MANITOBA BILL IS DISCUSSED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Offers Amendment, Which is Voted Down-Five French Conservatives Support It

OTTAWA, March 5 .- The debate on the Manitoba boundaries bill was resumed today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that th bill was an implementing of Conserva tive pre-election promises. The terms granted to Manitoba were unfair to the rest of the Dominion at large. It is at black eye to Manitoba, it is a gold brick to Ontario, he said, to the amusement of the Conservatives. The railway belt ould be a bar sinister on the map of Manitoba. The arrangement contravened the plank in the Halifax platform promising restoration to the western provinces of their public domain.

After attacking the debt allowance and arrearages Sir Wilfrid said that the French Conservative paper L'Evenment had said that the French-Canadian ministers would discuss the school question. They had not done so. Therefore he would not, (Conservative laughter and cheers.) He ridiculed the ministers for not speaking on the subject, and leclared that he was within the lines of Torres Vedras. (Laughter.) He conluded by moving in amendment that while the house was favorable to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba it was of the opinion that the terms were unfair and unjust both to the peo ple of Manitoba and to the people of the ther provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Rogers discussed the position of Manitoba, laying stress on the way in which the province had been denied justice. The Laurier government had treated the matter as a political question When he and Premier Roblin first open ed negotiations they had offered to make it non-political, but that did not suit Sir Wilfrid Leurier. In conclusion Mr. Rogers declared that the time had come to do justice to the pioneer prov ince, which hitherto had been treated as a kitchen province.

The division was then taken and the amendment was defeated by 103 to 65. Five French Conservatives voted for the mendment, and one declined to vote on either side.

Mr. Lamarche said that he had voted for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, but not for Sir Wilfrid's reasons. In his opinion the terms were unfair and unjust, not because of any conditions in bill, but because of the absence of other clauses which he judged abso lutely necessary. The promises he had made in the campaign must dictate his conduct and force him to break away from many political friends. He went on to argue that the suarantee of separate schools should be inserted in the

Mr. Monk's View

Mr. Monk stated that the Manitoba school question was settled for all time in 1894 and must be eliminated from the ubject. The act of 1875 had never applied to Keewatin district, that having been organized in the following year. The disposition of that area was purely temporary; it was set apart as being mediately about to be added to Manitoba or Ontario, Mr. Mackenzie assigned that as a reason for omitting the sen arate school clauses from the Keewatin act. There never was any guarantee in the district now being dealt with. No law or regulation existed, prescribing the schools in the district in question. No vested rights had arisen!

Mr. Monk went on to argue that in 905 parliament was making constitu for the new provinces but as Man toba's constitution was made already rliament could not alter that constiion. Tot insist on Manitoba accept ng the new territory on the condition of setting up a dual would inflict a grave injury on the Roman Catholics in the present province who might in future receive better treat ment from the Manitoba government. "Have you any assurance to that effect?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"None whatever," said Mr. Monk. Mr. Monk went on to say that despite the unfavorable nature of the Manitoba ettlement the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had been treated with extreme indulgence by the Roblin govern

W. F. McLean said: "The people of Canada would not for a moment stand that coercive clause"

Mot in Retrea

Mr. Pelletier chaffed Sir Wilfrid Laurer for his retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. "I never was there in my life. I shall not be there tonight." Looking he saw a great party whose leade said that a certain great question existed and that he was not going to say anything about it. As for the Conservatives, "There is the bill; that is our

If there was anything wrong with the bill the opposition should move to amend it.

Mr. Pelletier went into the history of the Manitoba school question. He con-trasted with great force Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches in Quebec, where he promised a coercion bill ff necessary In Toronto he declared there would be no coercion. With his experience of the st he was not going to leave the rights of the minority to the Liberals. Liberals had no policy. They simply tried to make trouble. Instead of leavng the minority to the mercy of the Liberals, he preferred to leave them in care of the Roblin government.

