

TURKISH CABINET LIBERALS BLOCK IS COMPELLED TO RESIGN TO RESIGN TRADE PACT

Popular Rising Against Surrender of Adrianople Brings on Sudden Crisis—New Grand Vizier Is Loudly Acclaimed by Great Gathering at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—(Can. Press.)—A crisis in Turkish affairs came today with dramatic suddenness. The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the Ottoman Cabinet resigned, and Mahmoud Shekret Pasha, formerly minister of war and commander of the constitutional army which ousted Mohammed V. as sultan, was appointed grand vizier.

Yesterday the grand council, representing the interests and wishes of the nation, pronounced in favor of peace almost at any price. Today a vast crowd, drawn from all classes of the population, declared for war rather than peace without Adrianople. And because the crowd was backed by general public opinion, the government surrendered and relinquished office, making way for the same men whom the popular movement brought to the top after the revolution of 1908 and 1909.

Forced by Clamor.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—(Can. Press.)—The resignation of the Turkish Cabinet, in which Kiamil Pasha was grand vizier, was announced in the following official statement: "The decision of Kiamil Pasha's cabinet taken in response to the note handed to the Turkish Government by the British Government, to abandon the fortress of Adrianople and part of the islands in the Aegean Sea and the consequent loss of the Turkish Empire, to which the cabinet's decision was submitted, a course contrary to the prescriptions of the constitutional charter and violating the sacred rights of the people—those of the Turkish nation and those of the world—has been decided upon. With the result that the people made a demonstration before the Sublime Porte and brought about the resignation of the government."

The crowd which had assembled outside the office of the Sublime Porte had dispersed this evening. The cabinet's fall was a surprise to the powers. About 3 o'clock people from all quarters began to gather in front of the palace. The grand vizier, Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, who was identified with the campaign in Tripoli, and Nadjib Bey, a prominent Unionist, returned about this time and were deputed to inform the cabinet that it must resign.

Have Bey soon issued from the palace and announced that he held the resignation of Kiamil Pasha, which he was taking to the palace. He was greeted with tremendous cheering, which was frantically renewed an hour and a half later when he returned with an order appointing Mahmoud Shekret Pasha grand vizier.

While awaiting the return of Enver Bey, the enthusiasm of the crowd was kept at a fever pitch by addresses and the waving of banners. After a flying visit to the palace, Enver returned to the residence of Mahmoud Shekret Pasha to communicate the imperial message.

To Save National Honor.
In the meantime Talat Bey assumed provisionally the portfolio of minister of the interior, and Izzet Pasha that of war. In an interview Talat Bey said that the movement had not been planned, but was the outcome of popular feeling owing to the attitude of the government with regard to Adrianople. He said that the cabinet had been abandoned, and that disturbances would break out over the length and breadth of the empire. With regard to money, the whole nation would make a sacrifice.

"No compromise is possible," he continued, "the change in the cabinet means that we are going to save the national honor or perish in the attempt."

"We do not want a continuation of the war, but we are determined to keep the fortress of Adrianople at all costs. That is an indispensable condition of peace."

Kiamil Pasha and the other members of his cabinet remain in their residences under guard. A proclamation nominating Mahmoud Pasha as grand vizier was read at the Porte at 7 o'clock this evening. On his arrival he was greeted enthusiastically by the great assemblage outside. The portfolio of foreign affairs has been assigned to Enver Bey. Hilmi Pasha, the present ambassador at Vienna, and a former grand vizier.

POWERS AGHAST
OVER SITUATION
Continued From Page 1.
The Turkish army, are largely responsible for the revolution of 1908. Whether the advent of the Young Turk military movement was a blessing or a curse, it is a matter of opinion. The Young Turks are able to command in the army, should there be a division of opinion, diplomatically acquainted with Turkey, predict a military revolt against the new cabinet is in no wise improbable.

Allies.
The delegates of the allies received the news with surprise and indignation. Some offered the opinion that the Constantinople revolution was a prearranged comedy—that Enver Pasha did not participate in the grand council, because he knew he would succeed. Others said they chafe more angrily under such speculative delay when they are ready to raise against the conclusion of peace, because every day means to them a more onerous burden in keeping a majority of the men of their nations under arms, with the result that the industrial suits, a condition which will place their countries more and more, as they say, in the power of the money lenders of the European powers.

They declare that their alliance is as strongly knit as at the beginning of the war and that they are ready to resist hostilities at a moment's notice and carry on the campaign with greater determination than before.

Opposition Urges That Preferential Duties Are Limited in Way Not Contemplated in Treaty—Government Refuses to Be Drawn Out on Imperial Preference.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—A bill confirming the reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the British West Indies occupied the attention of the house during the entire session today. The Liberal members protested that they had no objection to the treaty, but none the less persistent in obstructing the passage of the bill. During the afternoon, opposition strove unsuccessfully to get up a discussion upon tariff reform in England, upon imperial preference generally, and even, as a last resource, upon reciprocity.

