

WILLING TO SHARE BURDEN OF EMPIRE

Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand's Prime Minister, Heartily Supports Idea of Imperial Federation

An Empire parliament and the co-ordination of the Empire, each part jointly bearing the burden of the Empire and jointly being represented in a parliament which shall deal with all questions of foreign policy and defence. This is the scheme which Sir Joseph Ward, K. C. M. G., prime minister of New Zealand, who arrived in Victoria yesterday, is bringing forward at the Imperial Conference, which opens in London on May 22nd.

Sir Joseph Ward says he is convinced that with the increasing growth of armaments and the progress of other Empires it is necessary that the British Empire should be co-ordinated. Instead of divided Dominions, with scattered small naval units, there should be an Imperial parliament. He proposes a house of representatives in which all overseas Dominions are represented according to population and an Imperial Senate in which each Dominion of the Empire has equal representation, while an Imperial Council of Defence should arrange protection of the whole Empire.

"Take, for instance, the Pacific," said Sir Joseph Ward, "it is controlled now by America and Japan, while the Mediterranean is held by Italy and France. Under such a scheme as I propose there would be no question about the capability of the Empire to maintain a two-power standard. It could do so for all time. Under this scheme the contribution of a Dreadnought or two would be a small matter. The combined Empire could with greater ease provide fifty Dreadnoughts than a separate portion could provide one or two.

"The changing conditions must be met—and the making of the Empire an Empire in fact is necessary. There can be no safety in dreams of permanent peace. This can only be purchased by securing an unquenchable position at sea and the proposal to be put forward would undoubtedly result in this being secured.

"What are your ideas as to the manner in which the Empire parliament should be constituted?" was asked.

"That I cannot discuss at present."

"What is your opinion of the proposed re-organization of the Empire between Canada and the United States?"

"I have watched that much interest, but I do not think it would be proper for me to express any opinion regarding it. There is no doubt that the whole question will be discussed thoroughly in connection with the proposal for the solidifying of the Empire, which I will bring forward at the Conference."

New Zealand's Resolutions.

"What other resolutions will you move at the Imperial Conference?"

"There are 22 in all. There are: 1: That the Conference be open to the press except when the subjects are confidential. 2: Impartial representation of overseas self-governing Dominions with a view to further Imperial organic control. 3: Interchange of officers in the civil service. 4: Universal penny postage. 5: State-owned telegraph lines across Canada. 6: Cheaper cable rates. 7: Wireless telegraphy. 8: The All-Red mail route between England, Australia and New Zealand via Canada. 10: Representation of the judicial committee of the Privy Council of appeals from the Dominion judges to hear appeals from their Dominions. 11: Powers of the self-governing Dominions to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign nations. 12: Uniformity of copyright law. 14: Uniformity of reciprocity and accident compensation law. 15: Uniformity and extension in the legislative powers of the self-governing Dominions with respect to shipping. 16: Uniformity of law as to residents entitled to naturalization. 17: Reciprocity to destitute persons law. 18: Reciprocity in admission of land surveyors to practice. 19: Immigration control and uniformity with regard to exclusion of aliens. 20: Relief from taxation upon the question of income tax. 21: Exclusion of government debentures and other securities from stamp duty. 22: Currency of Imperial and Overseas Dominion coinage.

"There is a resolution regarding admission of aliens. New Zealand every effort is made to keep the Dominion population free from undesirable foreigners. The immigration law provides for an examination under which any foreigner, of whatever nationality, must be able to read and write English.

Problems of Pacific.

"There are many problems in prospect in the South Pacific and the development of these will necessitate the strengthening of the British navy. It is only necessary for those who doubt the safety of the countries washed by the South Pacific to look upon the British navy to turn their eyes on the Far East, where a late authority had stated that there was in one country a population of 550,000,000, and realize how close that country was to our shores. In ten days those people could land on the Australian coast in unthinkably numbers. Supposing only five million of those people were able to land in New Zealand, what would the waters do? To be forewarned was to be forearmed, and if we wanted to insure in years to come the preservation of these countries, we must either help the British Navy.

