The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 432. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Legislature Passes Mr. Hayward's Resolution with one Dissenting Vote—Premier's Contribution to Discussion

NO STRAIN IN CANADA'S LOYALTY TO OLD LAND

Agreement if Ratified Means Dislocation of Trade and Development Retarded—Debate on Budget

Considerably to the surprise of everyone in touch with parliamentary affairs as these have developed during the present session of the local legislature, the debate upon Mr. Hayward's resolution condemnatory of the reciprocity arrangements of the federal government was continued Wednesday—it having been decided not to wait longer for the recovery of Mr. Speaker Eberts—and as a result Private members' day was devoted almost exclusively to government business, and one of the heaviest debating days of the present year resulted. The resolution of protest against the reciprocity agreement carried with almost complete unanimity, Mr. Brewster alone being counted in opposition.

Premier McBride, continuing the debate upon this extra-important resolution, spoke for upwards of an hour, condemning, in so far as British Columbia is concerned therein, the bargain concluded and recommended by Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and suggesting that—while he would not commit himself to the recommendation of the referendum as a general principle in politics—this was an occasion upon which a direct appeal for the opinion of the people of Canada was desirable, the matter so vitally affecting their practical wellbeing. And such a course appeared the more in order since it would seem that a general Canadian election was not by any means likely to be brought on until 1912 at earliest.

The First Minister also stated that in his opinion such a tariff bargain should never have been entered into without exhaustive inquiry having first been made by a special commission, the researches of the Fielding commission of 1905 being of no possible service today in consequence of the great changes that have taken place in Canada, and more particularly in Western Canada, during the intervening years.

He predicted that the reciprocity bargain if carried into effect, as he had no doubt it would be, would seriously set back Canadian development by dislocating trade and diverting the natural traffic of the Dominion south instead of (reciprocally) east and west.

While he had no idea that the agreement would weaken Canadian loyalty, he feared that it would seriously retard the progress of Imperial federation. Messrs. Jardine, Hawthornthwaite and Williams followed, the first mentioned member speaking in full approval of the resolution, while the two Socialists explained their intention to vote affirmatively as upon distinctly Provincial grounds rather than any general disapproval of the reciprocity proposals.

The House, after disposing of Mr. Hayward's resolution, spent until six o'clock in further consideration of the general affairs of the country under the broad latitude permissible in a Budget debate. Mr. Brewster was the only speaker, and freely criticised the course and policy of the Government from a strictly Liberal standpoint, the land policy in partcular exciting his antagonism. The debate was adjourned by Mr. William Manson (Skeena) who will be heard from today, night sittings also beginning this evening.

Premier on Reciprocity.

The reciprocity resolution was the first business of the day, Hon. Mr. McBride continuing the debate on Mr. Hayward's motion. The Premier said that but for the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. Speaker Eberts this motion would long since have been dealt with, and the judgment of this parliament have been known throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

"Of course," he continued, addressing Deputy Speaker Hayward, "as you have in your capacity of a private member undertaken the responsibility of introducing this motion, you have the right to close the debate, and considering the gravity that must attach to the occasion it would strike me as one where it was absolutely necessary that the introducer of the motion should close the debate. To-day, however, without further delaying the decision of the assembly, I have undertaken to address a few remarks on this subject, and I wish to do so in an entirely non-political way. Lately the press of Canada, both Liberal and Conservative, has given great prominence to this question, and while the press in support of the Conservative party has been almost as one voice in its disapproval of this policy, I am enabled to say that the Liberal press, too, as represented by some of the most prominent Liberal journals in Canada, does not hesitate to express views strongly in opposition to those underlying this bargain made by representatives of the Laurier administration. When we consider that both sides of parliament for years past have strongly endorsed the policy of protection, this is not to be at all wondered at. The Liberals, who for fifteen years have been in charge of the affairs of government, have been as strong in their views as to the benefits of a protective policy as were Conservatives before them, and one might say after a critical analysis that the differences of the parties in this respect are sentimental. Both are now protective; neither is for free trade. So when one considers it from this viewpoint, although I have the honor to lead the Conservative party in British Columbia, the question may be broached in a non-political way.

