CHAMP CLARK ANGERS TAFT

DEMOCRATIC LEADER WILL BE REBUKED

President Disapproves Annexation Speech of Missouri Representative

(Special to the Times.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—During the debate in the House of Representatives yesterday on the Canadian reciprocity bill, Champ Clark, of Missouri, leader of the Democratic party in the House and whose party will be in the majority in the next House, made this reference to the bill:

"I am for it, because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possessions, clear to the north pole. They are people of our blood, they speak our language. Their institutions are much as ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now.

"I do not have any doubt whatever that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully cede all her North American possessions to become a part of this republic. That is the way things are tending now.

"Having said that much, I want to say another thing. I do not confine my support of reciprocity bills to this one. I am in favor of reciprocity treaties with the Central and South American republics, including Mexico. (Applause.) The quicker we get them the better off we will be. Of course, as between the two, if we had to have reciprocity with Canada and not with these countries to the south or with the countries to the south and not with Canada, I would like reciprocity with Canada.

"The intelligent farmers of America know that the agricultural products of the United States, to use a common phrase, 'do not constitute a drop in the bucket.' They also know that wages are as high in Canada in many lines as in the United States, and higher in labor pertaining to the production of lumber, and they know too much to be scored by the overworked cry of pauper labor."

Will Rebuke Clark.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Thoroughly angered at Champ Clark's annexation talk in the house, President Taft to-day instructed Secretary of State Knox to voice a sharp rebuke to the Democratic leader in his speech to-night in Chicago.

To callers to-day, President Taft expressed his anger at Clark for injecting the annexation idea into the reciprocity fight, and intimated that he had instructed Knox to deny in the most forcible manner that the administration in any way approves of Clark's utterances.

The president apparently believes that Clark's talk is a serious menace to his reciprocity plan, at least so far as Canadian approval goes, by giving ground for sensational stories that America contemplates annexation.

Taft's Letter.

"Canada is and will remain a political unit."

This was the gist of a letter written by President Taft to-day designed to offset Champ Clark's annexation speech, which the executive believes may stand in the way of reciprocity.

Writing to Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, the president congratulated him on the passage by the house of the reciprocity measure.

"The agreement has no political significance," the president wrote. "There is no thought of future annexation or of political union in the minds of the negotiators on either side."

London Press Views.

London, Feb. 15.—Nearly all the press here to-day noticed Champ Clark's "annexation" speech in the United States House of Representatives, most of the newspapers with disapprobation.

Censuring Clark's so-called "indiscretion," the Westminster Gazette, a pro-reciprocity organ, says: "Clark must be singularly ignorant if, desiring this consummation, he imagines it would be promoted by such a frank avowal now. We will probably get the right measure, despite his utterance."

The Globe, anti-administration, says: "Clark's speech surely will make Canada pause before ratifying the agreement."

The Times doubts that "Americans will take Clark's annexation talk seriously.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Englishmen can no longer be blinded to the fact that its preference would signify unionism and Cobdenism (free trade) and that the adoption of the reciprocity agreement would be a long step in that direction."

The Morning Post appeals to all Englishmen "to save the Empire, and declares that America can no longer conceal its aim to annex Canada."

MINER WOUNDED.

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 15.—Daniel McLeod, a miner, is in the hospital with a bullet in his left groin as the result of an affray between three miners and a party of ten Italians, Friday night. The miners declare that the Italians jostled them on the street, and when they resented the affront, five of the Italians drew revolvers and began shooting. Nine shots were fired and McLeod fell. His condition is serious. One of his companions, Arthur McMullen, was struck by a bullet in the shoulder, but the thick padding of his coat saved him. The bullets riddled a plate glass window. No arrests have yet been made.

The queerest church in the world is in Bergen, in Norway. It is completely made of paper, and rendered waterproof by an application of quicklime with curdled milk and white of eggs. Over 1,000 people may be seated in its interior.