Mr. Macdonald asked if Mr. Pelletier had an understanding with Premier Rob-

"That's too thin," said Mr. Pelletier "You want to give the Toronto Globe a chance to come out and say that Roblin has purchased the consent of the Roman Catholic church. You shan't have it." Should we give the Liberal party," he said, "a chance again to set the people's creeds of this country against each other? Shall we take the responsi-

bility of asking our political friends to go down to defeat to benefit the people who have no policy of their own?" He had been told, he said, that he should have resigned. "And I would have been a big man in Quebec for several years," he added. But he had looked ahead, he had looked on the question as a Canadlan, and the people who were creating this agitation were doing something which if carried to its logical conclusion would write a very sorrowful page in the history of Canada. He would not be stampeded because there was a big agitation in Quebec. The bigger the fight, the more reasons to stand to his

Mr. Lemieux moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at

FORT GEORGE STATION

Application for Order Is Heard By Do minion Bailway Commis To Be On Reserve

OTTAWA, March 5 .- Before the railway board today application of the Natural Resources Security Co., of Vancouver, B. C., for a direction from the allway board that a station be erected at or near Fort George when the rallway reaches that point, was heard.

Fort George is situated at the junc-

tion of the Nechaco and Fraser rivers and is about equidistant between Edonton and Prince Rupert on the line of the G. T. P. It is the point to which the railroad is to be built from Van-couver and which has lately been given assistance in the way of a guarantee of onds to the extent of \$35,000 a mile. Under the terms of the contract beween Foley, Welch and Stewart, the G. T. P. and the province of British Columbia, it has been agreed that the Foley. Welch and Stewart line, which is to be known as the Pacific Great Eastern railway, shall use the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort George, A great deal of evidence was put in as o the location of Fort George, the reat resources surrounding that district and as to the proper place for a

R. A. Pringle, K. C., appeared for the Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd., George Lynch-Staunton, K. C., appeared for the large private interests. Pringle appeared for the Fort George poard of trade and settlers and A. E. Tripp, K. C., appeared for South Fort eorge interests.

The board stated that there could be to question as to the location of the station on the Indian reservation, that owing to the grades, it could not possibly be within three or four thousand feet of the Fraser river, and conseuently would have to be between that oint and the townsite of Fort George. would not at present make an order deciding whether it would be two housand or four thousand feet from the townsite of Fort George, but stated that later on, if the parties were not satisfied with the location of the sta-tion between a point 3,500 feet went of the Fraser river and the townsite of Fort George, they would hear further vidence if necessary and make their order.

This puts it beyond question that station will be located on the western portion of the Indian reserve. This inures for the Natural Resources Sec ty Co. a station which will adequately serve their townsite.

PREMIER ASQUITH ON COAL STRIKE

His Statement in House of Minimum Wage Question

LONDON, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded yesterday atternoon to hear Premier Asquith's statement on the coal crisis. Mr. Asquith reviewed the whole course of negotiations between the striking conl miners and the mine owners, mentioning the fact that the government had been closely watching from the beginning the various stages of the centroversy. He paid a tribute to both sides upon the ability, the skill and the calm, cool temper with which they had presented their case.

Referring to his speech at the foreign office, he said it was an impromptu speech and exhaustive. He emphasized the fact that he had said nothing in that speech which in substance or effect, went in advance of the published report. He was dot in the hab? he said, of engaging in difficutions with Socialism and then trying to conceal from the public the manner in which he had been employing his time. He said that in his arguments to the miners' representatives he had carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to what side was right or wrong. He was not adopting a contentious attitude. His object was peace. (Cheers!)

Proceeding, Mr. Asquith affirmed that

peace. (Cheers)
Proceeding, Mr. Asquith affirmed that
the government's acceptance of the principle
of a reasonable minimum wage was subject. First, that the wage must vary district

Second, that it must be accompanied by safeguards protecting the employers against adules, and providing significant diminution of the output which in the long run would be disastrous to all concerned and to the industry itself.

He pointed out that the men recognized both conditions and declared that the feder-arion's schedule contained the lowest pos-sible rates beyond the range of negotia-tions or revision.

tions or revision.