New Zealand, as you know, has contributed a Dreadnought to the navy, and gives also two millions dollars a

year. I will attend the launching in June at the yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering company on the Clyde of H. M. S. New Zealand, which had been suggested in New Zealand that the vessel should be altered to a super-Dreadnought, but construction had been advanced to permit of this. Arrangements had been made to land the vessel on June 15th.

"What do you think of the independent navy system as adopted by Canada?"

"I am not in favor of the small naval units," was the reply. "The only proper scheme of Imperial defence is to have a British navy, and the proposals I put forward are to this end. Personally, I think the question of Imperial defence will be the most important of all to be considered at the forthcoming Imperial conference. This subject vitally concerns every portion of the Empire, and it certainly concerns Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and Great Britain, and calling her fleets home has left the overseas Dominions to some extent exposed. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, under our respective internal policies, are doing our part in the matter by providing a system of national land defences. The fact is apparent that at present, as at no time hitherto in the history of the world, has peace been so much acclaimed. Yet, the striking and only thing that never in the history of the world have armaments been increasing so rapidly as at present.

"It is obviously the duty before the statesmen of the motherland and the overseas Dominions to join closer hands in the Empire, so to be maintained inviolable and intact. Any system that may be introduced must have wide and definite provisions to admit of the local autonomy of each unit of the Empire, thus ensuring that the work of each respective portion of the Empire shall be carried out according to the wishes of the people. Consequently an Imperial Council of Defence or an Empire Parliament of Defence would involve the creation of sufficient local forces in the related portions of the Empire to repel attacks, as particular portions may be exposed to an invading enemy."

"At present the various portions of the Empire are proceeding with the policy without agreement or prearrangement, but some broader naval system must be created by which the vast interests of all portions of the Empire will be established on such a basis as to enable Great Britain to free her navy for a wider Imperial service. The navy must be largely increased. These things can only be done by the systematic and localized co-operation of all portions of the Empire.

"If this Empire is to remain intact, to grow in popularity, in strength, and in invulnerability, it must be by means of a closer unity. If no scheme of cohesion is adopted, the greater evolution which has taken place within the Empire will meet the fatal severance of some of the important ties of Empire, which the people are anxious to draw tighter."

Steamship Service.

Speaking of the five-year contract made with the Union Steamship company, which commences in July, providing for a service between Auckland and British Columbia, Sir Joseph Ward said that orders had been given for a 10,000-ton steamer superior to the Makura, which was saying much for this service. The refrigerated space on the Makura was to be doubled and additions made to the cold storage chambers on the other vessels. This would allow of greater trade being done. There was considerable of the products of both Canada and New Zealand that could be imported and he had no doubt a big trade would be worked up. What had been done when the Allegheny, with far less suitable vessels in service, indicated this.

Strangely enough it was Sir Joseph Ward that started the arrangements for New Zealand for the Canadian Australian line. New Zealand was to give \$20,000 yearly, and enter with Canada and Australia in this service under arrangement with the Huddart Parker company in 1930, but the New Zealand legislators in their wisdom or unwisdom declined to pass the subsidy bill and Queensland came forward and offered half of the amount for a call at Brisbane. This had followed after many years New Zealand has now secured the service.

SEA YIELDS TREASURE

High Tide on Suffolk Coast Washes Up Many Antique Coins and Bronze Rings.

LONDON, April 3.—The extraordinary high tide along the Suffolk today washed up hundreds of silver, gold and bronze coins of early date. Large quantities of antique bronze rings, supposed to be relics of the submerged city of Dore were also washed ashore.

Public Building Dynamited

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. April 4.—Two explosions in the new municipal building in process of construction, alarmed the residents of the city at 2 o'clock this morning and did considerable damage. A big hole was blown in the masonry at the base of the tower of the new structure and windows in the police station adjoining were broken. The police believe that a charge was exploded against the tower.