What is Best for B. C.

"In the first place I should like to say a word or two in reply to my friend who represents the Liberal party in this house. I followed his very careful presentation as carefully as I could, and it seemed to me to be an instance in which an affiliation with the Dominion government at Ottawa has somewhat impaired his judgment as to what is best for the people of Canada and those of British Columbia more particularly. No doubt the incidents that have happened to the party to which the member for Alberni belongs within the last two sessions have given him prominence in his party and he felt in duty bound to commend instead of deprecating. I must compliment him on the argument he advanced the other day. I think the Liberals of

(Continued on Page Two)

REPORTED LOSS OF MANY LIVES

Unconfirmed Statement that Spanish Steamer has Sunk with Seventy Passengers and Her Crew

ROUEN, France, Feb. 15.—The captain of the Spanish steamer Ollargan, which has arrived her, informed the Spanish owners that the Spanish steamer Abercon, which left Rotterdam for Bilbao at the same time as the Ollargan foundered in a tempest, and that seventy passengers and the crew perished. There is no confirmation of the captain's story from other sources. No such steamer as the Abercon or Abercorn is listed in the registers.

The Ollargan arrived at Rotterdam on January 31, and sailed a few days later.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY

Commander Answers Disarmament Arguments by Pointing to President Taft's Actions

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 15.—Vice-Admiral Kontecculoi, commander of the Austrian navy, defending the naval items before the Austrian Diet today and replying to speeches advocating Austria-Hungarian initiative in disarmament said:

"President Taft with the same hand issued invitations to a disarmament conference and wrote a message to Congress urging the fortification of the Panama canal as above everything a work of peace, while at the same time negotiations were opened by the United States for the occupation of the Galapagos Islands."

The admiral said today that the monarchy desired peace but Austria-Hungary had to live side by side with other states which were arming.

U. S. A. CHALLENGES FOR DAVIS CUP

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 15.—The United States Lawn Tennis association has challenged for the Dwight F. Davis international cup. A challenge from the British Lawn Tennis association is also expected.

Wage Difficulty Settled

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The difficulty regarding wages between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company and their men has been amicably settled through the conciliation board. Sheriff Van Wait, chairman, wired the minister of labor to that effect today.

Extensive Mail Robbery.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—Two mail pouches known to have contained cheques and other valuable bank papers amounting to about $500,000, much of which was negotiable, have been stolen at Thalman, Georgia, near Brunswick. The theft occurred on two nights, January 19th and 21st, but, according to post-office inspectors, no clues to the identity of the thieves have been obtained.

ONLY JOKING SAYS MR. CLARK

Democratic Leader Reported to be Surprised at Excitement in Canada and England over His Remarks

PRESIDENT TAKES MATTER SERIOUSLY

Incident is Mentioned in Dominion House of Commons—Mr. Burrell Speaks for His Province

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The semi-jocular remark which Champ Clark, the Democratic speaker-to-be, made in the House on the debate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement, that he believed that the Stars and Stripes would one day float over the entire western hemisphere, stirred up most unexpected trouble today. President Taft took occasion to write to Representative McCall, introducer of the reciprocity bill, disclaiming and deprecating the annexation talk and to follow it up with personal remarks, even more emphatic, to his visitors.

The news that Mr. Clark's allusions had created excitement in Canada and in England occasioned great surprise and considerable amusement at the Capitol. The man most surprised of all was Mr. Clark himself.

Mr. Clark's entire speech on reciprocity yesterday was delivered in half-humorous, half-taunting vein. The House was in a gale of laughter most of the time. In return for the laughter he was creating at their expense, some of the Republicans tried to turn the tables on Mr. Clark by telling him that he might have President Taft as an opponent for the Democratic nomination. This humorous exchange reflected the sprit of the debate during the time Mr. Clark was on his feet, and no one gave serious consideration to his remarks regarding the possible annexation of Canada.

