

ULSTER CAPITAL REMAINS QUIET

Home Rule Meeting Addressed by Messrs. Churchill and Redmond Passes Off Without Rioting or Disorder

BELFAST, Feb. 8.—Winston Spencer, Churchill's incursion into Ulster, which threatened at one time to cause a sanguinary reaction and serious loss of life, has ended without even a broken head. The First Lord of the Admiralty and John E. Redmond, leader of Irish Nationalists, spoke today from the same platform on the Home Rule bill. Mr. Churchill outlined the intentions of the government with respect to self-government for Ireland, and declared that no greater boon could come to the empire than the settlement of the long and bitter quarrel between the British government and the Irish people.

Mr. Redmond appealed to Ulster "in the name of Ireland and the British empire, justice and goodwill," to lend its aid in settling the Irish question wisely, well and forever.

Takes Early Departure
The presence in Belfast of the largest military force ever gathered to preserve peace among the Irish factions, combined with a drenching rain to check the bellicose ardor of anti-Home Rulers, whose hostility was mainly vented by booing and hooting. But that ugly temper was aroused, and that the civic authorities were warned of possible consequences, is shown by the fact that on their advice Mr. Churchill left the city by a special train two hours before the announced time of his departure, thus disappointing a huge crowd which assembled later to give him a mixed send-off.

Mr. Churchill's speech was delivered before an audience from which every effort had been made to bar all hostile elements. It aroused tremendous enthusiasm, but at one point a group of suffragettes attempted to create a disturbance, and several of them were ejected.

The night passed quietly. Great crowds paraded the streets until a late hour, but the rival parties for the most part kept to their own quarters of the city. The Nationalists burned effigies of Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leaders.

In response to continued and enthusiastic cheering of their supporters, Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson appeared on the steps of the Ulster club. Sir Edward, in a brief speech, said he was proud of Belfast's behavior, but, he added, "We will fight every inch against Home Rule." The troops will be kept in Belfast over Sunday as a precautionary measure.

Provisions of Bill
Mr. Churchill asserted that religious freedom will be secured, representation to all parties in the Irish parliament will be guaranteed, laws unjust to any party will be guarded against and Ireland will control its own finances, under the terms of the Home Rule bill. He continued:

"The government's Home Rule bill would fit into a general parliamentary evolution, leading ultimately to the federation of the empire. This was the only way to free the house of commons from its present congestion."

Mr. Churchill contended that a settlement of the long quarrel between the British government and the Irish people would be a boon to the Empire beyond compare, as the Irish throughout the world were a power who had in the past mostly worked counter to British interests.

The armed forces in Ireland are to be controlled by the Imperial government, and the Imperial government will continue its land purchase and pension schemes.

Mr. Churchill continued that the government is prepared to fight the bill through parliament, and he asked for fair play from the Unionists.

The clauses relative to religious freedom and taxes, it is reported, will be inserted to relieve the anxiety among the Protestants of Ulster.

Mixed Reception
When Mr. Churchill arrived this morning with his wife at the Central station he was given a somewhat mixed reception.

A number of Orangemen who had gathered at the station greeted him with groans and boos, but they were drowned in the hearty cheers of the large crowd of Liberals and Nationalists. There was no disturbance and the large force of police on duty on the street had an easy task to perform. In the course of the morning a crowd of Unionists paraded the streets carrying an effigy of Mr. Churchill to which was attached a placard bearing the words "Down with Churchill. No Home Rule."

They proceeded to the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were staying and sang the national anthem, after which they dispersed without disorder.

There was no marked excitement among the workers of the city today. A few small crowds, however, were scattered here and there anxious to see the First Lord of the Admiralty and to watch the movements of the military. Rain fell the whole morning. The football ground where the meeting was held was a swamp and the canvas marquee in which Mr. Churchill spoke sagged threateningly several times.

For preserving the peace detachments of police had been posted everywhere and troops were held in readiness in their quarters.

the throng and got the Churchills safely away.

Mr. Churchill and John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, reached the marquee safely. The journey through the streets was marked by nothing more serious than outbursts of groans and hisses.

