ADVANCES IN STOCKBREEDING

Annual Convention of Provincial Association Meets in the City-Speeches by Lieut.-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, there being an attendance of about nembers present. In addition to the or dinary business of the session which was marked by an enthusiastic co-operation on the part of the members, and was perhaps more far-reaching in its objects than the necessities for for mer years have imposed upon past conventions, the occasion was featured b addresses from three of the leading men of the province, all of them directly or indirectly interested and as sociated with stock breeding, namely his honor, Lieutenant-Governor Pater-son, Premier McBride and the Hon Price Ellison. The convention started early in the forenoon and lasted throughout the day, the speeches and addresses being interspersed throughout the agenda. Mr. A. D. Paterson, president of the association, presided. Premier McBride, who attended the

convention in the forenoon, said: "Mr. Paterson and gentlemen, as I look around the board I can see countenances of many gentlemen connected with the association with whom it has been my good fortune to meet at several of your conferences in past years. I know perfectly well that the annual as sembly which usually meets here during the session of parliament is by no means the most important feature of your organization. You foregather here once a year more for organization purposes than for the active work with which your association is so closely associated-that of encouraging the importation of breeding in the province of British Columbia of first class stock. A few months ago the Vancouver Horse show was kind enough to ask me to attend in order to open their annual exhibition. On that occasion I was able to have a few minutes talk with one of the judges-Mr. Marshall-who had come all the way from New York in order to take part in the show. I want to tell you that he volunteered the statement to me that next to the show n Madison Square Gardens that which was then in progress at Vancouver was about the best on the continent of America. (Applause.) I understood from him that he was accustomed to judging at like competitions in the principal states of the union to the south and in the different centres of Canada where horse shows are held, so that we car take his judgment as one entirely without bias .Well, gentlemen, this consummation is a matter that the people of the province have a right to take considerable pride in, especially those who are in touch with the association.

Much Progress Made

"I remember attending at Vancouve when the first show was open and when you, Mr. Chairman, presided as first president, and when one looks at the striking contrast of the show of 1911 I think it is a very apt illustration of how things generally have progress ed in the province within the last decade, a progress that has owed much the work of introducing into the country with a view to producing here. the right standard of livestock Mr Marshall was very high in his praises in regard to all classes of animals exted, and he stated that it was very strong proof of the sound methods in vogue in this country in connection with the investment in livestock. Passing from this telling evidence to wha is transpiring in our country in respect to horses I think you must all agree with me that the annual fairs through out the country have disclosed the fact that the cattle now owned by the farmers and stock raisers of the province contain within their herds some of the finest animals perhaps on the whole continent. Just in passing it may be well worth noting that the exhibit from the Colony farm which is under the control of the provincial secretary's department, and which was sent down to Regina a few weeks ago, when in competition in stock from all sections of Canada, easily took the higher prem iums. (Applause.) That sort of thing, gentlemen, goes out in a large measure to the public of this country, as an earnest of the improved methods, which to my mind, seem to emanate from around this board. I need not refer you to individuals who have made investments in livestock, whether in cattle or in horses, or sheep, or swine or any other variety of stock Suffice it to say that from our governor down we have representative me in the country who are not afraid to find a good and wholesome investment in livestock and to take their part in the development of this important industry in the province. (Applause.)

"The other day I happened to read an extract from a recent German publication and it was very, very specific in its mention of what the German gov ernment had been doing in the way of promoting the livestock industry, especially with regard to horses. I would conclude from this that the war department had been busy as cavalry is of course an essential part of any military aggregation, and I would also ask you to remember how aggressive the German people are in following up the work of the army. But apart from these considerations I gather that they paid a great deal of attention in Germany to the nature of their stock and als to the economic value which the stock might claim on account of its high standard. All I would wish to add to these observations is that if these things are good for a country that has your respect for everything that is scientific, such as Germany must have, must be equally good for the Do.

