

## TREATIES OF ARBITRATION

Only Three U. S. Senators Vote Against Ratification—Submission of Disputes to the Hague Tribunal

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 7.—Stripped of the clauses which it was claimed, would invade the constitutional treaty making power of the senate and with many other limitations added, the general arbitration treaties between the United States and England and France, proposed by President Taft and Secretary Knox, as forerunners of universal peace were ratified by the senate by a vote of 76 to 3.

The senators who voted against the ratification were Lorimer, Martine, and Reed. The latter two are Democrats. President Taft, however, before leaving for his trip to Europe and Chicago did not comment upon the Senate action. It is known he had hoped to see the treaties ratified unanimously. He had declared that certain amendments would not be objectionable.

Virtually the treaties now are "up in the air" and in their modified form must be referred to England and France. By the terms of an amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the distinct proposition that they do not authorize the submission "to arbitration of any question that affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of several states or the territorial integrity of the United States, or concerning the question of alleged indebtedness or monetary obligations of any state of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe doctrine, or other purely governmental policy."

As amended, the treaties provide that all differences with the exception of the subjects named in the Bacon amendment, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, and which are justifiable in their nature, shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague tribunal.

The final action came at the end of a long day of debate and after battling on numerous amendments. The administration senators, though figuring on a close vote on the third clause, were surprised and confused by the result. Their view was that the elimination was achieved by the massing of a practically solid Democratic vote with a sprinkling of Republicans. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader of the senate, Bayburn of Idaho, Granahan of North Dakota, Gamble of South Dakota, Stone of Missouri, Poinsett of Washington, Taylor of Tennessee, and Davis of Arkansas, were absent. Of these, Stone, Granahan, Gamble and Davis had been paired.

The treaty with England was first taken up and the first vote came up promptly at 4.30 o'clock on an amendment proposed by the foreign relations committee to eliminate clause 3 of article 3—the provision around which the fight had centered—and on this the motion was carried 42 to 40.

Clause 3 would have submitted to a joint high commission the question as to whether a difference was subject to arbitration and its decision was made final. It was contended that the clause would take from the senate its prerogative as party of the treaty making power, and along this line the battle waged from first to last.

### REVOLT IN MEXICO

President Madero Said to Have Moved Troops Through American Territory

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 7. (via El Paso, Tex.)—President Madero has succeeded in moving troops through American territory notwithstanding Governor Cuatrecasas protest and the refusal of the government in Washington to grant permission, if information received by the rebels from their agents in the north is true. A message received today states that General San Jines has crossed the Rio Grande at Ojinaga, with federal troops which have been shipped into the U. S. via La Redo and Bagie pass and then, dressed in citizens' clothes, moved to Presidio, the American town opposite Ojinaga. San Jines is the general ordered to Juarez to command the government forces and who arrived there after the town had been taken by the rebels.

To avoid loss, should robbery and looting grow out of the present situation a number of wealthy property owners have secured insurance at one and a half per cent. from Lloyds. There is not now, nor has there been any great excitement among Americans, because of their inability to leave this city.

EL PASO, March 7.—Shipments of arms and ammunition to Vasquez rebels at Juarez, alleged to be in violation of the neutrality laws, were obstructed today by Colonel E. Steever, commanding the U. S. troops on duty along the Mexico border.

A consignment of sixty carbines and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, destined to James I. Smith, whom Colonel Steever, on advice received from operatives of the department of state and justice, characterizes as a fictitious person, is being held at the United States immigration station, pending instructions from the department of war. The shipment detained by Colonel Steever is one of three have been made in the last few days.

Col. Roosevelt Endorsed  
KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was endorsed for the Republican presidential nomination by

## DECREASE IN WAGES

Railwaymen of Grand Trunk Will Not Submit to Striking Without a Struggle

TORONTO, March 7.—Conductors, brakemen, and baggage men on "short runs" or branch lines on the Grand Trunk railway have been notified that increased rates of pay which became effective January 1, of this year in accordance with the award of the board of conciliation and arbitration after the strike of 1910 will be reduced after April 1. The announcement is received by the railwaymen with much dissatisfaction and they are indignant at what they consider a gross breach of faith, and the company's action will not be accepted without a struggle.

The company justifies its position on the ground that it had reserved its right to change the schedule on giving one month's notice to the men concerned and that the larger amount paid for short runs was not just to the men on the longer runs. For the shorter runs the old scale of wages will be reverted to.

