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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910.

ONE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Calgary Herald is concerned that the Bulletin has not been discussing what the Herald calls a "cabinet crisis." The Bulletin inclines to an old fashioned—and perhaps now unpopular—notion that a newspaper should wait till it knows what it is talking about before offering an opinion. To papers of the "progressive" Herald type this preliminary does not seem to be thought necessary. Probably the idea of it being necessary is not even understandable in those quarters.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Boyle brings the Alberta and Great Waterways railway project formally before the Legislature, and therefore into the arena of public discussion. This is now the question before the House and this is the time to settle it. The resolution challenges the bargain as not sufficiently safeguarding the public interests; in a word as not assuring to the Province a dollar's worth of railway for each dollar's worth of bonds sold. That is the point of the whole matter and that is the point the members of the Legislature must inquire into and give judgment upon.

FROM A FRIENDLY SOURCE.

The Canadian Courier, said to be edited by a prominent Toronto Conservative, has this to say about Mr. Borden's right-about on the naval question:—

"The situation is absolutely senseless. Their attitude betokens either a sad loss of reason and judgment or else a weak-minded resort to a dangerous political expedient. . . . So far as Mr. Borden is personally concerned, we believe that he is too well informed and has too much 'horse sense' to justify the resolution on any other ground than political necessity. However, definiteness and unity cannot be expected from a party which is so sadly divided on a question as the Conservatives are on the proper policy for Canada to pursue in naval matters."

DOING A BIG BUSINESS.

Canada's foreign trade for January was 30 per cent. more than for January last year and for the first ten months of the fiscal year shows a growth of 30 per cent. Exports of domestic produce showed an increase of 31 millions, more than half being agricultural products. Unfortunately there is no way of keeping track of the growth of internal trade. That this is growing and growing as rapidly as the foreign business does not however require to be proved by statistics. Business men can see it by scanning their ledgers, and others can note it in the enlarged business houses and the increasing number of them. Canada is becoming one of the greatest trading countries of the world, population considered. This, of course, is only another way of saying that production, which is the basis of our trade, is increasing at a wonderful rate.

THE CIGARETTE CURE.

Cards are to be posted in the hallways of the schools, warning pupils that cigarette-smoking is forbidden by law. Perhaps this will be a deterrent and perhaps not, for sometimes a too freely displayed restriction becomes a temptation. Anyway it would be more impressive if beside the card were hung a stout leather strap, 2 1-4 inches wide, by a foot and a half long. The thought of the law and its penalties may inspire respect or awaken dread in a boy or girl, or it may not; but a recollection of the cowhide is pretty apt to produce a happy blending of these wholesome sentiments. It has a way of getting to the real seat of the trouble and induces a lively sense of the wisdom and general desirability of obeying the rules. As the smoking is said to be done outside the school premises and outside school hours, the home rather than the school would seem to be the proper place for displaying these regulators.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared—it is not beyond any one's purse. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. For sale by all dealers.

PULLING DOWN THE BARRIERS.

Several years ago Canada granted a preference to the Mother Land in tariff matters, allowing food from Britain to come in under lower duties than were charged on those from other lands. To make the preference effective, Britain denounced the "favored nation treaty" with Germany which secured German products the same treatment in British colonies as were given to British goods. German goods then came onto a level with those of other foreign lands in respect of the Canadian market, and were admitted at the same tariff rates. Germany resented this action and put the highest duties in the German tariff against Canadian goods. Canada replied four years later by placing an extra "surtax" of one-third the duties on German goods entering this country.

We have not been doing much business with Germany since that time in comparison to that with other countries. For however useless tariffs are to create trade they are potent to divert it. Canadian people could not afford to import German goods under the higher duties, and the German people could not afford to buy Canadian goods under their high tariff charges. In 1909 we traded with Germany only to the extent of 7 and a half millions, against 13 and one-half millions in 1902. During the same time our trade with Britain grew from 166 millions to 204 millions, our trade with the United States from 192 millions to 272 millions, and our total foreign trade from 414 millions to 659 millions.

