IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE

Wednesday's Session.

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—The House of Commons spent the afternoon debating a resolution by Ernest Lapointe (Lib., Kamouraska) setting forth the desirability of the establishment of new experimental farm stations, "removed from those now in existence," but more especially in the eastern part of the province of Quebec. The debate was carried on partly in French and partly in English, members from different parts of the Dominion taking the opportunity to press the claims of their respective districts. Martin Burrill, (Cons., Yale-Cariboo), urged upon the Minister of Agriculture the desirability of establishing one experimental station somewhere in the arid districts of British Columbia, where irrigation is necessary for the proper production of fruit, etc. Owing to the difficulty of the whole question of the reclamation of the soil such a station would be of great service at the present time. People are experimenting and are more or less in the dark, the consequence being a great deal of confusion. Mr. Burrill said that the fruit industry of British Columbia is one which is getting to be of enormous importance to Canada. He hoped the Minister would see his way clear to look into the matter at once and establish a station at whatever point in British Columbia he considered it would do most good.

A. S. Goodeve, (Cons., Kootenay) pressed upon the government the necessity of further experiments in growing fruit for the purpose of improving the market values of fruits. Such work he was confident would much more than pay for itself.

C. A. McGrath (Cons., Medicine Hat) supported the principle of the resolution in general, but made no special reference to the west. No new country could be settled without experiments in agriculture, he said, and on that basis he heartily supported the resolution.

Minister Accepts Resolution.

Hon. Sydney Fisher accepted the resolution as expressing the policy of the government. It would be difficult, however, to meet all demands for experiment-het ??cp wuoaPi a?B ..i etaoi etaoi t al stations on account of the expense. Consequently it was necessary to make a choice and in making that choice the government was guided by the principle of establishing farms where they would serve the larger populations rather than the smaller population, or where conditions were such that the results they secured would be applied only to a narrow range. These new stations had been recently established, two in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan. When the new province of Alberta was established, it was discovered that it had no farm. On investigation it was seen that the same methods could not be applied in the southern section, where dry farming was in vogue, and in the north, where the farming was mixed. Consequently, two stations had been established. In the same way it was found advisable to establish a second station at Rosthern in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Fisher stated that he had been in communication with the provincial governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the establishment of two new stations. Sites, which are to be furnished by provinces, have not yet been chosen. In British Columbia, he stated, the government intended to establish a station on Vancouver Island an another on the mainland. He recalled to the attention of the house a plan which he had proposed seven or eight years ago for an experimental farm in every county. The plan had been rejected by the House, but he was still looking forward to the day when, at least, every district in the country would have such a station. Experiments on irrigation are now being made at Lethbridge, but they have not yet reached a stage where results could be published. In the course of time it would be necessary to establish several experimental stations in British Columbia. In reply to a suggestion of Messrs. Clarke and McCraig, Mr. Fisher cited the success of the government in fighting the San Jose scale, by excluding American stock, as a result of which its spread to new districts had been prevented.

Thursday's Session.

Ottawa, Ont., March 4.—A resolution to establish a new department of external affairs was introduced by Secretary of State Hon. Chas. Murphy, in the House of Commons this afternoon. At the present, he said, despatches from imperial or from foreign governments came to His Excellency, who forwarded them to the privy council, which in turn distributed them to the departments under whose purview came the subjects discussed. No change was intended in the constitutional field.

After the new department was established despatches would still come to his excellency, but instead of being distributed by the privy council, as at present, they would be handled by the department of external affairs, which would consist of a small staff of officials trained especially for that work.

Mr. Borden asked why this work could not be done by the secretary of state's department.

Sir Wilfrid said that all governments had a special department to deal with foreign affairs. Canada had new reached the stage where in the judgment of the government such a department was needed. Australia already had such a department. Last year there had been five treaties under negotiation. Further, Canada's population was now not less than 6,000,000, while her trade had passed $600,000,000.