LEGISLATION IS RUSHED THROUGH

EXPRESS SPEED ON THE RAILWAY ACT

Companies Under Thumb of Government—Permission Always Needed

Legislative Press Gallery, Feb. 14.

A very good illustration of the manner in which important legislation is rushed through the House is to be seen just now in the committee "consideration" (save the mark!) of the new railway act.

Except for a few attempts this afternoon to point out what appear to be defects the bill was gone through in mechanical fashion, the chairman reading section after section in a listless House, hardly any member of which was listening to him or following the bill. When it was seen that suggestions or proposed amendments would not be accepted Mr. Brewster and the Socialist members gave up trying.

The bill is said to be modelled on the Dominion Railway Act, with the addition that it provides an easy means of incorporation of railway companies, what has come to be called "free trade in railways." It contains some characteristic "Bowserisms," however. To begin with, it takes away from the legislature all its rights in the matter of incorporating railway companies, and it establishes a system which may on the surface appear cheaper and easier, but one which will in the end probably prove more costly and vexatious to bona fide companies which seek to supply the great need of the province for railway transportation.

Once it gets its charter, by an easy process enough, promoters of a railway will find that they must come to the minister of railways for permission to build stations or freight sheds, to lay sidings, to receive bonuses from municipalities or to do a hundred and one things in the ordinary course of construction or operation of a line. The member for Nanaimo made the sarcastic remark that the attorney-general had forgotten to provide for permission to take money from passengers for tickets.

In the matter of the borrowing powers of companies the act sets forth that "the minister shall have power to and may in his absolute discretion define and establish the borrowing powers of the company . . . up to such extent per mile of the railway of the company as the minister in his absolute discretion may think fit." There are several other things in this connection which the minister may do, always "in his absolute discretion," including the fixing of the minimum price at which the bonds may be sold and the conditions under which the proceeds shall be applied towards the construction or extension of the company's undertaking.

F. L. Carter-Cotton (Richmond) thought there should be some machinery provided in the act for an appeal by a company to the lieutenant-governor in council from the minister of railways where it felt aggrieved.

The attorney-general, while holding that the minister meant the lieutenant-governor in council, agreed to take a note of the point raised by "the hon. the president of the council."

"Excuse me, the member for Richmond," said the late president, while the House smiled significantly.

H. C. Brewster suggested that the act should state a percentage of the capital or cost of construction to which companies might issue bonds. Otherwise, he said, one company might be placed at a disadvantage as compared with another.

(Concluded on page 8.)

TORONTO FACES WATER FAMINE

Floating Ice Blocks Mouth of City's Intake Pipe—Two Pumps Idle

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Toronto is threatened with a water famine. Two of the John street pumps have shut down and at present the city is dependent upon one pump of 15,000,000 gallons' capacity. The cause of the trouble is the great mass of floating ice which has been swept across the mouth of the intake pipe by recent east winds. This has piled in great heaps above the surface, and as it accumulates the base of the huge ice rift is steadily forced down towards the mouth of the pipe. The city is being served from the reserve reservoir and the supply may run out this afternoon.

OFFICIAL MISSING.

British Administrator May Have Been Victim of Treacherous Natives.

Melbourne, Feb. 15.—Mr. Smith, the administrator of Papua, recently left on a trip to explore the northwest of the island, a wild and comparatively unknown district. He had been missing for over a month, and as the natives are known to be very treacherous, some fear is felt lest he should have met with mishap. Two luggers have been dispatched to search the rivers in the district. Rescue parties, who will here and there make expeditions into the interior, are aboard.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

New York, Feb. 15.—The directors of the Standard Oil Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of $15, the same as last year. In 1909 the quarterly dividend was only $10.

—Montreal Herald.

AN UNFORTUNATE APPEAL.

CONSERVATIVES AND ALLIES—Oh, Sir John, Sir John, save us from this reciprocity that threatens Canada and the Empire!

