MILLER BILL OUT FOR THE SESSION

Left Hung Up in Committee After Two Days of Discussion—Strenuous Fight Over Proposed Measure

EFFORTS TO PASS McCOLL AMENDMENT

Premier's Suggestion That the Committee Report Progress Adopted—Doubt As to Matter Being Again Taken Up

OTTAWA, April 7.—The Miller anti-gambling bill, which has commanded the attention of the house for two days, was put out of existence for this session tonight by the slow torture method. The death-bed scenes were somewhat marked with confusion, and its dying hours were noisy, there being no mistaking the sentiment of the house regarding the legislation.

After resuming the argument this morning the talk went on briskly, one of the features being the strong condemnation of the bill by Mr. Aylesworth, who did not mince words in expressing his contempt for "an outrageous measure which should not pass."

Tonight, however, the final locking of horns came after two days of general talk on the race track gambling question, and the bill was taken up clause by clause. It was then that J. B. McColl, who had in hand the opposition to the measure in the shape of an amendment of some length which dealt with the various clauses of the Miller bill, began to strike the vital spots of the legislation of the member for South Grey with the dagger of his amendments. On the first clause being put Mr. McColl moved that it be struck out. Amid a scene of great excitement heads were counted, there being no regular division, as the house was in committee, but a standing vote taken. The first clause was killed by the narrow majority of 78 to 77. It was then that the death knell of the bill began to toll. On section two, Mr. McColl made a similar motion that it be struck out. Mr. Miller moved an amendment to this that the clause be changed with respect to the meaning of the word "place," which has been such a feature of the discussion. Mr. Miller's amendment was negatived by 87 to 74, and clause 2 was struck out by 85 to 72.

The votes were not by any means confined to party lines. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Paterson voted with Mr. Miller, as did Mr. Borden and many other Conservatives, particularly from Ontario. The French Canadian vote, however, was almost solid in opposition to the bill.

After becoming seized of the feeling of the house in regard to his bill, Mr. Miller conceived the idea of putting it out of its pain with his own hand by moving that the committee rise. This, of course, if carried would have meant instant death. It was also meant that it would defeat the aims of those who desired to better the law with regard to race-track gambling and the shortening of the term of meetings by substituting the McColl amendments. Mr. Fielding suggested that Mr. Miller should change his motion to one that the committee "rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again." This would leave a slight breath of life in the body of the bill which might have been fanned into activity at some remote period.

There was opposition to Mr. Miller's first motion on the part of those who desired to go on with the bill, substituting therefor the McColl amendments, but finally after much confusion Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested, after the Miller motion merely to rise had been declared lost, that progress be reported. Mr. McColl agreed with this suggestion, remarking that it might be possible for the two parties to get together in the future and come to an agreement on legislation along the lines of his amendments. There were some stirring exchanges between Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Miller at the former accusing the promoter of the bill of being insincere in his efforts to regulate gambling by his refusal to accept Mr. McColl's amendments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that every one wanted an early prorogation, and he thought that the house had done very well with two days' talk on the matter. He could not, however, promise that a further opportunity for anti-race track gambling legislation would be given this session. He did not think they should be asked to do more than was done. In the event of the two sides effecting a compromise something might possibly be done. The premier, however, could not say anything definite on this point. Everyone should be anxious to facilitate business. The motion to report progress carried, amid loud cheers, especially from the French Canadian contingent, who have waited faithfully for two days to give the coup de grace to this measure. The result of tonight's vote showed that there was no hope of the Miller bill as drafted becoming law.

The galleries were crowded all day, and the debate was listened to attentively. The Miller bill had the effect of dividing up the parties pro and con as a bill seldom does, and tonight's voting was spectacular in its curious mingling of Grit and Tory. After the premier's word nothing more will be heard this session of the Miller bill, as the promoters have strenuously fought the McColl amendment. There is a general feeling of relief that the matter has been disposed of.