Hon. George E. Foster, who has charge of the bill, good-naturedly parried these attempts to distract the attention of the house, and in a short time secured a second reading and adjourned the bill to the committee stage. Treaty Not Followed.
In committee, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. Geo. Graham, and others objected that the bill differed from the treaty, because it limited the preferential duties to goods imported direct from the British country to Canada. The word "direct," they insisted, meant shipment from a British Indian port to a Canadian port, while the treaty contained no such limitation. Mr. Foster explained a number of times that goods shipped in bond thru the U. S. to Canada would be considered, as coming direct, but the Liberals continued a desultory discussion and finally prevented the passage of the bill.

The further consideration of this measure will be resumed tomorrow, and it is likely that the opposition will keep it in committee long enough to prevent the government going on with the naval debate.

May Six Robin.
Before the orders of the day, Mr. McNutt, Liberal member for Saltcoats, complained of the statements recently made in the Manitoba Legislature by Sir R. P. Roblin, charging Mr. McNutt with crookedness in the Macdonald by-election. Mr. McNutt said the charge, coming from the premier of the province, was a grave one, and he would welcome an investigation by the house.

He went on to say that if Sir R. P. Roblin repeated his statements outside the legislature he would bring an action against him for libel. Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, stated that the South African viceroy, Jan. 23, would extend for an additional six months.

Hon. George E. Foster, in moving the second reading of the bill to bring into effect the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the British West Indies, said that he would not discuss the bill but would state the provisions of the treaty were well known to the public.

An Unexpected Bomb.
A Liberal member for Halifax, complained of a statement made by Mr. Foster in London last summer to the effect that no reciprocity agreement would have been made with the British West Indies had the Liberals won the last Dominion election. He pointed out that the reciprocity agreement was along the lines suggested by the royal commission, and that the Liberal members of the Unionist party in Britain and by missionaries they sent out to Canada. He said the speeches made by Right Hon. Walter Long in this country constituted a gratuitous insult to the people of Canada and were on a par with the "muzzling and vacuous utterances" constantly proceeding from the English tariff reformers.

These remarks created a stir, as it so happened that Captain Long, A.D.C. of government house, brother of the "muzzling and vacuous utterances" of the latter were in the speaker's gallery at the time.

Mr. Macdonald, in his conclusion, said the principal import from the British West Indies was sugar. The Laurier Government had favored the sugar industry from destruction in the West Indies by extending the British preference to the British American colonies.

Foster Poor Trade Agent.
Dr. Clark of Red Deer thought that Mr. Foster was a poor commercial agent for Canada. The minister was circumventing the globe for the sake of getting better trade relations with Australia and New Zealand and the British West Indies, but was ignoring the United States. Our total trade with the British countries above named was \$60,000,000 and our trade with the United States \$400,000,000. It seemed to him that Mr. Foster was setting in a manner so frivolous as to make Nero fiddling at the burning of Rome appear to be a serious-minded person. Many western farmers were holding large quantities of oats because they could not be sold for more than 18c or 19c a bushel.

Hon. T. White said it was useless to discuss reciprocity, because it was a dead issue in this country. The people had decided against it and there was now no popular demand for it except in a few districts. If another election were held tomorrow and reciprocity was the issue, the Liberals would be beaten twice as badly as they had been in 1911.

Opposition Bait Trap.
Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Pictou, N.S., and Hon. Wm. Pugsley then endeavored to force some declaration of policy from the government upon the subject of imperial preference. Mr. Macdonald insisted that the Canadian West Indian agreement was regarded as a step toward reciprocal preference between all the nations of the empire. Mr. Pugsley desired to know what the government intended to do in the matter of British preference. It was freely stated by the Unionist party in England that Canada would withdraw the preference unless a food tax was imposed by the

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ROWELL INVADES A HOSTILE RIDING

Continued From Page 1.

roduced a bill in 1910 covering this question, which the government had put out of commission, and as a result widows and orphans had suffered misery. At the present time 45 per cent of the accidents were not traceable to negligence on either side. They were pure accidents, but no compensation was allowed. This was an unjust system. "It took this progressive government five years to even get someone to look into this question."

He said of it the kind of a government you like, vote for it until the premier is as old as Methuselah. We have a government which has not felt the touch of the modern movement which is working for the uplift of the masses. It can't be explained in any other way. Surely it is not pure conservatism. Despite the procrastination with this much-needed legislation if they introduce a bill at the coming session which is not pure conservatism, they will have our hearty support. If they do not we will introduce one, and will force the government members to place themselves on record. It cannot be too radical to suit us, because it is beneficial to the working men. Under the present law a progressive manufacturer was penalized, while an unprogressive one was benefited. For 20 years organized labor had been seeking a change in the assessment law, and today all classes agreed to a change, but Sir James did not heed the demand.

Mr. Rowell used his usual argument for tax reform. The Government should lessen the burden of taxation on products of labor and place it on land. A man who improved his property was helping the community, and the products of the taxation should not be borne by him because of his industry. Another man who owns vacant property which increases its value because of surrounding influence should have to pay his share, which he did not do under existing conditions. Under the present law a progressive manufacturer was penalized, while an unprogressive one was benefited. For 20 years organized labor had been seeking a change in the assessment law, and today all classes agreed to a change, but Sir James did not heed the demand.

