THE WAIL OF THE WALLOPPED M. P. P.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite Explains Why He Did Not Obey Nanaimo Local S. P. C.

In appeal from the action of the Nanaimo Local, No. 3, of the Socialist party of Canada, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., sent his side of the story, assuming the defensive and appealing from the act of the local which had expelled him. As the facts in the case of the local were published in the Times, the following is the letter of Mr. Hawthornthwaite as printed in the B. C. organ of E. T. Kingsley, who is the only Red Chamber member of the parent order and head of the Socialist party of Canada:

Victoria, B.C., May 14th, 1911.

D. G. MacKenzie, Secretary Provincial Executive, S. P. of C.:

Comrade:—I wrote you a short time ago stating that some trouble had arisen between Local Nanaimo and myself which I desired to place before the executive at the earliest moment.

The facts are briefly as follows:

I was instructed by Nanaimo local in April, 1910, to proceed to carry on organization work, in conjunction with Comrade Williams, in Comox district and Nanaimo Dominion electoral district, which includes outskirts of Victoria. I was further instructed to make arrangements with Victoria local. This latter I did and proceeded to hold meetings around Victoria, having arranged with Parker Williams that the more outlying districts could be jointly attended to when farmers had more time, later in the season to be present. Victoria local opened a fund and some successful meetings were held. On reporting this later to Nanaimo local a row at once started and I was openly accused of endeavoring to build up the Dominion electoral district for my own political benefit. I tried to assure members of the local that I had no personal ambitions, and had never sought nomination at their hands. I was instructed to go into Comox district. I pointed out that I could only do so under instruction from the provincial executive, and all collections would have to be dealt with by that organizatioan. This was considered "flim-flam," and only made further trouble and heated discussion.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued for some time, during which my actions were continually harshly criticised outside of the local by certain of its members. I was then appointed local organizer and, previous to the session, arranged several successful meetings, with outside speakers, in Nanaimo opera house, in addition to the usual propaganda meetings. During the last eight years I have invariably attended these except during sessions of the House, or while attending outside meetings. In fact it is safe to say that during the past eight years I have spoken whenever possible upon some Socialist platform at least several times each month.

During the last session the government introduced a bill to introduce a new Coal Mines Regulation Act. Comrade Williams and myself, as will be seen by the Clarion's reports, introduced a mass of important amendments; and were successful in having many embodied in the Act. During its discussion Premier McBride introduced a clause, the effect of which would be to destroy the "eight-hour day in coal mines," which we fought so hard to obtain a few years previously. In response to our energetic attack and appeal, the inister held this over and later, in the House, announced his intention of withdrawing it, and also his acceptance of several of our amendments. I briefly thanked him (and every Socialist knows what such "thanks" amount to), and went on to say that if he would accept some other amendments, more particularly the one introduced by Comrade Williams, to give the miners the power to elect their own inspectors at the government's expense, the bill would then be (in my opinion), the best in the world. This is one of the charges, as the report shows. Shortly previous to this the local had nominated John Wilmot Place and James MacIntosh for positions as chief warder and assistant warder of the provincial jail in Nanaimo, which was being re-opened, and as usual, nominated a number of others for the positions of commissioners to take affidavits under the Election Act, and other positions. I duly turned all these in together with a number of others, possibly fifty or more applications for the commissioners, etc., received from different portions of the province. I was not aware that these latter had not been acted upon until informed by Parker Williams, to whom the Nanaimo local had made representation. I then immediately filed duplicate applications for the positions of commissioners in every case with the exception of Nanaimo, which Comrade Williams had attended to himself. These are I believe being issued everywhere.

The government refused to accept the nominations of Place and MacIntosh for the positions of chief and assistant warders, and declined to accept the nominations given for police and license commissioners, and I reported this matter to the local. A furious discussion took place, and I was openly accused amongst other things of simply using my position as a member to extend my own political influence. This sort of thing could not go on so I turned in my resignation, and asked them to nominate some one else, and fix a date for my official resignation to be sent in to the Speaker. I announced my intention to so retire in the House at the earliest possible date and then proceeded to go into business in Victoria. I next received a letter from the local asking what I meant by the Clarion report of my resignation, and in reply wrote the letter published. I received a further letter telling me to send in my resignation on April 1st. Now I did not consider that this matter was any April fool joke, no matter what the "committee," Place and MacIntosh, thought. Further had I acted on those instructions the government would unquestionably have rushed an election through in two weeks or less, before there was any chance whatever to attend to the lists, the revision taking place in May, and I would have been charged then with the inevitable consequence, the loss of the seat.