They regarded his statements in the nature of a compliment to the Canadian people in that he would be glad to see the friendship that exists at present between the Canadian and the people of the United States so ripen in the future that all might some day be under one flag.

There was a further touch of facetiousness to the debate when one of the Republicans asked Mr. Clark if he would like to be the first president of the magnificent union he was creating and he replied amid a burst of laughter that he certainly would.

Promptly Sent Abroad

The excitement abroad was attributed at the capitol today in part to the fact that several English and Canadian newspaper correspondents were in the press gallery following the debate when Mr. Clark spoke. His remarks may have appealed to them as the most important feature of the story and have been cabled accordingly. In "skeletonizing" his remarks for cable purposes, the semi-humorous character of the debate probably, was entirely lost sight of.

Friends of the reciprocity measure were inclined to take the view that opponents of the agreement had simply seized upon what was regarded here as an entirely personal and harmless statement to make capital against the ratification of the agreement.

A declaration similar to that made by Mr. Clark was contained in the opening speech in the House last Monday in favor of the reciprocity bill delivered by Representative Hill of Connecticut, a member of the ways and means committee and a member of the administration party. This spech, widely reported in the American papers, caused not a ripple so far as its annexation sentiment was concerned.

Mr. Hill also quoted from a speech made a few years ago by Speaker Cannon, in which he not only took Canada under the American flag but proposed to make the entire western hemisphere into one country.

Democratic leaders particularly were pleased today over the passage of the McCall bill. Representative Underwood of Alabama, Minority Leader Clark's chief lieutenant, said the action of the House foreshadowed a Democratic victory in the national elections in 1912. He said the Republicans by their vote showed that they were as badly split up as the Democrats were in the last session of congress during the Cleveland administration.

Speaker Cannon, Rep. Dwight, Chairman Dalzell of the rules committee and other leaders of the Republican party in the House, were among those who stood out against the administration programme, and the Democratic leaders figured that this split in the ranks augured well for Democratic success.

Discussed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—There was considerable interest and some irritation here today over Champ Clark's speech, in which he said the reciprocity agreement was the first step toward annexation. At the opening of the day's session, Colonel Sam Hughes read a newspaper abstract of the speech, and asked if it was a fair statement of the American attitude, and, if so, inquired if the Canadian government leaders were prepared to withdraw from the reciprocity arrangement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply was non-committal. He said the government had announced its policy and would not change it until it had more information.

"I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment," said the premier. "I have only to say that the policy of the government is already settled.

"But," he added, smiling, "if some nefarious intention of the kind denoted in this article should be put into action and the worst comes to the worst, I shall call upon my honorable friend, as a gallant soldier, to dispose of it and guard our interests."

"Does the prime minister place the matter in my hands officially?" queried the colonel, smiling. "If so, I shall proceed to Washington immediately."

Disastrous Competition.

Martin Burrell, of British Columbia, said the reciprocity agreement would bring competition that would result in the ruin of the fruit industry of Canada. He also quoted reports of the speech made by Champ Clark, and said it was an unveiling of the real intention of the United States in making the reciprocity agreement.

Hugh Guthrie, a leading supporter of the government, scoffed at the idea. "In spite of what Champ Clark, or anyone else may say, the reciprocity agreement does not imply the annexation of Canada to the United States, or the severance of British connection," said Mr. Guthrie. He said the development of commerce between the two countries did not in any case lead to annexation or to political union. Mr. Guthrie dealt exhaustively with the effect of the proposed arrangement upon Canada's trade with Britain. He said that the dispatch which Mr. Fielding sent Lord Strathcona was absolutely true, and Premier Asquith's statement in the imperial House was also in strict accordance with the facts. The total British trade coming to Canada under schedules A, B and D., amounted to only $6,000,000 out of the total import trade of $95,000,000, and this six millions, said Mr. Guthrie, will be increased, not diminished, as a consequence of the reciprocity agreement. Schedule A is our free list. Some British importations are on the free list, but the chief item is that of iron and steel sheets. Last year we imported to the value of $3,500,000 or seven-eighths of the total importations under schedule A, but iron and steel sheets have always been free, and if Britain could send us that amount last year, she can do so this year and next.

