

CANADIAN NAVAL BILL INTRODUCED

SUPREME COMMAND VESTED IN THE KING

Naval Reserve and Volunteer Forces Are to Be Organized.

(Special to the Times.)
 Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The naval defence bill, entitled the Naval Service Act, was introduced in the Commons this afternoon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
 It provides that the service will be under control of the minister of marine and fisheries, with supreme command vested in the King.
 It is provided that the service will have for its object the defence of the Canadian coast as the government may direct. The director of the navy will have the rank of rear-admiral, and he will be assisted by a naval board. The conditions of service and terms will be under the direct control of the government.
 The bill provides that in times of emergency the Canadian navy will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's government. If the Canadian parliament is not in session to give its sanction to such proceeding, it will be called to meet within fifteen days to give such sanction.
 The bill provides for the establishment of a naval reserve, a naval volunteer militia and a naval college upon the lines of the Royal Military College at Kingston.
 The length of service of volunteers in the navy will be for a term of three years. They may be called upon to serve for six months at a time. Reservists will be subject to a year's service. The rates of pay are not fixed by the bill. Provision is made for the payment of pensions.
 These said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were the chief features of the bill. Further details of organization could be discussed on the second reading of the bill.
 In reply to Mr. Foster, he noted that provision enabling the Governor-General-in-Council to place the fleet at the disposal of the admiralty in case of emergency, specifically stated that such emergency would be "war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended." If Great Britain were at war, Canada would be necessarily a party to that war. No limit was set in the bill to the number of ships to be manned.
 In regard to the government's programme of construction, Sir Wilfrid said the intention was to carry out the policy laid down by the Imperial Conference conference, and at present contemplated the construction of four armored cruisers of the Bristol type, one unarmored cruiser of the Bodicea type, and six destroyers of the improved river class, costing in the aggregate on the British rate about \$11,000,000. But to do this if the ships were built in Canada, as the government intends, there must be added about \$3 per cent. more. He could not say yet when the ships would be completed or put in commission.
 Mr. Foran followed in a non-committal speech, declaring that Canada must loyally stand by the Mother Country in the matter of bearing the burden of imperial defence. He declared that the Premier had wisely refrained from the position formerly announced that the navy should go to war without the consent of parliament. The government had yielded to the general feeling of loyalty in the country, and now proposed that the Governor-General-in-Council should have the right to place the navy at the service of the admiralty in the time of emergency, without first seeking the consent of parliament. He dilated at some length on the necessity of maintaining the British naval control of the seas.
 He said after careful consideration of all the criticisms made of his action in endorsing the naval resolution of last session, he was now convinced that that action was the right one to take under the circumstances. He believed that in the future the overseas dominions should have some voice in determining when the Empire shall go to war, and he suggested that an Imperial conference be summoned whenever war threatens.
 Mr. Bordeu declared that the government's proposals were inadequate, and the navy proposed would not be effective. He predicted that the cruisers would be obsolete within three years and Canada would not be able to give British effective aid. He declared himself opposed to an alternative policy of assisting the Empire by way of direct contribution. Permanent co-operation in defence could only be accomplished by the use of our own man-of-war and our own men under our own control, but in time of unusual emergency of course a direct contribution could be offered if necessary.
 LAND FRAUD CASES.
 Trial of Former United States Congressman Opens at Portland.
 Portland, Ore., Jan. 12.—The trial of Blazer Hermann, accused of complicity in the Blue Mountain forest reserve conspiracy, started in earnest this morning. When court convened Special Prosecutor E. J. Henry made a opening statement to the jury. He was followed by Attorney Worthington for the defence.
 Prosecutor Henry stated to-day that he did not think more than two weeks would be required to try the case. Counsel for the defence do not take this view of it. They say that three weeks, at least, will be required in the taking of testimony and examination of witnesses.

AN INTERVIEW WITH D. D. MANN

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN NORTHERN PROJECT

Counsel for Both Government and Company Now Engaged on Draft Contract.