Inside the marquee effigies bearing the labels "Carson and Londonderry—Turncoats and Traitors," away from poles.

Bodies of infantry and dragoons were stationed at a short distance from the marquee in readiness for emergencies. The police challenged everyone who tried to pass to the grounds. Bands of rowdy youths marched by with banners bearing the words "No Home Rule!" "Down with Churchill!"

Mr. Churchill was greeted with a rousing reception from the six thousand persons in the tent. While rain poured through the canopy, he played popular airs intermingled with the "Wearing of the Green" and "The Boys of Wexford."

Mr. Churchill immediately got on good terms with his audience, promising them that the government intended to pass a Home Rule bill which would be harmonious with Imperial rule, smooth the path of the British empire, liberate forces for its service and forever do away with the accursed machinery by which hatred had been manufactured in the past.

Irish Party's Meeting

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—The Irish parliamentary party at a meeting here yesterday passed a resolution that in consequence of the payment of members of parliament, each member of the Irish parliamentary party should subscribe annually \$250 to the Home Rule fund. The members presented John E. Redmond, their leader, with a motor car, and the United Irish League re-elected Mr. Redmond president.

A resolution was also adopted expressing satisfaction with the position of the Irish National movement and the prospect of a speedy final settlement of the Irish question, on the lines of full government for Ireland in all purely Irish affairs.

PLEA FOR RECLAMATION

Statistician Points to Enormous Area of Waste Land in U. S. That Could be Utilized

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—"The necessity of expediting the reclamation of increased areas of our desert is obvious," said C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service in a address before the Union League club.

"This is apparent," he continued, "when we consider that 150,000 good American citizens are leaving our country every year to take up homes under another flag because opportunities in this country are limited."

"Our public domain, once an empire in extent, today offers no opportunity for the poor man," said Mr. Blanchard. "It will not produce crops without an expenditure of money beyond the means of the average citizen."

The investment of half the cost of the Panama canal would add vast amounts to the national wealth, Mr. Blanchard said, and continued:

"Conservation engineers state that there are yet 30,000,000 acres of desert to which water can be supplied and 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overgrown lands, which can be drained. The economic importance of such a work as this scarcely can be realized. The reclamation of this vast area would provide homes on the land for 2,750,000 families, each family occupying a forty-acre farm. The addition of our nation's wealth in land values alone would be not less than \$11,000,000,000, or ten times the amount of our national debt."

WHERE TRUSTS TAKE ROOT

Mayor Gaynor of New York Holds New Jersey Law of Incorporation Largely Responsible

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—It is only necessary to repeal the New Jersey statute allowing the creation of holding companies to rid the country of four-fifths of the trusts and to repeal similar statutes in some other states to get rid of the remaining one-fifth. So Mayor William J. Gaynor declared in an address tonight before the National Democratic club of New York in discussing the high cost of living.

"Why is it that no one in office or out of office over in New Jersey has asked the New Jersey legislature to repeal it?" The mayor then asked if the people want the trusts broken up or prevented, they need only to elect governors and legislators who will carry out their will.

"We may not entertain the notion of doing away with our immense tariff structure at one stroke. To pull it down all at once would lead to grave disaster."

"A review of tariff legislation since 1875 suffices to remind us that the question which confronts us is not one of free trade, but of a judicious, firm reduction of the tariff. All its extremes would be cut out. Free trade is a long way off."

"Let us then stand to the assertion of a principle that we recognize no excuse for a protective tariff on any article except to protect the American workman from having his wages run down to the level of wages in the country which produces this article. Also except for revenue only, there is no excuse at all for a tariff tax on imported articles which we cannot produce enough of them for our consumption."

"The tariff is not wholly responsible for the extent to which prices have risen since 1896. I am not able to doubt that the principal cause for high prices is the great and ever increasing output of gold since 1893."

"Will not a period of low and falling prices be hard times? Many people still alive have gone through such a period and know the hard times brought falling prices. Let none of us, therefore, be so certain that high prices are an evil."