Other lines in the free list are vegetables, including beans, etc., whereof our importations last year were about $150,000 worth, these from England being really the produce of tropical countries. Beans, for instance, coming from South America, will continue to be imported as in the past.

Another item on the free list, whereof Canada imported last year, was English hothouse grapes. These, however, are bought for their quality, and the removal of the duty on one and a half cents per pound, which they at present bear, will have no effect whatever upon their continued importation, as they come into competition with no other grapes. These items make up practically all our importations from England of articles which are to be placed on the free list. Schedules B. and D. are articles upon which the tariff is to be reduced. They will be somewhat affected at the beginning. No doubt more wheat and cattle will go to the States, but this will only be a temporary result, because we shall sell in he highest market, and it is Britain which controls the market prices for both these products. He looked for greatly increased production as a result of reciprocity.

WILL RUSH WORK ON KOOTENAY CENTRAL

Forty-Two Mles South from Golden to be Completed this Season Says Mr. William Whyte

An announcement of exceptional interest and importance to the people of the Kootenay is contained in a letter just received by Mr. H. G. Parson, M.P.P., representing Columbia in the local House, from Second Vice-president William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific. The subject dealt with is construction of the Kootenay Central, one of the C.P.R.'s subsidiary lines in this Province, concerning which Mr. Whyte says:

"Forty-two miles south of Golden will be completed on the Kootenay Central this season. The contract for the balance of the grading has not yet been let, but it should not be very long before the work is commenced. Tracklaying will begin as soon as the steel can be secured."

The news given above will be received with satisfaction by all the Province, and with special gratification naturally by the people of Golden and the upper Columbia Valley generally.

Warm Day in Oklahoma

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 15.—All previous heat records for February were broken here today when, at 1 o'clock, a temperature of 96 was recorded at the government building.

BRITISH HOUSE AND HOME RULE

Opposition Amendment to Address is Voted Down by 326 to 213 After a Brief Debate

PREMIER ASQUITH SPEAKS STRONGLY

Remarks Taken to Mean Liberal Favor for Federalism—Other Ministers Talk Emphatically

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The House of Commons today debated Ian Malcolm's proposed amendment to the address, declaring against Home Rule. In the course of his speech the premier said:

"I have been saying since 1893, and I repeat now, that Ireland's case is one of undeniable urgency. Home Rule is a necessary step, subject only to the governing principle of the maintenance of absolute supremacy in the Imperial parliament."

He said he favored self-government for Ireland on as liberal a basis as possible. The administration's first task, after the Lords' veto bill, he declared, is the settling of the Home Rule question.

"There should be one throne, one Empire, charged with the fullest self-government in national affairs," Mr. Asquith added.

This is interpreted to mean that the Liberals will ultimately favor Home Rule for Scotland and Wales.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, said if they could reconcile the Irish and English people and rally the Irish Nationalists around the monarchy, an advantage equal to many divisions of the fleet and army would be gained. Moreover, he added, the relations of every one of the self-governing colonies with the mother country would be rendered more intimate and more cordial.

William O'Brien did not doubt that Home Rule ultimately would come. He doubted the possibility of carrying the measure in the present parliament, however, but promised the premier the party co-operation of his party.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in summing up the debate, said that Ireland alone could deal adequately with her own affairs. He promised that the government's Home Rule scheme would be placed before the house as soon as the parliament bill had passed.

Mr. Malcolm's amendment was defeated by 326 to 213.

PREMIER ROBLIN

Congratulated on Birthday—Hints at Retirement Because of Poor Health

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—Premier Roblin is 58 years of age today and he was given an ovation in the House today. A resolution was pased congratulating him on reaching his fifty-eighth year, after which, led by Speaker Johnson, both government and opposition members gave him three cheers and a tiger.