In a chat with a Times representative at the Empress hotel on Wednesday, D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, had much to say of interest respecting the present status of the project for the extension of the line of the railway to the coast through British Columbia, and the Vancouver Island connection.
 "Are you likely to take over the charter of the Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway Company?" was asked.
 "That depends," replied Mr. Mann. "We don't have to. Of course we are prepared to remunerate all the shareholders of that company for all expenditures they have made thus far if we take the charter."
 Respecting the progress of the negotiations with the government in regard to the details of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Northern, which is to be submitted to the Legislature, Mr. Mann said they were proceeding satisfactorily. "You may say," said he, "that counsel were busy all day yesterday on the draft agreement, and that Mr. Mackenzie had another conference with Premier McBride last evening."
 "I suppose the question of the clause regarding freight and passenger rates is a knotty problem?"
 "It ought not to be," replied Mr. Mann. "The railway commission should be allowed to attend mainly to that point. You ought to make this clear to the public—that another road reaching through British Columbia to the coast is bound to result in reduced freight rates." Mr. Mann cited in support of this contention what had been the experience of the people on the prairies when the Canadian Northern had been built as a competing line.
 "May it be anticipated that after the construction of the line to Barkley Sound your company will extend the road to other points on the island?"
 "Yes," replied Mr. Mann. "We shall, of course, if the island develops, go to Alberni, and ultimately to the north end of the island."
 "How about that ferry connection with the mainland? Are you likely to come in via Sidney?"
 "I don't think so. But it will be a first-class ferry connection, just as we promised in the first instance."
 "Does that mean that you will transport passenger cars across the Gulf? People would hardly like to remain cooped up in stuffy cars while they could make the trip on a fine steamer and see the scenery?"
 "Well, you cannot beat the type of passenger boat you now have on the triangular service very much," replied Mr. Mann. "But we shall handle passenger business on the coast and we shall probably transport sleepers on a night boat. This would prove a decided convenience to through passengers, I think."
 The chat then drifted towards general topics, and the great railway builder had much to say of extreme interest. He said that with the opening of the Panama canal the transportation business on the continent and along this coast would receive a wonderful stimulus. "You may put this down as fact," said Mr. Mann. "Instead of destroying or injuring existing systems of transportation, the Panama canal will have a beneficial effect. Nothing is truer than that additional facilities for transportation creates business."
 Mr. Mann is taking the keenest interest in the progress of the great political struggle in the British Isles. He believes that Canada is likely to benefit very largely as an outcome of the fight. He hopes that the Unionists may be victorious, as he believes that a change of government is necessary for the stability of the country. "But," said he, "if the Liberals are returned, they will see a great influx of British capital seeking investment in a field which is considered more attractive than home. I am told this by large capitalists with whom I have conversed." Asked if he would remain in the city until the opening of the Legislature, Mr. Mann answered in the negative. "We can't spend much time in one place," he said. "Possibly I may return to Victoria while the Legislature is in session."
 TEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN MINE
 Six Others Also Burned by Gas in Colliery in Pennsylvania.
 (Times Leased Wire.)
 Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 12.—Nine men and a boy were killed and six others badly burned last night by an explosion of gas in the new shaft of the Nottingham colliery, of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. at Plymouth.
 GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO.
 Calgary, Jan. 12.—Regarding barley shipments to the coast, Mr. Strong said that on January 8th his company shipped to Mexico, and that further shipment will be made on February 4th to the same place. These shipments are the first that the grain interests of Alberta are making, and are being made in an endeavor to work up trade with Mexico. Mr. Strong states that the price secured is better than that obtained by shipping to Fort William.



WHICH ROUTE WILL IT BE?
 Surveyor McBride—"The fellows who want the broad gauge are more numerous, but those who insist on the narrow gauge are most influential."

JAPANESE RESENT INTERFERENCE OF KNOX

Declare United States is Great Disturber of Peace in Orient.
 Tokyo, Jan. 11.—"America is the great disturber of the peace of the Orient," declared Prof. Tomizu, a famous leader of the Russo-Japanese war movement, yesterday.
 Professor Tomizu, in commenting on the proposed plan of Secretary Knox to neutralize the railways of Manchuria, severely condemned the United States for its efforts to do something that would, in his opinion, war have with the equality of the Orient.
 One of the leading statesmen of Japan and some of the newspapers continued their attack on the neutralization plan.
 Mr. Hayashi said that the American attitude in the matter was similar to that assumed when the triple alliance was formed to administer affairs in China and Japan after the Sino-Japanese war.
 Newspapers and statesmen united yesterday in asking why America proposed to neutralize the management of the railroads only in Manchuria and why not in the rest of the world.