Promoting Stock 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 colleague brings to bear on the work of his department, he will not permit your business to lag be-

Pleasure to Co-Operate

"It will always be a pleasure to co perate with him as far as I can in or der that you may receive every recognition you are entitled to. In welcoming you here this morning I want to extend to you the most cordial greetings from the government of the province and to ask you to believe that we are sensible of the great work that you have in hand and also that we realize to the fullest extent its great importance to the development of the province Side by side with the excellencies which we are so ambitious to attain in respect to horticulture and agriculture let us place the work of breeding the right kind of livestock, and then we shall reach a standard that should every state in the union and every other province in the Dominion. There is absolutely no reflection intended in this upon any of the other provinces. It should rather be an inspiration to spur them on to do something ever better than ourselves. Since we have at Ottawa in the person of Mr. Burrell a farmer whom we all know to be very familiar with the local conditions we may expect the co-operation of the department of agriculture in the work of our own local department, a factor that should give us every possible advan tage both in a federal and provincial connection. I have Mr. Burrell's word on this score and I know that he will try to live up to it. I do not mean to try to inject any element of politic here. I would be very unwise, but I think I can make that observation without having that aspersion cast upon it."

Vote of Thanks A vote of thanks was immediately

moved, seconded and heartily carried in response to which the premier added: "I am very grateful for the vote of thanks which you have accorded me and trust that in some measure I am deserving of the recognition that you have been so generous in giving. With respect to what my old fellow townsman has said (Mr. Trapp) of course you know that people who come from the old town always, fraternize very closely and may be given to an indul-gence of language that is perhaps extravagant. If I may add a word about the Colony farm I would say that there is now a scheme to develope the branch of stock-raising that the institution has inaugurated, so that we will be able to distribute standard animals throughout the country to the settlers and farm ers who will be able to reap the bene fit. This is a work that has been linked up as it were with our new hospital for the mentally afflicted at Coquitlam, where under the direct supervision of Dr. Young, we expect to open an up to date institution, which will be among the most advanced and up to date of its kind on the continent. Those of us who are in good health, whose faculties are unimpaired, owe a duty to society to look after the afflicted and here is where we will be able to meet that obligation. We propose to have everything so fitted in that institution as will render the last word to our unfortunate brothers and sisters in the way of mental cures. We must be human, first, last and all the time, and in asking the people to provide this institution we are simply sending out a request that they undertake this obligation to society. In connection with this we have our dairy farm where many of those who are sick and afflicted will be able to spend hours every day caring for the stock, so that while we are putting the institution in such a condition as to be of great and substantial worth to the farmers of the country we are at the same time giving to the patients of the hospital a means whereby many of them may gain health and strength so that they might be able to get back to their normal condition. This is a digression but I thought that some of you might not know what we were doing and conse

be out of order." (Loud applause.) Lieutenant-Governor's Address As the premier retired the lieutenantgovernor entered the room and was at once invited to address the convention

quently that the explanation would not

He said: "Mr. president and gentlemen of the stockbreeders' association, it gives me great pleasure to see you here in the capital city of the province, and it is also my pleasure to congratulate you upon the progress made in the raising of stock in the province. To anyone who has attended the exhibitions we have had in the past years it must be a matter of surprise to see the marked improvement in the stock exhibited at the fairs throughout the province. And when we take into consideration that fact that the importation of stock into the province is more difficult than it is to any of the other provinces, and also the fact that the breeders have kept pace with the general improvement throughout the Dominion, the progress made is all the more remarkable. The stock we now see exhibited at the fairs of the association throughout the province is equal if not superior in the different lines to anything you will find at any exhibition in the Dominion or even south of the line. It must gratifying to everyone interested in the affairs of the province to know that the farmers are taking the interest they do in the improvement of the stock. The time has now come for those engaged in the business to attain to the high standards they have set their hearts upon and I think that they are surely realizing it. The truth of that fact is to be found by comparing the present with the past, not only in the matter of standards but in the matter of the general condition of tarming. We all know that a few years ago a great many of the farmers of the province were struggling to pay the interest on their mortgages. I am glad to

know that that time is past. Instead of

fortable balances at the bank. And in

consequence of that fact I think we

ma ylook for an even greater improve-

ment in the future. Much more atten-

the mortgage they nearly all have com-

tion is now paid to 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."

