

SCENE IN HOUSE HIGHLY EXCITING

Final Vote Premier Asquith's Anti-Veto Resolution Re- calls Days of Debate on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill

PREMIER ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT PLANS

Mr. Balfour Accuses Ministry of Having Bought Irish Sup- port for Budget by Sacrifice of Constitution

LONDON, April 14.—Amid scenes of intense excitement, hardly paralleled since the Gladstonian home rule debates, the house of commons tonight, by a majority of 163, recorded its approval of the resolutions dealing with the veto power of the house of lords, and heard the premier's declaration of the policy for carrying them into statutory effect.

Having formally introduced, amid loud cheers, his bill embodying the resolutions, Mr. Asquith said that they were confronted by an exceptional, and perhaps a unique situation. The government's effective existence depended upon the passing of the resolutions into law. If the house of lords failed to accept or declined to consider the policy, the government would feel it their duty to advise the crown as to what steps were necessary to insure the policy receiving statutory effect.

Mr. Asquith said that he would not be right, he continued, for him to disclose the terms of that advice, but unless the government found themselves in a position to give their policy statutory effect, they would either resign office or recommend the dissolution of parliament. But in no case would they advise dissolution except under such conditions as would ensure in the new parliament that the judgment of the people as expressed at the elections would be carried into effect.

The premier's statement was interrupted by cheers and counter-cheers. There was much laughter from the Conservative benches when he said that he could not disclose the terms of his intended advice to the king.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, rose amid a considerable amount of applause to represent the termination of long negotiations with the Irish party. The Nationalists had agreed to swallow the budget, their aversion to which they had never concealed. In order to get home rule, the negotiations seemed to him to have left both parties rather poorer than they were, and the government he declared, was paying a monstrous price for the budget. Then, in what a position had the premier placed himself. The announcement was made to meet certain needs, and the government would suggest what was nothing short of destruction of the constitution, beyond the idea of duty as entertained by any predecessor of the premier, who had bought the Irish vote at the price of the dignity of his office and its great traditions, of which he, of all men, ought to be custodian.

The speaker having adjourned the house, an uproar ensued. Cheers and counter-cheers, and cries of "Traitor" and similar names. While Mr. Balfour, the Irish leader, appeared to be trying to reach a conservative member who had used an offensive expression, nothing serious occurred, but the demonstrations were renewed in the lobby, where the members, especially the Nationalists, lingered in excited discussion until the lights were extinguished. The Irish member appeared to be highly pleased with Mr. Asquith's statement.

Earlier in the evening there were several tumultuous scenes, the first arising through the efforts of the Conservatives to get an amendment accepted which would leave the Home Rule bill. Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill both flatly declined to consider such an amendment, which was negatived.

Then a stormy scene arose between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. The premier started to make his statement of policy before the second resolution was voted on, which would have prevented Mr. Balfour from replying. The Opposition leader therefore protested to the chairman, and angry recriminations passed, ending in victory for Mr. Balfour, the chairman requesting Mr. Asquith to postpone his statement until later. The premier deferred to the chairman's ruling, but was manifestly in an angry mood, and a majority of members suffering from disappointment and baffled curiosity, raised shouts of "shame," "too bad," and "no more."

The premier's declaration is interpreted to mean that in the event of the House of Lords rejecting the veto resolutions, Mr. Asquith will seek from the King guarantees for the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to secure the carrying out of the Liberal policy.

GRAND TRUNK LINERS

President Hays States That Pacific Steamers Will Be Served Before Atlantic

MONTREAL, April 14.—President Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific, stated today on his return from Great Britain that the company would have their Pacific steamers in commission before those destined for the Atlantic service. He added, however, that the Atlantic liners would be ready as soon as the road was completed from Cochrane to Superior Junction.

Valuable Plant Burned

KITANNING, Pa., April 14.—The power house of the Kitanning Electric Light Co. and the Kitanning Street Railway Co., a brick building covering an entire block, was destroyed by fire early today. Its contents, including much valuable machinery, were practically burned into junk. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. There was no insurance.

BUILDS SKYSCRAPER

Ten Story Office Building to Be Erected Over Vancouver Opera House.