Of late, however, there have been happy signs of a weakening in this "heroic" attitude of the two countries toward each other. A movement begun in Germany to lessen the barriers against the importation of Canadian food stuffs, while a complementary movement has occurred in this country in favor of removing some of the handicaps in the way of trading with Germany. Economic, and not sentimental reasons, were behind both movements. The German people want food and Canada wants markets for her surplus food products.

A step in this direction has been taken now, and an important one. A provisional trade agreement has been made whereby Canada takes off the embargo, while Germany allows our goods to enter that country under the lower duties. This is an important step in itself and will do much to allow trade to resume and occupy its normal channels. It is more important still in significance, for it denotes a willingness on the part of the two countries to trade with each other, and when two peoples make up their minds to buy and sell from each other they are pretty apt to throw down the artificial barriers which prevent this.

The conclusion of the French treaty no doubt had much to do with inclining Germany favorably toward our trade. Germany is a great rival of France in industry and commerce and is quite as anxious as the Republic to find markets for her goods. As a matter of fact Germany asked to be given the privileges secured by France under the new treaty. This was declined, however, and Germany consented to the trade arrangement on condition that the surtax only be removed. So far therefore as there is "best of it" in such matters Canada has it. We have given less than we receive. This is hopeful of the awakening recognition of the great countries of the world in the value of Canadian trade. This country is coming to be known as one whose trade is worth having.

It pays to look for markets. Had Canada been content to go on without any special attention in this direction, to allow trade to develop as best it could under the handicaps imposed in a spirit of retaliation, this arrangement in all probability would not have been made. But the Canadian ministers have been known to be looking for opportunities to secure the admission of Canadian goods into other countries on the most favorable terms. It was with this end in view that they approached France for a trade treaty, which was secured, and the securing of which has no doubt done much to bring Germany into a more sensible frame of mind toward us.

There is a splendid opportunity for Canadian food stuffs in the German market. Germany is largely a manufacturing country. Annually, immense quantities of grains, fruits, meats and other articles of food are brought in from abroad. There is little chance of this importation being stopped, for the German soil is pretty nearly all tilled and well tilled. Germany cannot hope to grow on her own soil the food her people need, even now, and her population is increasing rapidly. The new arrangement means that Canada will not be discriminated against hereafter in the German market. It is to be hoped it will lead to a further arrangement, securing us a preference there.

ANOTHER FLOP?

Newspaper readers must have come to the conclusion some time ago that the Opposition had discovered all the opportunities for differing with one another on the naval question. With Mr. Borden calling for a Canadian navy, Mr. Monk declaiming against any navy at all, and Hon. Robert Rogers bombarding both of them and demanding cash contributions to the British Admiralty, it seemed that the whole ground had been covered and all the possibilities of divergent policies utilized. It was to be supposed that things having got to what seemed the worst they could get to they must mend if they changed at all, and that any further evolutionary process must be in the direction of concession and consolidation rather than of difference and disintegration. The lines of cleavage seemed to have all been found, and followed up in lively fashion. It was to be expected that the scattered bands would soon take note of their respectively isolated positions and undertake some kind of concerted movement looking to a junction, or at lest to the occupation of positions tolerably close to each other and from which some kind of general engagement could be made against the common foe. That there would be yet another break in the ranks, that still a new party would break away and strike out a new line of conduct for itself was scarcely supposable. This, however, is what has happened. The members from British Columbia have discovered that their's is a maritime province, also that it is the Province facing on the Pacific, also that the Admiralty think that the next war is to centre in the Pacific. Wherefore, argue the British Columbia members, the thing to do is to put a Canadian navy in the Gulf of Georgia; a whole fleet, too, not a part of one. If there is to be war in the Pacific, they argue, then the ships aand all of them should be in the Pacific. To divide the squadron and leave part of it in the Atlantic to save Britain while a couple of the cruisers come around to keep Japan off the Pacific littoral they regard as absurd. Britain has saved herself for a good while now and should be able to do it a few years longer; and anyway the proper place for a fleet is where a fleet is considered to be needed, which they hold, is clearly and beyond doubt, the coast waters of the Pacific Province.