Hon. Price Ellison

The Hon, Price Ellison attended the onvention 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 You were directly hit by what it was proposed to do by reciprocity. Why did it affect the farmers. Why were they singled out. I think it was because they were looked upon as a scattered lot of people without any organization and I believe that had they been or-gamized as other industrial bodies are it would have been thought a very serious matter to have attempted anything of the kind.

"I want to say that we have a future before us by the very fact of you doing what you did on the 21st Sep-tember. I must congratulate you on the good you are doing British Columbia. We have made great progress in the past and I hope we will continue to make if in the future. Men are com-ing in from other countries, young men who will take the place of the oldtimers and inaugurate new and more up to date methods,"

Referring to the work of importing stock he said he hoped they would con-tinue the good work. "The government is assisting you to the extent of half the cost of transportation. More than that, they had sent a veterinarian to 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 nnection I may say that I am ad--vising the government to allow me to oring in a measure to make it compulsory for the owners of cows to have them tested in the interest of the public. (Applause.) I do not think there is person in the province who would want deliberately to sell poor milk for consumption. In the event of cows be ing slaughtered it is proposed that the government will pay half the cost. In bill which I propose to bring in I wish to go so far as to say that no cow shall be offered for sale unless it is eccompanied by a certificate showing that it has been tested within a certain period, to be fixed. I am also taking up the matter with the Dominion authorities asking them to allow no cattle to come into the country, or into the province of British Columbia from other provinces, without being tested. I want to shut the door on all possibility of disease. In the past the Dominion government has been inspecting animals that come from across the line, but with settlers effects they have ignored the practice and that is just one of the laces I would have it more stringently applied. A great many cattle are com ing in as settlers effects and if we continue to let them come in, in this way, we will never get rid of it. We want to make the bill as complete as possible so as to eliminate as much as possible

In conclusion the hon, minister ed to the excellent uses of alfalfa for use in the development of hogs.

any chance of tuberculosis."

Interesting Paper An interesting paper on the fundamentals of the livestock industry was delivered by Dr. James Withycombe, 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 was sometimes the value of threefourth of the stock. In response to a question regarding milch cows the doctor stated that just as man could not serve, God and mammon neither could the cow give both milk and beef.

An excellent address on the general livestock condition of British Columbia was delivered by Dr. S. F. Tolmie, representative Dominion livestock inspec or. He dealt with the subject most exhaustively, tracing the history and evolution of the industry and showing not only the improvements that had been effected in the past by better conditions but the improvements that might yet be accomplished by the adoption of

more scientific methods. Mr. Joseph Thomson (Sardis) read a paper on the raising of hogs from the economic point of view, and Dr. Sevmour Hadwin, V.S., concluded the day's programme with an interesting and illustrated lecture upon the "red water" disease. All the speakers were heartily thanked for their addresses. Among the business transacted at the

convention was the passing of a resolution in favor of inauguration of an experimental farm on the dry belt coun-

The Officers

The office-bearers are as follows for he ensuing year: Hon. presidents, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Premier McBride and the Hon. Price Ellison; hon. vice-president, Dr. S. F. Tolmie; president, Mr. A. D. Paterson vice-president, Mr. S. Smith; secretary treasurer (pro tem) Mr. G. Sangster; board of directors (Island), Messrs. Sangster, Hadwin and Shopland, (Mainland) Messrs. A. Davie, Ladners; S Shannon, Cloverdale; H. Webb, Chilli-F. Larsen, Rockville, and J. R. Hull, Kamloops.

To Fight Home Bule

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23 .- The Orangeme of Manitoba have a fund of \$5,415 to home rule in Ireland. 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 or pose home rule.

Preight Congestion WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—The Canadian Northern railway has placed an embargo on all shipments from the east to Porce Arthur, declining to accept freight from east to west owing to the congestion at

terminals.

MEMBERS TALK

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 of-fice they are the fiercest free traders ever seen; when they have no new free trade policy to spring they vamp up 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 luriber which actually are admitted free.

Some time after the present minister of customs assumed office he became aware that a system of licensed smugwas going full swing in the west. tariff directs that lumber planed in a certain way shall pay duty, and that lumber rough in a certain way shall be free. American lumbermen produced this type of lumber, first planed 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 concerned exclusvely with the administration of the When the question rose, Mr. Faterson 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.