SHADE OF SIR JOHN—But this exchange of natural products was my own policy. It was unrestricted reciprocity—free trade in manufacture and everything—that I opposed.

CALLS HALT IN PAVING SCHEME

ALD. H. M. FULLERTON ASKS RECONSIDERATION

Outlines His Position in an Interview With the Times

(From Wednesday's Daily)

It is probable that the whole question of street paving will be reopened at this evening's special meeting of the city council, Ald. H. M. Fullerton having posted a notice that he intends moving at to-night's session for the reconsideration of the specifications prepared by the city engineer, Angus Smith, on which the contractors for the paving work to be done this year will be based.

Ald. Fullerton was seen by a Times reporter this morning, and made the following statement explanatory of the reasons why he is moving for the reconsideration of the specifications. He said: "I feel strongly that this matter is of such grave importance to the city of Victoria that the board should approach a decision with great deliberation. A very large number of the property owners have approached me in the matter and expressed their dissatisfaction with the present proposed mode of procedure, and I have conferred with a majority of my colleagues and they agree with me in the position I have taken.

"As far as I am personally concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the interests of the property owners will be better protected in a matter involving the expenditure of the huge sum of between one and two million dollars by having in the city treasury fifteen per cent. of the contract price of the work for a period of ten years, rather than by having the mere opinion of the city engineer that the course he advises is the proper one.

"Mayor Morley advises us to accept the advice of the city engineer. I would like to be able to feel that the board could safely trust to the judgment of the city engineer in this important matter, but unfortunately I cannot, for the very simple reason that there is a lack of confidence in the city engineer.

"Why, just consider for a moment the facts of the situation. In a few days—some time during the coming month—the city council will be called upon to consider the question of the tenure of office of the engineer. There is on file with the city clerk a letter from Angus Smith, written last summer, in which that official pleaded to be given six months' trial in which to demonstrate that he could 'make good.'

"There is no guarantee that Mr. Smith will be in office three months from to-day—and I say that advisedly, for it was only a short time ago that the mayor approached me on the question of getting a new city engineer. In the face of that fact, is it not somewhat strange that the mayor should in this important matter of street paving be urging the board to accept the advice of the city engineer in the preparation of specifications?

"Is it not true that the minute books at the city hall show numerous records where the mayor last year made attempts to dismiss the city engineer on grounds of incompetency. And am I and my colleagues not justified in refusing to accept advice on such an important matter as the expenditure of a couple of million dollars from such official?

"The city engineer favors a concrete base on all pavement work, whether it be on trunk roads or in residential areas. The effect of the council accepting his recommendation on this point would be to limit competition—and I may say that I am in favor of the widest competition. I am informed that since the decision of the council a few evenings ago on the report of the engineer on specifications, one or more of the most prominent paving companies on the continent have written a notification that they will not bid under the guarantee clause if the concrete base be insisted upon in dealing with all streets.

"I have ascertained that during the present year many thousand yards of asphalt pavement have been laid down in the neighboring city of Vancouver on a base other than concrete. But to get back to where I started, surely the council will be taking the wiser course in the interests of the property owners by letting contracts for this huge expenditure on street paving on the principle of having the city treasurer having in his possession 15 per cent. of the contract price for a period of ten years.

"Ald. Langley very properly pointed out at the last meeting of the board, the property owners would sooner trust to the contractors effecting repairs when necessary than to the city engineer's staff, for it has been notorious that when paving work previously laid in Victoria has stood in need of repair the city has been dilatory in proceeding with the work."

LAWSUIT TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE

Action Attains Majority To-day but is Postponed Owing to Illness of Officials

A suit that is twenty-one years old to-day, arising out of the sale of land on Prevost island in 1890, was to have been heard this morning in the Supreme court, but owing to the illness of the court stenographer, Justin Gilbert, a postponement had to be taken. The case is expected to take precedence to-morrow over the action of Perry against Morley.