Mr. Asquith detailed the objections of the mine owners to the schedule and asked if it was possible for any government when it had recognized the principle of a reasonable minimum wage, to ask parliament to oberce one of the two parties who had presented such formidable criticisms and objections to the minimum wage scale, as it stood, to accept not merely the principle but the figures without enquiry or negotiations. He put that argument to the men. He thought it had never been his good fortune to present so good a case and thought he, had aimost persuaded them.

Coming to the present position, he said

he had almost persuaded them.

Coming to the present position, he said that the negotiations had not come to a breakdown, but to a deadlock. Although the result for the moment was ismentably insufficient he could not but hope and believe that as time went on they would come together on an approximation of points of view and possibly of the machinery of an adjustment which last week seemed so remote. But so far as the government was concerned it had done what it could and would continue to do what it could with that object in view. He wished however, to say also that apart from this the government

was not idle. They felt strongly that the best way of fixing a reasonable minimum wage is the various districts was by agreement between the parties and he still hoped that that might be done. He had spoken addisedly, he said, and with a full sense of his responsibility had laid before the House an absolutely full and candid account of what had happened. (Cheers.) He deplored the fact that the efforts had been so far unavailing in averting a national catastrophe, but he did say this, and he asked the universal assent of every man in every quarter of the House to it, that the responsibility of those whether the government or either of the parties to the dispute of those divising them who having it in their power to in any wise minimize this terrible national calamity did not use it to the full, would be a responsibility which history would not fall to register. (Cheers.)

which history would not fan to register. (Oheers.)

Mr. Asquith throughout spoke with extreme gravity and the House followed every sentence intently.

Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, held that he did not dream of criticising the government nor did he desire to discuss the question. He assured the premier that the opposition would do nothing to make the task of the government more difficult and thanked Mr. Asquith for his clear and frank statement.

Great Battleship Ordered

LONDON. March 5 .- The British Admiralty has ordered a battleship which will break all records for size and horsepower and which will be built by the firm of John Brown at Clydebank. The ship will have a displacement of 30,000 tons, developing 87,000 horse-power, and her builders fully expect she will develop 100,000 horsepower when she undergoes her trials. Her speed must be 20 knots. She will have a battery of unprecedented power, consisting of eight 15-inch guns, each firing a projectile of 2,000 pounds weight, and 12 6-inch weapons.

WIL NAME LINER OTTAWA

Expected that New Canadian-Australian Steamer Will be Named After Canadian Capital-Will Burn Oil

According to advices brought by the Makura the new 13,500 tons steamer being built on the Clyde for the Canadian-Australian route will probably be named the Ottawa. The choice was between Ottawa, Mohawk and Alberta, The steamer is to be an oil-burner and arrangements will probably be entered into shortly to equip the Makura and Marama as oil-burners. Mr. J. D. Henry, the London oil expert was a passenge to New Zealand on the Makura. He said that the new liner, which would be ready in twelve months, would be equip-ped to burn oil, and it was probable that the Makura and other vessels of the Red Funnel fleet would be provided with Red Funnel fleet would be provided with oil-burning apparatus. Discussing the advantages of oil as compared with soal. Mr. Henry said it would eliminate the numerous cases of trouble with stokers which had occurred lately. Oil will also sive vessels increased speed—in the case of a vessel like the Makura, it would be an increase of at least one knot-which an increase of at least one knot-which fould enable mail steamers to run with greater regularity.

