

HAWTHORNTHWAITTE AND SOCIALISM

NANAIMO LOCAL PUTS UP GALLANT FIGHT

1,200 Ontario Socialists Leave Party on Account of B. C. Executive

Local Nanaimo on questions of tactics, propaganda, and public utterances, more particularly on the question of unionism.

"J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE." We have here quite a few direct reasons for his resignation, and we would not be at all surprised if he trotted out a bunch more.

"Dear Comrade—Yours to hand. In reply I may state that the M. P. F.'s committee is fully aware that the M. P. F.'s are working to go out organizing if they do not want to."

"This letter proves that he was attempting to flim flam the local in this matter. As regards his appointment as an organizer he arranged three meetings, and at one of these meetings he advertised failed to appear. On several occasions he was advised to speak in Nanaimo and failed to attend, and the following motion was passed by this local:

"Moved and seconded that the secretary write to Hawthornthwaite and inquire why he does not come when he is advertised to speak."

"He also complains that he was openly accused of endeavoring to build up a political district for his own political benefit. This local flatly denies that this accusation was ever made in any meeting, that in fact Hawthornthwaite was engaged in parliamentarianism along old party lines."

"The local wishes it to be understood that Hawthornthwaite never once complained of any harsh criticism he has received on the outside by members of this local, and on one occasion when Vancouver local attacked him in regard to his public utterances this local lined up as one man and told them to mind their own business. In a business meeting on January 29, 1911, Hawthornthwaite requested this local to nominate some of the members for the position as secretary of the provincial committee."

ANOTHER SNAG FOR DEFERRED BY-LAWS

FIFTEEN PER CENT OF VOTERS ARE NEEDED

Municipal Clauses Act Puts the Stopper on the Money Guarantee Scheme

The defeat of the Parks and Library by-laws at the polls on Monday has assumed a more serious aspect than was at first anticipated. It was thought that all the requirements necessary to bring them before the public again on a petition was ten or fifteen per cent.

"If any bylaw which requires the assent of the electors is rejected by them on other bylaws for the same purpose shall be submitted to the electors during the same year unless at least one-fifteenth in number of the electors who have qualified to vote on the bylaw petition the council at an interval of not less than sixty days after the defeat of the bylaw and requests that it may be again submitted to the ratepayers."

"The Parks bylaw called for the raising of the sum of \$210,000 and it was the intention of Alderman Humber, who was responsible for bringing it before the council, to have the matter brought up on a petition after obtaining the fifteen per cent. guarantee of the value of the bylaw."

"The Library bylaw, the defeat of which was most unexpected, in view not only of the intention of the council required under its provisions but of the obvious necessity of acquiring the money in order to place the institution on a working basis consistent with modern requirements of the day, was also intended to be brought before the public again on a similar petition."

"The man with rice will allow his poorer neighbor to starve in his backyard without so much as lifting a hand to help him, and until the attitude of the Chinaman towards his fellow-changes there will be periods of suffering and death from starvation."

"The well-to-do natives are doing considerable in the way of relief work. But it is principally out of shame and desire not to be outdone by the laboring and other foreigners. The rich also fear looting of their granaries by the starving men and have instituted a system of rationing, which no doubt prevented bodily giving, which no doubt prevented bodily giving."

"The country roads are filled with wandering troupes of beggars from morning until night, and district where no famine exists are invaded by hordes of the hungry. And in most cases, instead of feeding them, the authorities calmly ship them back to the land of starvation."

PLenty OF RICE, BUT NOT FOR POOR

Bishop Says Wealthy Chinese Are Indifferent to Sufferings of Fellow Countrymen

Seattle, Wash., May 26.—Bishop Walter A. Schofield, of the First Methodist church of Astoria, Ore., who has just arrived here from the famine district of China, gives a shocking description of the indifference of the prosperous classes of China, who are quite indifferent to the suffering and death of thousands of their penniless countrymen. The bishop said:

"There is food in plenty within easy reach of the famine district, but it is not so accessible for the starving man to obtain a handful of rice as it would be for a pauper to borrow money without security from a Seattle bank."

"In the famine district there is rice in plenty, but the upper classes have it, and have it to sell, not give, to the hungry. They regard rice just as a bank regards its money."

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THE LORIMER CASE

Senator La Follette Says \$200,000 Was Spent in Illinois Election

Washington, D. C., May 28.—After four hours' caucus yesterday the Democratic senators voted 24 to 1 to support the resolution offered by Senator La Follette of Illinois, providing for a re-investigation of the bribery charges in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. A personal colloquy between Senators La Follette and La Follette of New Jersey featured the caucus. The La Follette resolution proposes an inquiry by the committee on privileges and elections.

