large blocks, but to pick out sections here and there.

Mr. Williams asked if it was true that the member for the Islands, who represented a rural constituency, did not live in it.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips said that he had walked over every road of it. Mr. Williams commented that that would not be a very hard job, as it was mostly comprised of islands and the roads were short. He thought the method of selecting the university lands objectionable, as it would mean long roads through the dense bush which the settlers would have to keep up while they were obtaining no benefit through the taxing of the land. The government would do better if, instead of spending so much on a uni- versity, it would deal more generously with the teachers of common schools instead of following the mealy, but by four policy adopted by the Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Dr. Young replied with warmth that the government was merely following the precedent given them by the House in 1897. The members for Nanaimo and Newcastle claimed to hold a brief for those men they had spoken of as "hanging around Van- couver and Victoria" and said that the action of the Educational Department in this instance was detrimental to their interests. Such a contention was absurd. In spite of the slurs of the member for Newcastle, the Govern- ment was going to build up a Univer- sity worthy of this province. British Columbia today was a better Univer- sity province per capita than any other in the Dominion. We were sending two hundred students a year to Tor- onto, Montreal and other Eastern points, and there were over two hun- dred taking a preliminary university course in the Province. If there was such interest in higher education, was it not right that we should proceed to give facilities to those who had now to go East for a University? Under the policy of the member for Alberni in this matter was the policy of the Liberal party in the past, who had tried to make political capital out of this matter, and had never given the Government an ounce of support.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that so far this Province had fairly well es- caped the curse of landlordism, to which this land policy would lead it. Hon. Dr. Young repeated that the land could only be disposed of under the provisions of the Land Act. He did not think the criticism about coun- try schools came with very good grace from the member for Newcastle. The per capita allowance for education in British Columbia was far higher than in any other province in the Dominion, and the salaries of teachers were from 35 to 50 per cent. higher. Under the present Act, Newcastle district was most favorably treated. The fact that one school was without a teacher did not justify an attack on the general policy of the Government.

The bill passed second reading un- opposed. Public Service Act In moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Service Act, the Provincial Secretary explained that the proposed amendment had become necessary because it had been found impossible to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1909 within the time specified. In order to place the Civil Service of the Province on a permanent and satisfactory basis, the Govern- ment had found it necessary to thor- oughly examine the work of all Pub- lic Offices. A Commission was ap- pointed for that purpose, but its work had taken longer than it was expected. As a consequence it had been neces- sary from time to time to make tem- porary appointments to the Civil Ser- vice. The Government now proposed that those who had been thus tem- porarily appointed should be confirmed in their positions permanently. Also it was proposed to take power to ap- point men of expert knowledge to positions requiring technical training without asking them to pass a qual- ifying examination. Such men might sometimes have to be brought from outside the Province, and if it was in- sisted upon that they should pass an examination, the result would simply be that their services could not be secured. In other respects the Act would remain unchanged except that the ex- amination to be passed by respective employees would be a qualifying in- stead of a competitive examination in some branches of the services. It was thought hardly fitting for instance that a log scaler should be required to pass a competitive examination. Quite clearly what was wanted in such cases

was a qualifying examination and nothing more, as their work was quite different from that required in clerical positions. Dr. Young in closing said that the Civil Service Act had already produced very gratifying results. It had given permanency to employment with the Government, had removed any feeling among employees that their jobs were sinecures, and made them feel that good work would be recog- nized by advancement in the service.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that since the Civil Service Bill had been passed, two years ago, he had wonder- ed how long it would be before the process of denudation would begin—the Government would begin to pass amending acts by which this statute would be shorn of its usefulness. He was sorry to see this process begin so soon. He predicted that it would keep on year after year until nothing was left of the Bill except the name.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips declared that this was a mistaken idea altogether. There was no intention on the part of the Government to denude the measure of any of its useful provisions. Before a new departure of this kind could be got into through working order, there were always contingencies which had not been foreseen but which must be provided for. That was what the Gov- ernment now proposed to do. The Bill was designed to improve the Civil Ser- vice and not in any way to injure it. The Bill was then read the second time.