Foster Favors Department.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster was disposed to give the new department sympathetic consideration, but he wanted to know how it would work out. He did not see in the first place what was to be gained by "bundling off" all despatches to the secretary of state instead of having them sent to the privy council. At present the council did the distribution of despatches and the council as a whole was less likly to make a mistake in that regard than would the secretary of state. His judgment was of but one man. Again, what about confidential despatches? would they not have to go to the privy council? Mr. Foster said that if he were minister in another department he would not want his officials to coach officials in the department of external affairs. He would prefer to handle the problem himself.

That the principles and not the details of all proposals should be the subject of discussion at the resolution stage of proceedings was pointed out by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth. He was satisfied that there must be some change made if Canada's business was to be successfully carried on. He instanced the case of the seizure of the Canadian fishing schooner Agnes Donoghue by the government of Uruguay a few years ago. Upon the representations made by the Canadian government the crew was released, but the owners had never received compensation for the loss of the vessel. In connection with this matter the discovery had been made that pretentious files existed in three departments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke again when the resolution got into the committee stage. The question was, he said, whether or not the time had arrived for the establishment of a department of external affairs. If the opposition took the ground that under no circumstances was such a department necessary, he could not agree. Personally he considered that it had become a matter of pressing necessity.

Too Much Machinery.

Mr. Borden entered a protest against an unnecessary multiplication of departments. It was apparent, he said, that there was not too little, but too much machinery. It was evident, he said that the departments were getting in the way of one another.

"I have no fault to find with the object of the resolution," said Mr. Borden, "but I fail to see the necessity for the creation of any new department."

He instanced the case of United States, with a population of nearly 100,000,000, where the secretary of state carried on all foreign business for the country. Then there was Australia, which carried on its business with eight departments, the premier always being minister of external affairs. Commenting on this, Mr. Borden expressed the view that if a Canadian department or external affairs was to be organized, it should be under the minister.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the premier need not necessarily preside over the privy council.

It developed during the discussion that Wm. McKenzie, appointed secretary of colonial and foreign correspondence last year, will remain attached to the privy council. The resolution Iearspmiegechangee,icsinlurmt jBul was adopted an da bill based thereon given a first reading.

Oriental Immigration.

Sir Wilfrid answered a question asked by J. D. Taylor (Cons., New Westminster) in regard to a request of the British Columbia legislature for an imperial Royal Commission on Oriental immigration. Some weeks ago the secretary of state, speaking for his department, stated that no such request had been received, but the premier, for the privy council, reversed this reply and stated it had been received last year.

"No action," he added, "has been taken, and it is not the intention of the government to deal with it because: 1st, this is a matter over which this parliament has no power; 2nd, because action has already been taken which has resulted ineffectively, curtailing immigration from (a) China, by legislation; (b) Japan, by diplomatic action, and (c) India, by representations through the Imperial government.

Friday's Session.

Ottawa, Mar. 5—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion taking Mondays for government business was adopted by the House of Commons today with but little opposition. This means that from now on private members have Mondays only, and indicates a desire on the part of the House to bring the session to a close at as early a date as possible. F. D. Monk (Con., Jacques Cartier) wanted next Wednesday excepted to allow a debate on the resolution which he had on the order paper adverting to proportional representation. Sir Wilfrid, however, replied that it was too late in the session for further delay and that Mr. Monk could have the following Monday.

R. L. Borden, on the orders of the day, again asked when the waterways treaty would be presented to the House. Sir Wilfrid replied that a despatch had been received from the imperial government, and it would be given to the House on Monday next. Mr. Borden also inquired as to the negotiations between the Dominion and the provinces on the divided jurisdiction over inland fisheries. Sir Wilfrid said negotiations were still on.

Application will be made to parliament to incorporate the Prairie Province Trust company, with a capital of $1,000,000, with head office at Edmonton.

Idea is Staggering.

