

LITTLE GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

Faults-Found by Liberals with Tariff Commission Shown by Ministers to Have No Justification

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—After a whole day's debate clause four of the tariff commission bill was passed. The opposition fought obstinately, but they got the worst of the discussion in every particular. The evening saw a very spirited speech from Minister White, who gave the opposition as severe a castigation as has been seen for years in the house. A series of amendments by the opposition were voted down.

On the bill being taken up Mr. Guthrie asked explanations as to two sub-sections. One enables the minister of finance to require the commission to investigate matters; the other enables the government to direct the commission to investigate matters.

Mr. White explained that numerous questions arose where the minister would need to have specific facts ascertained. The government might wish to have wide questions of trade policy investigated, and it would refer such matters to the commission.

Mr. Guthrie complained that this section challenged the independence of the commission. He urged the removal of the phrase which enables the minister and the government to direct the commission to take up particular subjects. The tariff commission would have no power to initiate anything. This commission was designed, Mr. Guthrie continued, by the government and the finance minister to aid their own purposes and not to aid the house of commons.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the tariff commission must be under the control of the minister. On the previous day Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared that the staff of statisticians in one of the departments would suffice. Such a staff would be under the control of a minister and would report to him.

Mr. Ames said that the person who proposes the tariff and who brings in the bill is the finance minister, and the bill provided that the minister should have power over a body of experts charged with the duty of giving him information on which to work. If anything would lead to confusion and dislocation it would be the policy advocated by Mr. Guthrie.

Sir Wilfrid's Old View
Sir Wilfrid Laurier tried at some length to reconcile the attitude of the opposition yesterday and today. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. White recalled the fact that in October 1898 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had issued a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' association in Montreal and had discussed a demand for increase in the woolen duties. In his speech he advocated the appointment of a commission of business men to go to England and Germany to investigate the circumstances of the woolen trade. Further, Sir Wilfrid had advocated the suggestion that there be a permanent tariff commission, and had said that if what was meant was such a commission as that in existence in the United States, he did not see any reason why it should not be appointed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the American tariff commission in 1898 had been a bureau of statistics, and pointed out that accurate information obtained would increase the responsibilities of the government. Hitherto the minister could take refuge in generalities, now he would be checked by facts, which would be before the house.

This brought out an emphatic declaration from Mr. Foster, backed up by Messrs. Borden and White, that the information obtained by the commission will be available to the house and the country.

Dr. Schaffner said that if the bill contained all that Mr. Ames had read into it, he would be opposed to it. He did not believe that the bill contained all that Mr. Ames had read into it, and he favored it. He also demanded that a farmer be appointed to the commission.

Mr. Borden said that if an agitation were to arise over the duties on a given article, say agricultural implements, the provision as to the control of the government would enable the government to say to the commission: "Drop all else and investigate that subject."

Farmers Are Protected
Mr. Oliver maintained that the bill contained nothing to guarantee the farmers investigation of their complaints.

Mr. White pointed out that the bill expressly specifies the investigation of "products," thus bringing agricultural interests under its purview.

Dr. Edwards noted that the interpretation clause mentions "horses, cattle and other animals."

Mr. Oliver contended that all the Conservative speakers prior to Dr. Schaffner had discussed the measure as applying exclusively to manufacturers.

Mr. Ames read from the report of his speech the definite statement that the commission would take up farmers' interests.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his statement as to Mr. Ames.

Mr. McPherson pointed out that he had made a similar statement, and Mr. Oliver again was in trouble. After extracting himself from Mr. McPherson he vowed that the commission anyway would lead to tariff revision upwards, declaring that this was the government of trust.

Mr. Bennett asked what about the Massey-Harris company. Mr. Oliver averred that they had been against the Liberals. "What, Senator Melvin Jones?" asked Mr. Bennett. "He did not help us," said Mr. Oliver.