Asked whether it would be possible to procure supplies of oil for steamers in the Vancouver-New Zealand-Australian run in New Zealand, Mr. Henry said he was not prepared at the present time to so into particulars, but he pointed out that such vessels as the Makura would be able to make the round trip from Vancouver to Sydney, via Auckland, and back, with something less than 3,000 tons of oil, which would occupy less space than the amount of coal consumate Review of Negotiations doubt that in the next few years of storage tanks, to which regular supplies of oil will be sent, will be erected at either Suva or Honolulu, and probably

PATHETIC INCIDENT AT OUTER WHARF

A pathetic meeting took place when the steamer Makura reached the outer wharf yesterday morning when fibourn, of Tacoma, met her daughter, Miss Lily Petersen, who was abducted by her father hine years ago, and was located a few months ago after continued search through the efforts of the British consular service. The mother did not know her daughter, changed into a young miss of eighteen, but a pathetic little cry from the rail and a girl fail ing into the arms of fellow passengers indicated that the mother had been recognized. Meanwhile the mother, weep ing with joy, stood by the edge of the wharf, waving her handkerchief, too glad to speak, and when the immigration officials, after a protracted delay, allow-ed, the mother on board they rushed to each other's arms.

Mrs. Kilbourn was divorced from her former, husband, Petersen at Tacoms years ago, and he went to the school and carried off his daughter, sending word that he had gone up-country to bind the grief-stricken mother as to his destination. The police failed to trace Peterson, and after some years the earch was abandoned. About a year ago the husband died without informing the girl of her mother's whereabouts. The girl, however, made enquiries at Auckland, where she had been residing with her father with the result that Bri (the Vice-Consul Agassiz at Tacoma was informed from Auckland, and the mother notified. Arrangements were promptly made to bring Miss Petersen to join her n who has been here for several days, as guest of Mrs. T. C. Smith, 2516 Government street, awaiting the arrival of the

Makura, Strike Caused Belay. Strike trouble fomented by the I. W. W. has considerably delayed C. N. P. construction in Tale and Hope recently. All disturbances has now been made an end of however, and work is continuing. The piers for the bridges over Hunter and Silver creeks have been completed and there is no longer any danger of track-laying being delayed at either, end.

Ganadian - Australian Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning from Sydney and Way Ports

The R. M. S. Makura, Capt. John Gibb, of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived from Sydney; Auckland, Suva and Honolulu yesterday with 240 passengers, and a cargo of about 1,400 tons, after a voyage during which several fresh gales with high seas were enountered. Capt. Gibb was much am used by the report emanating from Honolulu some weeks ago that the Makura had landed some big guns for the fortification of Fanning island. The steamer called at Fanning, and remained there two hours, landing only a few supplies and stores of most unharmful character The Makura left Sydney on February 12th, Auckland four days later, and Suya on February 20th, a call being made at Honolulu on February 26th. She experienced fresh to strong southerly winds and seas to Auckland followed by ight variable winds and fine weather to thence strong N. E. trades and high seas to Honolulu, and strong northerly winds and rough seas from the

island port to Cape Flattery. The passengers of the Makura includcouver importer, who worked up the frozen meat and butter trade, who has been in the Antipodes making business arrangements following a tour through the Orient. Mr. Fyfe-Smith said he expected that when the proposed prefer-ential tariff was arranged between Can ada and Australia a very large business rould be developed as there was so such that Australia could buy from canada and vica versa. Mrs. Fyfe-Smith ecompanied him. R. P. McLennan, of McLennan & McFeeley, of Vancouver, returned from Honolulu, Mr. Fordham ohnson and wife returned from the sugar plantations in the Fijis, G. Heatherbell, who has been acting as ruit commissioner for the government returned from Tasmania and New Zealand, Bert Levy, a New York artist and vaudeville player returned from a tour

On the outward voyage of the steamer Capt. Gibb filled a bath with specimens of fish taken from Honolulu waters and delivered them to the officials at Sydney. Captain Gibb is very proud of the fash-ien in which he cared for the Hawaiian fish which were shipped on the Makura from Honolulu, and is severely critical of the methods adopted by the officials in Sydney to whom he entrusted them. At the end of the long sea voyage Cap-tain Gibb was able to turn over nineteen purishing, healthy fish, and within a few days after they had been landed there was but one, the squirrel fish, alive. On oard the Makura the pumps were kept going in the fish tank and a constant upply of fresh sea water was supplied hem, but after they were landed the sydney officials undertook to keep them alive by pumping oxygen into the water. The sole survivor of this treatment is now occupying a tank of his own in the Sydney zoological garden, while the less hardy ones who perished are stuffed and nounted, and are on exhibition in the

"I was so interested in that fish," said Captain Gibb this morning, "that I went out to the tank every day I was in Sydney and paid sixpence each time to see him, after I had fed him the whole way going down."

