

CANADA WILL GIVE HER ANSWER TODAY TO THE EMPIRE'S CALL FOR NAVAL AID

TAKE CANAL QUESTION TO WORD COURT

Senator Ross Says Canada Should Go to The Hague to Secure

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE PANAMA CANAL

Action of United States in Matter Direct Violation of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Declares Senatorial Leader.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Canada's right to fair use of the Panama Canal for coastwise shipping was set forth in a comprehensive way in the Senate today.

George Ross moved for papers relating to the Panama Canal and the decision of the United States to charge tolls on all traffic but to remit the charge in the case of American coastwise traffic.

Sir George said the advantage of the canal to Canada would be very great in the case of Canada and all countries. The canal would shorten the water route between Liverpool and Vancouver by 5,666 miles. The distance by water between Montreal and Vancouver would be 12,000 miles. The cost of sending a car of freight across Canada by railway from 320 a ton amounting to the same quantity could be taken to Vancouver at from 35 to 50.

Sir George reviewed the history of the Panama Canal project from the beginning to the time when Great Britain gave the United States a free right to construct the canal by signing the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. It was understood under the treaty that the canal was to be open to all nations on an equal basis with that of the United States. Yet the United States Senate saw fit to relieve the coastwise traffic of the United States from tolls but of charging them on the shipping of all other countries.

In concluding his speech Sir George said Canada accepted the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with regard to Canada's foreign trade, as it placed it on the same basis as the foreign trade of the United States and of all foreign nations. Thus it was not necessary to dispute the right of United States to allow its own coastwise trade the free use of the Panama Canal, provided similar privilege is extended to the coastwise trade of Canada.

"We insist that there shall be no discrimination, and that the term 'fair equality' shall apply to our shipping whether or not the United States imposes tolls on its own coastwise shipping. In every treaty affecting the Canal since the first treaty of 1846 down to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, the avowed policy of all parties to such treaties was that the Canal would be open on terms of equality to all nations.

"To retain the present tolls on Canadian coastwise shipping is contrary to I believe to the letter and spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and it will be regarded in Canada as an injustice tending to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries, which have a mutual interest in developing the resources of North America, and in facilitating transportation between its widely separated coasts and seaports and also to deepen the impression that every treaty between the United States and Great Britain in which we were interested was interpreted to the disadvantage of Canada territorially and commercially.

"The only question now to be considered is, 'Have any remedy.' We cannot submit quietly to injustice, particularly where such important interests are concerned, nor should we resort to retaliation unless all other efforts to obtain redress have failed. We have enjoyed one hundred years of peace with the United States, although the atmosphere has several times been settled either by arbitration or by diplomatic correspondence with the government at Washington.

"We have every confidence that in this case what diplomacy has done before it will do again and if the government of Canada has not already remonstrated against the action of congress it is to be hoped it will do so without delay. I have every confidence in its anxiety to protect Canadian interests and that in doing so within the limits of diplomatic courtesy, it will be supported by the people of Canada.

"Should the Washington government still refuse, notwithstanding the protest from Canada or the imperial government, which has already understood entered a protest, then an appeal should be made to the Hague Tribunal to which the governments of Great Britain and the United States have bound themselves to submit the interpretation of treaties. Canada is willing to abide by the decision of that tribunal.

Official Announcement of Armistice Excludes Greece from the Protocol.

MEETING TODAY FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

No Limit Placed on Armistice but Can be Terminated by 48 Hours Notice from Either Side.

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—An official note issued this evening says: "An armistice has been concluded with Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro. The state of war with Greece continues."

"Although the complete terms of the protocol have not been made public it is learned that the question of re-occupying the beleaguered towns was abandoned, the government being satisfied that the towns were sufficiently supplied with foodstuffs to last until the conclusion of peace.

The only condition mentioned in the official communication to the press is that the troops will remain in the positions now occupied. It is understood that no limit has been placed on the armistice, which may be terminated by 48 hours notice from either side.

It is reported that the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates will meet in tomorrow at Baghe for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the peace conference.

Greek Attitude Puzzling.