Edmonton Needs Reforms

EDMONTON, April 6—Changes in the management of civic utilities is recommended by Francis, the expert engineer employed at $30 a day to report upon Edmonton municipal enterprises some weeks ago. His report was read before the council this morning. The expert said the whole system of present management was unsatisfactory, and recommended more powers for the city commissioners and less interference in the management of civic utilities by the council. He dwelt chiefly on the troubles at the power house, and said the new buildings would have to be partly torn down and rebuilt. He said officials at the power house were over-lapping each other in duties and a new system was necessary. He recommends a public works commissioner to take the place of the city engineer. He found no evidence of graft in any department. He characterized the power house as a museum of machinery and a monument to the methods of manufacturers' agents.

Brownsville Incident Again

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The military court of inquiry which during the last year has been investigating the shooting up of Brownsville, Texas, finds that the evidence clearly sustains the charge that the shooting was done by soldiers of the 25th Infantry, colored.

ROUGH ON BUTCHERS

Kosher Meat Shops in New York East Side Closed by Mob of Women—Fight With Police.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The kosher butcher shops on the upper east side, which housewives of the vicinity have been boycotting because of the high price of meat, attempted to resume business today. Rioting resulted and the police reserves were called out.

The women boycotters stood on watch outside the butcher shops with bottles of kerosene under their arms. As soon as a customer came out with a package of meat, the women seized the meat and saturated it with oil.

One woman objected when a chicken which she had just bought was subjected to the kerosene treatment, and started to fight. In five minutes the street was blocked with a mob. When the police reserves arrived, the women turned on them, using hat pins, market baskets, bottles and anything else that was handy. Finally the street was cleared and a patrol wagon carried off a load of women to the police station.

There were a number of other fights, and this afternoon the butchers decided the women were too much for them, and closed their shops for the day.

LONDON HONORS FOR ROOSEVELT

Preparations to Make Luncheon and Reception Most Elaborate Affairs — Tablet Speaks of Vatican Incident

LONDON, April 7.—The committee appointed to arrange the reception and luncheon which the city of London will give to former President Roosevelt already is at work, and is determined to make the affair one of the biggest of this year. The committee will seek to bring together all the functions representative Englishmen, irrespective of their official position. Members of the government, leaders of the opposition, the staffs of the American embassy and consulate and prominent American residents of England will be among the guests.

The Tablet, the organ of the Roman Catholic church in Great Britain, commenting upon the Vatican-Roosevelt incident, says that the correspondence involved affords melancholy reading, and that the public the world over thinks that the whole "tragedy of errors" was due to talking by cable, instead of through written communications. The Tablet considers that Roosevelt, having selected this means of communication, should have shown some generosity in its interpretation and made allowance for the deficiencies of the instrument of his own choice, but instead he appears to have taken offense and thought it necessary to show his independence, which certainly did not need to be accentuated.

The Tablet contends that the sole offense of the Vatican is that it endeavored to make him acquainted with the facts before he reached Rome, so that he might not make engagements which perhaps would be difficult to cancel.

The paper maintains that the responsibility for the incident which has pained the whole Catholic world, assuredly no less in America than in Europe, must rest with the person who gave strictly private communications to the press. The Tablet absolves Mr. Roosevelt from blame for the publication of the correspondence, but insists that before "the crude cablegrams were thrown to the world" a few words of frank explanation would have avoided all unpleasantness.

Theodore Junior to Wed.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Alexander have set their wedding for June 20. Col. Roosevelt sails for this country on June 10.

Knocked Out by Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Battling Nelson, the pugilist, today lost another decision, when a jury in the United States circuit court decided against him in a suit he had brought for $10,000 damages against a local hotel for refusing him accommodations. The jury took three minutes to count Nelson out.

C. N. R. Curves

VANCOUVER, April 7.—The low grades between Yellowhead Pass and Kamloops secured by the company's engineers are not the only advantageous features of the Canadian Northern route. It is understood that the sharpest curves will not exceed eight degrees, equivalent to a radius of 416 feet. All the curves are compensated. To secure ideal grades the line will make two crossings of the main Thompson river between Kamloops and Lytton.

EDMONTON, April 7.—The Edmonton board of trade is taking action to protest against the request of the Vancouver board of trade before the railway committee for cheaper rates on goods brought in from Vancouver over the mountains to the prairie cities. Other western cities may join with Edmonton in the protest, as if Vancouver secures these rates, their wholesale houses would be able to compete with western wholesalers in their own territory. Edmonton will also protest against what they claim to be discriminating rates on goods coming from the east.

