

ADVANCES IN STOCKBREEDING

Annual Convention of Provincial Association Meets in the City—Speeches by Lieutenant-Governor and Premier

The sixth annual convention of the B. C. Stock Breeders' association was held in the botanical chambers of the parliament buildings yesterday...

Pleasure to Co-Operate. "It will always be a pleasure to cooperate with him as far as I can in order that you may receive every recognition you are entitled to...

Vote of Thanks. A vote of thanks was immediately moved, seconded and heartily carried, in response to which the premier addressed the assembly...

Much Progress Made. "I remember attending at Vancouver when the first show was open and when you, Mr. Chisham, presided as first president, and when you looked at the striking contrast of the show of 1911...

Promoting Stock Industry. "The other day I happened to read an extract from a recent German publication and it was very specific in its mention of what the German government had been doing in the way of promoting the livestock industry...

minion of Canada and for the province of British Columbia. "And you are aware, gentlemen, the government has tried to give you assistance and encouragement, and I am confident that with the accustomed zeal which my colleagues bring to bear on the work of his department, he will not permit your business to lag behind."

The Hon. Price Ellison attended the convention in the afternoon. In addressing the members he said: "I must congratulate you gentlemen upon the action you took at the recent general election. I regard that action of yours as the most important piece of voting you ever did. I do not wish to go into politics at all, but it is a very pertinent question and you are the people who are receiving the benefit...

Referring to the work of importing stock he said he hoped they would continue the good work. "The government is anxious to see the extent of half the cost of transportation brought on the east to select the stock to be imported. That veterinarian has been placed at your disposal for the purpose of selecting and testing the stock for tuberculosis and other diseases. In that connection I may say that I am addressing the government to allow me to bring in a measure to make a compulsory for the owners of cows to have them tested in the interest of the public (Applause)...

Interesting Paper. An interesting paper on the fundamentals of the livestock industry was delivered by Dr. James W. Whymore, director of the Oregon experimental station, Corvallis. The keynote of his address was the securing of a standard sire as the head of a herd and the improving of their environment. He laid great stress upon the value of a sire and cited many examples to prove the proof of his contention that the sire was sometimes the value of three-fourths of the stock in response to a question raised by a member of the convention...

The Officers. The office-bearers are as follows for the ensuing year: Hon. president, His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Patterson; Premier McBride and the Hon. Price Ellison; hon. vice-president, Dr. S. F. Toimie; president, Mr. A. D. Patterson; vice-president, Mr. S. Smith; secretary-treasurer (pro tem) Mr. G. Sangster; board of directors (Island), Messrs. Langster, Hadwin and Shopland, (Mainland) Messrs. A. Day, H. Ledgers, S. Shannon, Cloverdale, H. Frisby, Chilliwick, S. F. Larsen, Reckelle, and J. R. Hull, Kamloops.

To Fight Home Bule. WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—The Orangemen of Manitoba have a fund of \$8,416 to fight home rule in the province. This amount was subscribed as the result of the action taken by the grand lodge in Brandon last March. It is to be used for speakers and for renting halls to oppose home rule.

tion is now paid by the raising of stock, to the beautifying of farms and the making of the farm life attractive, and I feel assured that as time goes on improvement will also go on until the farmer assumes his proper place in the community."

Members Talk About Lumber. Prairie Liberals Again Bring Up Enforcement of Customs Law as Applied to Imports from States. OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The prairie Liberals pursued their free trade policy today. Now that they are out of office they are in a hurry to get their feet on the ground again. They have a new free trade policy to spring, they say, upon an old one. Indeed, they got past that stage today and made positively false accusations, asserting that the duty was being collected on classes of lumber which actually are admitted free.

Some time after the present minister of customs assumed office he became aware that a system of licensed smuggling was being followed in the west. The tariff duties on lumber planned in a certain way shall pay the duty on that lumber rough in a certain way shall be free. American lumbermen produced this type of lumber, first planned and artificially roughened on the planed surface and passed this in as rough lumber and therefore free. Ordinarily a nice point like this would be sent to the board of customs, a committee of experts, and an advisory with the administration of the law. When the question arose, Mr. Patterson was minister of customs, and he was busy currying favor with the free trade element on the prairies. He expressly prevented the board of customs from passing upon the subject, and allowed faked lumber to come in under the false description.