During a discussion of the railway and canal estimates, Dr. Chisholm (Con., East Huron) asked i it were true that the Nelson river from Hudson Bay was navigable and that some time in the future ocean steamships might come to Winnipeg. If so, would not that take western trade from the Georgian Bay canal. Hon. Mr. Graham said such a report had been received. The idea that ocean vessels might come to Winnipeg, he said, was staggering. It was entirely too large a question to discuss at the present time.

To Consult Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Foster wanted to know when the vacancy on the railway commission caused by the death of ex-Premier Greenway was to be filled. Hon. Mr. Graham said he was waiting to consult Chairman Mabee, who was in the west and would probably know of the best western man available.

Mr. Foster—"Will you appoint the man he suggests?"

Mr. Graham—"I would rather put it this way: I would not like to appoint a man who was not satisfactory to him."

Manitoba's Boundaries.

Dr. Roche (Con., Marquette) presented to parliament the memorial recently adopted by the Manitoba legislature in respect to the boundaries of that province. The memorial asks for a larger area of territory than is set forth in the resolution adopted by the Federal parliament last session defining the proposed boundary lines. It was understood that a draft of the bill which Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to submit to the Dominion parliament this session will be forwarded Manitoba government in course of a few days. Owing, however, to a desire to shorten the session and the probability that the Manitoba legislature may adjourn before this matter receives its consideration, it is not likely that it will be pressed through the Federal house but will be allowed to go over until next session.

Committee Too Unwieldy.

A. K. McLean (Liberal, Lunenburg) has given notice of a resolution calling for a reduction of the railway committee to 50 members. As at present constituted it consists of 200 members.

HAMILTON MYSTERY DEEPENS.

Despatch From Virginia Says Sister of Murdered Girl Was on Vaudeville Stage.

Hamilton, Mar. 3—The coroner's jury made some pointed remarks at tonight's opening of the inquiry into the murder of Ethel Kinrade. The jurors complained vigorously because the crown allowed the Kinrade family to go to Toronto, making necessary an adjournment of the inquest. Coroner McNichol also showed exasperation but said the doctor's certificate of the physical unfitness of Mrs. Kinrade and Florence Kinrade had to be accepted. Some jurors expressed a fear that a subpoena would not ensure the family's return.

"If they attempted to get out I think they could be detained," concluded the coroner. The inquest was adjourned for a week.

Excitement over the mystery is at fever heat.

Some new light was thrown by a dispatch from West Virginia, saying that Florence Kinrade, sister of the murdered girl, appeared in vaudeville turns at Virginia Beach theatorium last summer under the name of Mildred Dale. She was understood to have been engaged to a young actor mechanic named Blaum. Mrs. Kinrade wrote a letter on Florence's return to Hamilton asking him to cease correspondence as her daughter was engaged to marry a clergyman.

MUST TAX THE RICH.

Russia's Minister of Finance Would Relieve Poorer Classes.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 6—In the debate on the budget in the Douma last night, and replying to various critcisms, Minister of Finance Kokovoff emphasized the necessity of maintaining the present monetary system and the gold standard.

"At the present moment the stability of our finances is as great as before the war and the internal disturbances. Our gold reserve exceeds the colossal amount of $800,000,000. Our gold surplus, insuring our right to issue currency, amounts to $240,000,000. As is often pointed out our budget is founded entirely upon indirect taxes, which impose hardships on the mass of the population. If this really is true the income tax must be instituted so that we may show that our budget is based upon the taxation not of the poorer, but of the richer elements."

DID NOT WEAR SACKCLOTH.

Refusal of Foreigner to Mourn for Chinese Emperor Causes Trouble.

Amoy, Mar. 3—A committee arrived here yesterday from Foo Chow to investigate the case of the Spanish-Chinaman Malcampo. This man persists in keeping open a local theatre during the period of mourning for the late emperor in defiance of the authorities. On February 6th he was arrested and the French here who represent Spain, demanded his release.