In 1890 an area of 732 acres on Prevost island was sold by a Captain Pamphlet, who acted as agent for John Cotsford. The plaintiff in the present action, Col. Peters, is asking for specific performance of that contract. The defence, however, alleges that Capt. Pamphlet was not authorized to act as agent for the owners of the property. Fred Peters, K.C., appears for the plaintiff and H. A. McLean, K.C., for the defendant.

If a court stenographer is available to-morrow morning the Prevost island case, which is first on the list, will probably be taken and the mayoralty action set over until Friday.

NEVADA GOLD.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.—The second richest express shipment of gold ever sent out of Nevada is here from the Goldfield Consolidated mines. It consists of 19 ingots, weighing 1,480 pounds and worth $426,000. It will be refined at the Selby smelter.

The richest shipment the gold field ever sent out was from the Hayes-Monnett property four years ago. It was worth $574,598.

REINFORCEMENTS REACH JUAREZ

CITIZENS CELEBRATE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

Revolutionary Junta Declares Insurgents Will Take City Within Thirty Days

(Times Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 15.—Campaigning of the Mexican insurrectos around Juarez was believed to-day to have come to an end through the arrival of General Navarro with 1,000 federal infantry and regular Mexican cavalry.

Navarro and his men, on their arrival, were hailed as the saviors of northern Mexico, and to-day were the heroes of the hour. All last night and to-day banquets and feasting in their honor has been in progress here and the whole town is en fete.

Navarro declares he saw no rebels on his march except scattering pickets, but that the delay in his arrival was caused by the fact that he had to repair 25 bridges before his troop trains could cross. It was expected that within a few days his troops will sally forth from Juarez and take up the hunt for the scattered rebels.

A rebel council of war met to-day at Zaragosa, where it is said Madero, Blanco and Orozco gathered to decide upon the future conduct of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the elation of Diaz adherents in Juarez over Navarro's arrival, members of the revolutionary junta here to-day declare that within 30 days they will take Juarez and Chihuahua simultaneously. Navarro ridicules this prediction and says that when his troops are rested he will run every rebel out of the valley.

Orozco's pickets re-appeared about Juarez early to-day and it may be that the skirmishing in this vicinity is not yet over. Gonzales, the provisional governor of Chihuahua, has moved his headquarters to Guadaloupe. His bodyguard yesterday fired on a force of rurales, causing a report of a battle.

Troops on Border.

Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 15.—Parts of two troops of the 12th Cavalry, dismounted, from the Presidio, San Francisco, arrived here for duty along the border.

Bandits Captured.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 15.—Seven members of a band of bandits who have been operating in the vicinity of Fronteras, thirty miles south of here, were arrested yesterday by Mexican federal troops, sent down from Agua Prieta. According to advices received here, the bandits will be lined against a wall and summarily shot.

Colonel Eleasor Munox, special representative of the Diaz government, crossed the boundary to-day to confer with Captain Johnson of the Third cavalry. He thanked the American officers for the vigilance displayed by the United States border guard, and asked for a special patrol to guard against filibusters.

DROPS DEAD ON STREET.

Oxnard, Cal., Feb. 15.—E. B. Short, justice of the peace and city recorder of Oxnard, dropped dead from heart trouble on the street here to-day.

U. S. HOUSE VOTES FOR RECIPROCITY

CARRIED BY MAJORITY OF OVER HUNDRED

Many Progressive Republicans and Democratic Senators Oppose Agreement

(Times Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The reciprocity agreement with Canada, which passed the House last night by 221 to 92 is likely to meet trouble in the senate. In the Upper House many Democrats and Progressive Republicans, among them Senator Cummins of Iowa, oppose the plan and a filibuster is feared.