In the meantime I was being openly denounced by certain members of the local, the walls of the headquarters were decorated with brilliant cartoons of myself and a reporter of the Liberal press was knowingly, or otherwise, allowed to examine and report. Hence the Times cartoon and screed.

I next received a letter from the secretary asking me what I intended to do. I did not answer either of these letters, feeling sure that the local, swayed by the personal malice of certain members, was not acting in the interests of the party generally, and I wrote to the executive as explained. If the local was "flim-flammed" it was, in part, by the agents of the Conservative and Liberal parties and by the Daily Times, who have succeeded in making the election of their nominee in the coming election possibly somewhat less arduous. Comrade Parker Williams, on behalf of the local, next interviewed me, and I informed him that I intended and was providing to lay the matter before the executive, but the local apparently decided to take public action before waiting the result, and appointed the committee accordingly.

I would draw the attention of the executive to the difficulty of maintaining for long periods of time the good feeling in small locals like Nanaimo. One or two members actuated by personal feeling or malice can frequently exert powerful influence for good or bad. It is difficult for any representative, no matter how anxious he may be to do what is right, under such circumstances, to please even a minority, and sometimes the conditions are rendered unbearable. So far as the Nanaimo local is concerned, however, I have never had reason to object very much to its actions, and have always, until these troubles arose, been treated with great personal consideration. In this instance, however, any fair-minded person must see that even if all the alleged "charges" are true, I have not, more particularly after some twelve years of faithful service in the cause of the workers, deserved the harsh treatment accorded. I enclose herewith my undated resignation, addressed to the Speaker of the House, which I trust the executive will act upon.

Yours in revolt,

J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITE.

MAN UNDER SENTENCE HAS A SECOND TRIAL

Frank Dryhurst, Sent to Jail for Two Weeks, is Then Admitted to Bail

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Frank Dryhurst, who was yesterday sentenced to two weeks in prison for the theft of 50 cents worth of paint, having pleaded guilty to the charge, was before the police magistrate on bail this morning, represented by a solicitor, to plead not guilty to the charge on which he was yesterday sentenced.

Dryhurst, yesterday afternoon, while in the city prison under a sentence of two weeks, was liberated on bail and has been at large since, and will remain at large until Friday morning, when Magistrate Jay will hear evidence and decide if the man he has convicted and sentenced is guilty of the offence charged against him.

Dryhurst was charged with stealing paint valued at 50 cents from the Newton Greer Paint company. He was employed on a house painting contract and has admitted taking the paint, according to Councillor Newton's statement this morning.

When the case was called this morning Councillor Newton, of Oak Bay, a member of the prosecuting firm, was in court and asked if he understood rightly that Dryhurst was to be allowed another trial to a charge he had already been sentenced to a jail term on.

Magistrate Jay said that a solicitor had waited on him yesterday afternoon and told him that Dryhurst wished to plead not guilty. The accused had not understood at his trial the morning before. There were circumstances in connection with the matter, said the magistrate, which led the accused to believe he had some right to take the paint. He had pleaded guilty the previous morning under a misapprehension. The magistrate said he had decided to give the accused another trial.

Councillor Newton asked the court if he understood that he was to bring witnesses to prove his case when the accused had pleaded guilty and had already been sentenced.

The city prosecutor, C. L. Harrison, who acted in the case yesterday, said this morning that he declined to have anything to do with the reopening of the case and had so advised Councillor Newton.

Councillor Newton said that accused had admitted to him that he took the paint. He had also pleaded guilty in the police court when charged. If the magistrate decided to hear witnesses, he would have them present but would have to ask a remand.

A remand was granted until Friday. J. A. Aikman apeared for the prisoner accused.

GEOLOGIST DEAD.