### TEXAS FEVER TICK

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7.—A quarantine lifting the quarantine against Texas fever tick in Orange county, this state, was issued today by State Veterinarian Keane and signed by Governor Johnson. In issuing the proclamation, Dr. Keane announced that the state is slowly becoming cleared of this pest. The only counties now under quarantine are San Luis Obispo and part of San Diego.

### UNHAPPY COUNT

German Noblemen Further Imprisoned for Alleged Striking of Warden—States Possible Condition

BERLIN, March 7.—Count Gisbert Wolff-Metternich was again sentenced to another month's imprisonment for striking a prison warden. A common thief and the miserable woman who had sold the bits of brass and zinc he stole having been removed weeping from the dock in one of the small courts of the Criminal Court, their place was taken by the tall, slight and athletic figure of the young Count. He was very pale, and appeared to be ill.

Wardens in the prison in which he is confined gave evidence that he refused to return to his cell after a walk in the courtyard, and had struck a jailer in the eye with a cane. The Count denied, and declared that the officials had treated him brutally, having dragged him along the floor and thrown him down upon his bed. He made a piteous appeal to the judge not to add to his present punishment, saying:

"I have been under arrest 14 months, and have been very ill. You do not know what it is to be in prison, between the narrow walls of a cell, only able to go five feet to the left and five feet to the right. You do not know what it is to sit all day with nothing to do. First they gave me paper bags to paste, then they stopped, and now I have no occupation. You do not know the horrors of prison life. My cell is unsanitary, malarious, and full of vermin."

The judge sharply told him to confine his remarks to the matter in hand.

"When I am free I will get the workmen who shared my sufferings to prove that my statement is true," he exclaimed. Then, with tears running down his face, and sobbing, he made a last appeal for mercy. "What am I? My parents have deserted me. I have no position and no money. My wife threatens to divorce me if my punishment is increased. I am innocent of the offence for which I have been already condemned, and if the woman by whose evidence I have been condemned remembers the falsehoods she swore she will suffer on her deathbed. There is nothing for me but to shoot myself."

COWICHAN WILL CASE SETTLED  
Defendant Speers Elects to Take the Land Under Agreement and to Pay Plaintiff \$1,500

The Cowichan will case in which Mr. William Mouton was the plaintiff against Mr. William Speers and John Speers has been settled. This was an action of election arising under the will of the late Matthew James Marshall, who died on the 15th of January, 1909. The plaintiff is a devisee of 100 acres of land at Cowichan Bay under the will dated and January 1909, of the value of about \$2500 at the date of the death of the testator. The defendant Speers is the residuary legatee and devisee. The will was proved in solemn form on the 15th of January, 1910, before Mr. Justice Gregory and probate issued to the defendant Speers as executor.

Shortly after the death of the testator, the defendant Speers claimed that he had purchased from the testator the 100 acres devised to the plaintiff by instrument in writing of the 23rd of October, 1899, and after the testator's death the defendant Speers registered the alleged agreement, and claimed that the devise to Mouton of the 100 acres was his claim whatever to the land either at law or in equity. The plaintiff, however, claimed that if Speers took the land union claimed possession out of the residuary estate which he took under the will as devisee, and not take under and against the provisions of the will.

The defendant Speers has elected to take the land under the agreement and to pay the plaintiff \$1500 for same together with \$100 costs between party and party and Speers also assuming the liability of a \$100 mortgage on the land.

Mr. Leonard Mills (with him S. Perry Messrs. Wootton & Goward for defendant William Speers the executor, and Messrs. Crease & Co. for the plaintiff Speers.

The Lord's Day act is to be rigorously enforced hereafter at Vancouver, drug stores alone, among places of business, being permitted to remain open on Sundays.

North Vancouver ratepayers will decide by plebiscite whether or not bottle licenses shall be taxed in that city. Kootenay is following the example of the Okanagan Valley in organizing a co-operative telephone company.

The Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will hold its next general meeting at Kaslo on May 15.

## DISCOVERER OF SOUTH POLE

Captain Raoult Amundsen Reached Goal on December 14th, Remaining in Vicinity for Three Days

LONDON, Eng., March 7.—Positive news has been received here that Captain Raoult Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14th, last remaining until the 17th. There is absolutely no news as to Captain Robert F. Scott.