Tramway Inspection Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Tramway Inspection Act. He explained that the Government had taken power last year to pass regulations with respect to tramways. When the Tramway In- spector came to look into the matter, the regulations required were found to be very extensive. Sets of rules gov- erning Tramways and Street car Lines had been drawn up and approved by order-in-council. The present Bill was designed to remove any doubt that might exist as to the Government's power to make regulations of the char- acter felt to be necessary.

"Where are these rules that we are asked to validate?" enquired Mr. Williams. "I would suggest that it is hardly right that the House should be asked to validate any set of rules that the Government may see fit to make. These rules should be annexed to the Bill, as a matter of courtesy if nothing more."

Mr. Bowser replied that the Rules were being printed and would be dis- tributed to the members before the Bill reached its committee stage and that full opportunity would be given for discussing them in committee.

On this understanding the Bill was given a second reading. The Oaths Act Mr. Bowser asked moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Oaths Act. This measure is designed to place in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the power of appointing commissioners for the purpose of taking affidavits in the Province. Such commissioners are now appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. This is the only province of Canada where the Judges make these appoint- ments. In all of the other Provinces the responsibility is placed upon the Government. It has happened in British Columbia in some cases that the Judges have hardly been in a position to decide upon the competency of persons appointed, and it is a matter of regret that the Government thought it well that the Judges should be relieved of this responsibility. Hitherto this had been the practice in making such appointments without any fee, but in future a fee of \$20 will be required.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed re- gret at the tendency shown by this and other measures to bring too many matters under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or in other words under the control of the Attorney-General's Department. He thought the Attorney-General had been meddling too much with the Judges. If these appointments were to be made by the Attorney-General they would be apt to partake of a political char- acter, but probably that was the in- tention. The Attorney-General over the control over saloons and the gifts and was also intending to bring the Chauffeurs under his beneficent command. If this sort of thing went much further, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said, he would not be much surprised to see a bill brought in arranging the positions of the spittoons or the chairs in the Court House. The Attorney- General ought not to be interfering with such small matters.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips said that as a matter of fact, the Judges had always appointed commissioners from among the members of the Bar. This was per- haps only natural. The Judges could hardly be expected to do anything else because these were the men with whom they were acquainted and as to whose qualifications they felt competent to form an opinion, but at the same time it was perhaps not right that these appointments should be confined to a particular class.

Mr. Hayward: "How are these ap- pointments made in the other Pro- vince—by the Judges, or by the Gov- ernment?" Mr. Bowser: "By the Government." Mr. Williams: "If this kind of thing goes on, the Government will soon have strings reaching everywhere, from the Black Hand to the Methodist Con- vention, and the ends of the strings will be in the hands of the Attorney-Gen- eral."

Mr. Brewster: "This Bill is nothing more nor less than another opportu- nity for the Government to control every possible matter that can be used for their advantage." He could see no reason why the present arrangement should be interfered with. The bill in his opinion could only be regarded as a reflection on the Judiciary—a criti- cism of the appointments that had been made by them.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips considered Mr. Brewster's remarks as very ill ad- vised. As the representative of the Liberal party in the House, Mr. Brew- ster should weigh his words well before committing himself to any state- ments that the Government intended to reflect on the Judiciary. The Legis- lature was the final tribunal and there should be a dignity in its words as well as actions in keeping with its power. He did not believe that any party in the House—Liberal, Conserva- tive, or Socialist—would feel libel- ously anything that would be reflection on the Courts of British Columbia.

The Bill was then read the second time. Sun. Thomson introduced a bill to incorporate the Victoria Stock Ex- change; Mr. McKay a bill to incorpo- rate the Grouse Mountain Scenic and Incline Railway Company; and Mr. Hawthornthwaite a bill to prevent dis- crimination against members of Trade Unions. These three bills were read the first time.

BEIEGED IN CABIN Three Forgers At Summer, Wash. Heavily Armed, Def Authorities To Make Their Arrests TACOMA, Jan. 24.—Armed to the teeth, three men, wanted for forgery in Summer, have fortified themselves in a cabin near the town and the local authorities at bay. Sheriff Peter Steno led here in an automobile at 12:30 o'clock for the scene, and unless the men surrender, will endeavor to carry the cabin by storm. The three men have been in the vicinity of Summer for several days and are terrorizing residents with their display of firearms.