DISHONEST CHECKERS SENT TO PRISON

Former Employees of Sugar Trust Manipulated Scales for Importers.
 New York, Jan. 11.—Federal Judge Martin yesterday sentenced Thomas Kehoe, Patrick J. Hennessy, John R. Boyle and Edw. A. Copley, formerly checkers on the Williamsburg docks of the Sugar Trust, to one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. They were convicted December 17th, 1909, of manipulating the scales on the Williamsburg docks in the interests of importers.
 Oliver Spitzer, another checker, who was convicted with the above four, will be sentenced on February 1st. He is in a local hospital recovering from an operation.
 Prior to announcing sentence, Judge Martin scored the prisoners for refusing to take advantage of a hint he dropped during the trial, to the effect that should they make a clean breast of their part in the sugar scandals they would be treated leniently. It is expected that the men will appeal.

CHICAGO MYSTERY.

Chicago Police Are Investigating Death of Son of Railway Magnate.
 Chicago, Jan. 11.—Despite the fact that the coroner declared yesterday that heart failure caused the death of Nathaniel Fore Moore, detectives are investigating the case. Moore, who was the son of James Hobart Moore, a part owner of the Rock Island railroad, was found dead Sunday in a room of a notorious resort. His body was found in bed. The fact that he usually carried large sums of money on his person and that there was only \$2.50 in his pockets when he was found, roused suspicion in the minds of the authorities and an investigation was ordered.
 Moore, who was known as New York's "Great White Way" as a picturesque and reckless spender, married Ellen Fargo, a New York belle, some time ago, after a romantic courtship, in which an automobile figured prominently.

PUBLICITY PLANS IN NORTHERN INTERIOR

Ashcroft and Fort George Join Hands to Advertise.
 Ashcroft, Jan. 10.—"The Ashcroft-Fort George Business League" was the title finally adopted by the representative gathering of the Ashcroft business men who assembled to promote the interests of the passenger and freight traffic that will undoubtedly use Ashcroft as the gateway to the newly-opened section of the interior of Northern British Columbia. Mr. Sutherland was appointed secretary-treasurer, and he reported that already a sum of \$700 had been subscribed towards the accomplishment of the object of the league—systematic publicity of this route as the cheapest and quickest route to Fort George and all sections of the northern interior of British Columbia.
 A further sum will be contributed by the Cariboo and Fort George interests and an immediate start will be made to advance the route. Pamphlets will at once be gotten out to circulate along the established points where any travel takes place, and everything possible will be done towards attracting the attention of the investor and home-seeker.
 The heaviest traffic, both passenger and freight, that has ever gone north through Ashcroft is expected to pour through here this spring and summer, and the next few months' campaign of publicity will be instrumental in attracting the attention of thousands of people who are interested in the vast resourceful wealth of new northern British Columbia.
 The meeting elected officers as follows: Hon. president, John Houston; president, J. A. Fraser, M.P.; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Sutherland; committee consisting of Messrs. Marcus Buley, J. McGillivray, George Ward, W. J. West and D. W. Rowlands.

NEW JUDGE IS CONGRATULATED

Mr. Justice Gregory Takes Seat on Supreme Court Bench in Vancouver.
 Vancouver, Jan. 7.—Mr. Justice Gregory took his seat on the Supreme Court bench in Vancouver for the first time yesterday morning. C. B. Macneil, K. C., on behalf of the Vancouver bar, tendered the congratulations of the profession.
 His Lordship in reply said it would be his aim to maintain the best traditions of the bench. He promised to do his best to expedite the business of the court, and give every assistance to litigants dissatisfied with judgments to get their cases before the Court of Appeal.
 "I see many strange faces and some that are quite familiar," concluded His Lordship, "but it will be my aim to make no distinction between old-timers and new, between K. C.'s and the youngest members of the bar."
 Yesterday afternoon Mr. Justice Gregory heard a part of the suit of Samuel Guthrie against the Hunting Lumber Company. In this case the plaintiff is suing for \$3,000 compensation for the loss of two fingers while operating a shingle saw in the company's mill last March. He alleges that the accident was due to want of proper precautions and safeguards. The company pleads contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