Objection to Negroes.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The movement of negroes into western Canada to take up free homesteads was brought up in parliament by Mr. Thoburn, who said that hundreds of negro settlers had emigrated from the United States. He said they are not suited to conditions in Canada and would not make desirable citizens and that something should be done to discourage the movement. Minister of the Interior Oliver said there was no reason to prohibit the immigration of negroes into Canada, and that the government could only administer the law.

Two smart balls to be held in Vancouver directly after Lent—before the Holy Shrove are the "Princess Ball" on the 19th inst. and the "Ball Poudre" on the 21st of April.

SPECIAL ASSIZE TO TRY ALLEN

Work Point Barracks Murder Case Will Come Up Before Court to Sit Here Next Month.

In consequence of the decision of the supreme court of Canada ordering a re-trial of the charge of murder against Gordon Allen, arrangements are being made by the attorney general's department for a special assize of the court of assize here some time during next month, when in addition to the Allen case the trial will come on of the two young men recently committed from the city police court for highway robbery. When the assize docket was prepared there were no cases listed for this city or Nanaimo, and consequently these cities were excluded from consideration in the making up of the assize itinerary.

EXCITING RACE FOR SOUTH POLE

Captain Amundsen Despatches Party with Poor Equipment—Australian, Naval Defence Action is Postponed

MELBOURNE, April 3.—The race for the South Pole turns out to be even more exciting than was at first suspected. It appears now that Captain Scott and Captain Amundsen lunched together at Ballarat on Monday night, and the former learned what the plans of the Norwegian expedition were. While Captain Scott was in the vicinity, Captain Amundsen landed a party of eight from his vessel and despatched them southward to endeavor to reach the pole. The party was very poorly equipped, according to Captain Scott, and its sole means of transport consisted of one dog team. No pretence was made that any scientific observations would be taken by the Norwegians, and Captain Scott thinks that their chances of reaching their objective are not good, that he needs make any special effort to beat them in the race southward.

Week of Tragedy.

Portions of the ill-fated steamer Yon-ga are floating ashore in great masses at the Barrier reef, where the vessel was last seen. It is presumed that the vessel struck with hurricane force and backing into deep water went down with all aboard. Tugs are still engaged in the search at the scene of the disaster.

Australian Naval Defence.

Mr. Fisher, the federal premier, announces that he will delay action on the report on the navy by Admiral Sir R. Henderson, the naval expert appointed by the admiralty to inquire into the problems of Australian defence. After the imperial conference has been held the report will be considered. The labor leagues of the commonwealth are objecting to the recommendations because of the expenditure involved.

Another source of dispute has arisen between the states and the federal government. Hitherto the states have always granted permits for the landing of foreign troops at any of their ports. The commonwealth government now insists that this right appertains to it, as the matter is one properly connected with the defence powers to be exercised by the federation in the future. The state premiers are protesting against this interpretation of the question.

Bank Clearings

Canadian Cities Show Large Increase For Past Month Over March of Last Year.

TORONTO, April 3.—The monthly bank clearings for Canada are as follows:

	March, 1911	March, 1910
Montreal	\$194,742,816	\$170,437,100
Toronto	151,388,024	128,538,718
Winnipeg	77,057,732	60,087,844
Vancouver	44,884,854	35,415,061
Ottawa	17,090,385	15,723,388
Calgary	16,621,429	11,047,202
Quebec	9,238,351	9,341,687
Victoria	12,358,220	7,170,088
Hamilton	8,656,763	8,183,549
Halifax	6,266,398	7,508,617
St. John	6,129,713	5,974,862
Edmonton	8,894,702	4,766,378
London	5,006,154	5,673,023
Regina	5,372,415	3,462,413
Totals	\$564,063,789	\$474,610,419

Rome Criminals

Members of Gang Suspected of Murdering Aged Pair in Bosio Bank Are Arrested.