Hon. Dr. Reid on entering office had his attention drown to the subject, sent the problem to the board of experts, and received from it a ruling that this lumber was dutiable. Liberals made an outcry on the subject a while ago and were met by the foregoing statement of fact. Today the Prairie Liberals returned to the attack, and on the motion to go into supply Mr. Turriff moved that the minister of customs in collecting duties on lumber dressed on one side, with the edges neither joined nor tongued and grooved, was violating the customs act, and was unduly and illegally imposing a heavy tax upon the people. The debate thus started ran to a late hour in the evening. After the members unversed in the technicalities of the lumber trade had spoken, Hon, Dr. Reid proved that the description given in the amendment was wrong and that lumber so described really was free.

The Resolution Mr. Turriff's resolution was as tol-

"That the minister of customs in collecting the duty upon American umber has violated in spirit the customs act and is undoubtedly imposing a heavy tax on the people."

Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Turriff said that owing to the new interpretation placed by the present government upon the customs act, a certain class of fumber imported from the United States was subject to noreased duty and in collecting this duty the farmers of the prairie provinces were being compelled to pay the extra \$4 or \$5 a thousand feet. class of lumber was dressed on one side and partially dressed on the other, and according to the customs regulations and the interpretation given them 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 settler were getting the benefit of free trade to that extent. Hence if the duty was being levied by the government it must naturally follow that the consumer must suffer.

Mr. Turiff next dealt with what he ermed the British Columbia combine and said it was because of pressure brought to bear by those combines that new government had seen fit to misinterpret the customs regulations 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 not satisfied with this the government now seeks to make him pay three or four dollars more for a thousand feet of lumber than he did a few years ago. It was another indication, he said, of the old truth that the Conservative party was ever ready to turn the farmer down at the request of and for the benefit of the manufacturer In closing he urged that the minister would reconsider his decision and give broad interpretation to the custom act so as to remove the unfair and un

just conditions which prevailed. Mr. Goodeve Replies Mr. Goodeve 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 from Assinibola had admitted that certain lumber which was dutiable by law was being smuggled into this country by fraud, and yet members penly advocated the continuance of that fraud. Mr. Goodeve proceeded to show that the American lumber manufactur ers had managed to have their lumber fraudulently entered into the country and that in levying this particular duty the minister of customs was merely enforcing the law. He pointed out that it was the independent board of com missioners 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 could have no efect whatever upon the Canadian con sumer. He also declared that the adnission of the lumber under discussion free of duty had not lowered the price

one lota for the farmers and settlers of the Northwest.

Dealing with Mr. Turiff's reference to combines in British Columbia, Mr. Goodeve indignantly denied any such exist-ing. 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 proven by this commission that lumber combines existed in the west for the purpose of fixing prices.

Mr. Thompson of Qu'Apelle followed and contended that the class of lumber under discussion should not be or was not dutiable under the customs regulathens, but that the regulations were being misinterpreted by the present min-ister 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, Praud Checked

Mr. Stevens of Vancouver joined in he discussion and held that the present agitation by western Liberal mem bers 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 Americans to smuggle lumber into Canada were discovered by an official of the ate government. The customs department was merely carrying out the instructions in the report of this official The late government had connived with manufacturers to break the American the Canadian custom regulations. He resented the statement of the member from Qu'Appelle that British Columbia lumbermen had come to Ottawa seeking 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 especial benhet. He drew attention to the fact that the United Farmers of Alberta in 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. These 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 opposed to reciprocity, he stated that in Vancouver large lumbering interests had favored it. The supporters of Mr. Turriff's resolution were trying to force British Columbia lumbermen to meet the overloaded stocks of American lum-

Minister Makes Correcti The debate continued until midnight,

bermen.

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. Turiff to give one instance of the duty being collected that sort of lumber. He further showed that great consideration had been shown lumber importers by the customs board. Mr. Oliver's spech 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 permen had their way they would take exceeding the subsidy paid to Nova mits have been issued is \$277,000 com-Scotia by no less than \$238,000. He pared with \$151,455 for the whole month experiencing difficulty in the making of there was no 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 \$840,000 had recently nerged with an authorized capitalization of five millions in stock and bonds. All but one and a quarter millions his had already been issued. The division resulted in the amend-

nent being rejected by 107 to 65.