PASSENGERS IN GRAVE DANGER

Explosion and Fire on Steamer Loaded With Emigrants Cause Wild Panic—Rough Men Try to Rush Boats

ONE CHILD KILLED MANY INJURED

Passengers Transferred to Other Steamers and Taken to Dover—Many of Them in Pitiful Condition

DOVER, Eng., April 7.—A terrific explosion occurred early this morning on the British steamer Cairnrona, off Dungeness, which wrecked the women's quarters, killing one child and injuring a number of women and children. The steamer caught fire, and a panic ensued in which men fought for possession of the boats and had to be beaten back by the crew to allow the women to be taken off first. A large number of the passengers were landed here tonight, many of them in an exhausted condition.

In all twenty persons were seriously and not less than fifty slightly injured by the explosion and in the panic that followed it.

The Cairnrona sailed yesterday from London for Portland, Maine. She carried 900 passengers, for the most part emigrants, and a general cargo. By good luck the steamers Upland and Kanawha were close at hand when the Cairnrona caught fire, and stood by and took off several hundred passengers and landed them here.

Several of the first class passengers, who were American cattlemen, gave thrilling details of the accident. A number of women, with children in their arms, were sitting on a hatch when suddenly a violent explosion hurled them to all parts of the deck. Some of them were badly injured, and one child was killed. The hatch was blown to fragments. A terrible panic ensued, the emigrants, mostly Russians, running up and down screaming and wringing their hands. Their terror was increased by the volume of smoke which poured from the burning hold. The captain and officers made ineffectual efforts to calm them, and then signals of distress were sent up.

In the meantime another explosion occurred in the engine room, injuring several of the engineers. The Kanawha and Upland steamed up quickly, and the captain decided to transfer all the passengers. This was accomplished speedily, but was accompanied by scandalous scenes. Scores of the men tried to rush the boats, and many of them fought the women, tearing and dragging them under foot. The crew battled valiantly against the panic-stricken emigrants, using fists and feet and any weapon they could find. Not a few of the frantic mob of men were felled to the deck before the hysterical, fainting women and children could be got to the boats. In the stampede four persons fell or were pushed into the sea and were rescued with difficulty.

The captain of the Cairnrona reports that an explosion in the starboard bunkers wrecked the women's quarters. This was followed by several minor explosions, until two o'clock in the afternoon water was pumped into the bunkers and the vessel proceeded, reaching here at nine o'clock tonight. Though it is believed that the fire has been extinguished, the steamer will remain here until morning in order to be sure that she can proceed in safety.

The Kanawha and Upland reached Dover with the rescued passengers late in the afternoon, and the scenes at the landing were piteous. Exhausted by cold and exposure, many of them half famished and others suffering from injuries, they were brought ashore and supplied with food, clothing and medical attendance. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Princess, with the British naval officers, lent their assistance. The naval surgeons attended the wounded, many of whom were removed in ambulances to the hospital. Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg had been giving a dinner party, but they broke it up and came ashore with their guests to attend the wants of the refugees.

The Cairnrona's captain is endeavoring to persuade those of his passengers remaining here to re-embark on his steamer. Several hundred of them took the train for London tonight.

No Dividend for Cunard Company

LONDON, April 7—The report of the Cunard Steamship Company made public today reflects the depression in the shipping business generally. No dividend will be paid.

Grand Trunk in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—A bill granting a charter to the Southern New England Railway company, to be operated as a branch of the Grand Trunk railroad, was passed by the House of Representatives today. The bill, if passed by the senate and signed by the governor, will give the Grand Trunk a direct line through Rhode Island, with a seaport outlet at Providence.

Port Arthur Iron Furnaces

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., April 7.—The Atikokan Iron Company's blast furnaces will open as soon as boats arrive from the east with coal, which is expected to be between the 15th and 20th of the month. The furnaces will make one hundred tons of pig iron per day, for the marketing of which arrangements have been made. The iron will go to eastern foundries.