Clearly this complicates matters for Mr. Borden. He had just brought himself around to abandon the Canadian navy idea and declare for a cash donation to the Admiralty, when up bob these gentlemen and demand a whole fleet in the waters of British Columbia.. Obviously these gentlemen want a Canadian navy, for without a Canadian navy they cannot have the fleet in the Gulf. The avowed purpose of the contribution to the Admiralty would be not to build ships for service in the Pacific, but to build ships for service in the North sea, not to build ships to defend British Columbia against the Japanese or the Chinese, but to defend Great Britain against Germany. A vote for the contribution is therefore a vote against the British Columbia fleet. Compromise on this matter seems impossible. One side or the other must give way and give way completely. It will not be the British Columbia members, for they have declared for a fleet in the British Columbia harbors, and a fleet in the British Columbia harbors would be an immensely popular cry with the electorate in the coast constituencies. The presence of a fleet means the spending of money, for repairs, stores, wages; and what British Columbia wants just now more than anything else is some new, generous and permanent source of expenditure. On this account a squadron of even modest dimensions would be worth more than a Spanish galleon crammed with the gold of the Indies. Besides it adds to one's sense of security to see a battleship swinging at anchor in the harbor. And when people have a government like that of Mr. McBride and are harrassed by the kind of papers that are printed in Vancouver it would be comforting to them to know that there was one ultimate force available that could blow the oppressors and tormentors into limbo. The fleet for British Columbia waters, is altogether too promising an election cry for the British Columbia members to give it up after once raising it. If anybody takes back it must be Mr. Borden. He, poor man, has already flopped from a Canadian fleet to a cash contribution. Will he be forced to flop back from a cash contribution to a Canadian fleet for the Gulf of Georgia?

Oppose Tobacco Growing in Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 21—An agitation against making Minnesota a tobacco growing state at the expense of the general taxpayers, through experimentation and the influence of the agriculture experimentation farm of the State College of Agriculture is rapidly gaining ground. Following an address by Dr. Stanley B. Robert, Sunday, the congregation of Bethlehem Presbyterian church voted unanimously to bring every influence in its command to bear against the culture of tobacco in this state.

THE EATING SUPERSTITION.

Montreal Star—Mr. James, the deputy minister of agriculture, speaking at the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, told the people of Toronto, some truths of more than local application. He said, "Toronto people don't know how to buy food, how to keep it, how to prepare it, or how to eat it. There is more food going to waste in this city than would feed a whole city in Denmark, Germany, France and other European countries." Torontonians are not the moonrakers of Canada and their superstitions with regard to food are not greater than those of other Canadians. We nearly all pay too much, waste too much, spoil to much, and eat too much. "Men that are sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o'nights," are the sources of great anxiety to their friends because they "do not eat enough." In other words, because they know better than to eat too much. They are martyrs in a modest kind of way to their principles or their tastes. Lean and hungry friends and hosts constantly worry them and badger them to eat, and are offended by their moderation at the table. They are not given credit for being sensible, they are stigmatized as "finicky." The average human expects every other human to have the same teeth and the same tastes, or, at least the same habits, as himself. "None of your tender steak for me," says the British workman contemptuously, "gi' me summat to bite at." Our fat friend as a rule, eats moderately, and his friends cry with alarm and sympathy, "Oh, he's ailing; his appetite's fail-ing! Poor beggar!" Their ideal regimen is that of a Strasbourg goose—the more you can stuff it, the better the pate de fois gras. And our fat friend smiles and smiles and refuses to be stuffed.