ROME, April 3.—An extraordinary development has occurred in connection with the mysterious Bosio bank murders, which started Rome a month ago, when an old man and his sister, caretakers of the premises, were strangled. Three of the gang have been arrested, and the police are now engaged in a careful search for a fourth driver who is said to have manufactured the circular saws used by the gang in their attempt to gain entry to the strong room containing the \$150,000.

Among the men arrested is a young fellow named Elia, who is engaged in the drawing department of the Ministry of Marine at a salary of \$30 per month. He was doggedly able to keep a pony and carriage, was lavish in regard to dress, wore costly jewelry, and frequented the gambling dens of the city. One of his female friends is also under arrest. She is well known to the police as an expert thief. A clerk of the bank who was at first arrested and then released has been re-arrested. He also, though earning only \$4 a week, lived extravagantly when not at home. He is the son of a cook, and with his mother, sister and two brothers lived in a miserable tenement.

Elia, the police believe is the chief of a big gang of burglars. Elia confessed that three months ago he posed that a certain informer, whose name is Quaglia, should join in the projected attempt on the Bosio bank. Elia, however, threw all the responsibility for the double murder of the bank custodians upon another man.

The head of the bank states that on the night of the crime his strong room really contained \$615,000.

England to Make A Fight For GUP

LONDON, April 3.—It may now be definitely stated that England's effort to retain the International Polo-Cup will be as high as the clouds. At one time it looked as though the proposed test matches would fall through owing to the difficulty of arranging dates suitable alike to the English players and the American Polo Association. But the negotiations have been conducted thoroughly sporting spirit on both sides. There has been no attempt at "backing out" in either camp, and the games will surely take place. Captain Hardress Lloyd's plans are now complete. He will take 35 ponies to America, and he will be accompanied by the following players: Captain F. W. Barker (15 Hussars), Captain H. Wilson, D. S. O., Captain Leslie Cheape (King's Dragoon Guards), Noel Edwards (9th Lancers), and E. W. M. Palmer (10th Hussars). The ponies sailed on March 23 in the American Transport Line steamer Minnetonka. Captain Lloyd and Captain Wilson will sail in the Lusitania on April 8. Captain Barker, Captain Cheape and Mr. Palmer will arrive in England from India on April 15 and sail for America accompanied by Mr. Noel Edwards, on April 18.

By these arrangements the English players should secure five clear weeks' practice before the first test match. Including a polo ground, in ready Lakewood, George Gould's place, for the English players and ponies.

In spite of Mr. Buckmaster's absence England's team will be exceedingly strong. It will be a soldier team, hard hitting, hard riding, determined players, thoroughly accustomed to the test, set polo and sure to give a good account of themselves on the American grounds.

Republicans Choose Mr. Mann

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative Mann of Illinois was unanimously chosen by the delegates of the Republican party to deliver the opening speech at the national convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on August 12.

Australian Prosperity.

MELBOURNE, April 4.—The expansion of the trade of the commonwealth has been so continuous and so satisfactory that the federal line is considered to be the line of trade between Australia, New Zealand and the West of England. The revenue of the federation for the past nine months has been thirteen millions sterling, exceeding the estimate by a million.

Puglist Badly Injured

BOISE, Idaho, April 4.—B. Wakenfield is in a precarious condition from the effects of being knocked out in the sixth round of his fight at Haley tonight with Carol Aune, of Philadelphia. He was unconscious for two hours and little hope is entertained for his recovery. Art Jackson, the promoter, Gus Terzoldi, the referee and George Cosca, the timekeeper have been arrested. Aune escaped.

Australia's Navy

MELBOURNE, April 4.—The third of the commonwealth destroyers has just been launched at Sydney. The ship, which is named the Warrego, was built from imported parts, Australian workmen only being employed. The federal government has accepted the offer of the New South Wales government to construct three additional destroyers for a second class cruiser for the actual cost, plus ten per cent on delivery within two years.