The Sydney Morning Herald says: "Unfortunately, there was no suitable accommodation for the collection here With the exception of one their lives were sacrificed in the inter-ests of science. The sole survivor, seloted for the wonderful brilliance of his cloring, is at present the occupant ignk at the Zoo, where, happily, Mr. Le ocut chanced to be experimenting with salt water anemones. It is a soldier fish, which is also known by a variety of other names, such as Welshman squirrel-fish and solado. About eight nches in length, bright crimson in co with pale longitudinal stripes, and large eyes, that might well be described as intelligent, it is indeed a noticeable fish This brilliant specimen, which belongs o a pugnacious, active, and carniverous type, has also its economic value, for its flesh is firm and much sought after.

"The remainder of the collection were forwarded to the Sydney museum where they will be duly classified and preserved. These consist of various rembers of the parrot fish species and ballstadae, or tile fish, closely allied to the flamiliar leather-jackets of our wat ers, and other varieties that are not uncommon to our waters.

"Some of these tropical fish possess such gorgeous coloring as to defy the brush of the artist, and the iridescence and transparency of their hues excel hose of the most vividly-tinted butter, bird. Being denizens of the coral reef, which blaze with all the colors of terrestrial garden, it is essential for their protection that they should har-monize with their surroundings. One fish-the Goby-found also on the Barrier Reef, is of the most-vivid emerald spotted with the brightest vermillion Others have hues almost indescribable The passengers landed here from the Makura were: First class-Misses E. Harrison (8), Rothwell, Mesdames Mil-Bradley, Harrison, Horne, M. de

Lartigue, Rothwell; Messrs. M. A. Mil ler, St. G. Jollett, E. C. Emery, F. J. Bradley, W. Sherer, 1r., H. E. Hunt, J. G. Grace. Second class—Misses, D. M. Nichols, H. Baumann, N. Bailey, Thomp son (2), L. Peterson, M. Palmer, K. Burgner, Mesdames S. Raymond, L. E. Watkins, M. E. Soltan, V. Blessing and child, McKenzie and two children, Messrs. G. Heatherbell, R. S. Pelley, G. B. Pelly, W. M. Gunn, F. J. Donkin, E. lathleson, W. Stewart, W. P. Lovell, E.

I. Watkins, I. Blessing, G. McKenzie, J. M. Hughes, E. Prior, E. H. Thiele. Third class-Mrs. E. Kennedy, Messrs J. Galbraith, G. Fox, E. Stormbrook, G. H. Robinson, O. E. M. Peterson, W. E. Bradstreet, R. Johnson, S. Belekoff, M. Kelisnichenck, A. S. Coffman

The cargo brought by the steamer was s follows: For Victoria, 354 cases onions, 75 crates frozen rabbits, 1,045 packages frozen meat, 50 cases sandsoap, 700 ocxes frozen butter, 51 cases honey, 13

packages sundries.
For Vancouver, 4,220 packages frozen meat, 335 crates frozen rabbits, 12 crates sheep kidneys, 4,346 boxes frozen butter, 550 cases onions, 329 sacks peas, 1,550 sacks sugar, 63 crates fresh pines, it sacks popcorn, 142 ingots tin, 5 casks casings, 102 casks eccount oil, 10 bales wool, 75 bundles skins, 421 pieces timber, 2,060 sacks, 38 bales, 9 casks and 78 packages sundries.