WOUNDS FATAL TO MR. PHILLIPS Author Dies As Result Of Shoot- ing By Goldsborough—Valiant Fight For Life Ended Last Night NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—David Graham Phillips has lost his brave fight for life. He died in the Bellevue hospital late tonight, a victim of a Pittsburgh Coyote Goldsborough, an eccentric and emotion- al musician who, although of rained tastes and aristocratic Southern stock, shot the novelist dead yesterday for a fancied grievance, and then killed him- self.

Phillips fought valiantly to live, but six bullet holes were too much even for his grit and sturdy constitution, and at 11:10 o'clock he died. He was con- scious until a quarter of an hour of his death. At the bedside were his sister, Mrs. Caroline Prevost, his brother, Harrison Phillips, his personal physician, Dr. Eugene Fuller, and Dr. Donovan of Bel- levue. The immediate cause was hemor- rhage of the right lung, which had been pierced by one of the steel-cad bullets from Goldsborough's automatic pistol. Up to 9 o'clock the novelist was reat- ing quietly and both physicians and relatives were hopeful of the outcome.

He had been conscious all day and had received visitors, among them his sister, his brother, United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana and several writers of note. Their visits were extremely brief, but all who came away appeared optimistic. After 9 o'clock tonight the patient took a turn for the worse, and although the surgeons did everything in their power the end was inevitable. The physicians met directly after death and decided to request the coroner's jury to dispense with an autopsy. It is believed this will be granted, though an autopsy is usual in homicide cases. Harrison Phillips announced that Senator Beveridge would have charge of the funeral arrangements. The senator returned to Washington this evening, but probably will come back to New York in the morning.

In the meantime it is thought that Phillips' body will be taken either to the Princeton club or to the National Arts club. MR. MCCURDY'S FLIGHT Canadian Aviator To Try Today To Fly From Key West To Havana—Arrangements Complete KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 24.—Only the weather remains an unknown quantity in the preparations finally completed here tonight by J. A. D. McCurdy for his aeroplane flight to Havana to- morrow. Mr. McCurdy intends to start at 7 o'clock unless the wind is more than 15 miles an hour. The trip will in that case be postponed. The torpedo boat destroyers Roe, Lerry, Drayton and Randall left Key West at midnight to take their sta- tions along the proposed route. The Pauding, the only one equipped with wireless telegraphy, will be about 50 miles out and will indicate weather conditions early in the morning. Each of the destroyers is equipped with a platform on which McCurdy can de- scend if he has trouble. Should an ac- cident precipitate him into the water, his aeroplane is provided with bou- floats that are expected to keep him afloat until one of the vessels can reach him. It is Mr. McCurdy's intention, in case of accident to overhaul his machine on the northern leaves for England to- morrow to complete the organization of the company's vigorous immigration campaign for this year. He stated here today that two steamers will be chartered in addition to the company's present vessels, to bring settlers out to the Canadian west from Great Britain.

Real Nappa Gloves, per pair 60c Silk Belts, up to \$2.25, for 25c Campbell's THE FASHION GENEAL Special Clearance of Odds and Ends Previous to Stocktaking C. B. CORSETS, in white and black, sizes 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Reg. price \$4.50. Clearing Price \$1.25 ODD LINES OF CORSETS, in white and grey, sizes 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32. Regular up to \$2.50. Clearing Price 75c ODD LINES OF HOSIERY, Girls' embroidered cashmere hose and lace cas- hmere, 6 to 8 1/2 inches. All sizes. Regular up to 50c. Clearing Price 25c BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 6, 6 1/2 and 7 inches. Regular price 25c of these 50c. Clearing Price 25c BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2 and 9 inches. Reg- ularly sell for per pair 60c. Clearing Price 35c CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES—8 Children's Flannelette Bath Robes, 3 to 6 years. Reg. \$3.25. Clearing Price \$1.00

STRIKE AVERTED Stevedores At Victorian Ports Get Advance In Wages And Remain At Work MELBOURNE, Jan. 24.—The threatened strike of the Victoria stevedores has been averted. After a deadlock in his proposed friendly relations with the stevedores, the speaker of the House of Representatives appointed an arbitrator on behalf of the men, with Mr. Orr representing the employers. No success followed this method of settling the dispute. At a conference of the union and employers followed an agreement was reached. The men receive an increase of twopence per hour and they profess themselves fully satisfied with the outcome of the negotiations.