President Taft to-day is trying to smooth the way of his pet measure in the senate, partly by argument with the refractory and partly by threats of an extra session, unless the bill is enacted. Indication is that he has little to hope from the complaisance of the Progressives in the senate is afforded by the record of their members' action in the House. In the House only Carey, Cooper, Hinshaw, Hubbard, Poindexter and Madison voted for the bill, while Gronna, Kopp, Lenroot, Morse, Nelson, Davis, Lindberg, Volstead, Norris, Goode, Haugen, Kendall, Pickett, and Woods were opposed to it.

In the House yesterday John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, opposed the reciprocity agreement, "because it would involve a trade agreement with Canada similar to one heretofore existing which resulted disastrously to America. Secondly," he continued, "because I am a Republican and this pact violates the pledges, traditions and Republican political forms of the last fifty years. Thirdly, I am against it because it is class legislation of the most obnoxious character, and it would deprive the farmer of protection."

Representative Fordney's opposition was more personal. "I notice by the morning papers," he said, "that the president and Champ Clark are sleeping in the same bed. I want to warn the president that when he wakes up he will find that he has been hobnobbing with a nightmare."

Explaining Fordney's charge, Champ Clark said: "If the president and I are together in this matter it is because the president came part way. He and the Democratic party are the only ones pressing this bill and they are the ones to whom the people will give credit."

For the purpose of declaring himself still a "standpatter," Speaker Cannon to-day took the floor in the House and declared he was and always will be against reciprocity. He said the record on the final passage of the McCall bill did not show his vote, and he wished to make it clear that he opposed the bill from start to finish.

The senate to-day received the reciprocity bill and at once referred it to the committee on finance.

Knox and Hill to Speak.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—To bolster up President Taft's policy for reciprocal trade relations with Canada, Secretary of State Knox, as the representative of the administration, will address the Chicago chamber of commerce on the subject here to-night.

James J. Hill also will talk. Both speeches are designed to remove apprehension by farmers of the middle west that they will suffer through the operation of the proposed law.

Joseph Martin's Views.

London, Feb. 15.—Joseph Martin, interviewed on his return from Canada, said: "Anyone here who is alarmed at the reciprocity agreement shows his ignorance. The agreement will benefit British manufacturers by the extent that Canada's purchasing power will be increasing."

GIFTS FROM THE CLERGY AND LAITY

Archbishop Gauthier Receives Cross and Chain and Purse of Gold

(Special to the Times.)

Kingston, Feb. 15.—His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, who leaves to-day for Ottawa to assume the duties of Archbishop of the capital see, was last night the recipient of valuable gifts from the clergy and laity here. The presentation took place before an immense congregation in St. Mary's cathedral. On behalf of the clergy, Vicar-General Masterson of Prescott, read an address and presented His Grace with a large gold pastoral cross set with amethysists, and a heavy gold chain. James Swift read an address from the laity and presented their gift, a purse containing $2,000 in gold. The Archbishop was deeply moved by the affection shown by his people.

SAVED BY COLLIE.

Fruitvale, Feb. 14. — For the fourth time in the history of Fruitvale fire has again made havoc in the homes of the settlers. Miss Tasker's home, which is adjacent to the town, was burned to the ground and its contents totally destroyed. Miss Tasker and Miss Douglass, who resides with her, were awakened by the uneasy movements of their faithful collie dog, which evidently scented danger. When the occupants awoke the house was in flames and they had only just time to escape from the burning building and make their way out in the blinding snowstorm that was raging at the time.

PRINCESS MARY REACHES PORT

ANOTHER ADDITION TO C. P. R. FLEET

New Vessel for Comox-Victoria Run Arrives From England

Finished in the most elaborate style, equipped with all the latest modern conveniences for the comfort of passengers, a splendid sea-boat and built with the most graceful lines, the new steamer Princess Mary in command of Capt. Oxlade, which arrived in port this afternoon from the builders' yards at Paisley, Scotland, is a splendid addition to the C. P. R.'s Pacific Coast Service and should prove to be a most suitable vessel on the Comox-Victoria run, for which route she was built.