Half the continent has been in a panic during the last few months on account of the rising price of meat. If the price would only become prohibitory for a few weeks, it would cure many of our people of their eating superstitions. With oatmeal at five cents a pound or less, millions of sensible people believe that they are threatened with famine! Meanwhile a third of the meat (perhaps from one-third to three-thirds) is spoilt in the cooking; one-third is thrown away—and still most people manage to eat more than is good for them. We are not advocating vegetarianism or any fad; but if a temporary scareness of beef and mutton would drive our people into an appreciation of other foods, ignored or neglected; if it would teach them moderation in eating and common sense in cooking, the scarcity would not be an unmixed evil.

There is another lesson, for the farmer, and not for the farmer alone. With eggs at from forty to sixty cents a dozen, what is the matter with growing "hen fruit" as a business. The fretful "Porcupine" has its sharp pointed quills; "Cobalt" has its inglorious uncertainties at depth; "Tobacco" may go up in smoke; "Oil" may fall upon troubled waters; "Cement" may turn out to have been prematurely slaked; "Rubber" may stretch—but eggs! Eggs is eggs! At forty cents a dozen, eggs is double-yolked eggs!

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Montreal Star—After twelve years of tariff war, Germany has extended the olive branch. Mr. Fielding has accepted it and an interim fiscal agreement has been prepared which will, to a great extent, remove the disabilities which have impeded the trade of the two countries, pending a complete readjustment of their commercial relationship by formal treaty. The fight has been a costly one but it is justified by its victory. Germany frankly abandons as untenable the position she has so pertinaciously clung to for more than a decade, that she or any other country is entitled to demand exactly the same treatment in commercial tariffs as we extend to Great Britain. For a decade she has watched Canada's growing trade being diverted to her competitors with true Teutonic phlegm, staking everything on the belief that Canada needed Germany more than Germany needed Canada. It has taken time but the lesson has been finally borne home that this policy was as erroneous as the supposition on which it was based—that Canada would sacrifice sentiment to profit. In the communications between Mr. Fielding and the imperial German consul, it is recognized in spirit, if not in words, that no foreign country can justify itself in defining the relationship between Great Britain and the British commonwealths. That has been our attitude towards our American neighbors; and we doubt not that it will continue to be so.

WHITE SLAVE INVESTIGATION.

Serious Statement by Girl Said to Be Venezuelan Diplomat's Daughter.

New York, Feb. 21.—Some of the most startling charges that have been made in white slave investigation will be laid before District Attorney Whitman today by a nineteen-year-old girl known as Elsie Wright, but who, it is said, is the daughter of a prominent Venezuelan diplomat.

The girl, who was arrested in an apartment in West Sixty-Fifth street, near Central Park west, has asserted that she was intimidated at the point of a revolver soon after she came to New York City from Venezuela, to take a place in the chorus at one of the opera houses here.

She has lived in constant fear of being killed by the man she accuses, she declared, and she bears marks which she asserts were received in beatings which he gave to her.

A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Methodist Minister Decamps.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 21.—Rev. David Hicks, for three years the popular pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gesto, a short distance from Windsor, is absent from church and the village is in a state of excitement. It is reported he is now in Detroit.

IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE

Monday's Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 21—The Commons today got well into the doldrums with the new navy. The pros and cons of the subject were pretty well exhausted with the speeches of the past two weeks and today the debate revived itself into a debating back and forward over the old ground without even the enlivenment of another new policy being shot from the opposition lockers. A. B. Warburton, of Prince Edward Island, who resumed the debate in the afternoon, was followed by A. H. Cowan, of Vancouver, this evening, and Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, had just got nicely started when the House adjourned. He will continue tomorrow. A listless quorum of members kept watch during the five hours of talk.

Mr. Warburton devoted the major part of his speech to a discussion of the alleged German peril on the actuality of which practically the whole opposition case for a direct contribution rests.

He gave a careful analysis of relative British and German naval strength and showed that in the matter of ships, guns and general effectiveness there was no danger for at least some years to come that Britain's supremacy on the seas could be successfully challenged.

Empire Behind Britain.

The German peril as Mr. Warburton viewed it, was offset by the superior start Britain now had, by the determination and power of the Empire acting as a united whole to maintain its present position of supremacy and by the fact that France, Italy and Russia were likely to side with the British in preventing Germany from getting control of the seas.