The Resolution. Mr. Turfitt's resolution was as follows: "That the minister of customs in collecting the duty upon American lumber has violated in spirit the customs act and partially in letter, and that a heavy tax is imposed on the people." Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Turfitt said that owing to the new interpretation placed by the present government upon the customs act, a certain class of lumber imported from the United States was subject to increased duty and in collecting this duty the farmers of the prairie provinces were being compelled to pay the extra 44 or 35 a thousand feet. This class of lumber was dressed on one side and partially dressed on the other, and according to the regulations and the interpretation given by the late government it should be undutiable. This particular class of lumber which was being imported from the United States was of a special kind that was greatly in demand. American manufacturers were underselling Canadian manufacturers and the result was that the prairie settlers were getting the pay for their trade to that extent. Hence if the duty was being levied by the government it must naturally follow that the consumer must suffer.

Mr. Turfitt next dealt with what he termed the British Columbia combines, and said it was because of pressure brought to bear by those combines that the present government had seen fit to misinterpret the question to the detriment of the farmer. This condition of affairs, he said, was deplorable. It was bad enough when the farmer should be denied the U. S. market for his wheat by the present government, but now that the U. S. market is open to him, and that the farmer is being denied the U. S. market for his wheat by the present government, and that the farmer is being denied the U. S. market for his wheat by the present government...

Mr. Goddave Replies. Mr. Goddave followed in a spirited address. He was amazed that any member of the house should dare to stand up and advocate that the laws of the country should be broken. He said that the member who had made such a statement, that certain lumber which was dutiable under the customs law was being imported into the country by fraud, and yet members openly advocated the continuance of that fraud. Mr. Goddave proceeded to show that the American lumber manufacturers had managed to have their lumber fraudulently entered into the country and that in trying to do this the minister of customs, who is merely enforcing the law. He pointed out that the law was the independent board of commissioners which had ruled that this class of lumber should be dutiable. He scouted the idea that hardships prevailed in the west on account of the collection of duties, and quoted figures to prove that finally it was the consumer that was paying the price.

one lot for the farmers and settlers of the Northwest. Mr. Turfitt's reference to combines in British Columbia, Mr. Goddave indignantly denied any such existing. He knew of a gentleman who was prepared to pay the full expense of a commission to investigate the lumber conditions in British Columbia, if it could be proved by this commission that the lumber combines were in the west for the purpose of fixing prices.

Mr. Thompson of Qu'Appelle followed and contended that the class of lumber under discussion should not be or was not dutiable under the customs regulations, but that the regulations were being misinterpreted by the present minister of Customs. The effect of the increase in duties could only result in an increase in prices. He pointed out that representatives of British Columbia manufacturers had come to Ottawa for the very purpose of having this extra duty levied on this class of lumber. In his opinion there was an existence of a lumber combine in British Columbia.

Mr. Stevens of Vancouver joined in the discussion and held out the present agitation by western liberal members was not a genuine effort to assist farmers of the northwest, but merely an attempt to harass the government for political purposes. He pointed out that the fraudulent efforts of American lumbermen to get their lumber into Canada were discovered by an official of the late government. The customs department was merely carrying out the instructions in the report of this official. The late government had connived with American manufacturers to break the Canadian customs regulations. He recalled the statement of the member from Qu'Appelle that British Columbia lumbermen had come to Ottawa to seek to have new duties levied on American lumber. They had merely asked to be protected and that the customs laws of the country be enforced. He did not think that the farmers of the west should ask that the customs act be misconstrued for their special benefit. He drew attention to the fact that the United Farmers of Alberta at the recent convention made no reference to the lumber duties, and argued that this resolution was intended purely to injure the government. If any combine existed it had been matured under the Laurier government. The word combine had been used exceedingly recklessly. The lumber associations in the west were all in competition with each other. The Laurier government held an investigation and did not find any combine. Dealing with the assertion of the Liberals that the British Columbia lumber interests had been oppressed by reciprocity, he stated that in Vancouver large lumbering interests had favored it. The supporters of Mr. Turfitt's resolution were trying to force British Columbia lumbermen to meet the overloaded stocks of American lumbermen.