Just about 3 o'clock the Mary ran alongside the C. P. R. docks, after a trip occupying eighty-five days, she bore few signs of the tempestuous weather met during the long voyage of 15,000 miles, although she was grimy and dirty. Capt. Oxlade, who brought the new vessel safely to this port, states that his command acted splendidly during the trying conditions. In the Straits of Magellan the new Princess encountered her stormiest spell, the wind blowing with great violence and the seas running extremely high, but through it all the vessel rode safely out any damage.

At the wharf many Victorians assembled to see the Mary. Throughout the vessel is most elegantly fitted and earns the right to be termed a special steamer. She has 66 staterooms, capable of accommodating 100 persons, which are beautifully finished, washbasins, comfortable beds and other fixtures in each room making travel pleasant for the passengers. The dining room, which is one of the nicest sections of the ship, is finished in mahogany and satinwood, presenting a most impressive appearance together with the many other prettily arranged objects dotted about the spacious room. The chairs and tables are all made of mahogany and a good number of persons can be accommodated at each sitting.

The social hall and smoking room are two parts of the ship deserving of mention, owing to the excellent manner in which they have been fitted up. The class of work is of the best and reflects credit on the builders, Bow, McLachlan & Co., Paisley, Scotland. It is all done in hardwood and the effect is most pleasing.

On the boat deck are several lifeboats and wooden life-boats' together with rafts and life-belts. Her decks afford passengers every opportunity for viewing the scenery along the route. The promenade deck opens off a commodious observation room. The vessel is also equipped with a fine Marconi wireless instrument.

She is a twin screw vessel, driven by two sets of engines with cylinders 16, 27, 44, producing a stroke of 30 inches. When opened out to their limit she is able to make fifteen knots, although on the trip from the Old Country she was running at ten knots. Steam is provided by two boilers 12 feet in diameter and 13 feet long with a forced draught under the closed stokehold system. The Mary's length is 325 feet, her beam 40 feet at the deck and 34 feet at the waterline, and a depth of 16 feet. She has several up-to-date winches and is well able to handle large quantities of freight. Throughout she is built of steel, except the deckhouse, and to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

Capt. C. H. Oxlade, formerly master of the Pacific Empresses, was sent by the Clyde to bring out the steamer. Chief Engineer Tham, formerly of the Tees, who went from here to the new steamer at Paisley, was in charge of the engines. J. H. Arnold, the wireless operator. The Princess made calls en route at St. Vincent, Montevideo, Puntas Arenas, Callao and San Francisco. She touched at the last-named port on Sunday last, spending two days there replenishing her coal supply. About 8 o'clock morning the first word of her arrival left the Golden Gate was received when the wireless station at Point Reyes flashed a message to the Victoria government station at Gonzales Hill stating that the steamer had just sighted making an entrance through the straits. She was not forced coming through the straits, proceeding under a slow bell and reached here just after 3 o'clock.

Within three days she will be moved around to Esquimalt to be docked on the B. C. Marine ways for her first hauling after her long journey. She will be several weeks before she is expected to enter into active service on the C. P. R. on the Victoria and Comox run.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Pure Food Expert Declares It Lies in Hands of Women

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the bureau of chemistry and pure food, who is about to be married after years of bachlorhood, declares in an interview that the solution of the cost of living problem is up to the housewives.

"American women should discharge their cooks and don kitchen aprons," said Dr. Wiley. "If they did this would reduce the waste about 25 per cent. Our people should consume less meat and more vegetables. The housewives should purchase the raw product, cereals and cook them at home."

FLOUR MILL DESTROYED.

Millbrook, Ont., Feb. 15.—George Neiler's flour and grain mill, one of the oldest landmarks of the town, was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of $12,000, with insurance of $7,500. The frame construction made it impossible to save any portion of the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.