

A CATECHISM
AND ITS ANSWERS

(By T. W. Paterson.)
(From Saturday's Daily.)
The Colonist propounds a number of questions to me this morning, most of which are evidently intended only to cloud the issues and therefore require no answer. Those which are more or less pertinent to the subject I will discuss.

I am asked, shortly, if I impugn the actions or motives of E. P. Davis. Mr. Davis acted in a professional capacity, and it is not part of his work to consider the motives of his principals. He might not be in their confidence in that respect; he probably was not. But even if he were, his conduct would be no more reprehensible than that of another professedly ardent Liberal, who claims, and has received recognition from the Liberal party, and who has directed two of the most outrageous campaigns ever seen in this province in the interests of the Conservatives.

The Colonist also asks if I believe that Mr. McBride has stated what was false in saying he would do his best to secure control of C. N. rates. Evidently both the Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade have some misgivings on that point or they would not have jointly considered the situation. As to the general reliability of Mr. McBride's promises, I speak of a man only as I have had experience with him. A man who the night before his call to form a government stood up among his supporters and striking the table declared: "Boys, I am going to stand by the men who stood by me," and twenty-four hours later basely betrayed them, cannot again fairly ask those men to accept his assurances.

In regard to the next four questions it is not necessary for me to say that we are not discussing only the question of advantage to this or that locality, but of cost as well. Only political wasters, spendthrifts, or gamblers would eliminate the last feature.

I am asked to give the grounds for my suggestion that the C. N. may become the property of the C.P.R., I have already done so. When the circumstantial evidences I have already adduced are met and answered by the editor of the Colonist I may submit a few more for the consideration of the electorate.

The next two questions the Colonist editor might include in his political primer. My views on them, or those of any one else, have little bearing on the subject we have been discussing.

The last paragraph is intended to create the impression that the fact that I am interested in a railway charter via Bute Inlet invalidates my argument. Granting (which is not the case) that this circumstance affects my attitude, how does it affect my arguments? Surely on a matter of such grave moment, the views of any elector should be examined, and it seems to me that the validity of his arguments are no more affected by his private interests than are those of an editor who is paid to present a certain case.

I take from the Colonist's own news columns this morning, the following: "Montreal, Nov. 19.—Interviewed today Sir Thomas Shaughnessy remarked at the newspaper reports of a stormy interview between Premier McBride and himself on the occasion of his last visit to British Columbia are untrue, their conversation, when Sir Thomas allied to pay his respects, was quite friendly and agreeable. Sir Thomas stated that whatever opinion he may entertain about McBride's railway policy, the Canadian Pacific Railway company is not in politics, either in British Columbia or elsewhere."

Is it possible that the significance of his statement is lost on the editor of the Colonist? If so he is much duller than his news editor who buried it on page fifteen of the paper instead of reading it on the front page.

Sir Thomas here takes pains to deny dispatch from Victoria that his interview with Premier McBride, preceding the announcement of the latter's railway policy, was a stormy one. Thomas says it "was quite friendly and agreeable." Now the Premier told the committee of the Victoria Board of Trade that at this interview he told Sir Thomas exactly what he proposed to do—namely, go to the country on a Canadian Northern railway policy, which parallels the C.P.R. and invades its territory. Yet Sir Thomas says his interview was "quite friendly and agreeable." To any one familiar with the C.P.R. methods, temper, and policy, this statement will be, not circumstantial, but positive, proof that Sir Thomas is a liar, and that he has misled the people of British Columbia.

It is further evidence required that it lies in the fact that Sir Thomas while in Victoria expressed the hope that there would be no change in the government, until a dissolution of the House was obtained.

Since the editor of the Colonist has submitted to me a political catechism, which I have answered to the best of my ability, I trust he will give the same publicity to my answers that he has given to the questions.

HAPPY THOUGHT
STRIKES COUNCILNEW SCHEME IN
FORESHORE PROTECTION

Will Ask Provincial and Federal Governments to Look After Dallas Road.

The city council, sitting as a streets, sewers and bridges committee, demonstrated Friday evening that there is something new under the sun—for a heretofore unthought of proposal has now been made to settle the question of what steps ought to be taken to preserve the foreshore of the southern boundaries of the city, which is fast being eaten away owing to the wash of the waves during stormy weather. Since Victoria was incorporated in 1882 successive city councils have wrestled with the problem, but it remained for the city council of 1909 to blaze a new trail and pass responsibility in the matter onto other and broader shoulders. For it is now proposed in all seriousness to ask the federal and provincial governments to take the matter up.

