

# THE WEEKLY NEWS

NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903

NO. 45

VOL. 6

## RAISES STORM

### Letter of the Kaiser to Lord Tweedmouth

#### EXPLANATION INADEQUATE

VIEW TAKEN BY GENERAL PUBLIC UNFAVORABLE TO THE ADMIRALTY—STATEMENTS MADE BY LORD TWEEDMOUTH AND MR. ASQUITH YESTERDAY.

London March 6.—"The letter from the German emperor is purely a personal communication and there is no reference therein to the British naval estimates." This is the reply Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, makes to the request of the Times this morning for the production of a letter emperor William sent to lord Tweedmouth on the subject of the British and German naval policy, together with the reply thereto, on the ground that emperor William's motive was to influence those responsible for the policy of the navy in the interests of Germany.

Emperor William's letter to lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, in which it is charged his majesty attempted to influence the naval policy of Great Britain, has created a great stir in England and much popular indignation. The emperor is accused of great meddling with the British naval estimates, and the reply of lord Tweedmouth that the communication was purely personal is considered unsatisfactory, and has allayed neither the anxiety nor the indignation of the public.

The incident had a slightly depressing effect on stock exchange prices when the trading opened this morning, but prices rallied subsequently on lord Tweedmouth's explanation.

At the close of this afternoon's sitting of the house of commons, chancellor of the exchequer, Asquith said that an immediate statement seemed to be required in the public interest. "It is a fact," he declared the chancellor, "that on February 18th, lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the German emperor. It was purely a personal and private communication, conceived in an entirely friendly spirit. My noble friend's answer was equally private and informal and neither the letter nor the answer was known or communicated to the cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived, the cabinet had come to its final decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year."

There is an insistent demand that the affair be aired in parliament, and lord Tweedmouth has intimated that further information will be given out in the house of lords on March 9. It is a question, however, whether the communication of the German emperor can be made public without the consent of the writer as well as that of king Edward.

The matter was taken up by the cabinet at its meeting this afternoon. The English government attempted to secure mutual limitations in the matter of warship building by negotiations with emperor William, or in other words to achieve by indirect diplomacy what the Hague peace conference failed to do. The critics of lord Tweedmouth, however, point out that any such negotiations ought to have been carried on through the foreign office and there is considerable anxiety to know how far these alleged irregular proceedings have gone.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, a conservative member of the house of commons, who was civil lord of the admiralty from 1903 to 1905, said today that the matter was too grave to be discussed without further information. "I and my late ministerial colleagues," said Mr. Lee, "are going to consider the best way to raise the matter officially."

According to one version, emperor William's letter to lord Tweedmouth gave exhaustive details of the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany, and basing his opinion on this comparison, the emperor would not be considered more than as strong as that of Great Britain. This being so, emperor William thought Great Britain had no need to fear anything in naval matters from Germany, and that consequently there was no need for any increase in the shipbuilding program of Great Britain.

An outburst of anger against emperor William followed the British publication of the letter. The German emperor's famous telegram to president Kruger in 1896, after the defeat of the Jameson raid, has followed the angry Times that emperor William had attempted to influence the naval policy of Great Britain by a secret correspondence with lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty.

The anti-German party, which was never stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that emperor William was trying to meddle with the most vital matter in Great Britain, national interests by underhand methods and the public at first shared that view, and parliament, the newspapers and the diplomats had the greatest sensation

they have enjoyed for many a day.

Lord Tweedmouth visited the house of commons this afternoon and conferred with the liberal leaders. The cabinet met afterwards. It had been announced at first that Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, would make a statement concerning the matter next Monday, but the public was so excited and so many members of parliament had given notice that they would ask questions in the lower house about the correspondence, that the cabinet decided that something must be done at once. Mr. Asquith, therefore, appeared in the house of commons at the close of his sitting and made a brief statement to a crowded house, elaborating amid profound silence lord Tweedmouth's explanation that the correspondence was purely personal. This explanation only stimulated criticism instead of appeasing curiosity, a strong demand is heard everywhere for the publication of both letters. Nothing else will satisfy the British public, and probably this will eventually be done. The only hints regarding the nature of emperor William's letter which have leaked from the inner circle are that it was an attempt to refute former assertions in leading English newspapers that the German naval program was animated wholly by hostility to Great Britain. If this proves to be the true version of the incident the whole sensation will collapse as quickly as it grew, but, if the letter was of the nature suggested by the Times it will be equally damaging to the government and will without it, go less lord Tweedmouth should be repudiated and thrown overboard.