Minister Makes Correction. The debate continued until midnight. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Borden speaking on the Conservative side, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. F. Oliver in advocacy of the amendment. It was concluded by Dr. Reid, who scored heavily by pointing out that the terms of the amendment described the class of lumber which is not dutiable. He defied Mr. Turfitt to give one instance of the duty being collected on that sort of lumber. He further showed that great consideration had been shown lumber importers by the customs board. Mr. Oliver's speech included a violent attack on British Columbia lumbermen. He said that the change was made in the regulations because it was the price demanded by the lumber interests for assistance given supporters of the government in the election. If the lumbermen had their way they would take exceeding the subsidy of a Nova Scotia by no less than \$238,000. He would not object so much if the lumber industry of British Columbia was experiencing difficulty in the making of a profit on legitimate capitalization, but he would object to the industry in the Dominion so atrociously over-capitalized. The proposal was to bleed the settler by way of lumber duties to pay interest on watered stocks. He quoted from the Monetary Times to show that five British Columbia firms with an original capitalization of \$40,000 had recently merged with an authorized capitalization of five millions in stock and bonds. All but one and a quarter millions of his had already been issued. The division resulted in the amendment being rejected by 107 to 65.

FIRE IN MONTREAL. Richelieu and Riendeau Hotels and Other Premises Damaged—Loss Fixed at \$125,000. MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—At a few minutes before seven o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Richelieu hotel, Jacques Cartier square, and in a short time assumed such large proportions that a general alarm was given. The flames spread to the premises of the Trades Publishing Company, C. H. Alcazar, Hector L. Dery and the Hotel Riendeau. The estimated damage by fire water and smoke to the two hotels was given at approximately \$125,000. The fire was extinguished by a bell-boy, who notified the hotel manager, and the guests were warned. At the same time in the adjoining building smoke was noticed to be coming through the first floor in about the centre of the structure, which extends through to St. Vincent st. The flames by this time were bursting through the roof of the Richelieu and Riendeau hotels, and for a while it looked as if the building would be gutted, but the pressure was adequate and at 9 o'clock the fire was checked.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN SUFFERED IN ACCIDENT. Tubes Blew Out in Engine Room of Str. Charles Nelson on Voyage West from San Francisco. SEATTLE, Jan. 23.—James Bryant, second engineer, and Raymond Pifer, a fireman on the steamship Charles Nelson, which arrived from San Francisco, were severely burned by fire and steam following an explosion in the engine room Saturday morning when the vessel was abreast of Point Bluff, Bryant, whose burns mainly were on the hands, arms and face, was able to get out before the fire was badly smothered and burned round the body, limbs and head that he is in a serious condition of the Victoria hospital.

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RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLAN. Proposal to Build System of Big Empire With Those of Many Means of Road Across Persia. LONDON, Jan. 23.—The necessary financial arrangements for the preliminary work in connection with the Russian proposal to connect the railways of Russia and India by the means of a line across Persia are on the point of completion. A meeting of the international financiers concerned will take place in Paris within the next few days, when it is hoped that the basis of the terms for the forming of the Societe d'Etudes will be settled, the details with regard to the raising of the capital having been already practically arranged between British, French and Russian banks.