Judgment in Oil Case

LOS ANGELES, March 4 .- Judge Conrey, in the superior court Saturday, decided in favor of defendant in one of the suits brought by Isaac Ryder Kansas City and 31 eastern stockholders of the Salt Lake Oil Company, against J. E. Bamberger, the Salt Lak Oil Co., and several other defendants, in cluding many of the most prominent oil operators of the country. The suit involves oil property valued at many

HINDU WOMEN

Legal Battle to Determine Their Right to Remain in Canada is Begun at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, March 4 .- The initial tep in the legal battle which certain prominent Vancouver Hindus intend to fight on the question of the wives of Hindu residents being admitted to British Columbia was taken in the supreme court chambers this morning when an plication was made by G. E. McCrossan fdr habeas corpus on behalf of the wives and children of Balwant Singh and Bhag Singh. The former is a priest in the Sikh temple and the latter is treasurer of Garu Anak Mining Co., the vives of these men were ordered to leave Vancouver on the steamship Mont-eagle, which sails tomorrow morning for the Orient. Consequent upon the granting of the application, they will be permitted to remain here until their case has been tried out in the courts The order for their deportation is based upon the ground that they did not make a continuous journey to Vancouver from

Supporters of Mr. Taft SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Two undred supporters of William Howard Taft for re-election to the presidency, met today and organized as the Taft Republicans of California. While the sterner supporters of the president were in session, Republican women favoring Mr. Taft were organizing at another meeting. It was the first time in the istory of the state that California women prepared to participate actively in a presidential campaign.

WILL VISIT AUSTRALIA

conver Cadets Obtain Permis From Militia Authorities Por Trip to Antipodes

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4. official permission has been given by the militia authorities at Ottawa for the trip of the Vancouver cadets to Australia next July. The pleasan news was today received by Captain Davy that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the proposal by he Ottawa authorities, and prepara tions will now go forward for tour, which will commence the first week in July. Sixty cadets will make the journey, as well as the members of the band.

"We shall visit all the chief cities of Australia during our tour," said Captain Davy today, when speaking of his plans, "and we expect to be ab sent from Vancouver at least four

FOUND MURDERED

Body of Okanagan Halfbreed Discovered on Trail, With Bullet Hole in Back of the Head

KELOWNA, B. C. March, 4 .- A halfreed named Dave McDougall, whose home is at Duck Lake, was murdered near the Indian reservation at Westbank last night. His body was found on the trail leading from Kelowna to Westbank bout seven miles from here with a bullet hole in the back of the head. Three men, relatives of the deeased, are held by the provincial po lice as important witnesses.

FATHER'S LONG TRAMP

Adventurous Journey Through Queer Charlottes to Select Lands for Flemish Colonists

The missionary priests of the Roman Catholic church have never enjoyed the name of feather-bed soldiers of the church militant, and true to the type of his faith is Rev. Father Hartman, who has just returned from an adventurous journey through the Queen Charlotte is ands, undertaken with a wiew to the selection of land upon which a number of Flemish colonists propose to make The Father arrived in Masset on the 6th ultimo, having walked the entire distance of more than one hundred miles from Queen Charlotte City, over virgin country, devoid for the most a close inspection of the lands along the East coast, and had no other companion than his dog. At Masset the frontiersman-priest caught the steamer "Prince John" for Rupert, from which city he has just come south.

Rancher Prozen to Death John Devlin, a well known interio rancher, was found dead on the trail twelve miles out of Merritt a few morn ings ago. Exposure to cold and exhaus tion had proven too much for his con stitution. On the Friday Deylin had left his ranch for the purpose of taking horse to Aspen Grove. Darkness over took him when he was only twelve miles on his journey, and he turned out his horse, determined to camp for the night. Without tent or blankets the increasing cold proved too severe for him, and when found on the Sunday he was lying inconscious in more; than a foot of snow, dying shortly afterwards. deceased was a native of Ontario, of

Irish descent. He was a popular man with all his neighborhood.

Dease Lake Gold Pield

Albert R. Young, J. A. Pierce and their party, who left Victoria not long ago with the intention of spending a year or more if necessary in investigating the placer wealth of the Dease lake fieldas chronicled in the Colonist at the tim of their departure hence—have arrived a: Prince Rupert, and at last advices were there awaiting opportunity to press on.