Ottawa, May 23.—The death occurred here this morning of Dr. Robert Wheeler Ellis, chief geologist of the geological survey, who had been ailing for some time and recently suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was born at Cornwallis, N. S., in July, 1845. Deceased was the author of many reports on geology and was a member of the Royal Geological Society of Canada.

CHINESE MASSACRED BY MEXICAN REBELS

Two Hundred and Six Reported Killed—Defenceless People Victims of Mob

Mexico City, May 23.—Official reports reaching here tell the story of a massacre of 206 Chinese at Torreon following the rebel occupation last week. Upon receipt of the news the Chinese charge d'affaires made formal representations to the Mexican government.

The details of the three-day battle and sacking of Torreon are replete with incidents of cruelty that show clearly that the rebel leaders did not hold their men in control, or else deliberately turned them loose to prey upon a conquered and defenceless people. The official advices do not give the number of dead, but taking the 206 Chinese as a basis, it is certain that the number is large. The last day of the battle was May 16. On that day General Lejero retired with his federal forces and the rebels entered the city. The citizens found themselves utterly unable to control the mob, and reports indicate that scores of innocent residents were victims.

Always antagonistic to the yellow race, the rebels and mob engaged in a race riot. A great part of the business of Torreon is conducted by Chinese, some of whom are wealthy, and, according to the reports, the rioters shot down or stabbed them without mercy.

Opening of Fight.

Eagle Pass, Tex., May 23.—The Chinese at Torreon, Mex., were under arms when the rebel troops entered that city after a three days' battle, May 15, and fired the first shots that culminated in a concentrated attack by the insurrecto soldiers and the practical extermination of the Chinese colony, according to W. T. Lampo, editor of the Torreon Enterprise, who arrived here last night. No anti-American sentiment was manifested by the rebels, Lampo says, and no foreigners other than Chinese were killed.

Dr. J. Lim, a Chinese physician, who is in charge of his country's affairs at Torreon, counted 240 bodies in the Chinese colony, Mr. Lampo states. Besides Chinese, 26 rebels, 15 federals and 34 non-combatants were killed in the three days fighting that preceded the evacuation by the federal troops.

Torreon had been besieged for weeks, Lampo asserted. One command under Cisto Ugalde, occupied Gomez, a suburb, and Jesus Flores and his band controlled LeErdo, another village on the outskirts. Other rebel forces were commanded by Augustin Castro, Jose Ramirez and Orato Pherrera. The first attack was made May 13, Ugalde coming in from the east and Flores through Guarache pass. Flores was killed while attempting to loosen a mounted rapid firing gun cemented in the mountain side which had been deserted by federals. In the afternoon the federals raked the rebels with artillery and musketry fire and repulsed them for the moment. The insurrecto lines were quickly reformed, however, and the attack was continued through Saturday night Sunday and Sunday night. General Lejuero, the federal commander, retreating with his troops early Monday morning.

Neither the citizens nor the attacking force were advised of Lejuero's intention, Mr. Lampo asserts, and he holds this omission responsible for the havoc wrought by the rebels Monday morning. When the rebels came into the city, a party of Chinese resisted the rebel advance at the Chinese gardens and forty were killed. Chinese under arms were informed that their banks would be looted, and the Orientals opened fire. Meeting resistance at no other point, the invading forces centred their fire on the Chinese, practically exterminating the colony.

Emilio Madero arrived on Sunday evening and assumed personal command of the rebel troops. That Madero will respect the peace agreement is accepted as certain. However, Lampo says, a general exodus of Americans from the Torreon district has begun.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE WILL BE PRIVATE

Official Report of Proceedings to Be Handed Out Each Day

London, May 23.—The business sessions of the Imperial conference opened to-day at the Foreign Office. Premier Asquith was the first to arrive, being followed closely by General Botha and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden. Other delegates to the conference followed after calling at the Colonial Office on the way. Premier Asquith then officially welcomed the gathering.

After a session of two hours and a half it was announced that the conference will sit privately and that an official report will be handed out each day.

Commenting on the gathering the Globe says to-day: "Imperial federation ought to be agreed upon and then the completed scheme submitted to the over-seas dominions with a view to final adoption and ratification at the next Imperial conference."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The Liberal government's attitude on reciprocity shows the closest sympathy with the fullest claims of colonial nationalism."