Mr. Cowan, who signalized his advent in the Commons a year ago by making a violent attack on Sir Wilfried Laurier, spent two hours tonight in what was for the most part a general tirade of invective against the premier for sowing "the loathsome seed of separation." He also levelled his peashooter against Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux for "the malignant indelicacy of his allusions to Mr. Monk." He followed the usual opposition line of attack against the proposed "toy navy," non-effective as a measure of help to the mother land.

Railway Act Amendments.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham introduced his promised bill to amend the Railways Act. It contains a number of important provisions, including the following:—

1—Provides that the board of railway commissioners can deal with works done by railway companies irrespective of the act under which commissioners proceed. For instance the board is authorized to deal with cases of companies which have proceeded with the location of their lines without first getting the authority of the board.

2—Provides that Canadian railways may appoint a vice-president without any defined duties, men who are not members of the board of directors.

3—Deals with the erection of wires over tracks when such action is necessary before the issuance of an order by the board.

Brakemen on Rear End of Engines.

4—Deals with the necessity for brakemen riding on the rear end of locomotives. In this connection Mr. Graham explained that brakemen recognized the necessity of this in crowded railway yards, but objected to doing it over certain portions of the lines of railways on the ground that in cold weather it constitutes a hardship.

5—Provides that Canadian railways may give transportation to former employees or to members of the interstate commerce commission of the United States.

6—Makes agreements in respect to running of telegraph lines across railway tracks subject to the approval of the railway board as is now the case with telephone wires.

Dominion Millers' Bill.

The bill respecting the Dominion Millers' association was referred back again to the special committee to give an opportunity to the parties interested to be heard.

Hon. Frank Oliver opposed the bill "so long as there appears to be on the face of it an attempt to form a merger."

Dr. Shaffner, Souris, thought that before the bill was advanced there ought to be a thorough explanation of the intentions of the promoters.

Dr. Sproule, East Grey, said the bill gave the promoters power to form a monopoly against the farmers.

A. H. Clarke, South Essex, argued that the bill was to give the smaller millers protection against the bigger companies, such as the Ogilvies and Lake of the Woods. I was to give them power to act as traders to buy and sell grain.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley also opposed the bill, remarking that if they had a little larger capital it would provide a beautiful arrangement for a millers' trust against the farmers.

Mr. Oliver declared it was unsafe legislation. It actually did combine the advantages of an association and a business enterprise.

Major Sharpe objected to the restriction of membership.

Miller Defends Action.

H. H. Miller, South Grey, on a question of privilege, defended his action in distributing a pamphlet reviewing the evidence laid before the anti-gambling bill committee in spite of the fact that argument of counsel had not been submitted and the committee had not reported to the House. As the introducer of the bill, he claimed that he had a right to comment on the bill.

F. D. Monk, Jacques Cartier, one of the committee, said a very important question of custom was involved. It was a serious infraction of the privileges of the House, and the proceeding was unusual and irregular. It was strictly forbidden to refer in the House to the subject matter or proceedings of a committee and Mr. Miller should not have done so before the House had received the report.

Richard Blain, of Peel, another member of the committee, said it was not in the best interests that the introducer of a bill should be chairman of the investigation committee.

Tuesday's Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 22—After eight days of debate on the naval bill within the past two weeks the House today listened patiently to four more speakers review the arguments presented in extenso by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Sir Frederick Borden and Messrs. Borden and Foster in the first round. The ground has already been so thoroughly covered that little opportunity is left to the thirty-odd remaining speakers still on the list for hearing to develop any new points. Messrs. Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, and Mr. Rivet of Montreal, both contributed effective and logical speeches in support of the government's policy. The utterances of Messrs. Borden and Foster last year in support of a Canadian navy were again invoked as convincing replies to the utterances of these gentlemen now in opposition to the policy they themselves had urged with the unanimous endorsation of parliament last March.