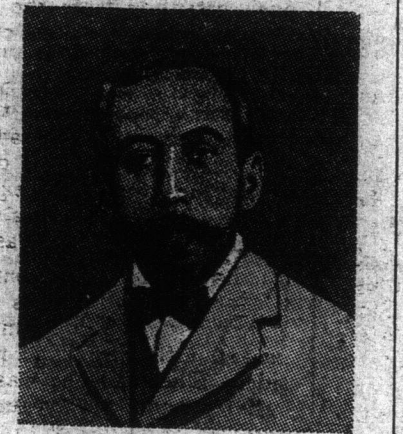
CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 7.—Two local newspapers today received dispatches from Captain Raoult Amundsen announcing that he reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911. The dispatches were sent from Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen arrived yesterday.

The dispatches read: "Pole reached fourteenth-seventeenth December." This evidently means that he stayed in the vicinity of the pole for three days, to take observations as to his position.

Interest in London  
LONDON, March 7.—(Earlier): While intense interest has been aroused in the results attained by the South Polar expedition under command of Captain Raoult Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and Captain Robert F. Scott, of the British royal navy, respectively, which are returning from the Antarctic regions, dispatches received here are conflicting.

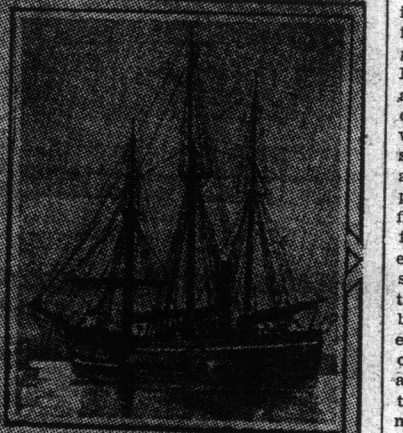
Captain Amundsen has arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on the steamer Fram, and according to the first word from that port he declared that Captain Scott had reached the pole. Up to a late hour tonight, however, no word to that effect had come to Mrs. Scott, wife of the British explorer, who still doubted the achievement, and reiterated her hope that the news was true.

Nor did Lieutenant Evans, the London secretary of the Scott expedition, receive any direct word of Captain Scott's reported success and he assumed he would be among the first notified, probably by a message from Captain Scott himself, through the agency of Captain Amundsen, if it had happened that the two explorers crossed tracks after their march to the pole. With reference to the results of the Amundsen expedition, dispatches reaching London from various points gave early reports that the Norwegian had not been successful in his quest. Later, however, a Copenhagen despatch said that the Social Democrats had published news from Christiania that a telegram from a member of the Fram expedition declared that Amundsen had reached the South Pole. Other reports seem to confirm this, and



CAPTAIN RAOULT AMUNDSEN  
Norwegian explorer whom a London despatch says has reached the South Pole.

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STEAMSHIP FRAM  
Vessel in which Captain Raoult Amundsen made his voyage of discovery to Antarctic regions.

at the same time to dispose of the rumor that Captain Scott had reached the pole. None of the authorities here are inclined to credit this latter report until confirmed.

Formidable Competitor  
In the race for the pole, Britishers, while hoping for the British representative, entertained fears that Captain Amundsen would win the honor as his previous expeditions made him a formidable competitor. It was he who discovered the Northwest Passage in 1905.

Captain Amundsen had with him a hardy band of Norwegians who undoubtedly were greatly aided by skills in traversing the ice of the glaciers, and he put his faith in Siberian dogs for supply sledges. He had an advantage of nearly eight months over Captain Scott in the race for the pole and his base of supplies was nearly one hundred miles nearer the goal. Moreover his was not a scientific expedition, one designed to move swiftly. The steamer Fram

is the vessel in which Dr. Nansen made a journey of thousands of miles in the Arctic ocean in 1903-6 and on which Captain Amundsen planned to drift with the Arctic ice to the North Pole. Captain Amundsen selected in April, 1909, to carry out this drifting trip in search of the North Pole, but changed his plans and in the following year proceeded by way of South America for the Antarctic. Early in 1911 Lieutenant Penell of Captain Scott's expedition, sent word from Stewart Island that he had come on Amundsen's ship in the Bay of Wales, Ross Sea, where the Norwegian had made his winter quarters.

## EARL GREY ON CHILD ADOPTION

Cites Opportunities for Finding Homes in Canada for Homeless Children in England

LONDON, March 7.—Earl Grey, taking part in a discussion on "The Emigration of Poor Law Children" at the Central Poor Law conference the other day, said that provincial governments in Canada had established a register of selected families who could be safely entrusted with the care of an imported child. No family was allowed to come on the pages of the register unless it had five distinct references as to character. "You have a large number of the most admirable people in Canada ready to adopt your children."

The guardians in this country had nearly 50,000 Poor Law children without parents.