AGAINST TURKEY Naval Demonstration By Italy Indicated By Orders For War Vessel Movements ROME, Jan. 24.—Considerable excite- ment was caused by the departure of the battleship Pisa for Egypt and the order just issued to the battleships San Giorgio and San Marco to hold them- selves in readiness to sail at any mo- ment. It is believed that this is the fore- runner of an Italian naval demonstra- tion against Turkey as the outcome of a series of incidents which lately has somewhat upset the friendly relations between the two countries. One was the detention last October of an Italian vessel by a Turkish submarine near the port of Rodolia, Arabia.

Copper River Railroad CORDOVA, Alaska, Jan. 24.—The track of the Copper River Railroad was completed to the Gilhina river bridge, 160 miles from Cordova at noon yesterday. Weather conditions are favorable for the connection. The line to Chitina has suffered no inter- ruption from snow except during two days of last week.

Indian Delegation at Ottawa OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs today re- ceived a delegation of Crees from Sas- katchewan, who arrived in the city yesterday. In their picturesque garb, the chiefs and councillors attracted considerable attention on the hill. Fault was found with regard to the way in which certain monies derived from the sale of treaty lands have been divided, while the chief negotiator for Saskatchewan came in for criti- cism respecting his method of doing business. The conference lasted some time, but the red men were assured that the matters they referred to would be fully looked into.

To Operate in Canada. MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—A trust company has just been organized in Scotland which will devote its en- ergies largely to the investment of funds in Canada. It is the Scottish and Canadian General Investment Company, with its chief office in Edin- burgh, and a cable to the Star states that the issue of 150,000 preferred and 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each have been largely over-subscribed. It is stated upon excellent authority, that the Royal Securities Corporation, of which W. M. Aitken, M. P., is president, took 20,000 ordinary shares of the issue, and that Mr. Aitken's Com- pany will act as agents and advisers in Canada to the Scottish enterprise.

The Gentleman's Relish This is something especially nice either on toast or blacuits; just the appetizing thing the up-to-date housewife will like to stock. Patum Paperum, per jar 35c SARDINE SPECIAL—Grafte Brand Smoked Norwegian Sar- dines in rich oil, today only 3 tins for 25c APPLE BARGAINS TODAY. An exceedingly nice pack, per box, \$1.50 or \$1.25 EXTRA FANCY ORANGES. New shipment, very choice, per dozen, 60c, 50c, 40c, 35c or 26c LEMONS FROM THE OLD SAN DIEGO MISSION, finest grown, per dozen 30c DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Coughs, COLIC, LITMIA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. The only Patent in Canada. Sole Manufacturers, T. DAVENPORT, London, S.E.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKY PURE POT STILL WHISKY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superior quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS. JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN. Distillers to H.M. the King.

Quiet at Hankow. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The fact that quiet prevails now at Hankow, which was the scene of serious floo- ting on Sunday, and that the Chinese troops had the situation under perfect control, was reported to the state department today in a cable- gram from American Consul Mosher. Receives Fatal Blow. GAIT, Ont., Jan. 24.—Laing Cow- an, aged 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Laing Cowan, of the Hespeler road, was fatally injured yesterday in an explosion, while attempting to repair the acetylene gas plant in his home. He was struck on the head by a fly- ing piece of machinery, and died this afternoon. To Represent Ontario. TORONTO, Jan. 24.—Sir James and Lady Whitney have received invita- tions to represent Ontario at the cor- onation of King George in London next June. Sir James Whitney will have a place in Westminster Abbey during the ceremony, and will be ac- corded other signal honors. When King Edward was crowned, Sir George Ross, then premier of On- tario, represented the province.