Foreigners are deeply interested in the incident because of the principle of extra territory involved. The leading Chinese of Amoy have united in sending a letter to the foreign consuls supporting the general attitude of the Taoti. They protest against the registration of Chinese as foreign subjects and regret that good relations are being jeopardized by this incident.

NECKLACE COMES BACK.

Mrs. Otto Heinge's $100,000 Jewel—Greek Sues for Favors.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—John Savis, the Greek workman, who was yesterday arrested with Mrs. Otto Heinze's famous $100,000 pearl necklace in his possession, will appeal to Mrs. Heinze not to prosecute him for not returning the jewel, and will also ask her to provide him with means to return to Greece, where he has a wife and three children. He will base the latter portion of his request on the fact that the necklace is intact and is uninjured, and that he did not steal it but found it. A New York officer is expected in Omaha to-day.

Washington Overrun By Visitors.

Washington, D. C. March 5—It is estimated that ten thousand visitors to the capitol were compelled to walk the streets all night or sleep without shelter in the bitter cold. The accommodation was exhausted long before the last crowds arrived. Andrew Doran, a pullman conductor, and Norman A. Stall of Richmond, Va., are dead as the result of exposure.

Dock Laborers and Sailors Clash.

Constantinople, Mar. 5—A violent collision occurred Friday afternoon between the dock laborers and the sailors of the Mahonniers, or Turkish coasting vessels. Two persons were killed and fifteen seriously wounded. Many others were slightly wounded. Thanks to the intervention of troops order was re-established.

His Christian Name "Doctor."

Ottawa, March 5.—Dr. Pelletier, a native of Mexico, was charged in the police court today with practicing medicine without a license. He had been here nine months. He pleaded not guilty. It transpired that is Christian name is "Doctor" and he was baptized in 1900. Judgment was postponed.

Nine Months For Horse Thief.

Moosomin, Sask., March 5.—J. L. Levielle, arrested at Swift Current and brought back to Moosomin for stealing a horse from McLeod, of Crooked Lake, was arraigned before Judge Farrel here today, elected to be tried speedily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months in Regina jail.

H. B. R. SURVEYS NEARLY DONE.

Two of Parties Engaged Have Already Completed Their Work.

Winnipeg, Mar. 3—The greater portion of the surveys of the Hudson Bay railway have been completed. On Feb. 1, 365 out of the total of 465 miles had been finished and while no despatches have reached the head office since, it is felt that another two weeks will practically finish the work.

John Armstrong, C.E., who has charge of the work, returned from Ottawa this morning, where he presented a full report on the work accomplished, together with a number of recommendations. He says that of the four parties in the field, two have finished. Party No. 1, working out from The Pas, are through and have been instructed to come in. Their section was 127 miles in length, and was completed Feb. 20. Party No. 3 finished on Jan. 20, but since that time has been engaged on some additional work on an optional route. Parties 2 and 4 are expected to be through by March 15 and will return. There is a possibility that parties 3 and 4 may remain in the field all next summer gathering data which will be of value to the department.

Mr. Armstrong states that the result of the surveys has been more than satisfactory. The route mapped out does not present the difficulties which were anticipated, and for the greater part of the distance it will be possible to carry on construction cheaply and rapidly. Optional routes have been suggested, and these details are all contained in the report which will be laid on the table at Ottawa.

PADEREWSKI'S STEP-SON

Is Living on Bread and Tea in Paris.

Paris, March 3.—Wenceslas Otto Gorski, step-son of Ignace Paderewski, who is reported by cable from America today to be suing the pianist for half his mother's wealth, denied today that he had started any suit, but admitted that his relations with the pianist were strained. As a result, Gorski, who is somewhat of a Bohemian, is in desperate straits, having pawned most of his belongings. He and his wife are living principally on tea and bread.

Gorski not only denied that he had started a suit, but said he had no intention of starting one.