The present position of the affair embarrasses the government immensely. Emperor William's letter of criticism upon lord Tweedmouth, it would be a delicate matter to ask emperor William for his permission to publish a private letter and he may not voluntarily authorize this to be done.

If the relations between Great Britain and Germany were not strained, the action in writing the letter would be considered merely a technical mistake or a mistake of judgment. But the fact that the emperor is so much inclined to bear to a large portion of the British people, who firmly believe she is deliberately planning war and is trying to destroy British suspicions until she is ready, makes the matter more important than to charge the emperor with trying to undermine the British strength by seducing her naval minister.

Emperor William has tried hard lately to win British friendship by paying a visit to England and by other advances, but the Germanophobes refuse to believe these overtures were made in good faith. He is a profuse and impulsive letter writer, and he has written British ministers before addressing lord Tweedmouth, and sober second thought may convince Englishmen that neither the letter nor the answer was known or communicated to the cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived, the cabinet had come to its final decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year."

There is an insistent demand that the affair be aired in parliament, and lord Tweedmouth has intimated that further information will be given out in the house of lords on March 9. It is a question, however, whether the communication of the German emperor can be made public without the consent of the writer as well as that of king Edward.

The matter was taken up by the cabinet at its meeting this afternoon. The English government attempted to secure mutual limitations in the matter of warship building by negotiations with emperor William, or in other words to achieve by indirect diplomacy what the Hague peace conference failed to do. The critics of lord Tweedmouth, however, point out that any such negotiations ought to have been carried on through the foreign office and there is considerable anxiety to know how far these alleged irregular proceedings have gone.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, a conservative member of the house of commons, who was civil lord of the admiralty from 1903 to 1905, said today that the matter was too grave to be discussed without further information. "I and my late ministerial colleagues," said Mr. Lee, "are going to consider the best way to raise the matter officially."

According to one version, emperor William's letter to lord Tweedmouth gave exhaustive details of the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany, and basing his opinion on this comparison, the emperor would not be considered more than as strong as that of Great Britain. This being so, emperor William thought Great Britain had no need to fear anything in naval matters from Germany, and that consequently there was no need for any increase in the shipbuilding program of Great Britain.

An outburst of anger against emperor William followed the British publication of the letter. The German emperor's famous telegram to president Kruger in 1896, after the defeat of the Jameson raid, has followed the angry Times that emperor William had attempted to influence the naval policy of Great Britain by a secret correspondence with lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty.

The anti-German party, which was never stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that emperor William was trying to meddle with the most vital matter in Great Britain, national interests by underhand methods and the public at first shared that view, and parliament, the newspapers and the diplomats had the greatest sensation

they have enjoyed for many a day.

Lord Tweedmouth visited the house of commons this afternoon and conferred with the liberal leaders. The cabinet met afterwards. It had been announced at first that Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, would make a statement concerning the matter next Monday, but the public was so excited and so many members of parliament had given notice that they would ask questions in the lower house about the correspondence, that the cabinet decided that something must be done at once. Mr. Asquith, therefore, appeared in the house of commons at the close of his sitting and made a brief statement to a crowded house, elaborating amid profound silence lord Tweedmouth's explanation that the correspondence was purely personal. This explanation only stimulated criticism instead of appeasing curiosity, a strong demand is heard everywhere for the publication of both letters. Nothing else will satisfy the British public, and probably this will eventually be done. The only hints regarding the nature of emperor William's letter which have leaked from the inner circle are that it was an attempt to refute former assertions in leading English newspapers that the German naval program was animated wholly by hostility to Great Britain. If this proves to be the true version of the incident the whole sensation will collapse as quickly as it grew, but, if the letter was of the nature suggested by the Times it will be equally damaging to the government and will without it, go less lord Tweedmouth should be repudiated and thrown overboard.

The present position of the affair embarrasses the government immensely. Emperor William's letter of criticism upon lord Tweedmouth, it would be a delicate matter to ask emperor William for his permission to publish a private letter and he may not voluntarily authorize this to be done.

## PUBLIC MONEY

### Accounting Questions Taken Up in House

#### COOPERATION IN CANADA

FURTHER DISCUSSION AS TO THE PRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION—QUEBEC BRIDGE REPORT.