"Instead of \$100,000 alleged to have been used to secure the election of William Lorimer of Illinois to the United States senate, more than twice that sum will be disclosed, Senator La Follette told his colleagues, the caucus re-opens its investigation into Lorimer's right to hold his seat. Mr. La Follette declared that President Taft's name had been used by Lorimer's half, and reiterated that Lorimer had personal cognizance of the use of the money."

"Mr. La Follette quoted from the testimony given by Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, before the Lorimer investigating committee of the Illinois legislature regarding Mr. Hines' interview with United States Senators Aldrich and Penrose, in which Hines said Mr. Aldrich repeatedly had impressed upon him the importance of Lorimer's election, and had told him that the president was especially concerned in Mr. Lorimer's behalf."

"Referring to the Hines statement concerning a long distance telephone conversation between Washington, D. C., and Springfield, Ill., Hines said that at Lorimer's request Hines had telegraphed to Lorimer the substance of his telephone representations to him. This telegram could and should be procured, he said."

"It was decided that the incoming council should render every assistance to further the suggestions of the general council. The secretary read a very instructive and interesting paper on 'The Standard Mine, Silvertown,' by the superintendent, John Vallance, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Vallance. Mr. Jacobs announced the result of the ballot for the election of officers for the ensuing term, viz: Chairman, John B. Hodley, Vancouver; council, John O'Boe, Barkerville; Norman Fraser, Michel; W. E. Zwicky, Kaslo; S. S. Fowler, Nelson; M. E. Purcell, Rossland; F. Chalmers, Ferguson; Chas. Graham, Midland; W. H. Armstrong, Vancouver; W. H. Trewartha, James, Victoria; Thomas Graham, Nanaimo; Lewis Stockert, Bankhead; J. Cleveland, Hazelton."

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ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PEACE ENDOWMENT

Dr. Butler Outlines Plans—International Court of Arbitral Justice

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 25.—The first announcement of the plan and scope of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, with the appointments of directors of two of the divisions, was made here by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in his address as presiding officer of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. Dr. Butler also predicted with "authority," the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice before the time of the third Hague peace conference. Dr. Butler said:

"The trustees of the endowment have taken a broad and statesmanlike view of its aims and purposes. While they do not overlook the value of the work of promoting arbitration, they are carrying it on, they believe that the time has come when the resources of modern scientific methods and of modern scholarship should be brought to bear on the problem of international relations. They believe that the leading jurists and economists of the world should be set at work in the service of humanity to ascertain just what have been and are the legal and economic incidents of war, and just what are the legal and economic advantages to follow on the organization of the world into a single group of friendly and co-operative nations bound together by the tie of the judicial system resting on the moral consciousness of mankind, from whose findings there can be no successful appeal. The plans of the trustees have been formulated with these ends in view."

"It has been determined by the trustees of the Carnegie endowment to organize the endowment in three parts or divisions—a division of international law, a division of economics and history and a division of intercourse and education. The division of international law will be under the direction of Prof. James Brown Scott. The division will aim constantly to inculcate the belief that intercourse between nations should be based on a correct and definite idea of international justice. The endowment will associate with Dr. Scott a consultative board composed of some of the most distinguished international lawyers in the world. The second division will be the division of economics and history. It will be under the direction of Prof. John Bates Clark, of Columbia university. This division will aim at the education of public opinion and the formulation of conclusions that may serve for the guidance of government policy. It will be the business of this division to study the economic causes and effects of war, the effect of public opinion of nations and on international good will of retaliatory, discriminatory and preferential tariffs; the economic aspects of the present huge expenditures for military purposes and the relation between military expenditures and international well being and the worldwide programme for social improvement and reform which is held in waiting through lack of means for its execution."

"The division of international law and education, the director for which has not yet been announced, will supplement the work of the two divisions by carrying forward vigorously and in co-operation with existing agencies the educational work of propaganda, the instruction of hospitality and of promoting international friendship. Among the tasks of this division will be to diffuse information and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, means and effects of war and to make plans for its prevention and avoidance."

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GEORGIA'S LAST TRIP

Comes to Esquimalt for Coal Before Crossing Pacific

Vancouver May 25.—The old steamer Georgia will probably see her last day in this port to-day. Her crew of twenty-five have been shipped and many of the passengers, who were needed were turned away from the vessel side as she lay at the Johnson wharf. She is expected to leave for Esquimalt late this evening to bunker coal preparatory to making her trip to the Orient.

The Georgia departs after three years spent in service in and out of this port. For a year she has been swinging at anchor at the wharf for three years before that she ran between Vancouver and Mexico and previous to that she ran on the same route as the Empress liners to the Orient. There will not be one of her old crew sailing on her this trip.

TAFT'S MESSAGE ON ARBITRATION

Read at General Assembly of Church of Scotland at Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 26.—Long applause welcomed the message received yesterday from President Taft on the subject of Anglo-American arbitration which was delivered to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland here by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto. President Taft's message voiced his well-known enthusiasm in favor of a principally unlimited arbitration treaty, and added, "Say to the assembly that it is my sincere desire that Canada shall continue to prosper, flying the British flag and sharing with us the responsibility for North American civilization."