The question came up for discussion at last evening's meeting on the reading of a communication from Senator Macdonald. The senator complained of the damage which is being done on Dallas road and made the suggestion that outside barriers be erected to augment the protection already furnished by the concrete wall now in place.

The matter has been before the board so often that the members last evening were inclined to treat the whole thing as something in the nature of a joke, but Ald. Stewart finally gave the debate a serious turn by remarking that something ought to be done. He believed that the question ought to be referred to the incoming council.

Ald. McKeown ventured the opinion that the Dominion government should be asked to do something. It appeared that the city had no jurisdiction over foreshore rights and therefore the proper course would seem to be to ask the government to do something in the way of protecting the points endangered.

Ald. Hunter concurred with Ald. Stewart, and ventured the opinion that perhaps it would be found that the provincial government had something to say in the matter. He recalled that when applications to build fish traps in any of the adjacent districts were made the parties making the same had always to get the permission of the provincial government.

The chairman of the committee, Ald. Turner, thought it would be well to see if anything could be done with the two governments; and a motion to take such action was declared carried.

FEDERATION WILL
CONTINUE FIGHTDECIDES TO APPEAL
IN INJUNCTION CASEConvention Authorizes Raising
of Funds to Assist Labor
Leaders.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 20.—By a rising vote the convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday approved a committee report endorsing the position taken by President Gompers in the Buck Stove & Range Co. injunction case, and protested against the "unjustified and intemperate language" used by Justice Wright in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for contempt of court.

The convention went on record as favoring a bill for an eight-hour day, a uniform employers' liability law, the establishment of a department of labor under the government, Asiatic exclusion, the haters' strike and the Porto Rican labor movement.

Child and convict labor and the ship subsidy were opposed.

The convention voted to appeal the Buck Stove & Range Co. injunction matter to the United States Supreme Court and authorized the raising of funds for the appeal.

Gompers Re-elected.

Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor. Vociferous cheering greeted the outcome of the election, and the labor leader received an ovation.

"Who's all right?" asked the delegates in unison.

"Gompers!" thundered the convention.

"Who's all wrong?" asked the labor men.

"Judge Wright," was the reply.

St. Louis was selected as the meeting place for the 1910 convention.

FIRE AT SOURIS.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 20.—A bad fire is raging at Souris, J. J. Hughes & Company's store being destroyed. A number of other buildings are on fire. A special train, carrying fire fighters and apparatus, left here this morning for Souris.



SHEARING TIME.

W. M. (from the background)—"Shear him close, Dan. Remember, it's the last of the flock."

GAINS VICTORY
OVER OIL TRUSTU. S. GOVERNMENT
SUCCESSFUL IN SUITJudgment in Action to Dissolve
Parent Rockefeller
Concern.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—The government today won the great suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent Rockefeller concern of \$100,000,000 capital.

The decision was announced in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Elmer B. Adams.

The government case brought under the direction of former President Roosevelt, was conducted by Frank B. Kellogg, special deputy attorney-general.

The only exceptions made in favor of the oil trust are in relation to some of the minor subsidiary companies, which were named as defendants. These, it is held, are not clearly shown to be dominated by the trust.

The orders of the court affecting the monster Rockefeller corporation do not take effect for thirty days.

An appeal can be made directly to the United States Supreme Court, and it is expected that the Standard will take such action.

The opinion was written by Judge Walter Sanborn. The court finds that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the individual defendants, including the chief figures in the oil trust, and several subsidiary companies have entered into a combination in restraint of trade among the several states, such as is declared illegal by the Sherman anti-trust law. The opinion is unanimous.

Judge Hook also wrote a separate opinion, making a number of points for the government and stronger than in the opinion read by the court.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is enjoined from voting the stock of the subsidiary companies by holding their stock.

Other defendant companies are enjoined from declaring or paying any dividends to the Standard of New Jersey on account of stock acquired through combination or by purchasing a combination vote of the said stock.

Under the decision John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. Rogers, Henry Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver Payne and Charles Pratt, as individuals, are held to have united with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to effect a combination which participated in by the following companies: Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., Atlantic Refining Company, Buckeye Pipeline Company, the Colonial Oil Company, the Continental Oil Company, the Crescent Pipeline Company, the Corsicana Refining Company, the Eureka Pipeline Company, the Galena Signal Oil Company, the Indiana Pipeline Company, the Manhattan Oil Company, National Transit Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Security Oil Company, Solar Refining Company, Southern Pipeline Company, Southern Pennsylvania Oil Company, Southwest Pennsylvania Pipeline Company, the Standard Oil Companies of California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky of Nebraska, New York and Ohio, the Swan & Finch Company, the Union Tank Line Company, Vacuum Oil Company, Washington Oil Company and Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Thirty-eight other defendant companies were dismissed, the court holding that they were not proved conclusively to have been involved in the combination in restraint of trade.