(Special to The Daily News)  
Ottawa, March 6.—In the commons this afternoon Dr. J. D. Reid, Grenville, again voiced the conservative complaint that they were not allowed to see originals brought down by the interior department unless when the public accounts committee was sitting.

Hon. Frank Oliver said if the committee ordered originals they could be seen at other times but he would not depart from the established rule at the request of any one member.

The premier informed Hon. G. E. Foster that the report of the commission enquiring into the Quebec bridge disaster would be tabled next week.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the Champlain terecentenary celebration. Hon. G. E. Foster asked for a definite statement as to the government's proposals regarding the Ross rifle factory.

Sir Fred Borden replied that the lease was for 99 years, with power to the government to resume control, by giving compensation. Armand Lavergne, Montmagny, declared that the Quebec people should receive a guarantee that there would be no loss to the city if the factory were removed.

Sir Fred Borden replied that the government preferred a factory site at the ancient capital, but land outside the city would be more suitable for a rifle factory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew the attention of the house to the fact that this matter was not under consideration, the bill dealing with the railway act, against the necessity of the removal of the rifle factory.

On the motion for third reading, the section granting any British dominion representation paying a hundred thousand dollars was struck out. Lavergne alone voted for the amendment and the bill carried, 91 to 10.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved the second reading of the bill, which would provide for the creation and organization of industrial and co-operative societies among the farming and laboring classes, permitting them to carry on any industry or business, except banking, as defined by the bank, life or fire insurance acts. Reviewing the progress of co-operative societies in Europe Mr. Lemieux said their success should be duplicated here.

The co-operative bill was put through committee unopposed and given its third reading.

During the hour devoted to private bills Dr. McIntyre's bill regarding the Canadian Northern was reported as amended.

In respect to Dr. McIntyre's bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan, Peace River and Dawson railways, Hon. G. P. Abraham proposed an amendment to confine the powers to the operation of the road and of hotels and parks. The bill was held for further consideration.

William Sloan's bill to incorporate the Vancouver Island & Eastern railway company was given a third reading.

In the public accounts committee the marine department accounting was taken up by Hon. L. P. Brodeur, who said that in July, 1906, Falconer, with whom he had no previous acquaintance, offered him a position as secretary of the department. Sloan's bill to incorporate the Vancouver Island & Eastern railway company was given a third reading.

## TO GRAVE SIDE

### Collinwood Follows Its Children to Burial

#### PUBLIC DEMAND VICTIM

FURTHER INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO SHOW THAT THE DOORS OF THE SCHOOL WERE LOCKED—FEAR OF DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JANITOR.

Ottawa, March 6.—Returns tabled in the house by the minister of public works show that the total expenditure on Rideau Hall from 1891 to December 31, 1902, was \$80,297,467. Of this, \$45,332 was for the maintenance of buildings, \$12,280 for heating and lighting, \$12,280 for construction and improvement of buildings, and \$3,000 for improvement of grounds.

Mr. Fisher will submit legislation to the commons later in the session for providing for amendments to the fruit marks act, which will considerably increase the penalty for fraudulent packing and banding of apples.

When the bill for the incorporation of the Bank of Vancouver was called in the commons, Mr. Fisher, who was in charge of the bill, said that before the charter was granted the commons should have assurance of the standing of the men who were connected with the enterprise and their ability to carry it through, and also that the promoters would not be coming back to parliament for an extension of time.

Brigadier General W. D. Otter is to succeed major general Lake, chief of staff, who returned to England in November.

The commons are away committee today reported a bill to amend the railway act, which would give the railways liability for damage by fire to all property on their lines.

The bank and commerce committee reported the National Empire Life Assurance company bill. This is a western Canada enterprise and was promoted under the name of the Northern. The bill to incorporate the Travelers' Life Assurance company of Canada was objected to by the Travelers' company of Hartford Conn. on the ground that the names would conflict. Chairman Miller suggested the name of the Travelers' Life Assurance company of Canada, but the sponsor of the bill refused to accept without consultation with the promoters and the bill was laid over.

The public accounts committee continued its work on the marine department under several blocks of timber lands in western Canada were disposed of by the department. G. U. Ryley, land commissioner, reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, who also was for 25 years in charge of the timber and mines branch of the interior department, was examined but he had no recollection of a transaction of the kind.