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Winnipeg, May 23.—It is understood that the C.P.R. machinists have applied to the department of labor for a conciliation board. They have been negotiating some months fruitlessly with the company.

LICENSE BOARD AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

More Money Needed If Bars Are to Receive Proper Supervision

Vancouver, May 22.—The question of who shall have full control and charge of the liquor traffic in the city of Vancouver was an important factor discussed at the special meeting of the licence commissioners. The final result was that a resolution was carried to the effect that the licence inspector should write to the civic authorities asking them to set aside a sufficient amount of money for the necessary expenditure and that this amount should be placed in the hands of the licence board.

The meeting was called to receive a delegation of the Bartenders' union, which had written to the board and made a proposal to appoint a committee which should examine those making applications for licence. Owing to the fact that there were only three commissioners present and it was the opinion of the board that this question was a too important one, it was decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting of the commissioners.

A rather heated argument took place when City Solicitor Hay was asked to appear before the board in connection with the legality of a certain bylaw. A case which recently had been dismissed in the police court in which a grill owner was charged with serving drinks to a guest after prohibited hours without serving a bona fide meal, was the cause of the clash. Commissioner Findlay stated that after the board had gone through the liquor bylaws they had been handed to City Solicitor Hay for revision and had been in the hands of the latter for sixty days. After returning them to the board Mr. Hay had said: "Those are laws." The city solicitor said that he had not been asked to go through the entire bylaws, but only through the new changes and amendments added by this new board. The argument lasted some considerable time and when Commissioner Findlay asked the city solicitor what his personal opinion was regarding the legality of this clause the latter rose and announced that if he is asked to express his public opinion on this clause he would do so. The city solicitor then explained the clause and said that the magistrate was right in his action under the provincial act concerning a bona fide meal.

Commissioner Patterson then referred to the presentment of the grand jury, in which it was stated that there were too many liquor selling restaurants in the heart of the city, and also a large number of so-called 'blind pigs,' and it was up to the licence commissioners to enforce more severely the liquor by-laws. Commissioner Patterson remarked that the present board always had tried to avoid issuing any licences in business districts.

Commissioner Findlay said: "We are all aware that the liquor traffic is one of the greatest evils. But do we, the licence commissioners, have sufficient money to employ a secret service to stop this evil. To enforce our laws we need a body of men, but we hardly can do anything to talk of with one licence inspector. We will assume the duty of enforcing our laws if the city council will give us sufficient funds and force. Whose duty do you consider this? Is it the duty of the police force or of the licence board and one inspector? Are we appointed by the people to go around the places which violate the laws? This is impossible for us to do, because we are too well known. In case it is not up to the police to enforce these laws give us sufficient money and we will do away with this evil."

Commissioner Pike stated that it was up to the finance committee to provide enough funds to enforce the liquor by-laws, and the board would be willing to act.

A petition from the various Scandinavian societies was then read in which the board was asked to prosecute every hotel proprietor who served a drink to an intoxicated man. Commissioner Pike remarked that the wanted the people to understand that there was not a house in the city that had any protection whatever. He then asked the inspector to investigate the place on Cordova street, and if he should run across such a case he should try to get evidence and conviction, no matter what the cost should be.

Commissioner Patterson remarked that there was no doubt that the statements in the petition were correct, but that the board had by no means funds enough to control the liquor traffic. Commissioner Findlay then made the statement that the revenue from liquor had amounted to $127,000, while the expenditures were not quite $2,000.

ALBERTA GETS SNOW, SASKATCHEWAN RAIN

Fall Wheat is in Fine Condition and Prospects Are Bright for Big Crop

(Special to the Times.)

Winnipeg, May 23.—There has been a heavy fall of snow between Calgary and Medicine Hat and south towards the boundary, thus adding further to the generous precipitation which has visited what used to be termed the "Dry Belt." The snow fall will be of immense value to fall wheat, which is in fine condition. Rain fell over other parts of the province and most of Saskatchewan. In Manitoba temperatures are in the seventies, but there is lots of moisture in the ground for weeks to come. One must go back seven or eight years to find so general and well founded optimism regarding the crop.