This case is one of the most memorable in the record of jurisprudence. The defence was conducted by Moritz Rosenthal, the famous thousand-dollar attorney, with the aid of John G. Milburn, one of the leading corporation attorneys of New York City.

The hearing extended in various forms over nearly two years and testimony was taken in a great number of different cities.

The government charged that the Standard Oil Company was a monopoly in restraint of trade and introduced voluminous evidence regarding the

methods of the Standard in dealing with its competitors.

Kellogg contended that it was shown conclusively that the Standard had used ruthless methods of crushing all opponents and had gained almost entire control of the oil business in this country, so that the states were parcelled out in divisions of territory for the various subsidiary concerns.

The suit was filed in the United States Circuit court for the eighth judicial circuit in St. Louis, November 1906, at the direction of the attorney-general. The action was one in equity brought under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust laws. The control through the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of more than 100 corporations engaged in the refining and marketing of oil was characterized as a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The government asked for a permanent injunction restraining the holding company from continuing control of its subsidiary corporations and from reorganizing in such a manner that the alleged conspiracy be perpetuated.

Considerable time was given to a discussion of the facts of the case.

TOWN THREATENED
WITH DESTRUCTIONVOLCANO ON TENERIFFE
AGAIN IN ERUPTIONLava is Flowing Toward San-
tiago and Inhabitants
Flee in Terror.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—Bursting out with renewed fury, the volcano Saleros in eruption again today on the island of Tenerife, according to reports received here.

After a short lull, the volcano today burst forth with a new series of eruptions, which terrified the inhabitants.

According to reports received here, the eruption is worse than yesterday. A stream of lava, a wide and fifteen feet deep has started rolling down the mountain side. The molten torrent is headed directly for the town of Santiago, near its base.

The inhabitants have fled from the coast and are hurrying to the sea coast.

Terror reigns. It is believed that there will be eruptions from other mountains, several of which are showing evidences of volcanic activity.

The people of Guila, Icod and Tanqueho, who deserted the towns yesterday when the first eruption occurred, remained in the open last night, as they feared that an eruption might take place during the night.

LLOYD'S INSPECTION
WILL BE ACCEPTEDBill Introduced in Dominion
House to Amend the Ship-
ping Act.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—J. H. Sinclair (Guysborough) introduced a bill yesterday afternoon in the Commons to amend the Canadian shipping act so as to obviate the requirement of double inspection of Canadian registered vessels. The bill provides that if the vessel has been inspected by Lloyd's, then Canadian inspection may be dispensed with.

FIRE IN MILITIA
BUILDING AT OTTAWAUpper Story of Structure Gut-
ted—Stores Damaged
by Water.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Fire which started in the militia store branch, the driveway between the drill hall and the Collegiate Institute, at 8 o'clock this morning destroyed the roof and gutted the upper story. The contents of the lower stories, militia clothing and rubber goods, were damaged by water. The loss amounts to about \$25,000.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 20.—The award of King Alfonso of Spain, who was made the arbitrator of the boundary dispute of Peru and Ecuador, has been announced and accepted by both nations.

SNOW THREE FEET DEEP.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—The Canadian Northern train from the north arrived yesterday morning covered with snow. The crew report that the snow in the Parry Sound is over three feet deep, and in several places there are drifts six and seven feet deep. The snow plow was used for part of the journey.

GETS TEN YEARS.

Cobalt, Ont., Nov. 20.—Vincenzo Scalso, the Italian who stabbed James Stevens in a row at the Cobalt section house on Sunday, has been sentenced to ten years in Kingston penitentiary by Magistrate Atkinson.

LOSES SIGHT.

Grand Forks, Nov. 20.—Mike Lyden, while employed on the dump at the Granby smelter, was struck in the ball of the right eye by a flywheel piece and steel. The sight of the eye was totally destroyed.

ATTAINS RANK
OF LIEUT. COLONELA. W. CURRIE HAS
BEEN PROMOTEDPopular Commanding Officer of
Fifth Regiment Has Been
Advanced.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Militia orders announce the appointment of A. W. Currie to be lieutenant-colonel and to command the Fifth, British Columbia regiment, garrison artillery, vice Lieut.-Col. Hall, transferred to reserve of officers.

Lieut.-Colonel Currie joined the Fifth regiment as gunner in the spring of 1897, and made his first appearance on parade as orderly to Colonel Gregory. In 1900 he became a lieutenant and was made a captain in 1901 and given command of No. 1 company. He held this command for nine years during seven of which the company won the general efficiency shield in the regiment. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1906, and took command of the Fifth regiment on August 1st this year.