Soon afterwards Mr. Oliver declared that the commission would work under Mr. White, who represented the trusts in the cabinet. He was one of the Liberals who had left the Liberal party when it ceased to stand for the profits and stood for principle.

When Was That? Asked Pelletier

"When was that?" asked Pelletier. "The day when Mr. Fielding brought down the reciprocity agreement," replied Mr. Oliver.

Then Mr. Oliver talked reciprocity until 6 o'clock.

After an evening of further discussion of the same sort, Mr. Guthrie moved a series of amendments. The first was to expunge the provision that the commission shall act "under the direction of the minister of finance. This was lost by 76 to 40.

The second was that the commission should report not to the government, but to parliament. This was lost.

Third, Mr. Guthrie moved to strike out the clause enabling the commission to investigate combines, mergers and trusts. The object of the clause, he said, was to withdraw this power from the judges.

Mr. Borden explained that this was not intended at all. This was simply to give power to add an additional tribunal to those at the disposal of the government.

After some remarks by Mr. Coryell, Mr. White came to his feet with one of the best fighting speeches heard in years in the house.

All members, trusts and combines, he said, seemed to have sprung up since October 13, 1913, on which the Borden government took office.

Did they exist before September 21? If they did exist before that date why did not the Laurier government take action against them? They had heard a great deal of talk on the subject. Better evidence of convictions was furnished by what the Laurier government did, and by what it had omitted to do.

Speaking from his business knowledge, Mr. White declared that all the mergers and capitalizations, of which Mr. Oliver and other Liberals had spoken had been effected before September 21. Did the Laurier government take action?

The Laurier government was on friendly terms with the trusts, mergers and combines, the minister of finance did not correspond with the world now used by the Liberals in opposition.

Mr. White then glanced at the provisions of the bill which the Liberals were opposing. He pointed out that it had been deliberately drawn so as to include farm products in its scope. Of all the people in the community who would derive benefit from it the farmer stood foremost. It was designed to meet the needs of all classes of people in Canada.

Next, the minister dealt with the charges against himself. He had been described as a representative of the interests. If Mr. Oliver kept as free from sinister influences as he (Mr. White) did, he would do well. (Conservative cheers.) He never had been, and he was not connected with any merger, and even if an unpopular man in Canada to prove that he was.

Mr. Oliver: "I never made any insinuation."

Mr. White: "You said I was the representative of the interests."

Mr. Oliver: "I never made any insinuation that the minister had any interest in any trust. I adhere to the statement that he represents the trust."

Mr. White retorted that he did not consider himself such. He was quite capable of discharging his duties in parliament. Continuing, he said that the government was simply adding another tribunal to those at the disposal of the government.

Referring to a clause in the Customs Act providing for an inquiry before a judge to which the opposition proposed to restrict the government, Mr. White quoted Mr. Fielding's remarks when that clause was under consideration. Mr. Fielding on that occasion drew attention to the fact that the courts provided somewhat a slow piece of machinery. He would add that the courts not only were slow but were apt to be technical.

The government was adding means for investigation. He concluded by stating that the government was taking the initiative, that it desired to get the information on which it could rely when revising the tariff, and that the Liberals were trying to give a false impression of the facts. However, the talk was idle, the people would see that the commission would do good work. It did not they would hold the government responsible.

All of these the government is pledged to carry through. Any one of these measures would a few years ago have been considered ample work for the whole session.

An autumn session is assured and many all-night sittings will be necessary to complete the executive task before December unless something occurs in the meantime to bring about a general election, which the Unionists are forecasting.

Part of the session today resigned the office of Lord of the Privy Seal, and the Marquis of Crewe was appointed to succeed him.

Lord Pentland resigned as secretary of state for Scotland and Thomas McKinnon Wood, under-secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed to the office.

Lord Pentland has been appointed governor of Madras. A member of the Thomas Gibson Carmichael, who was formerly appointed governor of Bengal, has been bestowed on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, by nominating him to the office.