The reply of the premier is interesting when taken in connection with the rumor that he may enter Dominion politics, as he referred to his impaired constitution and hinted that he did not expect to be in public life many more years.

Among the bills introduced today was one to prohibit moving pictures of prize-fighting, of obscene or brutalizing matter being exhibited in the province.

MUST PAY INCOME TAX

English Court Decides that American Thread Company is Subject to Assessment

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Justice Hamilton, sitting in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, today rendered a decision that the American Thread Company, incorporated under the law of the state of New Jersey, was liable to an income tax assessment in this country on profits amounting to $900,000. The justice held that although the mills and business of the company were in America, the fact that most of the common stock was held here and the directors in England were highly concerned with the direction of its affairs, brought the concern within the provisions of the British income tax provision.

Oregon Trunk Line

MADRAS, Ore., Feb. 15.—The Oregon trunk line railroad into Central Oregon was completed today, the first train over the new road rolled into Madras while an assemblage of over 5,000 persons from all the country round shouted its welcome. The day was devoted to celebration of the event, concluding tonight with a banquet, at which John F. Stevens, head of the Hill lines in Oregon, and builder of the road, was the guest of honor. Though hopes were entertained that some inkling would be given as to the intention of the Hill interests regarding further extension of the road, Mr. Stevens made no reference to the matter either at the reception today or at the banquet tonight.

Earthquake in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 15.—Four earth shocks were felt in certain parts of the city tonight, and were registered by the university seismograph. They occurred at 9.56; 10.18; 10.47 and 11.04 o'clock. No damage was done.

Commander Shot Himself

NEWPORT, R.I., Feb. 15.—That the death yesterday of Commander Frank F. Marble, U.S.N., whose body was found in his bathroom, was due to a bullet wound in the head and not to apoplexy as at first supposed, was a report curent in naval circles tonight.

Engineer Killed

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., Feb. 15.—A westbound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad ran into an open switch this afternoon at Philadelphia, Illinois, 20 miles north of here, which resulted in the death of Engineer Oscar Hennick, of Springfield, and injured fifteen passengers. The passengers were given medical attention, and detained for four hours until the track was cleared.

Canadian Club Rejoices

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Canadian Club, of New York, held a banquet in this city last night and a telegram was received from Washington, announcing the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by the House of Representatives. The news was vigorously applauded, and congratulatory messages were immediately dispatched to President Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada.

MAIL SUBSIDY NOT PROBABLE

Commonwealth is not Inclined to Continue Aid to Service on Pacific—Threatened Strike Averted

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.—Although definite announcement on the subject has not been made in so many words, it may be taken for certain that all hope has been abandoned that the Commonwealth will continue to subsidize the Vancouver mail service. The Postmaster-General states that the amount of subsidy hitherto given for the purpose of the postal system is larger than is warranted, and he thinks the opportunity ought to be taken to discontinue it. Much satisfaction is expressed in New Zealand at the decision of the Canadian government to foster, by means of the new service, closer trade relations with the southern Dominion.

No Postal Strike

The postal telegraph strike, which at one time was thought likely to prove serious, has been, if not settled, at least postponed by certain concessions made to the employees. Hitherto the postoffices have remained open until 8 o'clock in the evening. It is now announced that the offices in the future will be closed at six o'clock. The public strongly objects to the change, but the hostile employees are jubilant.

Administrator Missing

Mr. Smith, the administrator of Papua, recently left on a trip to explore the northwest of the island, a wild and comparatively unknown district. He had been missing for over a month, and as the natives are known to be very treacherous, some fear is felt lest he should have met with mishap. Two luggers have been despatched to search the rivers in the district. Rescue parties, who will here and there make expeditions into the interior, are aboard.

Street Car in Collision

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—Eight persons were injured tonight when a freight collided with a street car. The street car was hurled from the tracks over the edge of an incline, fifty feet deep. August Lagoski, whose chest was crushed, may die.