Railway Wage Questions

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Two of the twenty or more committees representing the employees of half a dozen railroads in Cincinnati received replies today from the officials to the submitted request for increased wages and changed working conditions. In neither case was the nature of the communication revealed. A committee from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers received a communication from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and the B. & O. Southwestern system, sent to its switchmen, in answer to demands which this class of employees submitted to five roads simultaneously several days ago.

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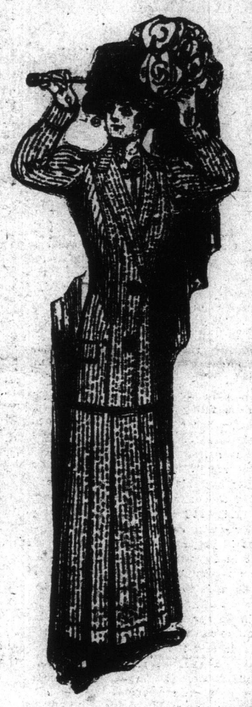

KITCHENER NOT TO VISIT CANADA

Field Marshal Stays But Ten Days in America and Leaves For Britain Direct—Arrival at San Francisco

WILL NOT TOUR BRITISH POSSESSIONS

In Interview With the Colonist He Denies Report That He Will Inspect Defences of Canada and the Bermudas

(By Charles Sedgwick Aiken)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—(Special to The Colonist)—Bronzed as one of the Sikhs of his own reorganized Indian army, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum came ashore from the steamship Mariposa early today and went direct to the new Palace hotel. There he was waited upon by His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Walter Risley Hearn, and later in the day Major-General Thomas H. Barry called to bid him welcome in the name of the War Department of the United States.

This evening "the Von Moltke of Britain," whose personality is so inseparably interwoven with the modern history of the mother of nations, attended a banquet at the Palace hotel given by the citizens of California to Rear-Admiral Uriel B. Sebree, U.S.N. (retired). Governor Gillette officiated as toastmaster, while Colonel George W. Bauer was chairman of the reception committee. Addresses were made by Victor Metcalfe, former secretary of the navy; RearAdmiral Harber, Frank J. Symmes, and others.

To the Colonist's representative, Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener expressed extreme regret at his inability to visit Canada or any portion of the British possessions in America on his present trip.

When asked more particularly as to the impressions formed during the course of his Australian mission, or as to the outlook in India and the possibility of his return to that empire as Viceroy, in succession to the Earl of Minto, Lord Kitchener waved his hand and stated that he "had absolutely nothing to say."

His manner, while courteous in the extreme, indicated unmistakeably that he meant just what he said and that his answer was final in this regard.

"I shall be in America only ten days," said his lordship. "It is my first visit, I am extremely desirous to see San Francisco, Chicago and New York, and especially San Francisco, of which I have heard much."

KITCHENER'S REPORT ON AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES

Lord Kitchener's report on the defences of Australia caused no small sensation in the Antipodes: "The conclusion I have come to is, shortly, that the present forces are inadequate in numbers, training, organization, and munitions of war, to defend Australia from the dangers that are due to the present conditions that prevail in the country, as well as to its isolated position."

The above quotation is from his introductory remarks in that report.

Admitting that the British axiom is that the maintenance of the Empire depends upon the supremacy of British naval power, Lord Kitchener brings the argument down to Australian conditions by saying:

"But in applying this principle to Australasia, considerations of time and space cannot be disregarded. The conduct of a great war depends upon the calculated and proper combination of naval, military and diplomatic forces; and it is quite conceivable that in the future, as in the past, national considerations may require the concentration of British naval forces in one or other theatre of operations. It follows that, in seas remote from such a concentration, the British naval forces may find themselves for the moment inferior in force to an actual, or potential enemy. In such a situation, although our ultimate superiority at sea might not be a matter of doubt, some time might elapse before our command of the sea was definitely assured in all waters. It, therefore, becomes the duty of all self-governing dominions to provide a military force adequate, not only to deal promptly with any attempt at invasion, but also to insure local safety and public confidence until our superiority at sea has been decisively and comprehensively asserted. For this reason it has recently been agreed that the Home forces of the United Kingdom should be so organized as to compel an enemy contemplating an invasion to make the attempt on such a scale as to be unable to evade our naval forces. The same arguments apply to Australasia, and its land forces should be calculated and organized on this basis.