Order of the Garter, which may confer sovereigns' coat, has created immense interest throughout the country.

To Visit Republics
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—For the purpose of solving diplomatic problems and acquiring more accurate information as to conditions in Central and South America, Secretary of State Knox, by direction of President Taft, will make a five thousand mile trip to the Spanish-American republics bordering the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, as now planned. Mr. Knox will not visit Mexico, but that country may be included in the program before he returns in the first week of April.

Motor Car on Lake Superior
PORT ARTHUR, Ont. Feb. 13.—A motor car of this city, which started across Lake Superior for Duluth in a motor launch Saturday, returned yesterday.

Blas Doucack was last week killed by a building on E.T.P. construction out of Prince Rupert. He was only buried up to the waist but was found with his companions dug him out.

Revelstoke is to hold a dog and cat show in the autumn.

M. McCharles, a bridge carpenter, accidental death last week, near which he was working when he stepped to one side to allow a train to go.

CABINET TALK AROUND LONDON

Rumors Concerning Possible Retirement of Mr. Asquith from Premiership Keenly Canvassed by Politicians

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Among members of the House of Commons here the reopening of parliament tomorrow, the retirement of Herbert Asquith from the premiership was today the chief subject of conversation. Not much surprise will be caused if the premier in a short time relinquishes his office and accepts a peerage.

It is pointed out that while he has not held the position of premier very long as compared with some of his predecessors, his tenure has been marked by the greatest political agitation.

During the last few years Mr. Asquith has aged perceptibly. Besides his expense of holding the position of premier is great, and Mr. Asquith has a large family.

Even among members who have taken part in the campaign against Sir Edward Grey, it is agreed that their opposition was in great part due to their desire to prevent him succeeding to the premiership, as they even suggested that the formation of the Liberal committee which recently received Mr. Morgan Shuster, the treasurer general of Persia, was really part of this campaign, as most of the committee were pronounced supporters of David Lloyd George.

Joseph Martin, the Liberal member of parliament for the East St. Pancras division of London, who was formerly prominent in Canadian politics and is now leader of the extreme radical wing in the commons, said in an interview today, that there was no doubt that the majority of members of the commons would view with keen disappointment the elevation of Sir Edward Grey to the premiership.

Mr. Martin was of the opinion that a majority of the Liberal members of the commons would view with keen disappointment the elevation of Sir Edward Grey to the premiership.

It must be remembered that politics here are entirely different from politics in the United States and Canada. Mr. Martin continued, "There the parties would be consulted before the appointment of a premier, and if he were unpopular, a big row would be raised. Here the government does things without consulting its supporters, and even if an unpopular man were to be made premier, the commons would think a long time before upsetting the government."

Government Changes
King George presided today at a meeting of the Privy Council, the first held since his return from India. The King approved of the speech from the throne, which is to be read at the opening of parliament tomorrow.

Prior to the assembling of the commons the King granted an audience of an hour and a half to Winston Spencer Churchill. It is understood that Mr. Churchill gave explanations of the changes which the admiralty has effected during the absence of the King from England.

The council conference King George received Secretary Balfour and heard a personal report of his visit to Berlin. The report is revised today that Viscount Haldane will shortly vacate the war office and be succeeded by Colonel John Edward Bernard Seely, member of parliament for the Icknham division of Derbyshire and under-secretary of war.

The changes made at the admiralty under the administration of Winston Spencer Churchill will at an early date be the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

The session which opens tomorrow promises to be momentous on account of three important measures. The first, the disfranchisement of the Welsh church, and manhood suffrage.

All of these the government is pledged to carry through. Any one of these measures would a few years ago have been considered ample work for the whole session.

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TAMBA MARU FOR FAR EAST

Japanese Liner Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday with Big Cargo for the Orient—Took Big Shipment of Silver Bars

The steamer Tamba Maru, Capt. Noda, of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon with a bumper cargo, including a shipment of two and a half tons of silver bars shipped from mines in Colorado and Nevada consigned to Yokohama.