ROSS BAY SEA WALL MEETS WITH FAVOR

HON W. TEMPLEMAN GIVES HEARTY SUPPORT

G. H. Barnard, M. P., Also Promises to Give the Matter His Best Consideration

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Letters promising hearty support at Ottawa to the scheme recently proposed by the city of Victoria for protecting the foreshore at Ross Bay cemetery by the erection of a sea wall were received from the Hon. W. Templeman, minister of mines, and G. H. Barnard, M. P., and read at the meeting of the city council last night. The letters were in reply to those sent by aldermen Langley and Foden, who are looking after the project. Expressions of approval were accorded the replies received.

The dray stand which is located on Yates street is calling forth the objection of the merchants in the vicinity, and a petition is being prepared requesting the city council to have it removed. The petitioners, or rather prospective petitioners, claim that the traffic has become so congested in that particular area that the presence of the dray is a positive danger. Especially is this so in the case of fire, as they claim that it blocks the route which the fire brigade invariably takes in responding to calls from beyond that locality.

Protests against assessment are now coming in from the property owners on Princess avenue, between Vancouver street and Chambers street. The work complained against is areedy done, and as no protest was made during the regulation fifteen days which the project had to survive before being started for the purpose of being protested against, it is now almost certain that the "protestants" will have to pay the piper. Their objection is based upon the fact that the drains which they petitioned for have not been installed. They were omitted in the by-law, but as the by-law was not objected to in proper order the city may hold the owners responsible.

Alderman Gleason, chairman of the streets committee, will shortly ask the city council to widen Government street between Belleville and Superior streets. That portion of the street has already been passed for paving, and he thinks that it would be advisable, in view of the certainty that business will shortly trend in that direction, that now is the time to have the street widened. It is understood that many of the property owners have signified their willingness to contribute about five feet of their property for the purpose, and the G. T. P., who are large owners in the district, will be approached with a view to obtaining the same terms.

TWO ARTISTS END LIVES.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23.—Two well known artists—one a newspaper cartoonist and the other a magazine illustrator—ended their lives by shooting themselves in this city.

Robert Clyde Swaze, at one time a well-known cartoonist, whose work appeared in the newspapers of Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco and other cities, killed himself in the home of his brother in this city. He had been in poor health for four years.

Frank Chamberlain, aged 34, a magazine illustrator, shot himself through the head in his room in West Philadelphia. His wife and three sisters were in an adjoining room. They believe he was rendered insane by the heat of the last few days.

POISONED BY CHICKEN.

Woman and Child Dead—Twenty-Four Others Are Ill.

Peabody, Kas., May 23.—As the result of ptomaine poisoning caused by eating pressed chicken at a missionary meeting near this city on April 20, Mrs. A. B. Nelson, wife of a farmer living near here, died at her home yesterday, the second victim. Juanita Clausen, a farmer's child, died a week ago. Twenty-four other persons are now in a dangerous condition.

HIGH SCHOOL PLANS SATISFY THE BOARD

Architect Watkins Explains the Designs for What Will Be Fine Building

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

As was expected, the plans for the new Spring Ridge high school were accepted by the trustees last night with practically no alteration of the original drawings of Architect C. E. Watkins. Some valuable suggestions were received from the members of the present high school staff, to whose inspection the plans were submitted. It was decided to give the architect power to obtain expert advice in the matter of the installation of a heating plant.

Mrs. Jenkins offered the suggestion that vacuum cleaning in a building such as the new high school would not only be desirable but economical. The architect was given orders to look into this matter also.

Mr. Watkins supplied the board with the following detailed description of the proposed building:—

"The building is designed with four main floors, the basement or ground floor being on a level with the ground, with entrances for both boys and girls from the front of the building. This floor contains the boys,' girls' and teachers' lunch rooms, kitchen, bicycle rooms, armory and store rooms, also dressing rooms, locker rooms, and lavatories in connection with the gymnasium and for outside sports.

"The portion of the building under the assembly hall is occupied by the gymnasium on this floor and is also carried down to the level of the heating chambers in the sub-basement. The gymnasium will be 70 feet by 85 feet, with a running track level with the main basement floor.

"The main floor of the building is reached by four stairways from the basement or directly from the outside by the main front entrance and an entrance on each side of the building. On this floor are located the principal's office and reception room on one side of the main entrance and on the opposite side are located the male and female teachers' rooms with cloak rooms and private lavatories.