Members of the Revelstoke Snowshoe Club had a narrow escape while enjoying a mountain tramp last week, one squad of their party dislodging of starting a small slide, which narrowly escaped the others.

LIBERALS MAKE POOR SHOWING

Use Strong Language in Fight Against Tariff Commission, But Many Fail to Record Votes

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The opposition members have not come well out of their fight over the tariff commission. Their language was of exaggerated violence, their performance, when it came to the test, was very weak. Only 52 voted, a very low figure. There are 85 sitting Liberals, so that 33, or nearly two-fifths, absented themselves. Judging by the records of the Conservatives when in opposition with practically equal numbers, from 60 to 85 would have been a fair attendance, so that the Liberals fell heavily below normal figures.

On the other hand, the Conservatives produced 104, so that their absenteeism numbered a little over one per cent. Judging again by Liberal records in the last parliament, 100, or even a little less, is a fair attendance for the ministerial party, so that the Conservative turnout was quite normal. The majority was 52, far above normal.

The situation is that the Liberals gave a very half-hearted support to the policy of the fight over the tariff commission bill. They did very badly in the debate. They declined against "high protection," but admitted that they themselves were protectionists. They could make out a case only by assuming that the men whom the government will appoint as commissioners will be thoroughly unworthy persons. They resorted in some cases to glaringly sectional appeals. Their expressions occasionally were almost savage. The Conservative speeches in reply were of unusual merit. Especial mention may be made of the pointed nature of Mr. Middlebro's summary of the almost cruel force and lucidity of Mr. Meighen's counter-attack on the Liberals and of the readiness of retort of Mr. Aikins.

After the debate was over a considerable number of the Liberals showed so little interest or so much caution that they did not vote.

Not Party Politics
Mr. Middlebro rebutted the assertion that the commission will ally party politics and the tariff more closely than at present. What is the difference, he asked, between the bureau of investigation and the commission? He also noted the fact that the United States tariff board had been constituted concurrently with the movement to reduce the tariff. The commission is to be appointed to obtain facts, and the facts are valuable wherever and however obtained.

In conclusion, Mr. Middlebro summarized the objects of the commission as follows:

(1) It will be the medium of gathering accurate and definite information on production, transportation and prices of goods at home and abroad.

(2) Information may be obtained on oath and by the production and inspection of the books of any concern. Thus the need of protection and bonuses can be proved or disproved.

(3) In so far as jurisdiction is concerned on the commission it will tend to remove the tariff from party politics and transfer it to a semi-judicial body; but no executive or legislative powers are given it to affect our revenues.

(4) It will meet a long felt want, that of a body of experts on our tariff and on conditions of production, at home and abroad.

(5) It will enable the government to decide whether or not combines exist; if the verdict is that they do, the government can reduce the duty.

(6) It will obtain accurate information as to whether goods are being "dumped."

(7) It can prepare special reports on a decline in certain industries, or in certain branches of agriculture; and also upon tariff relations with other countries.

(8) It can consolidate the tariff laws, legislation and regulation. It can publish a glossary of the tariff and otherwise facilitate commercial operations.

Liberal Arguments
Mr. Oliver said that constitutional government was being superseded by government by commission. He went on to assail the commission in unmeasured terms. It was to be a commission to find excuses for increasing the tariff. The government, he said, enjoys a revenue of twenty or thirty millions a year more than it needs to expend; it should seek to relieve the people of this extra burden, and it should seek to transfer the burden from labor to the wealth of the country. But the manufacturers were exacting their pound of flesh. The government should not seek subterfuge of a mis-called commission for the purpose of shirking responsibilities.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that Mr. Oliver was figuring that because the country was prosperous the tariff should be reduced; whereas Mr. Fielding for years had argued that because the country was prosperous the tariff should be left undisturbed. The opposition embraced in its ranks two utterly opposite schools of thought. The opposition was in a position of arguing that the government must not get accurate data. He showed that every recommendation made by the United States tariff board has been in the direction of revision downwards.

had been dictated by political friendship and political odium.

Mr. Meighen summarized such tariff policy as: Folly in its every essence. Disaster is the result. Darkness is its best associate. Ignorance is its best fortification.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Nesbitt, Goodhue, Carvell, Aikins, Martin of Regina, Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, and Mr. McNutt.