There were also large shipments of flour, cotton, machinery, and salt herrings. The floor of the steamer aggregated 216,000 sacks. The freight totalled about \$6000 tons. The passengers of the Japanese steamer included H. D. Elin, who embarked from Mitsui, a silk merchant of Yokohama, H. Tanaka, a New York merchant, and Mr. and Mrs. Takaki of Yokohama.

The steamer Comedian, Capt. Netherland, of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, reached the outer wharf last night and after completing the discharge of about 200 tons of general freight from the United Kingdom for local consignees, she will load 300,000 feet of lumber from the Canadian-Puget Sound company's mills. The lumber will be taken to the outer wharf on scows from the wharf harbor mills.

Making Initial Run
The Sanuki Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha is expected at William head quarantine station tonight, or tomorrow morning from the Orient and will dock at the outer wharf tomorrow morning on her initial trip from the Orient in the Japanese line. The steamer was formerly used on the Yokohama, Keelung, service. She is the sixth vessel in this service. Until the beginning of this year the company ran three steamers only between Hongkong and Yokohama. Beyond Kobe, but now all the steamers make the trip to and from Hongkong and the Sanuki Maru has been added to round out the fortnightly schedule. In June the Inaba Maru will be withdrawn and a new steamer Yokohama Maru, which was launched on January 29th at Nagasaki, will take her place. The Tamba Maru being replaced in October by another new steamer, the Shimizu Maru.

Tacoma Maru Coming
The steamer Tacoma Maru, Capt. Yonemoto, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which left Yokohama on February 7th, is due here next Wednesday. She has a load of cargo for local consignees and is bringing 13 steerage passengers. The Tacoma Maru of this line, which will leave the outer wharf on Saturday, is taking on board a heavy flour shipment at Puget sound, after taking 22,000 barrels at Seattle.

Cyclops Reaches London
The Blue Funnel liner Cyclops, which loaded big shipments of whale oil and general freight at this port for Europe and the Orient arrived at London yesterday. The Cyclops left on November 30.

The Norwegian steamship Cuzco is loading 1,500,000 feet of lumber to be used in construction on the Panama canal at Seattle. The vessel will also take bats and forage for the government at the canal zone.

Illegal Fishing
Japanese Fishermen Caught at Work on Sunday Evening—Men Fined and Catches Confiscated

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—The Dominion government fisheries steamer Alcado, while patrolling the water on Sunday evening, caught a party of Japanese fishermen at work on the beach of fishing boats, catching herring during prohibited hours. The patrol steamer bore down upon the fleet, which consisted of some seven or eight vessels, one of whom immediately released his catch into the deep.

The boats and outfits were seized and taken to this city, and the catches, consisting of some hundred or more tons of herring, were confiscated and were today sold by public auction. The Japanese were fined \$20 in the afternoon and fined \$20 in the afternoon.

Wellington Had A Heavy List
Collier Unaccounted Rough Weather on First Voyage to the Golden Gate From Sanaimo

The steamer Wellington reached San Francisco on Monday heavily laden to port with a full cargo of coal from Nanaimo. Capt. W. F. Porter is in command.

Captain Porter formerly was master of the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, but had made his reputation as a good sailorman long before he entered the Pacific Mail service. He made many voyages to the Arctic in command of whalers and knows most corners of the seven seas.

This last voyage of the Wellington tested his ability as navigator and seaman. He sailed from the ship left Nanaimo on a heavy fog until it emerged from the mist and entered the Golden Gate. In addition to the fog at both ends of the trip, hurricanes, storms and gales were encountered on the way down the coast, and to make matters worse the ship's compass developed eccentricities that made navigation more a game of hide and seek than an exact science. During the voyage the cargo of coal and the ship came in with a heavy list to port.