This is the result of the efforts of the powerful Russian committee, formed in 1910, consisting of twenty members of the highest standing in political, financial, and commercial interests. Latterly an important group of English supporters of the scheme has been formed in London, and with the assistance of that group it has been ascertained that the British government is prepared to join in with the Russian government in forwarding the proposal with the Persian government if satisfactory terms, route, etc., are agreed upon and after further investigation the scheme is held to be practicable. The first and chief object of the Societe d'Etudes will be to determine definitely the alignment of the line and to make a final survey of it. The Russian committee is already in possession of a nearly complete survey of more than 300 miles from Astara to Teheran. From there to Guettar, on the Persian coast, the length of the line is some 1200 miles. The preliminary survey shows that the route to Kerman will be an easy one, while the section from Kerman to Guettar is not likely to present insurmountable difficulties.

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FIGURES INDICATE PROSPEROUS YEAR. So Far January Returns for New Structures Far in Excess of Same Month a Year Ago. If the figures so far available for the month of January are any indication of the building activity for the present year 1912 promises to be a record one in the building line, despite the great growth shown in the past twelve months. So far, to date this month, the value of the structures for which permits have been issued is \$27,000,000 compared with \$15,455 for the whole month of January a year ago. And a remarkable fact in connection therewith is that of that amount the great bulk is for buildings of the moderate-priced kind. But one building, that to be erected by Messrs. Grant & Lineham at the north-east corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, runs into any large amount. There are now a number of building structures which will materially swell the figures but which permits have not yet been issued though work thereon has been commenced among them being the new Union bank, the Belmont building, the New Hibben block, the Government additions to the legislative buildings and others.

Permits Issued Yesterday by the Building Inspector to Grant & Lineham for the new three-story brick structure to cost \$63,000, the plans for which have been prepared by Mr. H. S. Griffiths and the contract for which has been awarded to the Victoria Building & Investment Co. to G. S. Hunt, 222-224, Bank street, \$2,200; to Messrs. Moses & Lowry, erected soda water works on Hereward road, \$1,000; to P. R. Brown & company, alterations to structure on Douglas street, \$1,424.

YOUNG MURDERER. Confesses After Great That He Has Killed Three Men While Attempting Robbery. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Zollie Clement, caught after being wounded in a revolver duel with James Martin, Jr., in a local saloon last Saturday night, confessed today the murder of three men. Clement said he killed James Markham in this city in 1902. A little later he murdered a mounted policeman when in Oakland. On January 15 in holding up a saloon in Stockton he killed William H. Newman. Beginning at the age of 18, Clement said he had led a life of crime, slaying men while attempting robberies. Clement is now 26.

Proposed Canal Tolls. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—American ships will use the Panama canal free of cost, while foreign vessels will pay a charge not exceeding \$12 a ton under the terms of a bill introduced today by Senator Bradley of Kentucky. If an American ship, however, is owned by a railway company and is operated to offset the expected reduction in cost of freight transportation, it will pay double the foreign rate.

Canadians for Canada. GREENBAY, Wis., Jan. 23.—Scott's shipbuilding yard today received orders for two new Cananders for the Canadian service. They will have accommodation each for 500 second and 1,500 third class passengers.

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COURT OBJECTS TO YUAN'S PLAN

Empress Dowager and Manchu Princes Desire Immediate Resumption of Hostilities Against Revolutionists

PEKING, Jan. 23.—The advice of Yuan Shi Kai to await an attack by the rebels is distasteful to the young princes, whose talk was of alarming Peking. The Empress Dowager said to have concluded that the immediate resumption of hostilities would be best. It is persistently reported that Tieh Liang, the former Tartar general at Nankin, who is largely responsible for their attitude, advocates the killing of Yuan Shi Kai, whose influence he thinks is great that he should not be allowed to leave the capital. Yuan evidently foresees the possibility of an attack upon him, and is adopting extreme precautions. Another thousand troops of the imperial army from Pao Ting Fu arrived here tonight, making Yuan's force of Chinese 4,000. Against these there are 12,000 of the imperial army who, it is suspected, are being incited against Yuan.