In this conection it is interesting to turn back to the "introductory remarks" and note the following comment upon the strategical value of the railway systems of the States as applied to Commonwealth requirements. Lord Kitchener, in one or more of his brief speeches, indicated a desire to see the completion of a railway scheme which would connect up all the States, and in his report he says:

"I would also mention that railway construction has, while developing the country, resulted in lines that would appear to be more favorable to an enemy invading Australia than to the defence of the country. Different gauges in most of the States isolate each system, and the want of systematic interior connection makes the present lines running inland of little use for defence, though possibly of considerable value to an enemy who would have temporary command of the sea."

The Force Required

Following up the sequence of his argument, the Field Marshal accepts as the principle factors which guide him in estimating the strength of the land forces necessary for the defence of Australia to be:

(a) The great ocean distances which lie between Australia and the territory of any possible enemies.

(b) The armed strength and power of transportation over sea of any conceivably hostile nation.

(c) The vast extent, and railway communication, of the Australian continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366 square miles, and possesses a coast line of 12,210 miles; as contrasted with the smallness of its population, 4,275,000 souls, of whom 1,295,000 are males of a fighting age.

On this basis it is estimated that a total of 80,000 fighting troops would be required to secure the larger cities and defended posts from attack, and so to maintain the public confidence and national credit, while the other half would be free to operate as a mobile striking force anywhere in Australia. "But," the next paragraph states, "the best defence is generally by taking the offensive, and there should therefore be no difference in the enrolment, organization and equipment of any unit."

The Organization

In the opening paragraph of his remarks upon the organization of the force, Lord Kitchener indicates the degree to which he accepts the 1909 Defence Bill as an indication of the principles which guide him in his recommendation. He says: "The Defence Bill 1909, which has just been passed by the Commonwealth parliament, gives effect to the principle that every citizen should be trained to defend his country, and I therefore propose to base the following advice as to the manner in which the force of 80,000 fighting men should be enrolled, organized, and trained on the principal embodied in that Act, which is designed to call into existence a national citizen force."

The following distribution is then proposed, namely:

Infantry—21 brigades of four battalions each.

Light Horse—28 regiments.

Field Artillery—49 4-gun batteries and seven 4-gun heavy and howitzer batteries equal to 22 4guns.

Engineers—Seven communication companies and 14 field companies.

The peace and war establishments for rank and file are summarized as follows:

	Peace	War
Infantry—Battalion	750	1001
Light Horse—Regiment	350	470
Field Artillery—Battery	120	146

It is explained that the peace establishment would be found from the 80,000 trained soldiers and this would be raised to war strength by the addition of the recruits and the 25-26-year men.

The Training Periods

While taking the Defence Acts of 1903-1909 as the basis of his proposals, Lord Kitchener has departed from the training periods therein prescribed. He explains the reasons for doing this as:

(a) While the cadet training is valuable as a preparation, it cannot, in my opinion, replace recruit training, which is a necessary preliminary to the production of an efficient and trained citizen soldier. For this reason I class the 18-19-year men as recruits, over and above the peace establishment of 80,000 men, but liable to be put in the ranks of war.

(b) Soldiers to be efficient should be exercised in camp annually, otherwise the men lose the incentive to home training, the habit of working in units, of moving and living in numbers, and of ready obedience to orders.

Extended camp training—in addition to home training—up to six clear working days in time of peace is advised, and his lordship expresses the opinion that, if fully utilised under thoroughly competent officers, this training would meet requirements up to the 25th year, and in the 25-26 year a muster parade would suffice. The training required by law, over and above home training, would then be:

12-14 years .. .. .120 hours
14-18 years .. .. ..equal to 16 days
18-19 years .. .. 16 days (8 in camp)
19-20 years .. .. ..16 days (8 in camp)
20-25 years .. .. 6 days in camp
25-26 years .. .. ..muster parade only

Rrecruits are reckoned as being in the 18 to 19 years stage, and the trained soldiers in 19 to 20 years grading, and after the 26th year the soldier would be aallable as a reservist.