The Wellington used to make regular trips to this port. She was the first modern collier commissioned on the Pacific and in the early days of her career was something of a show ship.

Lightkeeper's Wife AND SON SAFE
Two Half-Breeds Were in Boat Seen to Capsize From the Lawyers Island Light

The report of the drowning of Mrs. Eberstman and son of the Lawyers Island light station on the Skeena river was unfounded according to a wireless message from Prince Rupert yesterday. The launch sent from Prince Rupert when the news was telegraphed there from the steamer Bertha located the couple at Porcher Island. The drowned were two half-breeds. They were in the boat which Eberstman saw capsized and he believed that it was his wife and son that had been drowned. He notified the captain of his Bertha to this effect with the result that a launch was sent from Prince Rupert to recover the bodies, and the searchers found the lightkeeper's wife and son safe on Porcher Island. They were surprised when they learned they were supposed drowned. Inquiries are being made to ascertain the identity of the two victims.

How Australia IS BEING BOOMED
Visitor from Land of Southern Cross Tells of the Interest Taken by the Government in Settling the Country

A few pointers on what is being done in the Commonwealth of Australia in order to encourage settlers to come into that country, was furnished a Colonist representative last night by Mr. Leonard K. Williams, a wealthy squatter, who is now making his way back to London for a lengthy holiday after spending a number of years ranching in the land of the Southern Cross and amassing a fortune that will enable him to rest comfortably on the laurels of his past work.

Advertising is being done in for extensively, not only in Great Britain but in the large centres of Canada and the United States. In addition to that, however, lecturers, who are qualified by their experience in the country, and also by general educational requirements, are being employed something in the nature of missionaries to go forth and preach the gospel of progress to the people of the world.

As a result of the adoption of this advanced method of advertising, a greater influx of settlers from the Old Country is anticipated this year than ever before, and the peculiarities about it is that the men who are coming are informed beforehand of the localities that are likely to offer them the best advantages and as a result they go there direct and start in their work without staying in the great centres of population to give the lecturers and generally depressed conditions that would otherwise be prosperous.

In New Zealand similar means are being pursued with great success, not only to the country but to the people who come in from Great Britain. At the present time Mr. Williams stated that the governments of both countries are considering steps by which it will be possible to make the circumstances of the incoming settlers even more easy and secure than the present arrangement and failure that occasionally befall him as a result of being ill-equipped with information as to the conditions of the first step in the right direction that will mean his prosperity and the country's good for all time.

Though new to the conditions here Mr. Williams acknowledged the calibre of the citizens and readily paid the tribute which he thought they deserved. Of the city of Victoria he spoke in the highest terms, expressing the opinion that the location of the city and the climatic and other elements of advantage rendered it a most desirable place to live in. On his way to London he proposes spending a few days in each of the Canadian cities so that he will be better able to compare the general development of the Dominion with the progress that is being made in the Australian Commonwealth.

ARRESTS TODAY
Thirty-four Men Indicted in Dynamite Conspiracy Cases Expected to be in Custody This Evening

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—U. S. District Attorney Miller said tonight that arrests of the 34 men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases were set for tomorrow.

"The reason why they did not take place today," Mr. Miller said, "cannot be revealed. It has been the intention that as many as possible of the defendants shall be taken in the shortest possible time, so that a majority of them will be in custody before any one of them knows who else is involved. An arrest of one man at Rochester, N.Y., today probably was due to a local condition unknown to me."

Before night tomorrow the defendants apprehended are expected to be sufficient in number to reveal the extent of the plots which the government charges were carried on by the defendants against iron and steel contractors who maintained open shops, and in which the McNamee and Orlie McManigal, confessed dynamiters, acted as accomplices.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 13.—Clarence E. Dowd, business agent of the machinists' union, local number 82, was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal J. J. Vichman on a warrant charging him with transporting dynamite from one state to another at different times. The marshal was accompanied by secret service agent Eppstein, of Washington, who arrived here this morning. Dowd made no comment when arrested. He was lodged in the county jail. The warrant was based on an indictment returned by the federal grand jury in Indianapolis. He is 45 years of age and came to this city from Mansfield, Ohio.