It is difficult to believe, however, that even the more hot-headed princes will countenance Yuan Shi Kai's assassination, which assuredly would entail the extinction of the clans, as the majority of northern troops are loyal only to Yuan. Today Yuan authorized a statement to the effect that he is in no way interested in the desire to serve the best interests of the Chinese people, and not the interests of the monarchists. That time will prove that he is seeking no selfish ends, and hopes to continue in office as premier long enough to cause a proper election of members of the national assembly, or otherwise ascertain the views of the majority of the people. As, however, a general election seems difficult to accomplish, considering the attitude of the republican leaders, he desires to bring about peace and some form of substantial government as quickly as possible. That he would be willing to resign and deliver the country to any capable man who would and could find a solution to the best interests of China. That certain foreign legations have urged him or expressed the hope that he would continue in office, stating that they had confidence in his administration.

DANGER ON PACIFIC. Lecturer on Military Strategy Thinks British and American Interests Are Insecure. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A gloomy prophesy as to the probability of conflicts in the Pacific ocean was made today by T. W. M. Mauguire, the lecturer on military strategy at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Mauguire described the Pacific as the strategic centre of mankind, and warned both the United States and Great Britain that nothing could give them security but a "race of military men" as with nations like Germany and Japan it was a word and a blow. The yellow races, he said, were going to demand equality of treatment. Japan was at present Great Britain's ally, but that would only last as long as the British alliance was strong. Great Britain's territory in the Pacific ocean, he considered, was by no means safe, and the Japanese might attack and defeat the Americans any day.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Rivalry. PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 23.—A report is current here that the Canadian Pacific railway has planned to checkmate the efforts of the Grand Trunk to enter Boston by building a branch to the Allan line of Trans-Atlantic steamships and by building a new line of railroad to connect with its present line at Newport, Vermont and to run directly into Boston. The report had it that the Canadian Pacific had purchased a controlling interest in the Allan line.

SEEING NEW YORK. Their Royal Highnesses View City from Top of Tall Building—Ball at Ambassador's House. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The royal trio of Connaughts—the Duke, Duchess and Princess Patricia—had their first opportunity tonight to make something like an intimate acquaintance with American life. They viewed it in at least three distinct phases. From the tower of the highest office building in the city they surveyed the forest of downtown skyscrapers, and with the aid of glasses they viewed the entire Metropolitan district for 25 miles around. At the foot of the tower after they had shot down 48 floors in the elevator they came face to face with their first American "mob." More than 500 persons beset the ducal party, and by sheer force the party made its way to motor car. Tonight the royal visitors met nearly 300 New York society people at a ball at the home of Ambassador Reid.

The formal dinner with the Reids tonight was set for about 60 persons, and the dance was afterwards. The Reids, displeased with reports that invitations for the function had been sent out with a view to pick the real elite of society, and to eliminate all others, declined to give out the list of guests.

Canadians for Canada. GREENBAY, Wis., Jan. 23.—Scott's shipbuilding yard today received orders for two new Cananders for the Canadian service. They will have accommodation each for 500 second and 1,500 third class passengers.

MONTEVIDEO. Liners Were... Gale—The High Seas Wireless... Both the C. and the Blue E. came to the morning, from the heavy snowfall of the on Thursday afternoon having the aeroplanes and the Titanic was now night. There were big waves sweeping. Had it not been for the sea, the Titanic would have reached port. The Montevideo cargo including 2,200 bales worth over £100,000. There were 25 Asiatic second The saloon passenger J. B. Jackson, commissioner, turned with his residence in Val Mr. H. G. Jackson said trade was said to be a success and would not be able to Mr. Tug & Lighter Shanghai, Mrs. Rev. E. Lund, a the Model Settlement and family came have been engaged Messrs. J. Sutcliffe were from Hanky Mrs. C. M. Edge Kickerilla, P. T. Warrington, and missionary from The Titan of brought 165 Chin here, and a cargo general freight, Victoria and 6,000 Ma Sule, a well merchant, was said to be a success and would not be able to Mr. Tug & Lighter Shanghai, Mrs. Rev. E. Lund, a the Model Settlement and family came have been engaged Messrs. J. Sutcliffe were from Hanky Mrs. C. M. Edge Kickerilla, P. T. Warrington, and missionary from

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