NOMINATIONS AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Jan. 7.—Nominations were completed yesterday for the civic elections of 1910. There are two candidates for the mayoralty, Mayor Douglas, who is seeking re-election, and L. D. Taylor, of the World. Three of last year's aldermen have dropped out of the race, namely, Alds. Marton, Macmillan and Goodman. There still remains, however, a good crop of candidates for aldermanic positions. There are contestants in every ward. In Wards I, II and VI, there are only three contestants, while strangely enough Ward IV, has 4, and Ward V, has 5, while Ward III, the smallest in the city, doubles its numerical with 6.
 There are also plenty of candidates for the licensing (park and school boards. With only two licensing commissioners to be elected there are six candidates. For the school board, with three to be elected, there are five candidates, and for the park board, with five to be elected, there are six candidates.
 Permits have been issued to J. Richards for a stable on Pembroke street to cost \$650, and to Philip Hayward for a stable on Herward street to cost \$200.

COAST TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

Recommend Appointment of Advisory Council of Education.
 Vancouver, Jan. 7.—That is the opinion of this convention the interests of education would be further by the organization of an advisory council of education after the pattern of the advisory councils already existing in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba.
 This was the resolution passed at the closing session of the nineteenth convention of Coast Teachers' Institute. There was a large attendance, and it was evident that the resolution expressed the opinion of the meeting at large.
 The new officers elected were: President, W. C. Coatham, principal of New Westminster boys' school; First Vice-President, Mr. F. A. Brough, principal of the east end high school; Second Vice-President, Miss Clark, of the girls' school, New Westminster; Treasurer, Principal King; Recording Secretary, Mr. McKenzie, of Sapperton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. McKenzie, of this city; Executive, Messrs. Dunning, Straught, Camfield, Martin and Smith.
 The late President McKinley was quoted last night by a political lecturer as having declared that if he were an Englishman he would be a free trader. The Earl of Crew, secretary of state for the colonies in a letter to the press, holds out that a grant will be made from the imperial fund to subsidize a British cotton-growing association for a term of years.
 Predicts Defeat for Burns.
 A prominent member of the Liberal party expressed the opinion yesterday that John Burns would be defeated in Batterssea. His opponent is A. Shirley Benn, a Unionist. The same gentleman concedes that the Liberals will lose some seats in London.
 Great things are understood to be expected from Lord Milner's speeches on tariff reform, especially in the North of England.
 Austen Chamberlain, at Wolverhampton, said the government's neglect of the navy was criminal and sufficient to condemn them as unfit to be a world power.
 Grey on Navy.
 Sir Edward Grey, at Edinburgh, said there had never been less reason to talk about the prospect of war between Great Britain and Germany than now. In time the German naval programme would be completed, and then there would be an ascertainable proportion between the navies of the two countries which might put the rivalry in navy expenditure at rest. This was the year to prepare naval estimates for 1910, and the government would deal with the needs of the future according to the facts, and in the same serious and responsible spirit that he had shown in 1909.
 Irish Self-Government.
 Addressing a meeting in London yesterday, Sir Hugh B. the government would vote for anything in regard to Ireland which would lead to separation, but would give Ireland the largest measure of self-government possible. He was anxious to maintain the empire, but was entirely opposed to making con-

CHANCELLOR FOR METHODIST CHURCH

Appointment Will Be Made at General Conference in Victoria.
 (Special to the Times.)
 Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—The Methodist general conference at Victoria will appoint the general treasurer as chancellor of the Canadian Methodist church; with the heads of other conference departments as members of the treasury board. All connexional funds will be co-ordinated. This unified fund to be raised and divided on the basis of a budget to be distributed by apportionment to the various departments. This will be the most advanced church legislation in Canada.

WITHDRAWAL OF PEERS WEAKENS CONSERVATIVES

Have Few Speakers to Compare With Liberal Orators—Balfour Says Foreigners Will Pay Taxes Under Tariff Reform.