"Ten class rooms, to accommodate 30 pupils each, and space is provided at either end of the corridors for individual lockers for the pupils' clothing.

"The entrance to the main floor of the assembly hall is immediately in front of the main entrance to the building. The hall will have a seating capacity on this floor of 516, and will be provided with a large stage and dressing rooms.

"Four stairways lead from the main floor to the second floor on which is located 12 class rooms similar in size to those on the main floor, also a large, well lighted library is located on this floor over the main entrance. Lavatories and lockers are arranged similar to the lower floor.

"Entrance to the balcony of the assembly hall is also from this floor, which will seat about 300.

"The third floor contains the chemical and physical laboratories, together with a lecture room in connection with each, also the necessary apparatus rooms, etc., freehand and mechanical drawing, commercial and typewriting rooms and five class rooms, together with lavatories and lockers similar to the other floors.

"The corridors throughout the building are wide, direct and well lighted and the four stairways to each floor are so distributed as to avoid any congestion.

"The construction of the building will be strictly fireproof throughout.

"The heating and ventilation is so designed that an ample supply of fresh, warm air will be provided for all of the pupils, also all of the class rooms are so arranged as to receive direct sunlight during at least a portion of the day.

"The heating plant will be located in a sub-basement, the heat being distributed to the various upright stacks through galvanized iron ducts which are to be located in a pipe tunnel, so as to avoid obstructing and disfiguring the main basement ceiling.

"The exterior of the building is designed in a simple but pleasing manner, the lower story being constructed of cut stone and the three upper storeys of pressed brick with cut stone trimmings. An effort has been made to so design the building as to present an attractive elevation to each of the four fronts."

AERIAL RACE FROM PARIS TO MADRID

Number of Aviators Have Completed Second Stage of Flight

Angouleme, France, May 23.—Before an animated crowd the Angouleme-San Sebastian stage of the Paris-to-Madrid aero race for the Petit Parisian prize of $20,000 was inaugurated here this morning. The first stage of flight from Issy Les Moulineaux, just outside Paris, to Angouleme was begun Sunday in the presence of crowds of spectators. On account of the accident at the opening of the race, however, which resulted in the death of Minister of War Berteaux and the injury to Premier Monis, all of the contestants were not able to get away. Some of the aviators, including M. Train, whose machine was the cause of the tragedy, retired permanently from the competition. The men remaining in the contest began their flight in the first stage yesterday and three of them, Vedrine, Gibert and Garros, succeeded in covering the first stage from Paris to this place, a distance of 279 miles, up to yesterday.

Frey got as far as Etampes, where his machine was damaged in a squall.

Garros left Angouleme at 5:15 this morning and disappeared southward in his flight to San Sebastian. He was followed six minutes later by Gibert and at 7:10 by Vedrine. At about 8:45 o'clock a crowd of summer tourists jammed together on a pier leading to the famous "Virgin Rock" at Biarritz, cheered as Garros appeared through the haze and sped across the Bay of Biscay in the direction of San Sebastian. He arrived at the Spanish city at 11:40 a. m. Gibert landed at the aerodrome of Biarritz at 8 o'clock for the purpose of taking on a supply of oil. He declared that he lost his way in the fog and that he had been flying over the sea for two hours. Vedrine passed over Biarritz at 10:20 a. m.

At San Sebastian.

San Sebastian, Spain, May 23.—Vedrine arrived here at 10:59 o'clock this morning from Angouleme having successfully covered the second stage of the Paris-to-Madrid aviation flight.

Vedrine said he made no stop between Angouleme and San Sebastian passing over the sea. He encountered dangerous air eddies and he almost met with a catastrophe near the Spanish town of Fuenterrabia, where one of the wings of his machine grazed the peak of a huge rock. Although the plane was slightly damaged, Vedrine continued his flight.

Garros, who started from Angouleme at 5:13 o'clock this morning, successfully crossed the Bay of Biscay and arrived at 11:40 o'clock. He was forced to make a stop of two hours near Fuenterrabia for fuel.

Loses Way in Fog.

Biarritz, France, May 23.—M. Gibert after leaving Angouleme this morning for San Sebastian lost his way in a fog and after flying over the water for two hours, was forced to land here to take on fuel. His departure has been delayed by a defective magneto.