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—Speculation is rife as to the real reason for the failure of Greece to be a signatory to the armistice. It is generally felt that the mere rejection of the Greek demands did not constitute a sufficient reason for Greece's independent attitude. These demands were the capitulation of Janina and the surrender of the Turkish troops in the islands of Chios and Mytilene.

In some quarters the attitude of Greece is ascribed to megalomania—the type of insanity in which the ideas are exalted. According to another view Turkey has succeeded in putting in a wedge between Greece and the Slav states, the friction between the Greeks and the Bulgarians at Saloniki being adroitly utilized with that object.

The situation has created an apparent split in the Balkan league and has aroused the liveliest interest in all circles and there is much curiosity respecting the final outcome.

Meanwhile preparations for the conclusion of peace with Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, are being proceeded with. It has been agreed that the negotiations shall take in London and with good will on both sides it is hoped that they will be concluded in about eight days.

Thus, with the conclusion of peace, the Slav States and Turkey will be free to devote all their energies against Greece.

AUSTRIA REGARDS BALKAN LEAGUE AS ABOUT AT AN END

Vienna, Dec. 4.—Austrian opinion regards the Balkan League as practically ended owing chiefly to the rivalry between Greece and Bulgaria for possession of Saloniki. It is believed here that Bulgaria will favor the formation of an autonomous Macedonia and Saloniki for herself in the future.

SUFFRAGETTES PLAN TO USE EXPLOSIVES

London, Dec. 4.—The militant suffragettes decided at a recent meeting to resort to the use of explosives in the event of the government refusing to incorporate woman's suffrage in the forthcoming franchise bill, according to a statement issued by a news agency today.

Volunteers are to be called for to use bombs both inside and outside the House of Commons.

United States could hardly object to referring the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to the Hague Tribunal. The United States had been the leader in the movement to have disputes settled by arbitration. Only last year the United States signed treaties with Great Britain and France providing for submission to the Hague Tribunal of all differences but those touching the honor or the territory of the country. To refuse to submit this would be to reverse all its pretensions and destroy its peace treaties.

BELEVE CANADA'S ACTION FOR NAVAL REFERENCE WILL HOLD WORLD'S ATTENTION

Premier Borden will Announce Conservative Government's Policy Early this Afternoon

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Canada's Part Expected to Materially Alter Situation Now Confronting Motherland — Hon. Mr. Hazen to Take Prominent Part in Debate.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Tomorrow promises to be one of the most memorable of all the great days in the House of Commons has been.

Much interest attaches to what Mr. Borden will say before Parliament on the bill for increasing the naval force of the Empire. The bill is third on the list, and will be reached very shortly after the opening of the House at three o'clock. It is expected that Mr. Borden will speak for a little over an hour.

The announcement is being awaited with keen interest, and every member who is within reach of the capital will be in his place tomorrow. There are indications of a record breaking attendance in all the house galleries. The nature of the proposals which Mr. Borden will lay before Parliament has been the subject of many conjectures today. That they will involve very great consequences to the Empire, and will exert considerable influence on the current of world politics is believed by men closely acquainted with the government, and presumably familiar with the general line of policy to be announced.

Canada, by virtue of the plan to be laid before Parliament tomorrow, will, it is predicted, spring into extraordinary prominence among the nations, and Canada's action will, it is said, be such as to command for a day at least the attention of the world.

Much interest attaches to what Mr. Borden will tell the House as to the result of his visit to England last summer, and of his conferences with the members of the Imperial Government. That he found the naval situation to be serious is a matter of common knowledge, and the substance of the information obtained in England may be gathered from the fact that a substantial emergency contribution has been decided upon.

The exact form which this contribution will take is not known outside of the cabinet council, but it may be assumed that, as will materially alter the situation now said to be confronting the motherland.

It is now said that the attitude of the opposition will not be revealed for several days, Sir Wilfrid probably contenting himself tomorrow with a statement as brief, formal and non-committal as he can make it. In that event the debate will not begin till next week.

Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. G. B. Foster, both of whom have been in England, and in touch with the members of the British government, will take leading parts in the debate, Mr. Hazen speaking with authority as the Canadian Minister most directly associated with the Premier during the conferences in London.