Mr. Aikins' speech was enlivened by quick retort. He had likened the opposition to Don Quixote; it had tilted furiously at imaginary antagonists and found itself bruised, with shattered lance and breathless.

Shouts of protest followed from the opposition.

"No, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Aikins, "I withdrew one thing. They are not breathless."

Mr. Martin made frankly a sectional appeal. He was for lowering the tariff to ten per cent because the west had no industries and was in its initial stages of development. Questioned by Mr. Nickle as to whether he would vote to destroy the industrial life of the east, he evaded replying.

The vote was taken at 10:45, and have been a fair attendance, so that the Liberals fell heavily below normal figures.

Liberals and Navy
Senator Choquette, seconded by Senator Glavin, introduced a bill to repeal the Canadian naval service act.

Both senators are Liberals. The Liberal party, thus, in a position of having passed the naval service act when in power and of moving to repeal it immediately on vacating office.

ARRESTS ON MONDAY

Forty Persons Indicted in Connection With Dynamite Conspiracy to be Taken Simultaneously

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Arrests of the forty or more persons indicted in the alleged dynamite conspiracy will be arranged to take place simultaneously not earlier than next Monday. It was announced today, U. S. District Attorney Charles Miller said the government hoped to have in custody all the men by the time the arrest of any one of them had become known. This is to prevent the disclosure of the defendants' identity by the arrest of one man, who could demand a copy of his indictment, involving others. The fact that several of those indicted live on the Pacific coast makes Monday the probable date of service. Almost all the papers for the arrests are now said to be on the way to the districts where the defendants are known to be. Within a few days after the arrests the defendants are expected to give bond for their appearance here on March 12 for arraignment.

KILLED BY TRAIN

William Snedden, of Ladysmith, Meets Sudden Death in Railway Yard—Victim of Deafness

NANAIMO, Feb. 8.—William Snedden, one of the best-known residents of Ladysmith, was run over by a freight train in the Ladysmith yards last night, his body being cut in two, death being instantaneous. From what can be learned of the accident it appears that Snedden was picking coal off the truck for his own use, and being afflicted with deafness, he had been almost deaf for some years, freight train, which ran him down, as stated above.

The deceased was one of the best known residents of the city, and was formerly a well known resident of Wellington. Deceased was single, aged 35, and was a stepson of Henry Blair, also deceased. In Ladysmith, Coroner Drysdale held for Ladysmith this morning to hold an inquest.

Trial of Packers

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Testimony tending to show that Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift and Francis A. Fowler, described as the Swift group of defendants, had personal knowledge of the test case and margin system, which the government in the operation of the alleged combination in restraint of trade, was given at the trial of the ten packers today. District Attorney Wilkerson also brought out that there had been no material changes in the system of Swift & Co. in several years.

Use of Term "Scab"
SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—The right of striking labor union members to apply the term "scab" to non-union men taking their places was sustained by the superior court by the dismissal of a case against John Lackey, a picket in the machinists' strike on the waterfront. Lackey, it was admitted by his counsel, had called "non-union" machinists "scabs," and had termed two policemen "scab herders." In police court defendant was fined \$20 and costs. He appealed. His counsel was on hand today prepared to defend the use of the word "scab," but the city attorney asked that the case against Lackey be dismissed and he was set free.

CARRIED OUT TO SEA

Carotaker of Power Schooner Loses Life in Storm at Ensenada—Damage Done in Harbor

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 8.—While hundreds lined the shore at Ensenada, witnessing the storm yesterday afternoon the power schooner Olympia was torn from its moorings and carried out to sea. Jesus Gonzalez, a Mexican caretaker, ignorant of the way of launching a vessel, crawled to the deck and beckoned to the helpless spectators for aid. The schooner was soon carried out of sight.

Captain Eaton, of the power boat Kea, arriving here today, reported sighting the upper works of the Olympia drifting off the coast. There is little doubt that Gonzalez perished.