Monk Misrepresents French-Canadians

Mr. Rivet, speaking for the French Canadians of Quebec, declared that Mr. Monk misrepresented the attitude of the great majority of the French-speaking citizens of Canada, who were loyal to Britain the mother and guardian of their liberty.

From a purely party standpoint, he rejoiced in the tactics of the opposition, but as a loyal Canadian he had hoped for a more patriotic and broad-minded dealing with a great national and imperial question.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, Manitoba, and Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, on the opposition side, followed the usual lines charging disloyalty on the part of the premier, and libelling the government's policy as a separatist movement.

Sir Wilfrid was again absent from the House. He has been nursing a slight cold for the past few days, and is taking advantage of the time-consuming process of speech-making in the Commons to get in a quiet mid-session rest.

Squabble Over Counsel.

The inquiry by a special committee of the Commons into the causes which led up to the resignation of Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer of the National Transcontinental railway, opened today. Mr. Lumsden, who was not represented by counsel, remarked that he did not want counsel. Houghton Lennox, of Simcoe, however, said that in the interests of the country, counsel should be retained. There was a reflection upon the manner in which the constructio nof this railway was being conducted and the people's interests ought to be looked after.

Hon. W. MacDonald, of Pictou, objected, declaring that there were only two parties in this inquiry, Mr. Lumsden and engineers accused.

T. W. Crothers, of West Elgin and Mr. Lennox denied this, arguing two parties were the public of one side and commissioners who were responsible for engineers on other side.

Samuel Baker, of Hamilton—"If you want a one-sided investigation, say so."

Mr. Lennox moved that the committee should not procede until counsel had been engaged on behalf of the public, as it appeared that C. R. Smith represented the commission and Mr. Lumsden was not represented by counsel.

Mr. MacDonald moved as an amendment that Mr. Lumsden be heard first. The amendment carried by a government majority of four to three.

Mr. Barker then moved that the committee adjourn on the ground that there was no counsel present on behalf of the public and thus give the minority an opportunity to consider the situation.

Mr. Lennox, who seconded the motion, said the minority did not want to take extreme measures. They wanted to stay on the committee. They, therefore, desired that the committee all adjourn for a day in order that all might have an opportunity of considering the situation created by the fact that Mr. Lumsden was not represented by counsel.

Mr. MacDonald desired it to be understood that he did not object to anybody concerned being represented by counsel, but he wanted Mr. Lumsden to make a statement first.

Mr. Crothers remarked that it was a novel position to assume, that an investigation should begin with counsel on one side and none on the other, and after they had heard the most important witness to determine whether they should have had counsel or not.

Mr. Clarke thought it would be unfair to go intoa lengthy investigation fair to go into a lengthy investigation represented by counsel.

A motion to adjourn was also lost.

Lumsden's Statement.

Mr. Lumsden was then called upon to make a statement. He said that in going over districts B and F he found that the terms and specifications were not being adhered to. Loose rock was returned as solid rock and common excavation as loose rock. Instructions given by him to his engineers were not being attended to and accordingly he declined to sign further progress estimates and resigned his position. He had lost confidence in his staff.

A return tabled in the House this afternoon shows that the amount received by the finance minister under the land titles act was $183,645, made up as follows: Saskatchewan, $105,944; Alberta, $72,511; Yukon, $4,890.

A fund was treated in a similar manner by deposits in the savings banks the amount of interest accruing from the fund was $33,947, as follows: Saskatchewan, $19,676; Alberta, $13,342; Yukon, 928.

Bill Aespecting Societies.

F. D. Monk's bill respecting co-operative societies occasioned a warm debate in the Commons banking and commerce committee.

Mr. Monk stated that usurers had disappeared in Europe, where co-operative societies flourished.

L. Beaudry, representing the Montreal Retail Merchants' association, anr E. W. Trowern, secretary of the Toronto Retail Merchants' association, appeared in opposition to the bill.

Regarding the latter Mr. Monk remarked that this gentleman had had the audacity to circulate a letter, calculated to lead to the belief that he was introducing this bill in the interests of English capitalists.