London, Jan. 12.—The disappearance of the lords from active participation in the election campaign greatly weakened the Conservatives. Their chief speakers, Balfour, Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham, are quite overcome by Liberals like Asquith, Birell, Burns and Grey, while nightly Lloyd George and Churchill are placing emphasis upon land value taxes as a likely force in the breaking up of great estates.
 In Sheffield, where many of the largest employers are tariff reformers, and workmen are less ardent on the question, Liberal and Labor organizations hope to carry three out of five seats. This, however, is doubtful. Conservatives are more likely to hold the three seats they now have.
 The increasing confidence at Unionist headquarters and the enthusiasm throughout the country betoken a tremendous vote of the coming elections.
 Leaders Speak.
 Premier Asquith, at Ipswich, and Mr. Balfour at Scotland, both addressed large gatherings last night. Mr. Balfour devoted himself to criticizing the omissions in the premier's election address. He emphasized the gravity of the issues before the electors. For the government, he said, had deliberately set themselves against the experience of civilized mankind. Home Rule ran counter to the best contemporary political thought of the great nations of the world.
 Respecting tariff reform he said that the fundamental error of the "rather old-fashioned" economic opinion in which his opponents had indulged was that it got into their heads the idea that it was far more important to consider the consumer than the producer. The really important question was that of national production. The duties the tariff reformers wished to impose would be paid by the foreigners. No competent economist would deny that as between two countries equally well equipped the capitalists should receive some encouragement for keeping capital at home. Fortunately for the political situation the nation has a great ready-made middle opinion. In no part of the United Kingdom was that middle opinion growing more rapidly than in Scotland. To that opinion he appealed. Were questions of progress, wealth and unity to be fostered by setting class against class and men against men (Cheers) Was that the way in which empire was to be built and the greatness of nations preserved and prolonged (Cheers).
 At an overflow meeting, Mr. Balfour addressed himself to the question of preference which he declared was not an imaginary advantage, but one wherefrom they were deriving enormous benefits. This aspect of tariff reform was going to grow if Great Britain did something to show appreciation of what the sister states were doing.
 Mr. Asquith dealt with tariff reform. He asserted that the advance of Germany and the United States was attributable to other causes than tariffs; that the United States had an internal free trade and Germany had become a formidable rival by reason of her education and organization.
 Rothschild's Apology.
 Among the minor incidents of the campaign, Lloyd George has drawn a handsome apology from Lord Rothschild for wrongfully attributing to the chancellor the declaration that there was little likelihood of Great Britain having to expatriate the Jews.
 Cotton Subsided.
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AN EXCHANGE OF BOARDS

ANNUAL LOVE-FEST AT THE

Mayor and Aldermen Agreed on Exchange of Boards in 1909

The final session of the present constitution was made the change of complimentary members of the board of council being at the city hall, every member of three things—that probably the best all-around served at the council of 1909 was on the history of the city hall staff was first opinion.
 Ald. Fullerton started after the regular session of the council. He recalled a fifth time that he had been aldermanic board member that they were mayor as president for the year. The mayor had served in various capacities. The council members had served as wardens, he had to be generous to those that committed. The city could congratulate itself on the best of its size on the coast. The growth of the city had been such that it was necessary to build up in the suburbs soon, that when they came more money it would be a murmur. He was not going to have Ald. Stewart another was one of the most who ever sat at the board. He was very grateful of the fact that he had the city officials and that in view of the fact he had had on the competent staffs on the press also was deserving of praise. The papers had the whole treated the less and courtesy.
 Ald. Henderson heard sentiments of Ald. F. served the term just satisfaction of the board. He had with the sincerity of an alderman in the affairs of the city. He had been elected by the very best of the people, and that was not a thing he could do. The consideration of the past year, he had shown great energy and in this he thought the qualification which he had brought to the city. He hoped that this year might be, might a quality. He thought it was especially in the fact that he had been brought with the city through the year, and had been the belief that the city was on a high plane. He was only one blot in with the city hall. He would be glad to be further. It was quite likely that he would be heard. He would have, that no matter the outcome of the election the civic affairs would be abated.
 Ald. Mable said he had been asked to appear to think about three men to the city hall. The board make every opportunity. He believed the service of the city hall was as officials as were to be toasts.
 Ald. McKeown was a better chair than ever. He also praised the Ald. Ross, Turner in a similar strain, agreed with most of the things that he had said. "What is the use of Ald. Humber. You see some ground for the manner in which city hall is conducted." Ald. Raymond said on, never in the past had there been a less friction, and more to the fact that Mayor Hall said thanked the council for their kind wishes, was leaving the council. He was in connection with the fact that his service had been a failure. He had always felt certain that his confidence of the degree as when he had been in the city hall. The thought of it was to be in the year, he had not seen fairly treated. He was prepared to take his share. He had been taken his share. There was one thing more, never president (Mayor). The others, but the artist always down fine, (Laughter) work of the staff was concluded by six or eight times he glad to be of the board a