Principles Regarding Enrolment

The first and imperative principle laid down as essential to the success of the enrolment and maintenance of the force is that the nation as a whole should take a pride in its defenders, insist upon the organization being real and designed for war purposes only, and provide the means for properly educating, training, and equipping their officers and men." The force, in other words, must be an integral portion of the national life.

"The citizen should," Lord Kitchener continues, "be brought up from boyhood to look forward to the day when he will be enrolled as fit to defend his country; and he should be accustomed to practise those habits of self-denial, of devotion to and emulation in the execution of his duty, of reticence, and of prompt obedience to lawful authority, which are essential to the formation of patriotic and efficient citizen soldiers." These considerations, he urges, show how completely a citizen force should be kept outside party politics, and resentment of political interference is shown in the declaration that "political feeling in an army is always a serious drawback to efficiency, and may become a danger to the state," no less than in a later remark, in another connection, that "a citizen officer elected to any parliament should be at once seconded."

Training Areas

The division of Australia into about 215 training areas, arranged in 21 groups, from which the national force should be drawn, is recommended. Each area is to be designed to provide a definite proportion of a fighting unit, an to be in charge of a thoroughly trained permanent instructional officer, assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers. Each "group" comprises roughly 10 areas, and is to be under the supervision of a superior instructional officer, who would become the brigade major in time of war.

The Citizen Soldier

After long references to a military staff college, which he suggests should be modelled after West Point, Lord Kitchener deals with the citizen soldier. The Australian citizen soldier, Lord Kitchener finds, experiences much of military value in the every-day conditions of his civil life. He is, he says, generally a good rider, active lithe, and intelligent. As a cadet he is taught to shoot, and learns, the rudiments of drill, and, passing through his recruit adult training, he joins the force as an efficient soldier. Much will undoubtedly depend on the amount of training that, through self-denial and devotion to his duty, the citizen soldier performs at or near his home, and, if this is done, in my opinion, he will be able to subsequently maintain his efficiency as a soldier under the training that has been proposed. Then the field-marshal continues:

"Throughout the period of service the citizen soldier must remember that he is discharging a duty to his country, and that the pay he receives is not a wage, but an allowance to assist him in the discharge of his duty. I therefore think that the rates of pay laid down in the Act are adequate, and as under my proposals training will continue after the 20th year, I consider the pay of a soldier in all subsequent years should be at the rate laid down for the 19-20 year, namely, 4s. per diem."

When, however, a citizen soldier is selected for and is ready to assume the responsibilities of a non-commissioned officer, the case is different. He is doing more than his country absolutely requires, and he should, therefore, receive higher rates of pay—up to 8s. a day for a sergeant.

The selection and training of the non-commissioned officer will be primarily the work of the citizen officer. Promising non-commissioned officers should, it is argued, be sent to schools for further technical training on the same conditions as the citizen officer; they should be encouraged to extend their services, and would be, of course, eligible for commissions.

His Training

It is suggested that the training of the citizen soldier may be divided into two parts—the home training, which will take place all the year round in the vicinity of the men's homes under the Staff Corps or the citizen officers of the area; and the camp training, which will be annually held in the neighborhood, and will generally consist of a brigade of infantry with a proportion of other arms. In order to sustain the interest of the force, the instruction given should be of a progressive nature. The soldier should annually be taught the proper practical method of carrying out some new exercise as well as being tested in what he has learnt before. Thus a fresh exercise would be studied every year in the area, and practically tested at the camp. When this has been done, the exercise to be studied during the next year should be initiated and explained.

It is further recommended that every year three or more brigades should be selected for concentration, so as to practice commanders, staffs, and railways, in dealing with large bodies of troops; and training generally, it is urged, should "consist of all that is essential to good marching, accurate controlled shooting, and the combination of all arms in attack and defence."

While advocating that the principles contained in the manuals of the regular army should be followed, it is added that they must be applied with intelligence and with due regard to the local conditions of personnel, ground, and composition of the force.