CHARGES TRUST IN PAPER TRADE

PUBLISHER BEFORE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE

Declares Big Concern Has Reduced Output to Increase Market Price

Washington, May 23.—Only by the adoption of the paper clause of the reciprocity agreement with Canada cheap paper and the retention of print paper industry in the United States be secured, according to John Norris, representing the American Publishers' Association, who appeared to-day before the senate finance committee.

"The Canadian provinces which control the raw material of paper manufacture," Mr. Norris said, "are trying to force American paper mills to move to the other side of the boundary line. They have prohibited the exportation of pulp wood from provincial lands; they believe they can starve out the American paper makers, whose domestic supplies are nearly exhausted.

"In 1901 the American paper makers had a chance to consummate an arrangement with Canada whereby the supply of wood from the provinces of Quebec would be continued indefinitely. But the American senate at the instigation of former Senator Hale and the extreme standpatters against the paper makers, upset that arrangement and undertook to bulldoze the Canadian provinces so that it could force them by the imposition of retaliatory duties to let their pulp wood into the United States without restriction. Instead of composing the situation they provoked an ugly complication, to which the paper clause of the reciprocity treaty offers the only immediate and promising solution."

American paper makers, said Mr. Norris, own over 12,000 square miles of timber rights on the crown lands of Quebec, from which they cannot ship wood pulp because of prohibition of May 1, 1910.

Mr. Norris referred to the Gifford Pinchot estimate three years ago that the available supply of wood pulp in the United States which would last as follows: New York state, eight and a half years; Pennsylvania, nine years; Minnesota, nine years; Vermont, eleven years; New Hampshire, twenty-three years, and Maine twenty-seven and a half years.

Mr. Norris said that nearly forty per cent of the wood pulp which the United States now used as the raw material of cheaper paper comes from abroad.

"The paper industry," he said, "paid $19,406,074 to foreigners in 1910 for pulp woods and pulp to keep American paper mills going. The consumers paid $150,000 in retaliatory duty because there was an adequate supply of pulp wood in Canada available for the needs of this market."

Mr. Norris was questioned by various members of the committee as to the purposes of the American Newspaper Publischers' Association. He declared that as chairman of the paper committee he had done "missionary work among the senators and in other places." The work all had been in the open, he said.

When Senator Smoot asked him if his bureau had not sent out various pamphlets urging the passage of the reciprocity bill, Senator Williams interrupted by asking: "You did not consider it any crime, did you, Mr. Norris, to send out literature in favor of placing things on the free list?"

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Norris.

When Mr. Norris declared that the American senate undertook to "bulldoze the Canadian provinces," Senator Bailey and Heyburn objected to the word "bulldoze" and had it stricken from the record.

Mr. Norris sought to show that the International Paper Company is a combination in restraint of trade. He declared he had been unable to procure paper at market prices at any paper mill east of the Rockies. The American Paper and Pulp Association, he claimed, was "a so-called bureau of statistics to enable the paper makers of the country to maintain prices at an agreed figure."

In attacking the International Paper Company, Mr. Norris declared it had absorbed nearly all the paper mills in the United States, that it controlled much undeveloped paper mill water power, that it started immediately after its organization on "wood land speculation" and that it had reduced its output so as to increase the market price. The corporation had an excessive capitalization, said Mr. Norris, which was inflated at least $40,000,000.

He declared it frequently sold paper for from $8 to $10 a ton cheaper abroad than in this country.

TWO KILLED BY NEGRO.

Murderer Taken From Officers by Mob and Lynched.

Nashville, Tenn., May 23.—Judge D. E. Barry, of Sumner county bench, interfered in a quarrel between his son and a negro named Sweet at the Barry home near Galtary early to-day. Sweet killed the cook, then turned the gun on Judge Barry and instantly killed him. A posse went in pursuit and rounded up Sweet in a barn. He shot from window hitting Constable J. Barry. After being captured Sweet was taken from officers by a mob and lynched.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Portland, Ore., May 23.—Frank Lee, aged 14, son of a widow at Eugene, Ore., was thrown by a frightened horse in that city last night. The lad's foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged to death. When disentangled it was found his neck had been broken.