FIRE IN MONTREAL

Richelien and Riendean Hotels Other Premises Damaged—Loss Fixed at \$125,000

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 .- At a few minutes before seven o'clock this evening fire broke out in the Richelieu hotel, Jacques Cartier square, and in a short time assumed such large proportions that a general alarm was turned in. The flames spread to the premises of the Trades Publishing Company, C. D. Alcantara, 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 discovered 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 Richelleu 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 Engineroom of Str. Charles Welson on Voyage Worth from San Prancisco

SEATTLE, Jan. 23.—James Bryant sec-ad engineer and Raymond Fier, a fireman a the steamship Charles Nelson, which ar

plosion in the engineroom Saturday morning when the vessel was abreast of Point Blanco. Bryant, whose burns mainly were on the hands arms and face, was able to get about today, but Fler was so badly scalded and burned round the body, limbs and head that he is in a serious condition of the Providence hospital.

The mishap occurred at 8:20 o'clock in the morning when the Nelson's tubes were caused a volume of steam to come in concaused a valume of steam to come in contact with gases formed in the furnace. The explosion caused a deafening roar and for a time there was great danger of the vessel taking fire. The plucky action of the two men who stuck to their posts until danger was passed, saved the vessel.

The Nelson with half a gate behind her most of the way, made a speedy passage. She brought approximately 300 tons of Cargo, most of which was discharged at Pier 10 before she left for Sound ports to load a return cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLAN

Proposal to Unite System of Big Empire With Those of India by Means of Boad Across Persia

LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The necessary fiiancial arrangements for the preliminary work in connection with the Rus- be best. sien proposal to connect the railways of Russia and India by 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 formation of the Societe d'Etudes will be settled, the details with regard o 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 representing political, financial, and commercial interests. Latterly an important group of English supporters of the scheme has that even the more hotheaded princes 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 sassination, which assuredly would entail the extinction of the clans, as the majority of northern treeps as the 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. Russian committee is already in possession of a nearly complete survey of Teheran. From there to Guettar, liminary survey shows that the route to likely to present insurmountable diffi-

The next task of the Societe d'Etudes will be to examine the financial prospects of the proposed line.

FIGURES INDICATE PROSPEROUS YEAR

So Far January Returns for New Structures Far in Excess of Same Month a Year

If the figures so far available for he month of January are any indication of the building activity for the assistance given supporters of the gov- ord one in the building line, despite the present year 1912 promises ao be a recernment in the election. If the lum- great growth shown in the past twelve months. So far, to date this month, the from the settlers annually an amount value of the structures for which perber industry of British Columbia was able fact in connection therewith is profit on legitimate capitalization, but for buildings of the moderate-priced that of that amount the great bulk is 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 business structures which will materially swell the figures but for 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 were issued yesterday by the

building inspector to Messrs. Grant & Lineham for the new three-storey 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, dwelling on Bank street, \$2,200; to Messrs. Moses & Lowrey, aereated sode water works on Herewood road, \$1,000; to P. R. Brown & company, alterations to structure on Douglas street, \$1,434.

YOUNG MURDERER

Confesses After Direct That He Has Killed Three Men While Attempting Bobbery

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 nad led a life of crime, slaying men while attemping robberies. Clements 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 \$1.25 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.

COURT OBJECTS TO YUAN'S PLAN

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

PEKING, Jan. 23.-The advice of uan Shi Kai to await an attack the rebels is distasteful to the young princes, whose talk of war is alarming Peking. The Empress Dowager is said to have concluded that the inmediate resumption of hostilities would

It is persistently reported that Tie Liang, the former Tartar general at Nanking, who is largely responsible for their attitude, advocates the killing of Yuan Shi Kai, whose influence thinks is so great that he should not be allowed to leave the capital.