A reinforced concrete wharf at Ensenada, costing \$75,000, was carried out today by the force of the storm.

Rosland's death rate for 1911 was 12.3 per thousand of population.

LORD HALDANE VISITS GERMANY

Foreign Office Statement Says that Secretary for War Goes to Investigate Scientific Education in Universities

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The foreign office makes the following statement regarding the visit of Viscount Haldane, secretary of war, to Berlin:

"Viscount Haldane, as president of the royal commission on university education, has gone to Berlin to investigate scientific education in German universities, but as he is well known to many of the leading people of Germany, he doubtless will have general conversations on the political situation and the relations between the two countries."

All the London morning papers dwell on the significance of Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin. The correspondence says the Emperor will send him an invitation during his stay.

The Daily Chronicle, a government organ, in an editorial pointing out that Secretary Haldane is a friend of the German Emperor and persona grata everywhere in Germany, says: "We are sure that Viscount Haldane's sojourn among the German people will be another step towards the days when it will not be too soon seriously to talk of an entente."

In Interest of Peace

"On the train with Lord Haldane was Sir Edward Cassel, the banker and representative of the great financial interests which are exerting every effort to avoid war with Germany. It is considered significant that before Lord Haldane's departure the King saw both Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne, who was Grey's predecessor as minister of foreign affairs."

English hopes for a peaceful and friendly cure for the present inflamed state of public opinion rest largely in the belief that the Kaiser may be induced to pardon Bertrand Stewart or take steps to bring about a revision of the court's drastic action.

The entire British press is united in demanding vigorous action to uphold the national honor. Even the London Times takes the view: "That a British citizen abroad has been harshly condemned in circumstances affording no security for innocence and raising a strong presumption of grave miscarriage of justice."

The Conservative Standard this morning says: "The judicial outrage perpetrated by the supreme court of the German Empire at Leipzig in condemning Mr. Bertrand Stewart to detention in a fortress for three years and a half, is responsible for the growing volume of indignation throughout England."

That the sentence is regarded by Englishmen in general as a piece of gross injustice is shown very emphatically by the course of public opinion.

May Discuss Relations

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Viscount Haldane, the British secretary of war, accompanied by his brother, arrived here today. Ostensibly the visit is purely private, but it is altogether probable that he will take the opportunity of discussing Anglo-German relations with Dr. Van Bethmann-Holweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and learning from them on what conditions Germany is inclined to listen to overtures for their betterment.

The Baghdad railway and German colonial expansion in Africa have for a long time been under discussion as subjects in regard to which Great Britain might interest her goodwill to Germany in a tangible manner, and it is quite possible that "conversations" on these points will soon be started if the result of Viscount Haldane's visit here should prove favorable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times says that although Secretary Haldane has no direct official mission, doubtless his presence might be used to comply with the wish recently expressed in high official circles in Berlin for an open talk with some members of the British government.

"Great Britain's position during the Morocco negotiations was so widely misunderstood in Germany," continues the Times, "that she is credited even in the best disposed German quarters with aggressive designs upon German security. Viscount Haldane should be better able than any one else to remove such suspicions and make it perfectly clear that though Great Britain may be obliged to respond to any increase of German armaments there is no desire on Great Britain's part to intensify international rivalry in armaments."

"But it cannot be too emphatically stated that there is no question of making offers to Germany either in the colonial field or elsewhere."

HIS PAINFUL JOURNEY

Charles R. Morse, Released Bank Wrecker, Seaches New York on Way to Europe

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles R. Morse, bank wrecker and paroled federal convict, came back tonight to the scene of his former triumphs and his conviction, crumpled up in a wheel chair, silent and impassive.

With his white-faced wife at his side, he was pushed through the curious throngs at the Pennsylvania station, lifted into a taxicab and whisked away to his home to remain for a week or ten days before starting for Bad Nauheim, Germany, where he hopes to recover his health, which physicians say penitentiary life has shattered.

If Morse felt any emotion at his home-coming he did not show it. Not once did he open his lips during the progress of the wheel chair from the train to the taxicab. He did not even raise his hand, but sat with hands limp on the chair arms.

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