Mr. Trowern asked Mr. Monk if he was honorary president of the Montreal Co-Operative society. If so, he had no right to be here introducing this bill.

Mr. Monk replied that he had devoted seven years of his life to promoting this legislation. When he became identified with the movement an association of bricklayers came to him and asked him to become honorary president. He gave them $5 to help them and that was the last he had heard of them.

Honore Gervais, M.P., opposed the bill. He said there was no provision for the protection of individual shareholders against unscrupulous directors. It was also an infringement on provincial rights.

H. H. Miller, chairman, asked the opinion of Thomas Mulvey, under secretary of state, on this point, and was assured that there was no transgression of provincial rights.

Mr. Geo. H. Perley said the bill was for the protection of poor people.

Thirty of the clauses of the bill were left over for future considera-

WHAT CONGRESS DID MONDAY

Senator Borah Introduced Resolution Favoring Women's Suffrage.

Washington, Feb. 21—In the Senate, Senator Borah introduced a resolution providing for woman suffrage. Senator Aldrich introduced a bill to create a business methods commission to revise the methods in the executive department of the government. The bill went over on request of Senator Beveridge, after Senator Dolliver had spoken in opposition.

When Senator Borah, introduced an amendment to the constitution which if adopted by the several states will give women the right to vote, there was an outburst of applause from number of women and men in the gallery who evidently understood the resolution was to be laid before the Senate. The applause came as a shock to the Senate and the sergant-at-arms hurried to the galleries to rebuke the door-keepers for their failure to supress the demonstration.

Suffraggettes have been busy in Washington of late but have conducted their movement for the right to vote in a quiet and dignified fashion.

Governmental Extravagance.

As if anticipating the investigation desired by Senator Aldrick on his grave charge of governmental extravagence to the extent of $300 [illegible] Secretary of the treasury MacVeigh issued a statement this afternoon after the adjournment of the Senate in which he shows how the treasury department can, in the respects he mentions, be run more economically. Summed up, Secretary MacVeigh's plan is to lopp unnecessary clerks, have the bureau of engraving and printing do the work that is done in the treasury building and replace hand labor by computing machines.

ANOTHER STORM FORECASTED

Another Cyclone is Approaching Shores of Western Europe.

London, Feb. 21.—Belated reports of the storm which raged intermittently for four days shows damage in many parts of the United Kingdom amounting to thousands of pounds. In many places roofs were torn from houses, hundreds of trees were blown down and telegraph and telephone lines were laid low.

The telegraph service was greatly delayed today.

Advices indicate that another cyclone is approaching from accross the Atlantic. The severest damage was in North Wales, where farm buildings and telegraph lines suffered severely. Several boat men were drowned at the various ports. The French bark, Maricheal Suchet, from Nagasiki, Japan, with exhibits for the Angio-Japanese exhibition here, which went ashore near Margate, Friday, is breaking up. The crew was picked up in life boats after a hard fight.

The Wilson liner, Gellieo, was blown ashore in the Humber during the night. Tugs were attempting to float the vessel today. A large steamer was seen off the Berwickshire coast last night helpless through disabled machinery and drifting towards May Island. Several distinct earthquakes lasting two minutes were felt in Cheshire this morning.

QUARRELLED WITH SWEETHEART.

This is Given as Cause of J. B. Sargent's Suicide.

New Westminster, B.C., Feb. 21—An inquest was held today into the circumstances of the death of J. B. Sargeant, who hanged himself in his room in the Depot Hotel, here Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Letters were found in the dead man's pocket from a young woman presumed to be his sweetheart who resides in Vancouver. The letters indicate that there was a quarrel between Sargeant and the woman. The body is still lying at Murchie's undertaking establishment, awaiting the arrival of the dead man's brother from Portland, Oregon. The father Rev. J. P. Sargeant, archdeacon of the diocese of Qu'Appelle, has also been notified.

Lloyd-George Not Coming.