Want Loan Department

The associated boards of trade of the Okanagan have forwarded to the government here a strongly worded resolution in favor of the government organizing a loan department, and advancing money to actual settlers at low rates of interest. This system, it is declared by President Bennett of the Penticton board, has worked out advantageously in New Zealand, of which dominion he was formerly a resident. The resolu-tion will no doubt obtain the careful attention of the royal commission on agricultural conditions and their promotion which is shortly to be appointed.

DUNCAN TO ERECT \$20,000 SCHOOL

It having been adjudged necessary erect a new public school building at Duncan, the minimum cost of which is placed at \$15,000, the provincial government has made a special assist-ing grant of \$10,000. Taking advantage of this aid, the board is now considering the erection of a \$20,000 school, which will be designed to effectually meet prospective as well as pressing immediate necessities. The condition of the grant is that dollar-fer-dollar be furnished by the interested com-munity. As soon as incorporation is completed, Duncan school affairs will, of course, be administered by a city school board. The government grant toward the new school at Quesnel is understood to have been in the amount

SUFFRAGETTES ARE SENTENCED

Addition of Hard Labor to Imprisonment Has Discouraging Effect on Window-Smashing Brigade

LONDON, March 5 .- Two of the suffragettes who took part in last night's smashing campaign in Victoria Street in the vicinity of the House of Parliament, were sentenced by the Bow Street magistrate today to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. The magistrate has 150 cases against suf-fragettes still to deal with.

Caused Dismay. Alice Wright, described as an Ameri an residing in Paris, was sentenced oday by the magistrate sitting in the West London police court to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on a charge of window-smashing. All the other women who were engaged in the raid yesterday in the West End of London received similar sentences. The ddition of hard labor to the term of imprisonment is a departure on the part of the magistrates and has caused

dismay among the women.

A. Canadian emigration agency Whitehall displayed a notice in its window during last night's suffragette riots as follows: "The Passover. We are busy sending people to where wo-men have votes. Avenging angels please pass over." Either accidentally or designedly these windows remained unbroken amid the ruins of smashed store and office fronts.

Threats of Poison.

Premier Asquith is worried over threats contained in anonymous letters which are being received by his wife These are to the effect that unless women are enfranchised the Asquith family will be poisoned.

It has been ascertained that no winlows with mirror panels were smashed by the suffragettes during their raid Sunday night. This is attributed to the old superstition that it is unlucky to break a mirror.

WHONNOCK MURDER CASE Brothers of Victim Seek to Beopen Cause Celebre

The Whonnock murder case, a provinial cause celebre, which stirred Maple Ridge municipality from centre to circumference some time ago because its exceptional brutality, has been reopened by two brothers of the victim, ho reside at Calgary, and who have come to Whonnock for the purpose of pressing for the apprehension and punishment of their brother's murderer. As a result of their own activities and the employment of special detectives, they have secured a considerable mass of evi lead to the solving of the mystery sur rounding the case up to now. Constable cott, of Whonnock caused considerable excitement not long ago by publicly intimating that there were some in Whon-nock who know much more about the murder than they were inclined to tell This considerably alters the complexion of the case if it be the fact, for it entirely upsets the theory that Phrobert was murdered in his store by tramps to the more recent developments, a netition has been largely signed in the district and forwarded to Attorney-General Bowser through the provincial police, requesting that special aid be lent the

brothers in their endeavors to bring cruel criminals to justice. Wilfrid Doughty has secured a site on Skidegate Inlet for a cannery and fish curing station which will be immediately erected at an estimated cost of \$35,000. Only ory salting will be undertaken at present, but with the opening of the G. T. P. fresh fish will be sent to Bastern markets its refrigerator care.

CHINA'S CAPITA

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Decides on Yielding Point in Order to Senure Sunnression of Mutinous Spirit

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The result of the consent of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, provisional president of China, to the re tention of the capital of China at Pe king will be the establishment of a coalition cabinet as well as making that city the headquarters of the Republican party and the assembly which has been in session at Nanking.