"I want to give the childless home of Canada the child it was to have. You have got them. They are costing you a lot of money every year, and you can secure for thousands of your children opportunities such as are not provided for them in this country, of growing up under conditions which will make them happy, God-fearing, industrious and respectable citizens."

## STRANGE FREAKS OF HUMAN FEAR

Woman Lion Tamer Faints at Sight of Hordes of Mountain Climbers Afraid of Slugs

LONDON, March 7.—From Bukares, comes news of a queer freak of emotion. Miss Tacaresco, a lady lion tamer, suddenly fainted amid her animals. With difficulty she was removed before the lions had grown so restless as to become unmanageable. Everybody wondered what it was that had suddenly terrified her. When she recovered she explained that the sight of a black beetle in the cage had caused her to faint with fright, and she refused to go among the lions again until the black beetle had been removed.

Here is one more proof of the oft-proven fact that courage is the most tricky thing in the world. We have members of the Alpine Club whom the sight of a slug terrified, and biologists who reveal in slugs but do not like to look out of a third-story window. Lord Roberts is said to be afraid of cats, and there are some men who would get out gall to cross Africa, but who would fall into a cold sweat at the idea of invading an important business house and demanding to see the manager. They would go aloft to shoot tigers in the jungle, but would be afraid to object in a fashionable restaurant at dinner-time if the waiter gave them the wrong change. Horror of open spaces and a dread of narrow places are two quite clearly defined nervous conditions. There exists a perfectly appalling nomenclature of these queer flaws in a man's pluck. There are claustrophobia (fear of confined places), monophobia (fear of being alone), agoraphobia (fear of open spaces), anthropophobia (fear of a society), batophobia (fear of bats), and pedionophobia (fear of dwelling in plains), and siderodromophobia (fear of railway travelling).

But courage is a thing even more complex than these considerations suggest. "I had a queer illustration in a moderate way last autumn when I was initiating a friend into climbing," said an enthusiastic rock climber in discussing the matter. "We were going up the Glyder Fawr from Llyn Idwal in North Wales. I had chosen a perfectly easy scramble because I did not wish to frighten my friend. We were going up a wide, open slope over some loessish stones, and were as safe as we should have been on Piccadilly pavement. But I was astonished to find that my friend was thoroughly frightened. It was the wide space on every side that he feared, the straight slope away from him to the lake that temporarily put him off his mental balance. I was rather stupidly annoyed; with great difficulty I got him to come on, and ultimately we got to the amphitheatre of precipices which is the last lap of the ascent. I chose a narrow gully which came handy, and about half-way up wished I had not. It was perfectly easy climbing and quite safe, so long as nothing happened, but there was potential danger. We had to swing up over some stones jammed between two vertical walls, and the stones were slippery and wet, and some of the ones had to put one's entire weight on them without being perfectly sure that it would stand. I was thoroughly uneasy, and in the uncomfortable part, quite convinced that I should never get my friend behind to do it. But he took it like a bird, without hesitation; it did not seem to occur to him that there was anything to be afraid of, and he was astonished when I told him at the top that I had not at all liked the position. With the rock walls shutting out space he had felt nice and cozy, and had done it like going up a ladder."

"Again, when I am about half-way through a climb I usually feel frightened and finish with a sense of gasping relief. But I am ready for another climb just the same—and I do it, not with a moral effort, but because I want to. Plenty of other climbers, I believe, are like that. Are we cowards, or are we not? And since climbing frightens us, why do we climb?"

## SEEKS DAMAGES

Plaintiff Claims He Received Injuries through Negligence of Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Co.

VANCOUVER, March 7.—In the supreme court before Mr. Justice Murphy today an action was commenced in which Mr. George Steell is suing the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Co. for unstated damages for injuries which he claims he received through the company's negligence while employed in loading salmon on the steamship Keenun at Evans Coleman & Co.'s wharves on January 4, 1911.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C. of Victoria, and Mr. D. E. McDonald, are associated as the company's counsel. The action is continuing.

## NEW RAILWAY TO THE COAST

Mr. G. J. Bury Announces That C. P. R. will Build Line from Winnipeg to Pacific at Cost of \$60,000,000

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7.—To a deputation from Northern Manitoba who waited on him, headed by Premier Roblin, Vice-President Bury this afternoon intimated that the C.P.R. will spend shortly sixty million dollars on an entirely new line of railway from the prairies to the Pacific coast as an outlet for grain and the products of the prairies. He stated that a line was necessary owing to the congested state of the present freight lines. It would be built right away but labor and materials required for such an enterprise could not be got this year. This year he could have got much more than twenty-five million dollars from the executive of the company if he could have spent it, but labor and materials are lacking. The company has all the cars it requires but needs terminals and tracks. "Our line must be double tracked from Vancouver to Winnipeg without delay," said Mr. Bury. "What is the use of shipping wheat if we have no lines to run the trains over or the necessary terminal facilities?"