It is expected that their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will occupy seats on the floor of the House tomorrow when the announcement is being made.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The House spent today in work. Of the 400 items on the order paper—questions, orders for papers, resolutions, etc.—a large number were cleared off and a great deal of miscellaneous information was elicited.

Mr. Sinclair was told that the question of an intercolonial branch into Saskatchewan is under a preliminary consideration in the Transcontinental. It is not known when it will be ready for traffic. No arrangements have been made for its operation but the commission are operating a tri-weekly service from Moncton to Edmonton. This began on November 20.

Laverne's Bluff Called. Questioned by Mr. Lemieux as to certain utterances by Mr. Armand Laverne, to the effect that he had been offered a portfolio and had been instrumental in procuring the inclusion of three French Canadians in the cabinet, Mr. Borden said that it referred to confidential matters but, in any case, it was not accurate, so far as he was concerned.

Asked by Dr. Beland about the Panama Canal tolls, Mr. Borden said that the government was in communication with the foreign office and the British ambassador at Washington on the matter, the communications at present being in a confidential stage.

Replying to Dr. Beland it was stated that there have been 13,770 applications for veterans' bonuses. Of these there have been ready and 2,000 have been rejected.

Mr. W. P. MacLean learned that Mr. Jules Hone of Quebec is the government representative on the C. T. P. boards.

Some particulars of expenditure were given as follows: Amount of money paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific by the Transcontinental Commission for its work as contractor, \$15,453,118; expenditure to date on the Winnipeg to Moncton line, \$125,953,267; cash payments by the government to the Grand Trunk Pacific under the implementing clause, \$4,894,416; loan to the Grand Trunk Pacific under the legislation of 1909, \$10,000,000; in addition guaranteed 2 per cent. bonds of the company have been sold to the extent of \$35,040,000 and pledged to the extent of \$12,745,800.

The Transcontinental. Mr. Murphy obtained information as to the remuneration of Mr. Gattell and Mr. Lynch Staunton, the commissioners who are investigating the Transcontinental. The former has received \$15,990 salary and \$202 expenses and the latter \$10,335 and \$459 expenses.

Mr. Murphy further learned that the case now before the supreme court to determine the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and the provinces with regard to the incorporation of companies has not been withdrawn by the government. It will come at the February sittings of the court having been postponed because several of the provinces wished further time.

W. F. McLean asked a series of questions with regard to the C. T. P. stock increase. In August last the company applied for sanction for an increase of \$75,000,000 par value in the authorized ordinary share capital of the company. The application was not passed upon by the government and the railway company decided to increase its ordinary share capital to the amount of \$60,000,000 par value under the authority of section 2, chapter 25, 5556 Victoria. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy verbally informed the government of his intention of issuing this sixty millions of stock in addition to the seventy-five millions referred to.

No Redistribution This Session. Mr. Borden stated in reply to Dr. Neely that the government will not introduce a redistribution measure this session, it would be more convenient to introduce this legislation next session when fuller information can be available and more thorough consideration can be obtained.

GREEKS DENY THE FIGHTING WITH BULGARS

Friendly Relations Exist With Allies.

READY TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE ALONE.

If Necessary to Liberate Christian Population and Maintain Agreement with Powers Greece Will Fight On.

Athens, Dec. 4.—A semi-official statement denies the fighting at Serres between the Greeks and Bulgarians and declares that the most friendly relations exist between the allies and their armies. It says that there is reason to believe that the pourparlers between the Balkan states regarding peace terms will result in a common resolution to achieve the supreme object of the war, namely the liberation of the Christian population and to maintain full agreement among the powers.

Commenting on the conclusion of the armistice, the Athens newspapers express the conviction that the government will if necessary continue the war without her allies.

According to advices from Saloniki the Greeks are meeting with considerable opposition in Epirus. The Turkish army retreating from Monastir has not surrendered but the submission of small detachments continues.

"FIRE BUGS" IN NEW YORK

Fire Commissioner Declares that Ten Fires are Fraudulently Set Every Day in New York City.

New York, Dec. 4.—"Of forty fire a day in this city one fourth are fraudulently set," declared Fire Commissioner Johnson today, in defending his fire prevention bureau from attacks which had been made upon it before the factory investigating commission. The commissioner, a witness this afternoon before the commission and discussing proposed bills for fire prevention insisted that incendiary fires were a growing menace and measures to cut down their number were needed.