Murderous Lunatic

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—Overcome by an irresistible desire to shoot something, John Cash, a street vender from Denver, shot and killed F. Harris, a negro expressman yesterday. The negro was wounded four times and died almost instantly. Cash was threatened by a large crowd which witnessed the killing on one of the principal wholesale streets and it was with difficulty that he was saved from violence by the police. "I have been in an insane asylum twice," said Cash at the city jail last night. "I am all right between times, but every once in a while I felt an irresistible desire to shoot and kill something. If it had not been the negro it would have been somebody else."

CHANCE IS LOST TO INSURRECTOS

General Navarro, with One Thousand Federal Troops, Arrives at Juarez—No Opposition Encountered

REBEL FORCES ARE SCATTERED

New Provisional Capital is Established at Guadalupe and Likely Soon to be Moved Again

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.—Amid wild cheering and cries of "Viva Diaz, Viva Navarro," General Navarro, at the head of 1,000 federal troops from Chihuahua, entered Juarez this evening.

The entire trip, consuming twelve days, was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting the revolutionists.

Navarro during the trip was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts, which had been blown up or wrecked by the insurrectionists.

The arrivals marks the end of the Juarez campaign. Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here.

It is impossible to conjecture what will be the next move on either side.

An hour after his arrival, General Navarro was escorted to the customs house, where the Taft-Diaz meeting occurred. Here he received members of Colonel Rabago's staff and citizens, among them a number of women. Colonel Cullar, aide de camp to President Diaz, and a member of General Navarro's staff, stated that the trip from Chihauhua, a distance of 200 miles, had been made without unusual incident. He declined to be interviewed.

Two hundred insurrectos were at Guadalupe today, where a new provisional capital has been established. Orozco was at Samalayuca this afternoon, but he had decamped when Navarro arrived.

The federal troops travelled in two trains, preceded by a construction train. The insurrectos are downhearted here tonight. Orozco has accomplished nothing since the insurrection began three months ago save to depress business. The Juarez campaign has been a miserable fiasco. Even the leaders of the junta admit this. Had Orozco proceeded with energy and taken Juarez, as he might have a week ago, the moral effect would have been marked, and no doubt would have added much to his strength in the way of recruits and arrangements. Many Mexicans working in the United States awaited the taking of Juarez as a signal to join actively in the movement. The capital at Guadalupe is far from permanent. It is on wheels, and will be moved upon the approach of a federal force. Driven from the border, it is believed now that Orozco must retreat to Casas Grandes again. It is said that he cannot even threaten the city of Chihuahua, for there is a garrison of 1,000 troops defending the place.

Likely to Be Shot

DOUGLAS, Az., Feb. 14.—Seven members of a band of bandits who have been operating in the vicinity of Fronteras, thirty miles south of here, were arrested today by Mexican federal troops, sent down from Agua Prieta. According to advices received here, the bandits will be lined against a wall and summarily shot.

Colonel Eleasor Munox, special representative of the Diaz government, crossed the boundary today to confer with Captain Johnson of the Third Cavalry. He thanked the American officers for the vigilance displayed by the United States border guard, and asked for a special patrol to guard against filibusters tonight.

Supplies Cut Off

MEXICALI, Feb. 14.—Officers commanding the United States boundary guard shut down today on the insurgent supplies being sent over from this side of the line. But the principal protest over this action came not from the insurrectos but from American merchants who have been drawing good incomes from the rebel war chest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Brigadier-General Trasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of California, and Major Bland Winship, judge-advocate of the department, left here tonight for the Mexican frontier. General Bliss will not personally assume direct command of the troops now on duty along the border, but the object of his visit is to make a personal investigation of the situation and to adjust some of the technical questions that have arisen regarding the attitude of the American authorities towards the Mexican civil officials in the border towns. He will also devise means to carry out his instructions for the arrest and detentions of insurrectos who cross the line. General Bliss and Major Winship will go direct to Mexicali.