Mr. Bury viewed with alarm the outlook in the west as far as railway development is concerned. "It is not money," he repeated, "it is material and labor. Six years ago the Canadian Pacific Railway had doubled its terminal facilities but those had been far and away outgrown again this year and the company would have to double its terminals."

Again he referred to the shortage of material and labor and the difficulties met by great railroads in constructing lines to keep up with the development of the country.

"Do you know," he declared to Premier Roblin, "that in 1912, according to our calculations, based on the development of all railways in Western Canada, and the proportionate growth of the country, that only forty per cent of the crop will be moved by the close of navigation if we continue growing as we are this year. You will admit that development of Canada is the greatest ever known in the world. The Canadian Pacific planned for ten thousand miles of lines all over the country but these could not be constructed until the main lines were double tracked and in shape to cope with the traffic from all over the system. But under the circumstances the company had to see to the needs of settlers most in want first and that was the policy which the company has adopted and which will be followed right along."

## BRITISH COAL STRIKE

Newspapers Make Appeal to King to Bring Strike to an End

LONDON, March 7.—The morning papers print an appeal to King George to bring the coal strike to an end. The London Express says: "Only one man, it is now evident, can bring immediate peace in the coal war, and that one man is the king. Ministers have failed, parliament is impotent, and the customary channels of industrial arbitration are blocked. But the king can save the situation."

"It may be objected that as the king is a constitutional monarch, he must act through his constitutional advisor, but that is not a valid objection in this great national crisis. The king is the father of his people, as such he may, without a breach of constitutional usage, through his advisors, offer himself as mediator."

"Such a course would have the enthusiastic approval of the whole nation. Will the king's advisors stand in the way?"

This appeal is issued as a result of more futile conferences between cabinet ministers, the miners and the owners, the growing paralysis of the railways, the increase of the price of food and many more thousands of men out of employment, marking another day of drift.

Both owners and men predicted last night that the strike would continue a fortnight or longer.

Telegrams from all parts shows great havoc is being wrought in every industry and among all classes. Millions of dollars are being lost every day.

In addition to all this, a plague of darkness is now making itself felt. Hundreds of towns are reducing the hours of lighting or cutting out the service altogether. In many places the spectre of famine is already visible in the homes of the poor with their fireless hearths. Water supply and public health are other matters now involved by the great national disaster, as little as we coal is now going into the cities which are dependant upon steam engines and boilers for their water supply and for the proper working of their drainage arrangements.

## STOP THAT LEAK

That's what the city are trying to do at the Reservoir

Are stopping the leak from your pocket MADE BY COMBINE PRICES. Any of the following will help.

Ham, Mild Cured, per pound.....20c  
Ham, Morrell's Picnic, per pound.....15c  
Eggs, Local, fresh, 3 dozen for.....\$1.00  
Pickles, Stephens', large bottles, per bottle.....25c  
Potted Meats, Morrell's, 4 tins for.....25c  
Pineapple, Libby's, per large can.....35c  
Small's Maple Flavor Syrup, per quart tin.....25c  
Pork and Beans, Davies, 3 tins for.....25c  
Jam, Anti-Combine Pure, 5-lb. tin.....75c  
And our Famous Independent Creamery Butter, 3 pounds for.....\$1.00

The store at the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets, is out of all Combines.

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Norwegian Herring, 4 for.....25c  
Salt Mackerel each.....20c  
Oolichans, 2 lbs. for.....25c  
Salmon Bellies, per lb.....20c  
Black Cod, 2 lbs. for.....25c  
Salt Cod, per 2-lb. package.....25c  
Arcadia Cod Fish, per box.....35c  
Digby Chicks, box.....35c  
Smoked Salmon, per lb.....25c  
Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs. for.....25c  
Kipper Herring, 2 lbs. for.....25c  
Norwegian Stock Fish, per lb.....25c  
Cove Oysters, per tin.....20c  
Eastern, per tin.....85c  
Blue Point, per tin 25c or.....40c  
Saatch Clams, 2 tins for.....25c  
Condensed Clams, per tin 25c or.....15c  
Billet Thon Marine, per tin.....35c  
Bayley's Lunch Herring, per bottle.....25c

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