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Downey, ex-M.L.A., introducing four bills on the subject in the legislature, but they were all killed by Sir James Whitney, who did not think that the question demanded attention. The speaker said that this disease killed more than the ravages of war, yet the government hesitated to take the necessary steps. "But we will make them move," said the doctor. "Sir James Whitney may be hard to convert, but when you get him on the run he runs fast."

Best Day's Work.
The best day's work the Liberal party ever did was to select Mr. Rowell as leader," said W. H. Proudfoot, M.L.A. for Centre Huron, and he prophesied a surprise for Sir James at the next election. After telling the audience of the strong grip he thought the Liberals were securing in Ontario, the speaker launched on a plea for an adequate workmen's compensation act. The time had come when workmen when injured should get compensation without going to the courts.

The attendance of such a large crowd was indicative of the growing interest in vital public questions taken by the people of Berlin and Waterloo, said Mayor Euler in welcoming the Liberal leader. He commended Mr. Rowell for educating the people when no actual election was in sight. Tax reform was a question of vital interest in these parts and he believed that the majority of the people looked for a revision of the Assessment Act. There were 120 industries in Berlin, which was an indication of the need of an adequate workmen's compensation act. Dr. J. F. Honsberger, president of the North Waterloo Liberal Association, acted as chairman.

The Last Word.
Same Old Story.
"Good morning, madam. I've called about the quarters' rates."

So spoke the rate-collector ingratiatingly. The lady of the house eyed him coolly. She'd got the money ready. "Good morning," she said amiably. "but I can't say I'm exactly glad to see you."

"Then that's where you differ from most of 'em," retorted the visitor. "A lot of them like me so much that they nearly always ask me to call again!"—London Opinion.

Assessment Changes.
Then the speaker referred to the work of the assessment committee a few weeks ago, when Sir James was not sufficiently interested to even listen to the evidence of experts from all parts of the province, but at the last minute said there was no demand for a change and threw the bill out.

The government of the province had to wake to the need of different and better social conditions. He then launched out against the ill-fort traffic in Berlin, stating that the temperance was the greatest modern curse. He said that the fight against liquor should go hand-in-hand with the fight against tuberculosis. He scored the government proposal to cut out treating. To close the bar was the only solution. He supported local option and stated that the bar, judged by its fruits, was a hindrance and not a help. Local option was the first step to kill the traffic.

Dr. J. A. McQueen, M.L.A. for North Wentworth, scored the government for not grappling with the problem of preventing tuberculosis. He told of J. F.

BOLD PROGRESSIVE POLICY FOR ALL TORONTO SCHOOLS FORECAST BY NEW CHAIRMAN

Continued From Page 1.

\$1,159,200; officials, \$67,800; other employees, \$206,500, building department, \$44,400; towards superannuation of teachers, \$14,000.

Larger Staff.
Last year the board added two public school inspectors and 156 teachers, \$44,400; towards superannuation of teachers, \$14,000.

The board was fortunate in having Dr. McKay as principal of the technical school. There were now 3000 pupils enrolled in the industrial classes. It was true that the new technical school would cost \$1,500,000, but the early estimates were too low and delay now would only add to the cost. Even with the central building the city would soon also need branch technical schools.

If the difficulty in securing the College and Shaw site was prolonged another site should be secured for commercial high school, as its work is delayed by lack of classrooms, and the whole of the King Edward School is required for public school work.

A New Building.
It might be advisable also to build a board of education building. It would cost less than the capitulated rental now paid. The College Street Technical School might answer the purpose the rear of the lot being used to supplement the McCaul Street School grounds.

Too Little Money.
The board had been trying to work

on too little money. It was partly the fault of the board in being too timid in not asking for enough. The increased expenditure was equal to half a million a year for the buildings and maintenance of the new districts added to the city, the board should ask for what was needed.

Raise School Age.
The school age should be raised to seven years, as the boy or girl would be just as far advanced at 14, and a vast useless expenditure be avoided. By request of the minister of education the application of a director of education was deferred until after the coming session of the legislature. The appointment was urgently required. Dr. Conboy and Trustee Ellis commended the chairman's progressive policy.

Tuancy Act.
Dr. Conboy will move that steps be taken for a more strict enforcement of the Tuancy Act with respect to children of eight years old and upwards, and that arrangements be made for the conveyance of defective children to and from school, who reside at distant points.

Dr. McKay will move for an amendment to the Education Act to extend medical inspection to the high schools. Dr. Noble for a vote of \$500 for the annual school grants.

Trustee Fairbairn gave notice of motion that Trustees Conboy, Hill, McKay, Brown, Shaw, McTaggart, Ellis, Hodgson and the member for the committee to act with the inspectors to prepare a complete plan of public school accommodation and sites required, having in view the probable growth of Toronto for the next five years, and to base their calculations on the expansion which has taken place during the past seven years.

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