The tenders doubtless were rejected by him but he passed them to the land commissioner, Mr. J. G. Turfitt, now M. P. for East Assiniboia.

When examination of the marine department accounts was taken up by the commission, Hon. Mr. Brodeur was examined by Foster in connection with the contract the minister made with Kenneth Falconer of Montreal for an expert examination of the system of accounting in the marine department. Brodeur said that Falconer was engaged on the recommendation of the minister of marine and fisheries. The arrangement was made by Falconer to be paid at schedule rates but no figures were mentioned. Brodeur said that good, clean, honest administration was all he had in mind. He had a single entry system and wanted one which would show at a moment's notice what was being spent. Where you have a department spending \$50,000 a year, this is most important.

Brodeur's weekly bank clearings are as follows:

	Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	\$34,350.00	121
Toronto	20,227.00	11.5
Winnipeg	10,277.00	8
Vancouver, B. C.	1,215.00	8.3
Ottawa	2,233.00	24.3
Quebec	1,575.00	11.4
Halifax, N. S.	1,708.00	11.4
Hamilton, Ont.	1,319.00	22.3
St. John, N. B.	1,406.00	15.5
London, Ont.	1,257.00	14.5
Calgary	980.00	41.2
Victoria, B. C.	945.00	11.5
Edmonton	555.00	40.7

Tories Withdraw All Charges Against "This Red Line" Leech  
Winnipeg, March 6.—The conservatives have thrown up the sponge completely by making application for nolle prosequi in the celebrated case brought by them against "This Red Line" Leech and other Liberals in connection with the last dominion general elections in Manitoba. Their action is the most abject confession of having made totally unwarranted charges of wrong-doing against the Liberals.

STARTED IN EARNEST  
North Postal, Sask., March 6.—Immigration from the United States to the Canadian west has started in earnest. Every passenger train arriving here is loaded with landseekers, from 10 to 15 cars of settlers' effects arriving daily.

## TO GRAVE SIDE

### Collinwood Follows Its Children to Burial

#### PUBLIC DEMAND VICTIM

FURTHER INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO SHOW THAT THE DOORS OF THE SCHOOL WERE LOCKED—FEAR OF DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JANITOR.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 6.—Collinwood today came to a full realization of her woe. Slowly and solemnly the processions of the bereaved, led by the way towards the cemetery, bearing the charred remains of 167 children whose lives were snuffed out in Wednesday morning's catastrophe in the Lakewood school. From 9 o'clock until dusk there was no cessation in the funeral corteges. One of the saddest funerals was that of janitor Herter, held jointly with the services for three other little ones.

Murmurs against the janitor could be heard about the village as grief-stricken parents sought an object upon which to wreak vengeance, forgetting as they did that Herter himself was weeping with bowed head and broken heart behind the coffin of three of his loved ones.

The body of Miss Catherine Weller, one of the two teachers who lost their lives in the Lakewood school fire, was positively identified by a dentist, who established the identification through her gold-filled teeth. The body of Rose Machnich, a former pupil in the school was identified also today by her shoes. When Mrs. Machnich was positive of her identification she fainted upon the charred body of her child. Twelve other victims are still unidentified. So far 107 bodies have been recovered. A list of missing now tallies with the number of the unidentified, which would indicate that all of the bodies have been found and the lost ones will stand at the funeral.

In fully 100 cases the funerals will be individual. The unidentified will be buried on Monday, according to present arrangements. The expense of the funerals, together with the funeral of children whose parents are not in a financial condition to meet the expense, will be borne by public subscriptions, which are growing larger every hour. Already thousands of dollars have been raised. In addition to this a bill has been introduced into the state legislature appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the needy fire sufferers. This bill, it is expected, will become a law today.

Conditions in Canada  
MANY MEN BEING CALLED BACK TO WORK  
UNDERTONE IN TRADE CIRCLES IS GOOD.

Montreal, March 6.—In Canada the undertone in trade circles appears to be buoyant. Buying of dry goods is more active, but orders are for small quantities. Millinery is rather brisk. The number unemployed at Montreal is still large, but many men are being called back to work.

Country trade has been hampered by snow, blockades and cold, but at Toronto the trade with country merchants has improved. The roads in that vicinity being more passable.

Business failures number 40 against 35 last week and 218 in the same week last year.