Such was the substance of dispatches received at the state department today from the American minister at Peking Dr. Sun's Consent

NANKING, March 5 .- In an effort to restore order and inaugurate a stable government, it is understood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his advisers have decided to go to Peking and make that city, for the present at least, the capital of the new republic.

This step is regarded as advisable on account of the mutinous spirit of the tribes in the vicinity of the city of Peking and the general unrest. The plans provide for the removal of the entire machinery of the republic. Dr Sun Yat Sen, the acting president; and Li Yuen Heng, the vice-president, will be accompanied by all the members of the cabinet and by the assembly. They will be guarded by 2000 veteran troop and picked bodyguards of ninety men It is believed here that the removal of the seat of government to Peking wil of itself restore order there. The formal establishment of the government and inauguration of Yuan Shi Kai as president will be undertaken immediately.

Dr. Sun is confident that affairs in Peking will remain peaceful in the mean-

Official announcement of the remova to Peking probably will be withheld until after the return here of the four southern delegates who have been in consultation with Yuan. It is under-stood that Yuan is in favor of the move. Casualties Heavy

WEI HAI WEI, March 5 .- It is esimated that 1,000 people were killed and that many houses were burned in the course of the recent fighting between the republicans and the villagers outside the British concession here. The republican troops are now in complete control.

Murder and Loot HONGKONG, Mar. 4.—Serious unrest ontinues in the provinces of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, where many discharged soldiers have taken to murder ing and looting. The hills along the West river have been fortified as a pro-tection against the marguders. Respon-sible Chinese assert that terrible scenes are being enacted daily in Canton and its vicinity. They claim that if the state of affairs was known abroad the foreign powers would interfere.

In Canton yesterday 3,000 soldiers who were formerly pirates, were disarmed, paid off and mustered out as not trustworthy. They were surrounded by 700 troops until they left the city. They probably will form the selves into robber bands.

CITY OF EVERETT SUNK IN COLLISION

Tank Vessel Was Well Known Here-Ban in Coal Trade Many Years Ago

Wilmington of the wreck of the whale back tank steamer City of Everett after collision with the British steamer Ken sington, Savannah for Liverpool, 40 miles off the Frying Pan shoal The Everett sank in five minutes, Capt. Bates and 19 men teking to the boats. The Kensington stood by, but as her master declined to put in to a U. S. port to land the City of Everett's cres they left for the land in their boats, landing near Myrtle Beach, South Caro-

The City of Everett was many years ago a steam collier operated from this port for R. Dunsmuir & Sons, running from the Vancouver island mines to San Francisco. She was built in early days of the whaleback by Capt McDougal, the inventor of that type of steamer. The City of Everett was built by the American Steel Barge company of Everett, Wash., in 1894. Capt. J. B. Clift, now harbormaster at Tacoma, was employed by the American bureau of records to supervise the building of the vessel. She is a steel craft of 346 feet in length; 42 feet beam, and 22 feet depth, Capt. Buckman, recently an ad miral in the Turkish navy, was sent out from the Great Lakes to take command of the steamer, and Capt. Gibsor of the Washington Stevedoring company was the vessel's first officer.

After being engaged in the coal trade for a time the City of Everett was sent to Paname and left this coast to make a voyage to India with a cargo of grain she has been used by the Standard Oil company on the Atlantic coast in the oil trade and recently has been towing barges for the company along the coast and more than usual interest while she was under construction, her unique type making her a conspicuous figure in shipping."

Liberals Honor Mr. Graham

BROCKVILLE, Ont., March 4 .- The Liberals of Brockville tonight tendered public reception to Hon, G. R. Graham, the victor in the South Renfrey by-election, and Thomas Low, ex-M. P. who resigned to make way for Mr. Gra ham in that constituency. The two were escorted from the courthouse square to the new theatre by a band and torch light procession. Messrs. Graham and Dow were presented with an illuminated address signed by the officers of the Liberal Association, and replied with spiritPresider Spee Ohio on H

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