"There are firebug blocks in this city," he added. "There is one in which 33 incendiary fires have been set in two and one half years. The fire insurance premiums in such blocks have been put up high enough to cover the firebugs, the honest people and everybody else."

REPORT DEALS WITH THE PANAMA CANAL

Probable Effect it Will Have on Grain Carrying Trade of the West Considered by Public Works Department.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The effect of the Panama Canal in the development of trade, particularly that of grain-carrying in the West, is the principal feature of the report of the Public Works Department tabled by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Deputy Minister Hunter reviews at length the work of the department and refers to the harbor improvements which have begun at Victoria and Vancouver.

The total expenditure last year was \$13,928,666, the principal being \$3,163,987 on harbors and rivers, \$5,029,147 on dredging and \$4,141,236 on public buildings. The revenue was \$418,620, of which over \$200,000 came from government telegraph lines.

CAMERON BEATS HOLMER.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, Dec. 4.—Before 2,000 people tonight Fred Cameron defeated Hans Holmer in a ten mile race by several yards. Holmer fell twice during the race.

OFFICIAL END OF THE TURKO-ITALIAN WAR

Italian Chamber of Deputies Approved the Formal Peace Treaty Yesterday.

ONLY SOCIALISTS VOTED AGAINST IT.

Italy Free to Act For or Against Turkey in Negotiation of Struggle with the Balkan States.

Rome, Dec. 4.—After two days' discussion the peace treaty between Turkey and Italy known as the Treaty of Lausanne, Italy was approved by the chamber of deputies. The vote was 335 to 24, the latter being Socialists.

Premier Giolitti in replying to the various speeches in the chamber today said that the occupation of islands in the Aegean Sea was merely a military measure and had been so declared to the powers. Peace between Italy and Turkey had been concluded before the declaration of war between Turkey and the Balkan states. Therefore, he argued, Greece could make no complaint with regard to these islands.

Italy, continued the premier, had asked for guarantees for the protection of the inhabitants of the islands in case of evacuation. If this occurred peace was arranged between Greece and Turkey. Italy could not oppose their occupation by Greece. If evacuation occurred after the conclusion of peace, Italy could fulfil what ever terms were agreed to in the treaty between Turkey and the Balkan allies. At any rate through the Treaty of Lausanne, Italy was free to make her voice heard in the European concert in favor of the legitimate interests of other peoples.

The premier gave details of the proposed expenditure of the first \$10,000,000 appropriated for Tripoli. At the conclusion of his remarks he received an ovation.

REFORMER OBJECTS TO TORONTO'S TASTE IN MATTERS OF ART

Pictures and Sculpture in Ontario's Provincial Art Gallery Positively Indecent Declares R. B. St. Clair.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—R. B. St. Clair, the moral reformer made a vigorous attack on the provincial art gallery in the normal school before an audience of fifteen, at a meeting of the Toronto vigilance association, last night.

"I want to see fair play for Mr. Stair," he declared, "who was last week prosecuted for exposing a vulgar theatrical picture. Last week I visited the normal school and saw sculpture and pictures which are far worse than the pictures declared in court to be indecent."

On the second floor I saw various so-called works of art, the details of which I cannot describe to a promiscuous audience.

"On this same floor were boys ranging from 17 to 19 and girls of the same tender age. The authorities claim that these pictures are needed for instruction in drawing and art work, but I claim that if they are needed, then the girls should be separated from the boys."

Toronto artists and educationalists ridicule Mr. St. Clair's statements. They point out that most of the statues and pictures complained of were collected for the provincial government 67 years ago by Rev. Egerton Parsons, founder of Ontario's education act, 1826.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTER MONGOLIA

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—Advices from Urga announce the arrival there of a detachment of Russian troops with orders to proceed to western Mongolia. Arrangements have been made by the Mongolian government for transport facilities along the line of march. The troops were dispatched in consequence of reports of the advance of Chinese troops on Kebo and Ulaan-uul, and the plundering of Russian merchant caravans in the neighborhood of the former town.

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