Brodeur's weekly bank clearings are as follows:

	Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	\$34,350.00	121
Toronto	20,227.00	11.5
Winnipeg	10,277.00	8
Vancouver, B. C.	1,215.00	8.3
Ottawa	2,233.00	24.3
Quebec	1,575.00	11.4
Halifax, N. S.	1,708.00	11.4
Hamilton, Ont.	1,319.00	22.3
St. John, N. B.	1,406.00	15.5
London, Ont.	1,257.00	14.5
Calgary	980.00	41.2
Victoria, B. C.	945.00	11.5
Edmonton	555.00	40.7

Tories Withdraw All Charges Against "This Red Line" Leech  
Winnipeg, March 6.—The conservatives have thrown up the sponge completely by making application for nolle prosequi in the celebrated case brought by them against "This Red Line" Leech and other Liberals in connection with the last dominion general elections in Manitoba. Their action is the most abject confession of having made totally unwarranted charges of wrong-doing against the Liberals.

STARTED IN EARNEST  
North Postal, Sask., March 6.—Immigration from the United States to the Canadian west has started in earnest. Every passenger train arriving here is loaded with landseekers, from 10 to 15 cars of settlers' effects arriving daily.

## TO GRAVE SIDE

### Collinwood Follows Its Children to Burial

#### PUBLIC DEMAND VICTIM

FURTHER INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO SHOW THAT THE DOORS OF THE SCHOOL WERE LOCKED—FEAR OF DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JANITOR.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association Col. J. B. McLean, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, brought up the question of any imperial cable service as had been outlined and suggested by the boards of trade of Victoria and Vancouver. A paper by J. Ross Robertson, of the Toronto Telegram, was read opposing the scheme on the ground that the proposal was too vague. A resolution was carried to the effect that the Canadian Press Association support the request of the Canadian Associated Press for a renewal of the subsidy from the dominion government.

The dominion government has been asked for a subsidy of \$12,000 a year for the service, the same to continue for five years. A banquet was held in the evening at the National Club.

GALE OFF BRITISH ISLES  
London, March 6.—A violent gale has swept the coasts of the British Isles today. There has been enormous wrecks of craft, most of them on the east coast of Ireland. Altogether about 20 lives have been lost.

ANOTHER HOCKEY PLAYER UNDER ARREST  
ABE ATTOLL WILL FIGHT JERRY DRISCOLL NEXT EVENING

London, March 6.—Tommy Burns, the heavy-weight prize fighter, today withdrew the deposit he had put up with a local sportsman as a forfeit to hand the match with Jack Johnson, the American pugilist.

Simcoe, March 6.—A Victoria hockey player named Smith has been arrested on charges of striking a Port Dover player named Ferris with a hockey stick, inflicting scalp wounds and rendering him unconscious. Smith was allowed out on bail.

Montreal, March 6.—Billy Allen of Ottawa won the feather-weight championship of Canada from Ed Duffin of Lewiston, Me., on a foul in the fifth round of what was to have been a 15-round bout, at the Matinee opera house last night.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6.—Thomas Huston of St. Louis last night thrashed his lead over Johnny Cing, the Chicago baseball player, in their 60-pitch pool match, the score being 140 to 117. The score for the first two nights is 304 to 175.

Chicago, March 6.—Willie Hoppe of New York last night gave a clever exhibition of 181 billiards in the handicap match with Calvin Demarest, running out the 400 points in 11 innings with an average of 35.41. Demarest, amateur champion, playing an 18.2 games was only able to secure 126 points with an average of 12.6-10. The total for the four nights' play was Hoppe 1699, Demarest 832.

San Francisco, March 6.—Abe Attoll has signed articles to fight Jerry Driscoll, the crack English featherweight, for the championship in that class. The contest is to take place in this city in April, the date to be fixed later. Driscoll is to be guaranteed \$100 win, loss or draw, and allowed expenses. The match will be at 125 pounds, at this stage.

Rochester, N. Y., March 6.—Twenty-one five-man teams from greater New York rolled in tonight's games of the National Bowling association tournament and some of the best marks of the tourney were made. The Ampons of Brooklyn, rolling with the second shift of five-man teams, had a total of 2877, the best score rolled during the present season. The best scores in single events were: Cahill, Rochester, 637; W. Codes, Brooklyn, 523; B. Kinsley, 528.