"In the first place," he said, "my mother has no fortune. All her money is invested in a chicken farm in Switzerland. There are probably 5,000 birds there, of which a rooster and four hens cost her in Kansas City last year $7,500. I'd really like to have one of those birds occasionally to eat, for at present I'm pretty hard up. I don't know what to do. I have, in fact, at the present moment only eight cents left. My wife and myself have been doing the best we could, which is not much, I'll admit; my wife, at present, is executing an order for twelve drawings of Paris for J. H. Kesler, a rich Chicagoan."

The Gorskies are living in a small studio in the Latin quarter. He is a short, rather stout man, about thirty years old. His wife was well known in Chicago for her Bohemianism and eccentricities.

ARE FEELING THEIR WAY.

Steel Company Considers Offer of the Victorious Coal Company.

Montreal, Mar. 3—The directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel company were in session here for several hours today considering the proposals made by the Dominion Coal company to continue the old contract with the Steel company to make a new contract. Mr. J. H. Plummer presided and the only directors not in attendance were Senator Cox and Mr. Wm. MacMaster.

After the meeting President Plummer stated that a communication would be sent to the Coal company, but he declined to say of what nature it was until the Coal company had received it. The Steel company directors' answer was mailed tonight and will not be received by the Coal company until tomorrow. It was learned tonight that no definite action had been taken by the Steel company directors today in regard to the Coal company's offers and that the communication to the Coal company is in general terms and simply opens the way for further negotiations towards a basis of settlement.

TWO JAPANESE SPIES.

Have Been Working in Australia for A Year.

New York, March 3—A cable despatch to the Herald from Sydney, N. S. W., says: Australian mistrust of the Japanese will not be lessened by the disclosure that members of a prominent Japanese commercial firm here have been acting as spies on behalf of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Levien, an Australian commercial agent, has just arrived from Japan, where, at the request of the Federal department of External Affairs, he made confidential inquiries. These are said to show that the two principals of the firm, young, shrewd and exempted from military service and speaking fluent English, obtained admission into the Commonwealth last year as students of political economy as a blind to shield their secret service work.

They started in business as exporters, but it is said the Japanese government is supplying them with funds and paying them a subsidy.

Mr. Levin's report has been forwarded to the minister of external affairs.

Railway Knows Its Business Best.

Toronto, March 3—The city's trouble with the Street Railway Co., over the diversion of three important car routes, is to end tomorrow. Mayor Oliver sent Manager Fleming a letter appealing for the restoration of the former routes owing to the great inconvenience to the public. The outcome of the test is regarded as a railway victory. The city council contended there were too many cars on the city's main thoroughfare, Yonge street, and that service would be improved by diverting cars to other routes. The trial was begun Monday, and proves otherwise.

CROSS AND FINLAY AT MEDICINE HAT

Attornep General and Minister of Agriculture Address Enthusiatic Meeting in Opera House—Hon. Mr. Finlay's Eleiction Conceded on Every Hand—He Will, However, Have Opposition.

Bulletin Special.

Medicine Hat, March 5.—That the Liberals of Medicine Hat have every reason to be confident of success in the coming campaign was evident by the enthusiastic meeting which greeted Hon. W. T. Finlay and Hon. C. W. Cross when they delivered addresses at the Opera House tonight. "Hon. Mr. Finlay has served as well," said a prominent Conservative tonight, and it would be useless to try to defeat him, especially as he is a cabinet minister and in a position to do a great deal of good for the Hat. For instance, all realize that it was solely through his efforts we have got the magnificent bridge over the Saskatchewan river here."

This is the view held by a large number of Conservatives, but despite this there is no doubt that Hon. Mr. Finlay will have opposition. Major Sissons who was defeated by Mr. Finlay at the last provincial election, and Wm. Niblock, C.P.R. conductor, are mentioned as possible contestants, but nothing will be decided till after the Conservative convention tonigut.