Utica, N.Y., Feb. 21.—Hon. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the British Exchequer, will not visit this country the coming summer, as has been generally reported. Hugh Hughes, of the staff of the Utica Press, received a letter from the Chancellor today, stating that he had no intention at present of visiting American this year.

APPROAC
IN HIS

Premier Asquith Intimates B Will be First Dealt With House of Commons Now in Session.

REDMOND THREATENS TO WITHDRAW HIS SU

Later Despatch Says Nation Have Today Completely Bac Down From Their Positio of Yesterday.

NATIONALISTS BACK DOW WILL SUPPORT ASQUIT

London, Feb. 22—The N tionalists at their meeting t day adopted resolutions whic will materially lessen the p litical tension. They voted u animously not to complicat the great issue of the constitu tional struggle between the Commons and Lords by hinder ing the work of parliament.

This was declared to be strong reinforcement of th Liberals and a back down fro the position the Irish took u yesterday, when Mr. Redmon threatened his party would de feat the budget unless they ha positive assurance on the ques tion of the Lords' veto as the first step towards home rule.

London, Feb. 21—The crisis in Irish government affairs which J. E. Redmond lately predicted, come. Parliament was formally ened today for the business of leg tion, and the procedure outlined Premier Asquith made it clear the budget would be taken up firs stead of the Lords' veto.

Redmond virtually informed House that the Irish Nationalists not support that program.

The Laborites are considering course to take. It is reported tha Radicals have declared their in tion of supporting Mr. Redmo against the government's course, that great pressure is being bro to bear from the Radicals to ind Mr. Asquith to resign forthwith.

When the House had adjourned manner of wild rumors were in culation as to the probable deve ments. It was generally remarked Prime Minister Asquith's speech, fining his position, was weak half-hearted, suggesting that he wearied by the cabinet struggle of past fortnight.

Asquith Cooly Received.

Equally significant was his ch reception by his own followers, warmly cheered Redmond at sev points when he was urging the po of passing a Lords' veto resolu first in opposition to Asquith's sch of priority for finance and the bud In truth, Asquith is completely ou touch with his own followers and ready Radical discontent with his icy is finding expression. It is ported that a "cave" (combination men who favor the veto before all is being organized.

It is likely that the crisis may averted for two or three weeks. Mr. Balfour is most anxious no provoke a dissolution of parlian immediately, and has already ope negotiations with Mr. Asquith to ag upon a common ground of finan procedure which will enable the g ernment to tide over till the end March. Many inquiries establish fact that there is no hope that Asquith can be induced to take course favored by Redmond and bulk of the Liberal party, so that early dissolution is certain.

Took up Speech Immediately.

After listening to the speech f the throne the two houses separa and then re-assembled in their spective chambers.

In the House of Commons the cussion of the speech was taken immediately.

Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader the Commons, said:—

"When the budget has receive cold and chilly, but numerically quate support in this House it de less will become law. I believe majority of the constituencies in Gr Britain are prepared to support budget, but can it be pretended Ireland favors it? If Ireland absta from opposing the budget it would because the Irish members think interests of home rule over-rea those of finance, and I hold that the budget were isolated from all o questions, it would be rejected.

"If the Prime Minister's h rule declarations just before the c tion was taken as seriously in Engla as it was in Ireland, the other qu tions would have all been dwarfed, have the speeches of cabinet me been refined, and only one conta voluntary reference to Home Rul

"The Labor party wants to abo the House of Lords altogether. Nationalists and the English Scotch members want a reform of constitution. The Irish want to out of the constitution entirely. 'Lo ing under the surface, how can government say that they know w is the opinion of the country on one of the great issues before them

Premier Asquith's Reply.

Replying to Mr. Balfour, Prem Asquith said:

"The House of Lords last year jected the budget—a glaring breach the unwritten conventions of the c stitution, the climax of a series acts by which the Lords claimed over-riding authority over the c sions of the popular chamber, and government's appeal to the coun was primarily an appeal to governm authority to put an end to that st of affairs.