STANDARD OIL CASE

Justice Harlan Still Opposed to Majority Opinion of United States Supreme Court. Washington, D. C., May 26.—Still as opposed to the majority opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Standard Oil case as he was on yesterday that opinion was announced. Associate Justice Harlan yesterday filed an oral dissenting opinion in that suit. His oral attack on the majority opinion was not only unimpaired or undue restraints of interstate commerce are violations of the law, furnished the outline for yesterday's broadside against the opinion. Justice Harlan, however, and criticized the court for modifying the degree of the lower court so as to permit the subsidiary companies to enter into agreements among themselves, and expressed a conviction that instead of the opinion giving quiet to the business of the country, it would throw it into confusion and invite widely extended and harassing litigation, the injurious effect of which will be felt for many years to come.

MORGAN'S GIFT TO FRANCE

Paris, May 28.—The French government yesterday sent to England Paul Leon, chief of the division of architecture, and Frantz Marcou, inspector general of historical monuments, to bring back the redoubtable known as St. Martin's head, which J. P. Morgan took to the French embassy at London on Saturday and committed to the care of Ambassador Cabon. M. Paulin-Boncompagni, under-secretary for fine arts, called on Mr. Morgan in Paris yesterday and thanked him for the gift. The under-secretary declared it would be placed in the Louvre.

HERO'S DIARY

Records of Inspector Fitzgerald Will Not Be Placed on Exhibition

Ottawa, May 24.—"I consider Inspector Fitzgerald's diary too sacred a thing to have it placed on exhibition in such a way." These were the words of Colonel White, comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, spoken to press representatives yesterday, concerning the demand of some Ottawa merchants to be allowed to display in their windows all or parts of the diary of a man who had perished in Northern Canada, together with three companions. "That diary will go to Fitzgerald's mother and she," said Colonel White, holding up the book, with its simple unemotional tale of the tragedy through losing a trail.

KAMLOOPS HOSPITAL

Kamloops, May 25.—A meeting of the hospital board was held in Mayor Robinson's office to take into consideration the bids for the new hospital. Upon the opening of the bids it was found that three Vancouver firms had submitted figures and two local firms and that there was very little material difference in the bids. The contract was awarded to Robert Mackay and construction will be started immediately so as to save the building completed as early as possible, this being rendered necessary by the overcrowded condition of the present premises. While the figures are withheld by the committee it is understood that the contract is in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

WILL MEET CUT

New York, May 28.—The cut in the price of steel bars announced by the Republic Iron & Steel Co. will be met, it was reported yesterday, by the Carnegie Steel Co. The chief subsidiary of the steel corporation is said to have lowered its price on steel bars to \$1.25 per hundredweight at Pittsburgh. The action of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. is said to mean an open market in all steel products, even to the lowering of prices on steel rails, which have been selling at \$23 per ton. It was unofficially reported yesterday that the Republic Iron & Steel Co. had reduced its price on beams and other forms of structural steel \$1 a ton.

GRAND FORKS FAIR

Grand Forks, E. C., May 25.—This city will hold its second fair on September 29 and 30 next. At a meeting of the directors the committee who will have charge of the affair were appointed as follows: Finance, A. E. H. Smead, T. A. Lawrence, Thomas Powers, A. E. Tweedle and P. H. Donaldson; subscription and membership, A. E. Savage, H. A. Smeads and J. T. Lawrence; grounds and attractions, Fred. Clark, A. E. Savage, A. E. Tweedle and H. A. Smead. In addition to the prizes given last year, it has been decided to offer prizes for all kinds of stock this season, which should have tendency to make the second annual fair a greater success than the one held last year.

POLICE CHIEF SUSPENDED

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—Pending trial on charges of unofficer-like conduct, Chief of Police Seymour was suspended from duty late yesterday by the board of police commissioners. Captain of Detectives E. R. Wall was appointed acting chief. Commissioners Goldberg and Sullivan voted for the suspension and Commissioner Spire refused to vote. It was held that the action of the commission was illegal. The suspension of Chief Seymour followed the reading of a letter from Mayor McLaughlin arranged the removal of the police department and certain measures recently passed by the police commission.

B. C. COPPER COMPANY EARNINGS

Grand Forks, May 25.—The earnings of the British Columbia Copper Company for the month of April were \$21,200, making a total for the first four months of the year of \$100,178. The company's cyanide plant at the Napoleon mine is slated to be showing 20 per cent larger capacity than the 20 per cent estimated.

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POSITIVE AND SURE

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BY FIRE

Only Nine \$9,000 Insurance

WOUNDS

Neighbors' feud transactions...

RESS

Meeting of the Labor and...

MINISTER

At the residence of...