Varied Interests.

A large crowd were in the Opera House to hear Hon. Mr. Cross and Hon. Mr. Finlay. It is only natural that in this constituency, which is so mixed, combining both agricultural and manufacturing interests, that agriculture and the Workmen's Compensation Act should be taken up. Hon. Mr. Finlay dealt with the former and his announcement of the securing of an experimental dry farm in this district was received enthusiastically.

"We have the land if we have the moisture," he said, "and within six weeks Professor Campbell, Geo. Harcourt and myself will select a section of land on which to establish this farm."

Mr. Finlay also touched on the creamery question which, although proving such a success in northern Alberta, had not been taken up so enthusiastically in the south. Last year the government spent a quarter of a million on creameries and the estimates this year called for a still greater expenditure. The government were also providing for the expenditure of $50,000 for a pork packing plant. The estimate also provided for a new court house here at a cost of $40,000. The statement that the present structure would be used as an immigration hall was welcome news and loudly applauded. Hon. Mr. Finlay's speech was brief but strong and made a decided impression.

Attorney General Speaks.

Hon. Mr. Cross in opening referred to the mistake many made in letting federal party issues be brought into the provincial campaign. "We should not mix Federal politics with Provincial politics," he said, "This campaign should be one of Albertans for Alberta and I can confidently say that since the Rutherford administration came into power it has been a strictly non-partisan government. Conservative and Liberal have been treated alike and party affiliations have not been allowed to interfere with the interests of the province." The history of the government owned telephones including the fight to break the Bell monopoly and subsequent victory of the province proved interesting. The action of the Canadian Pacific in evading payment of taxes on main lines was also well received and when the audience learned that the railroad had been forced to pay over two hundred thousand as taxes on brench lines the applause was long and loud.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

But it was the workmen's Compensation Act that appealed to this essentially railroad town where accidents are no rarity. The speaker pointed out that the word Compensation caused some misunderstanding among the working class. The act was really a Workmen's Insurance Act. The whole basis of bill was insurance by the employer of his workmen against accidents arising out of their employment.

Under this act the negligence of employee was entirely eliminated. Wholly irrespective of the personal delinquency the employer has a personal liability to pay.

The act fixes the compensation for permanent injuries or death at $1800 without any question as to whether employee injured or killed is personally negligent. If however the employer is personally negligent or acts wilfully he still remains liable under provisions of the common law for further damages as the compensation act leaves the common law alone.

The Bill has already secured better protection for the lives and the limbs of working people and although not making insurance compulsory does make the employee a preferred creditor if by any chance his employer is bankrupt at the time of the accident.

Rebuked Coal Operators.

Hon. Mr. Cross scathingly rebuked the coal operators who threatened to put him out of business because of the passing of this Act, claiming that his legislation was too socialistic. The operators had raised the price of coal fifty cents a ton, claiming the Compensation Act forced them to do so, yet in reality the actual cost of insuring all their employees would not raise the cost three and a half cents a ton which could and would be cheerfully borne by consumers if they knew the lives and limbs of the men who got the coal were insured in case of accident or death. In 1909 this act had by causing employers to use more care reduced the number of lives lost by sixty per cent.

On railway policy Mr. Cross spoke at some length and pointed out that the government were not gauranteeing the bonds of companies which could not show sufficient proof of ability and cash to build the line.

The remarks on the lines projected locally were received enthusiastically and made a good impression.

The District Court Act and the act respecting the sheriffs and deputies both which considerably reduce the cost of litigation were endorsed by every one and the policy of allowing the Dominion Government to still administer the lands proved to be one of the best bargains ever made by the province.

All through the meeting the enthusiasm ran high. Mr. Cross' concluding words: "While the Rutherford government are Liberal in Federal politics we are first last and always Albertans and can be depended upon to fight with our Liberal friends at Ottawa if interests of province demand it," brought forth a sustained burst of cheering from the crowd.

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