Yuan evidently foresees the possi bility of an attack upon him, and is adopting extreme precautions. Another thousand troops of the imperia army from Pao Ting Fu arrived here tonight, making Yuan's force of Chinese 4,000. Against these there are 12,000 troops of the Imperial army who, it is suspected, are being incited against Yuan.

It is difficult to believe, however, will countenance Yuan Shi Kai's assassination, which assuredly would enmajority of northern troops are loyal only to Yuan.

Today Yuan authorized a statement of his position, stating "that he is inspired by the desire to serve the best interests of the Chinese people, and not the interests of the republic or 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 more than 300 miles from Astara to of members of the national assembly, or otherwise ascertain the views of the Peiso-Baluch frontier, the length of the majority of the people. As, howthe line is some 1200 miles. The pre- ever, a general election seems difficult to accomplish, considering the attitude Kerman will be an easy one, while the of the republican leaders, he desires section from Kerman to Guettar is not 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 adminstration.

DANGER ON PACIFIC

Lecturer on Military Strategy Thinks British and American Interests Are Insecure

LONDON, Jan. 23 .- A gloomy prophsy as to the probability of conflicts in the Pacific ocean was made today by T. W. M. Maguire, the lecturer or military strategy at a meeting of the

Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Maguire 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 blow.

The yellow races, he said, were going to demand equality of treatment Japan was at present Great Britain 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

C. P. B. and G. T. B. Bivalry

day.

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 23.-A report is current here that the Canadian Pacific railroad has planned to checkmate the efforts of the Grand Trunk to enter Boston by gaining control of 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 ine.

SEEING NEW YORK

Their Boyal 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 world they surveyed the forest of down-town skyscrapers, and with the aid of glasses they viewed the entire Methopolitan 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 cars. Tonight the royal visitors met nearly 300 New York society peo ple at a ball at the home of Ambassa

The formal dinner with the Reids to night was set for about 60 persons, and the dance was afterwards. displeased with reports that invitation 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.

Cunarders for Canada

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

Liners Were Gale—Tit High Se Wireless

Both the C. ... and the Blue F came to the morning, from the heavy sout on Thursday an having the aeri graphic apparat Titan was hov night. There big waves swee Had it not bee sioned by the si have reached po The Monteagl on January 7th cargo including

and 1,200 bales

worth over ha There were 2 Asiatic second The saloon production of J. B. Jackson, 1 commissioner turned with his residence in Va Mr. H. G. Jack vince staff as said trade was and would not able time. Mr. 1 Tug & Lighter Shanghai, Mrs. Rev. E. Lund, a the Model Settle and family came have been enga Messrs. J. Sutl were from Hank were Mrs. J. Ca Mrs. C. M. Edge Kickerillo, P. T Warrington, and missionary from Titan'

The Titan of brought 165 Chir here, and a cal general freight, i Victoria and 6,00 Ma Sule, a wel merchant, was steamer brought Singapore of the ish steamer Ku After the steam officer, second cars were sent Arabs A

Meantime, on the situation of quick eye of the They went out crew being helple numbers. For a little trouble bey their presence, be look threatening plainly was to 1 portable portions to that was the posed to the infl monsoon, howeve heavily. Fortuna sighted and signs close to the str nature of the sea by for twelve he be gained by requence, he and the mentioned, trans

they could to Meteor, which to Crew t The Titan brow for the steamer nadian Mexican from Salina Cruz kept at the immi ing the arrival o

Stowaway's A Japanese st from the Titan. coolies engaged in Yokohama and whold to sleep off t bration of the N came up the steam from Yokohama. oots slung over h anxious for home age across the Pa the rail, threw his about to jump ov He explained that swim back in the up by a fishing v had little chance Hunted

The Titan made tenham in the M doctor and wirele took advantage of river to hunt croes good sport. Glenfalloch When the Titan British steamer (

in, after a perilou She lost her prop soon when off t booms and spars. foremast, and awn and all canvas ave keep steerage wa she finally was ena bay, on Hainan 220 miles. Capt. seek assistance, t away when he app walking 15 miles lages he was able which took him to small revenue in charge. This fellow white man assistance a fishi and after voyagin finally reached Hoi communication w teamer Hop Sang s to Hongkong.