In 1900 Lieut.-Colonel Currie went through a three months' course at the school of gunnery at Work Point and secured the highest mark in theoretical and practical gunnery ever given in Victoria, securing 96 per cent. He has since taken an intense interest in the regiment and is immensely popular.

Lieut.-Colonel Currie says he will try to make the Fifth regiment so interesting, that when men have served the three years they will want to remain another three.

The band will be removed from the present room and put in the annex. The room vacated will be made into a reading room, for which \$10 worth of periodicals are now ordered. The room will be comfortably furnished, and decorated.

Two billiard tables will be placed in the men's room and a gymnastic instructor has been secured.

Colonel Currie will lend his influence to have the regiment represented in every line of athletics going in the city.

The regiment has made a splendid record in Canada as compared with other Canadian regiments, and he wants to keep up the efficiency and induce the men to remain with the regiment after the first three years have expired.

KEEP PAVING
WORK IN VICTORIACOUNCIL TO ASSIST
LOCAL ENTERPRISE
Patent Processes to Be Imi-
tated by Firm Making
Offer to City.SANTA FE WILL
DOUBLE TRACK LINERoad Will Be Improved From
Chicago to the Pacific
Coast.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 19.—Confirmation of a recent report that the Santa Fe Railroad company is considering the proposition of double tracking its line from Chicago to the Pacific coast is contained in a statement made here by W. E. Hodges, vice president of the Santa Fe, in charge of purchases and supplies.

"While no concrete plans have yet been formed, the Santa Fe will, within the near future, double track its entire system between Chicago and the Pacific coast. This is necessary because the enormous increase in business during the last 14 years, to-day taxes the full capacity of the single track," said Mr. Hodges.

It having been decided some months ago to use grantland on sections of Broad street and Pandora avenue, it was agreed that the city should pay no attention to the alleged "patents."

Mr. Bryson said that the local parties who wished to go into the business claimed that they could lay a grantland pavement as well as and considerably cheaper than that laid by the company.

Concurrent street, between Government and Store streets. The local men were willing to give the necessary five years' guarantee.

Previous to this development, Herbert Haynes, agent for the B. C. Haasman Company, was permitted to address the board at length on the merits of the material he represented. He said that the company would be willing to lay the Haasman pavement on Douglas street for \$2.5 per yard, with a ten years' guarantee. Replying to questions, he said that his company would soon sign up a large contract with Vancouver.

To the Times on Saturday Mr. Haynes said that the Haasman process was fully protected by patents and that no other process could do this particular kind of paving.

CROFTON TO BE
SHIPPING PORTPOSSIBLE TERMINUS OF
COWICHAN BAY LINEReport Current That C. P. R.
Will Acquire Former Smelter
Townsite.

The report is current at Duncan that the C.P.R. has chosen the site of the tidewater terminus of the branch line of railway which is to tap Cowichan Lake country, this enterprise being mainly for the accommodation of the American Securities Company, which a few months ago purchased 54,000 acres of timber lands from the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company. It is declared that the C.P.R. has purchased or secured options on the smelter and on most of the property in Crofton, and that the pretty little townsite on the east coast of the Island will shortly be the scene of renewed activity.

Though confirmation of this report is not obtainable from any of the officials of the C.P.R. at present in town, it is believed to be most probable that such a decision has been reached. Crofton is admirably situated to meet the needs of both the C.P.R. and the American Securities Company.

It will be recalled that in several interviews with the Times, E. B. Kurtz, president of the lumber company, said that a considerable townsite would be required at tidewater. The company would build a little community of four hundred souls, and the number of houses needed for their accommodation would be considerable. Wharves would be needed and extensive shipping facilities. Crofton would appear to suit these requirements admirably.

Crofton has had a brief but none the less interesting history. It appears to prominence as a promising port on the east coast of the Island when a large smelter was erected there in the fall of 1901 by Messrs. Breen and Beltinger, who had leased the Lenora mine at Mount Sicker from the Lenora Mount Sicker Mining Company.

With the advent of the smelting company a townsite was laid out and lots found a ready sale. For a time the population of the little place numbered several hundred souls, and the outlook seemed very rosy. But with the closing down of the smelter a couple of years after it had been established, Crofton relapsed into its former state, and to-day there are few people residing above Duncan and a few south of Chemainus.

It is a great line with Cowichan Lake, and would appear to be well situated to be tapped by the projected line of railway. The harbor is a good one and would no doubt prove suitable in every way to the purposes of the American Securities Company, which proposes to go into the lumber business on a large scale on Vancouver Island.

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