VANCOUVER, April 14.—The Vancouver opera house, the largest theatre in Vancouver, is to have a ten story steel office building erected above it. A month ago, J. W. Conditine, of Seattle, purchased the property, but was unable to secure possession because of a lease until December, 1912, held by E. R. Ricketts. There is enough room on the sides of the opera house for walls, and the steel frames for these will be put in, and work carried on what will eventually be the fourth floor of the new building. From there the latter will be completed immediately, and will be ready for occupation on January 1. Two years later the lower floors will be installed.

BLAST PROVES FATAL

Workmen on Railway in Quebec Province Suffer from Effects of Premature Explosion.

QUEBEC, April 14.—News was received this evening from St. Albans, Saguenay county, of a horrible accident which occurred this afternoon about 5 o'clock on the line of the Ha Ha Bay railway about three miles from St. Albans.

It appears that while blasting in an earth dump, the man working the sufficient time to get out of the way, the mine exploded with terrific force, burying some twenty men under a late hour tonight ten men had been taken out, two of them dead and three seriously injured. The work of rescue is being pushed with much vigor.

The chief engineer, Mr. Gagne, had just arrived on the spot when the explosion occurred, and he is buried in the debris. It is impossible to get the names of the men killed and injured or those still buried at the present writing, but it is said there were only nine French-Canadians working in the gang at the time of the explosion, the remainder being foreigners.

Philadelphia Strike Settled

Strikers of the employees of the Rapid Transit Company, which began Feb. ruary 19, was settled tonight. The announced.

LORD KITCHENER AT WINDY CITY

Credited With Having Submitted to Interview by Enter- prising Reporter—May Be Taken With "Grain of Salt"

CHICAGO, April 14.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum became Kitchener of Chicago for exactly one hour and thirty minutes today. Surrendering gracefully to a surprise attack by a reporter, who boarded the train on the outskirts of the city, Lord Kitchener asked and answered questions with good humor. On military matters he spoke guardedly, saying: "One must be careful when a taken to mean something I did not intend it to."

"As to Canada's military future, I haven't visited Canada. I see no aggressiveness in the future so far as Canada is concerned. The little navy they are building up there is only that they may sleep a little easier at night. One reads better with a 'bobby' walking round the square, and I suppose they will some day begin to increase the army, there, just for the same reason."

"I see no reason why international peace should not continue from this very moment. One never knows, however, when something may stir up trouble and war does not often announce itself far in advance. It always pays to keep one's powder dry."

"Is that an expression of England's military policy," Lord Kitchener was asked.

"Well, I should not put it that broadly. England is at peace with all the world, but our surest safeguard of peace is always to be ready in such times as some international agreement should be reached, if such there be, England will be ready at all times, and that is what I mean by 'powder dry.'"

Asked what he considered the chief factor was in international peace, he said: "Food. I think food is one of the first. The Panama canal has become a new factor. The nation whose food supply is cramped is restless. It wants to expand. It wants what the other fellow has. It is a comfort to me to see broad acres of food-producing land in this world. The Panama canal was the best thing the east and west ever made. It will keep the world closer together, and be a big factor, not only in commerce, but in the country's military future."

He characterized the political aspect of the Pacific ocean as a hard question to answer. "I wish I knew what the future would bring forth on the Pacific," he said. "It is gratifying to us that the canal is being built at Panama, for that helps to simplify matters, but only by the movements of the future will be decided what part the Pacific will take in history. My idea of the future is that the navy must be considered. Either in defence or offence, the navy must take the initiative, but one nation will have to depend on the army before it can whip another."

"My whole view of the future is one made possible by force of arms. If there is an international agreement for peace, someone is expected to punish offenders."

"Did you read about Col. Roosevelt's speech in Egypt?"

"Oh, my word," he exclaimed. Then he smiled. "No, I have not heard about it yet," he said, and began asking questions about Chicago.

Hundreds of persons, chiefly Englishmen, crowded the station platform when Lord Kitchener arrived and gave him cheers for "Kitchener of Khartoum." After a brief ride about the city as the guest of Mayor Cassin, he was taken to the Grant Hotel for the night. He is expected to meet his brother, General Frederick Water Kitchener, governor of Bermuda.