Harem Skirt Scene

VIENNA, April 4.—The new mode of the "harem skirt" has been the cause of a scandal at the Budapest Opera House. The overture had just finished and the house was lighted up when two ladies belonging to the best society entered the stalls attired in harem skirts. A member of the audience caught sight of them and called out "The harem skirts!" On this the entire audience rose in a roar of laughter. "Where are the trousers?" "Turn them out!" "Our women don't wear trousers!" roared from all parts of the house. The ladies tried to hide behind a screen, but they were forcibly held in full view of the audience by members of their own sex. The rising of the curtain did nothing to lessen the confusion. No one paid attention to the performance. All eyes and open glasses were directed to the ladies. Upover reigned for half an hour, until the manager came to the front and begged the ladies to leave the house, promising to refund the money paid for the tickets.

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DOUBLES COST OF CROWN LANDS

Highly Important Change in Provincial Policy Marked by Order-in-Council Passed Yesterday

A very important change in the land policy of the British Columbia government is crystallized in an order-in-council passed at a special meeting of the executive yesterday, which he-ceived the signature of his honor the lieutenant governor during the afternoon, and which will today be officially promulgated in a special issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

In substance the effect of the new order, the most important in its relationship to the administration of the crown lands of this province since Hon. Mr. Ross assumed the charge of the department, is to increase the price of land classified as second class from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, and that of first class land from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

The new scale of prices will prevail from the beginning of the provincial fiscal year, that is in respect of all pending applications not already passed at the old standard of prices.

In addition to thus amending the schedule of prices for crown land, the government is also doubling the fee to purchasers of lands by the crown, the charge hereafter being 50 cents per acre in the place of the 25 cents previously charged.

There will be no increase in the acreage survey charge to the pre-emptor, whose position in other respects as well remains unaltered. That is, pre-emptors will continue to acquire lands under the old conditions and at the old prices, and to enjoy the advantage of entering upon and taking up lands within the various reserves, closed as against investors.

An immense reserve

In addition to increasing the sale prices of public lands, the government at yesterday's council meeting decided to place under reserve from alienation otherwise than by pre-emption all of the crown lands included in the Cariboo, Lillooet and Kamloops divisions of Yale district, the territory thus withdrawn from the market extending from but a little above the 50th parallel of north latitude to the 52nd, and covering an area roughly comprising from one-quarter to one-third of the total area of the province.

There are of course in this immense territory of fifty million acres or more, some isolated areas of lands already disposed of or stakes for purchase under pending applications, which will not be affected by the declared reserve or by the present revision of land policy except in so far as the pur-veyor's right to their applications are allowed, at the new instead of the old acreage scale.

There will undoubtedly be some dissatisfaction on the part of intended purchasers, and more especially those having pending applications before the advance in prices, some of which will find in their comparative non-political position abundant compensation for the increase in price.

Preserving People's Heritage

The action of the minister and the government is clearly defensible on the score of both public and business policy. British Columbia properties throughout the length and breadth of the province have materially increased in worth during the past decade. Advancing railway construction and road building make them more valuable daily. As forests, or as marketable commodities, the same conditions apply to augmentation of value apply to the public lands of British Columbia as to the western lands in the hands of the large holding companies, such as the Hudson's Bay company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway company. All these great companies have latterly materially increased their prices—much larger proportion than marks the present advance in the price of provincial crown lands. They have taken any other action than keep the crown lands on a reasonable parity of value with lands in the hands of such great holding companies would obviously have marked a laxity on the part of the government in recognition of its responsibility as custodian of the people's heritage.

It is understood to be the intention of the minister of lands to proceed almost immediately with the systematic surveying of the lands contained in the various existing reserves these lands as surveyed reasonably in touch with present or prospective transportation facilities, being from time to time placed on the market as demand and conditions generally justify.

The department in this connection is considering the advisability of adopting the sale by auction system, which is quite possible that an experiment in this direction may be tried before the present season has come to a close.