New York, March 6.—Frank Gotch, the champion American wrestler, lost a handicap match to Joe Rogers, being able to throw Rogers but twice, the rules governing the contest requiring that he should down Rogers five times within an hour. The men wrestled catch-as-catch-can style. Gotch secured the first fall in 28 minutes and the second in 36 minutes. Rogers throughout the match was entirely on the defensive and often crawled off his feet to prevent being pinned down.

Ormonde, Fla., March 6.—Two more records were broken on Ormonde beach today. Summary, as follows:  
One hundred mile match—Won by M. G. Bernin, 60 horsepower French car, time, 1 hour 12 minutes 56 1/2 seconds; second, J. Stevens in 60 horsepower Italian car, time, 1 hour 22 minutes 45 seconds.  
Mile event, rolling start—Won by C. Ordino in 60 horsepower Italian car, time 46 1/2 seconds; second, Bernin, in 60 horsepower French car, time not announced.

## SESSION ENDS

### House Will Probably Be Pro-rogued To-day

#### SUPERANNUATION KILLED

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES DENTISTS AT SOME LENGTH—NAPOLION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND HIS METHODS—SOCIALISTS ARE WROTH.

Victoria, March 6.—Press Gallery Legislative Assembly.—This afternoon's sitting of the legislature was enlivened by a good deal of verbal skirmishing between the opposition as a body and the attorney-general and the socialists as against Messrs. Macdonald and Oliver and the attorney-general, the socialists being very wroth at what they termed the surrender of the government to Mr. Oliver, whom Hawthornthwaite sarcastically congratulated upon having got the best of the deal.

Before all this the leader of the opposition drew the attention of the government to the dreadful occurrence at Cleveland by which so many school children lost their lives, and on the government additional precautions for the preservation of the safety of scholars in the schools of the province. The premier admitted that many precautions could not be taken and the matter is to be looked into.

Then the house had some more talk on the dentistry bill, which the opposition alleges is aimed at the Boston dentists of Vancouver by the attorney-general, in fulfillment of threats made by that gentleman in connection with some legal proceedings and they proposed to administer their remarks without regard to the honorable gentleman. In fairness it must be stated that the attorney-general denies the soft impeachment, but cannot deny the facts.

John Oliver boldly stated it was an attempt to put the company out of business without any complaint of them being made.

Parker Williams dwelt on the vested rights of the company which the attorney-general should be as willing to protect as that of any other company.

A. B. McPhillips defended the government, declaring that the joint stock companies act could not be extended to a company practicing a profession such as dentistry.

It appears that this, according to the dentists is the chief offense of the company, and is regarded as unprofessional. Its defenders, however, allege it is the relation of charges for dental work which is at the bottom of the whole matter.

J. A. Macdonald defended the company, alleging a perfect right to combine in a company, which had been followed in the case of salaried and other professions. He alleged that the conservative members were not exercising their own individual judgment but had been dragged into voting at the behest of the Napoleon of the government, the attorney-general, who it may be mentioned, is not, according to all accounts, making friends either in the cabinet or in the rank and file of his own party.

The purpose of the bill, said Mr. Macdonald, was to stop the company doing business and deprive them of their vested rights in that business. Safeguards put about dentistry was another matter entirely. After some battle and a few more, time, Mr. McPhillips charged it as "lawyers chewing the rag," an expression new, as a parliamentary expression.

The opposition voted solidly for the amendment of Mr. Oliver, making the bill inapplicable to any company now incorporated and carrying on business in British Columbia, which was, however, lost by the preponderance of the vote, under the control of the Napoleon of the government.

Then came the civil service bill from which the government had eliminated all reference to superannuation, a victory for the opposition forces and general Oliver. After some amendments which were not vital to the bill, it was passed.

The G. T. P. bill came up next in committee and the frequent amendments and suggestions of the opposition in the shape of safeguards to the interests of the people were negative ones and were either by the government, or the other by the government, on the ground that a partnership existed between the company and the government and therefore the company would have to live up to its part of the agreement. The government, to theirs. This partnership idea Mr. Macdonald resented and Oliver pointed out the admitted fact that the construction could not be put on the bill as the agreement was not a partnership but a contract. The bill was then passed.

The end of the session is now in sight. Unless something very unusual happens tomorrow will see the prying of the house until again called together next year.