KEEN CRITICISM FOR MINISTER

Further Exposure of Transac- tion by Which St. Peter's Indians in Manitoba Were Virtually Robbed of Property

RESERVE LANDS SOLD FOR MERE PITTANCE

Speculators Allowed to Reap Large Profits by Reselling Lands—Minister's Failure to Protect Indians Condemned

OTTAWA, April 14.—On a straight party vote the government defeated the amendment of Gen. H. Brantford, condemning the administration for the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian reserve at Selkirk. The vote stood 107 to 57, a majority of 50, which is the largest rolled up in favor of the government this session.

The vote came at the end of the day's heated debate, and seldom has a minister of the Crown been more bitterly assailed than Mr. Oliver on this occasion, the Opposition holding him directly responsible for rieling lands from these Indians and selling them at an average of \$5 per acre. It was proved that these lands were immediately turned over in the majority of cases at enormously increased prices. They were within gunshot, almost, of Winnipeg, and were fine arable lands.

Mr. Oliver was obliged to listen to a vigorous attack made by T. W. Crothers, of West Elgin, who accused the department of Indian affairs of the liberate bribery in the matter of the surrender, for which he held the minister directly responsible. Mr. Oliver's three hour speech was a masterpiece of direct responsibility. Mr. Oliver's speech was branded as indefensible and odious, and the whole transaction was characterized by Crothers as "the greatest breach of public trust ever connived at by a government already on the eve of moral bankruptcy and tottering to its fall."

Mr. Crothers got into some difficulty with Mr. Aylesworth respecting Chief Justice Howell, who had taken part in the surrender proceedings. The minister declared that a chief justice appointed by the government did not carry with him a guarantee of honesty or lack of partisanship.

This Mr. Aylesworth said was an injustice and a reflection on the bench. During the term he had held office he appointed four chief justices, and three of these had been of the "Tory faith." He suggested that Mr. Crothers show his ground, however, and said that his criticisms were not applied to any chief justice appointed since Mr. Aylesworth. The speech of Mr. Crothers was acid in its denunciation.

Mr. Oliver for three hours spoke of questions with good humor. Mr. Middleboro and Mr. Meighan also made effective speeches.

Messrs. Molloy and McCraney came to the defence of the minister. When the division bells rang at 11:30 tonight the Government supporters were floored in and supported by their own ranks. Mr. Bradbury's resolution set forth, among other things, that the Government should take all precautions to preserve to the Indians the full value and benefit of their property, and that no person should be allowed to make an unjust profit at the expense of the practically helpless words of the Government.

Mr. Middleboro, who followed Mr. Oliver, contended that the speech of the minister proved conclusively that there was a need of the enquiry for its words. The Opposition asked the Government, as guardian of the Indians, to give up their hands, but the Government could not contract itself out of its responsibility. There was an abundance of evidence that the Indians had not got value for their lands. It was among the best land in Manitoba, situated on the railway within twenty miles of Selkirk. The land was highly valued in 1906, the department itself sold land in this area for \$20 per acre, yet the St. Peter's reserve lands were sold to speculators at \$5 an acre. With all these facts on record as to the land, the minister was bound to see that the lands were properly valued as they were sold. There had been no petition that these lands should be sold, but Mr. Oliver acted apparently upon the sole request of the former Liberal member for the constituency, Mr. Jackson. Mr. Middleboro calculated that the loss to the department had been \$329,000 on the transaction.

Mr. Molloy, of Provencher, in defending the action of the department, argued that the prices were fair and just. While there was some good land on the reserve there was also some poor land.

Mr. Crothers referred to the complex Indian act, which set forth that the land was to be sold to the Government, but Mr. Oliver and his officials had, in this case, permitted their words to be robbed.

Railroad Bill Amended
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The senate today adopted an amendment to the railroad bill, withdrawing from the interstate commerce commission authority over transportation wholly by water.

Pays High Counsel Fees
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—After weeks of consulting, Mrs. Logan O. Swope agreed to the terms of the counsel employed by her to assist in prosecuting Dr. Hyde for the alleged murder of Dr. Swope. The special attorneys had threatened to withdraw unless they got the fee demanded. Several offers were made of the late Col. Swope refused to share in the expense. Mrs. Swope then decided to meet the expense alone.