ONE LIFE LOST AT UNION BAY
Japanese Caught in His Dwelling and Carried out to Sea by Flooding—Others Escape by Clinging to Shacks

NANAIMO, B. C., Feb. 12.—A despatch from Union Bay this afternoon states that the loss of the life due to Saturday's flood was not so great as first thought. Only one Japanese was killed by being caught in his dwelling and washed out to sea. The body has not yet been recovered.

The damage to property was more serious, the amount being estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. The Canadian Collieries company's washer and buildings on the coal wharf were considerably damaged. The co-operative store was also completely flooded, all the stock being ruined.

CHINESE TAKE CHANGE QUIETLY

News of Establishment of Republic is Received at Capital Without Demonstration of Any Character

PEKING, Feb. 14.—12:45 a. m. The indifference of the Chinese masses to the form of government is evident in the capital.

They accept the news of the republic without any demonstration, either favorable or unfavorable. There is not the slightest difference, apparent on the streets.

More than 30,000 troops are in Peking, stationed around the city walls. Their discipline always has been lax, and it is no less so now. The south fact makes looking possible. Nevertheless, Yuan Shi Kai is expected to assert this.

Chinese office-holders are confident that Yuan Shi Kai controls the political situation, and believes that the south will accept what he offers. The south, however, has not yet signified the acceptance of the proposed coalition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Chinese republic is the official name of the new Chinese republic, China Hua means Chinese.

Formal announcement of the passing of the Tai Ching dynasty, which has ruled China for about three hundred years, and the erection of a modern republic on its ruins, was made at the state department today by the Chinese legation, which supplies a copy of an official telegram from Peking to the following general effect:

"While a provisional government is being established all ministers accredited to foreign governments shall act provisionally as diplomatic representatives and continue to perform their duties as heretofore."

"All members of the legation and consular offices (in America) temporarily shall retain their present places."

It is not known here if the appointment of Alfred Sze to be minister to Washington, which was made in the last days of the tottering dynasty, will stand, but the feeling is that he will give place to some pronounced republican.

The state department will instruct its officials in China to do business in a provisional way in the north and with President Yuan in the south until a fusion of both elements is effected, when the regular government of all China will be duly reorganized.

Message From Yuan
NANKING, Feb. 13.—President Sun Yat Sen has received a telegram from Yuan Shi Kai, couched in most friendly terms, acknowledging and honoring the new republic, the president and ministers of the Nanking government. He requested the Chinese into their hands, greeting them as brothers, and expressing the hope that the future of the country will be prosperous and offering his co-operation.

There is every reason to believe that Nanking will be the capital city of the republic. Tang Shao Yi said today: "The edict is perfectly clear and satisfactory, and the abdicating of the throne is absolute. I am now a plain citizen of China and have no connection with politics."

The proposed republican constitution consists of 70 articles. It follows the American model, except that the president and vice-president will be elected by congress, which will also select the premier, the latter selecting his cabinet subject to the approval of the congress. It will establish religious freedom and provide for conscription.

Town Bombarded
MUKDEN, Feb. 13.—The city of Keping, province of Chi-Li, has been occupied by the revolutionary troops. The revolutionaries began the bombardment of the town on February 9, bringing 12 heavy field guns into action. A portion of Keping was burned before it capitulated.

Imperial Troops Mutiny
LONDON, Feb. 13.—A regiment of imperial troops mutinied at Tientsin today. According to a new agency dispatch from that city the soldiers have been disarmed and the officials are arranging to send the mutineers to Peking.

Increased Salary
The value of the gold standard has been increased by the government. The value of the gold standard has been increased by the government. The value of the gold standard has been increased by the government.

San Francisco
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