Woman Suffrage Rejected.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the bill granting suffrage to women today by voting 151 to 69 not to submit such a bill for the address report of the committee on constitutional amendments.



LISTEN TO US

"We are only little ones, but we know Zam-Buk eased our pain and cured our sores. Perhaps it would cure you, too, if you tried it?"

Isn't this sound advice from "babes and sucklings"? Take it! The speakers are the children of Mrs. L. Webster, of Seymour St., Montreal, and the mother adds weight to their appeal. She says: "My little girl contracted scalp disease at school. Bad gatherings formed all over her head, and not only caused the child acute pain but made her very ill. The sores discharged, and occurring on the scalp we feared she would lose all her hair. She was in a pitiable plight when we tried Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is "something different" in the way of balms. It contains powerful healing herbal essences, which, as soon as applied to skin diseases, kill off the germs and end the painful smarting. Other ointments contained there to stimulate the skin, and a new healthy tissue is specially formed. Eczema, itch, ulcers, open sores, abscesses, festering sores, blood poisoning, chronic wounds, and all skin diseases, etc., are healed and cured in this way. Use it for all skin diseases and sores. It is also of great service for piles. All druggists and stores at 50 cents box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

but a few days' treatment with this balm gave her ease. Then the sores began to heal, and we continued the Zam-Buk treatment. In a short timeshew was quite healed. "My little boy sustained a serious scald on the neck. It set up a bad sore, and quite a few things we tried failed to heal it or give him ease. Once more we turned to Zam-Buk, and we were not disappointed. It acted like a charm in drawing away the pain, and soon healed the wound."

Send us a cent stamp for post- age, and we will mail trial box free. Mention this.

Zam-Buk

INVESTIGATING THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Dominion Government Commissioners to Hold Session in City Hall Today—Farmers Asked to Attend

Of keen interest to the farmers of Vancouver Island identified with the sheep growing industry is a meeting called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the city hall when Commissioners W. A. Dryden and W. Ritch, appointed by the Dominion government to pursue investigations along this line with a view to putting the business on a more substantial basis, will be present.

This will be the concluding session in the Dominion. They have been traveling for upwards of six months, having first toured the Old Country, ascertaining the conditions there, and following it with a visit to all the agricultural districts of Canada from the eastern to the western seaboard. After having finished their work in Alberta they crossed the Rockies stopping for the first time in British Columbia at Kamloops where they were met by Dr. Tolmie, representative of the Dominion livestock commissioner.

Here they were able to learn something about a country where the sheep growers are able to raise their herds on expansive ranges. From there they came to New Westminster where they met the prominent stock raisers yesterday afternoon, again finding totally different conditions, those in the sheep business there having at their command the rich low lying lands of the Fraser delta. Here they will end yet another phase of sheep growing, the island not offering the luxurious pasture of the lower mainland. Dr. Tolmie has invited a number of those likely to be interested to meet the commissioners during their stay, but in the short time at his disposal, he has not been able to reach everybody. He is most anxious that everyone who wishes to give information as to the local situation, or to learn something of the conditions elsewhere, should make a point of attending. He emphasizes the fact that it is a public gathering at which all will be made heartily welcome.

Mr. Dryden is from Brooklyn, Ont., and is an expert on sheep growing, having been acknowledged as an authority among the growers throughout the continent. Mr. Ritch is of Ottawa, Ont., and has had a thorough training along this line at Bradford, England. Their duty is to obtain all the information possible of the conditions throughout the Dominion. There are, it is explained, but two and a half million sheep in the whole of Canada, the total of this stock making the smallest as far as the industry is concerned, in proportion to population, in the world. They wish, as a result of their researches, to give the stock raisers in different parts of the country knowledge that will enable them to develop the industry in their respective parts to the best advantage, thus putting the industry of the country on a more profitable footing, and on a basis that will permit intelligent and lucrative expansion.