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- LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HYGIENIC WAISTS, regularly sold at 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair. Saturday price **50c**
- BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES AND ENGLISH PRINTS ALSO SPECIALLY LOW-PRICED FOR SATURDAY SHOPPERS.
- LADIES' ECRU NET WAISTS, regularly sold for \$5.00. Saturday price **\$3.00**
- LADIES' NET WAISTS, white and colored, regular price \$4.00. Saturday price **\$2.25**
- LADIES' CHINA SILK WAISTS, black and cream, regular price \$4.25. Saturday price **\$3.00**
- ENGLISH PRINTS, special price for Saturday only, per yard **10c**

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- TRAVERS ENGLISH PICKLES, Mixed or Chow—Large 18-oz. bottle **15c**
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- GRANULATED SUGAR—20 lbs. for **\$1.15**

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Proceedings at Investigati- on of Alberta's Railway Scand Expose True Character Waterways Corporation

ODD MANIPULATION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Railway and All Its Interes Practically Placed Under Control of Canadian Wes- ern Construction Compar

EDMONTON, April 15.—W. L. Walsh chief counsel in the Great Waterways investigation, at the conclusion of his morning went far towards proving his statement that the G. W. Railway Co. was a myth, that the Canadian Western Construction Co. controlled all its interest and that the \$50,000 of paid up stock had been paid out again to Clarke for expenses, when he produced the minute book of the Great Waterways Railway and related the story of the numerous meetings held in Edmonton and New York.

At the organization meeting of the company held in Edmonton in the fall of 1908 the \$50,000 stock was subscribed as follows: Clarke \$1,000; Clarke, \$5,000; Wm. Bain of Winnipeg, \$10,000; Minny, \$4,000, with A. C. Fraser of the Merchants Bank, Edmonton, as manager. A resolution was immediately moved voting Clarke the whole \$50,000 and the expenses in connection with securing the stock, and the same was authorized by such act.

It was further moved by B. R. Clarke brother of W. R. Clarke, that W. R. Clarke receive a salary of \$25,000. The president of the company, B. R. Clarke announced that the construction contract be entered into with the construction company whereby the construction company would build the road, and thereupon resigned as director and William Bain was elected director in his place. It was then moved that a contract be entered into with the construction company whereby the construction company would build the road for the consideration of the construction company would transfer to them all the stock of the stock, amounting to \$5,000,000 and the entire net proceeds of the sale of the bonds, also any subsidy that might be secured from the Dominion government. The construction company was to protect the railway company from all liability until the completion of the road, when the railway company could take it over free from liabilities save that of the bond issue.

The agreement was entered into on November 22nd after it was announced at a meeting held in New York.

Mr. Walsh stated that he would have to wait until the return of A. C. Fraser from the east to verify these statements.

S. B. Woods asked Mr. Walsh to read the clause in the act as to the right of the company to transfer their rights in the construction company. The clause referred to prohibited the company from transferring their franchises and powers to any other railway company, but Mr. Walsh stated that this did not affect the transfer to the construction company.

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PEOPLING PRAIRIES

More Immigrants to Occupy "Ready Made Farms" American Influx Large

CALGARY, April 15.—Advices received from England are to the effect that so much interest has been aroused in the Canadian Pacific "ready-made farms" that there is every indication that the company will be able to the utmost to provide a sufficient number of the most desirable farms to meet the demands of the worthy British and European agriculturists who are continually applying for these holdings. The next supply of farms will not be ready for some little time.

It is now learned that the Empress of Britain, sailing on the 22nd inst., will bring a party of eighty settlers, including twelve families who will take up now available "ready-made farms" in the west. These farms were allotted recently to those parties. Most of the settlers are already being recruited in England and from other parts, and the word that they are sending back must influence friends to enlist in the ranks of the "ready-made farms" of the Canadian Pacific. In speaking of the American influx, announced that up to date this year 15,000 more settlers have arrived from south of the year. Ontario and other eastern provinces are sending out large numbers, and one and agent selling holdings in the vicinity of Calgary announces that he will have appointed by the first of