

of the Empress
John P. Sweeney
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EDICT.

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FOR
ON CLUB

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Style

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San Francisco,
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on Humboldt
arrive in Vic-
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new building
club will be
about \$150,000.
It will be a beau-
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style of 20
rooms. The main
Gordon street.
The entire build-
ing will be
about \$150,000.
It will be a beau-
tiful Italian
style of 20
rooms. The main
Gordon street.
The entire build-
ing will be
about \$150,000.

PLANS.

No Summer
Bay.

Daily.)

Victoria, yes-
terday, general
P. R. hotel
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pany announced
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to the Empress

departure for
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FAIR.

William Mc-
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Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1911.

NO. 22.

FINAL SESSION OF
CHINESE COMMISSIONEVIDENCE GIVEN BY
HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMANThe Second-Hand Statements of McInnis, Lew,
Grant and McLean Emphatically Contradicted
The Slanderers Properly Described
and Denounced

Mr. Justice Murphy resumed the sit-
ting of the commission to inquire into
alleged irregularities in the adminis-
tration of the Chinese Immigration Act at
Vancouver on Friday last, and the Hon.
Wm. Templeman and Deputy Minister
O'Hara gave evidence.

The Hon. Wm. Templeman being
sworn, was examined by Mr. McCros-
skey:

Q.—You are the Minister of Inland
Revenue in the cabinet? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Minister of Mines? A.—
Yes.

Q.—As cabinet minister from British
Columbia you sent a telegram to Sir
Richard Cartwright dated September
20th? A.—21st, isn't it?

Q.—No, 20th. It reads as follows:
"Most important that Yip On should be
continued as Chinese interpreter. David
Lew clearly should not be entertained;
friends strongly recommend Yip On."
—That is right, excepting the date, I
think is September 21st; it is not my
copy, the copy I have before me is a
typewritten copy from the files in the
department in Ottawa.

Q.—That would corroborate the state-
ment by Mr. Taylor in examining Mr.
Lew that the telegram really went out
next morning? A.—Possibly.

Q.—It is stated it was drafted in the
Vancouver office and sent by the
telegram office at the Vancouver club in
the evening.

Q.—The changes are it was sent next
morning? A.—They would have no
right to change the date, the contents
are identical. I remember the tele-
gram.

(The telegram referred to was dated
September 21st, and recommended rein-
statement of Yip On. It has been pub-
lished.)

Q.—How did you come to send that
telegram? A.—I came to the city of
Vancouver, after being in the province
of British Columbia two or three
months, and spent two or three days
meeting friends here, who had public
business they wanted to talk about.
I learned on my arrival here for the first
time of the investigation going on re-
garding frauds in Chinese immigration.
I was informed then by various people
that an agent of the justice department,
a Dominion policeman, had been here
for some months, I think, or some
weeks, carrying on a secret investiga-
tion to find out what he could as to
alleged frauds in connection with the
illegal passing of Chinamen. I was also
informed that Yip On, the interpreter,
had been suspended for the purpose of
enabling Mr. Foster to carry on his in-
vestigation with intent to get, say, Mr.
David Lew had been acting temporarily
in his place. It was represented to
me that the investigation was practi-
cally over, on that particular day, Sep-
tember 20th or 21st, and that Mr. Foster
was about returning to Ottawa, and
that nothing in particular had been
discovered by him in his investigation, and
that this man, David Lew, would be a
very improper person to put in as a
Dominion policeman, and that Yip On
should be reinstated. I sent this
telegram on that information. I may
plain to you how it occurred. It has
been dealt with, with a good deal
of embellishment and a good many
circumstances—deliberate in my opinion—
that after a dinner party at the Van-
couver Club I sent this telegram. This
is true. Mr. Glover has already dealt
with the facts. Sometime about 11
o'clock I with a number of friends dis-
cussed this matter in the visitors' room
at the Vancouver Club.

Q.—Who were there? A.—Mr. Harry
Snyder, Mr. Robert Kellar, Mr. George
McDonald, I will not be absolutely sure
about Captain Slater; he was at the
dinner; Capt. Duff Stewart was at the
dinner; I cannot remember whether he
was there when we were talking the mat-
ter over or not; I cannot remember where
this information was first given.
Then or repeated then. I may have
heard a little before about the investi-
gation by Mr. Foster. I learned that
David Lew—I want the commission to
understand I never heard of him be-
fore—it was represented to me he was
suspended.

Q.—Who represented that to you?
A.—Mr. Snyder particularly. He told
me there was a charge against him in
the police court of some kind of fraud,
drunkenness or perjury, and statements
made that he was not a fit man to
be appointed interpreter. I believed
what I was told, and I warned by col-
league not to put David Lew on as in-
terpreter. The fear was he was going
to be put on permanently. I sent that
telegram for that reason. I was ad-
vised that the chief of police had the
same opinion of David Lew, and I was
told the collector of customs and the
deputy collector, Col. Worsnop, were of

the same opinion, and upon the infor-
mation thus received I sent this tele-
gram. I thought it was due to my col-
league and myself that I should ascer-
tain from Mr. Foster all the informa-
tion he could give me. I wanted to be
certain that in sending the telegram I
had acted properly, that it was consis-
tent with the proper carrying on of any
further investigation that was contin-
ued, and I suggested to the friends
present that I would like to see him,
and never have seen him since that oc-
casion. I was told where he was liv-
ing. Mr. Glover, I believe, had an auto
waiting at the door and we started to
go to see Mr. Foster. Dr. Munro was
in the lobby of the Vancouver Club. I
know him very well, and his standing,
and I asked him what there was in this
matter anyhow. He said he didn't
think there was much in it. I said I
wanted to see Mr. Foster and he told
me where to call, and we started over
to Glenwood chambers. Dr. Munro had
preceded us, and I met him at the door.
He ran upstairs and returned and said
Mr. Foster had retired. I asked him to
see if Mr. Foster would make an ap-
pointment to meet me at 10 o'clock next
morning at the Vancouver hotel. Mr.
Foster met us the following day, the 21st or 22nd, as
the case may be, and told me what he
had been doing. He said he had been
here a considerable time quietly investi-
gating, and that his work was at an
end, and he was now proceeding to
his home.

He further said he had failed in obtain-
ing information that would substantiate
Yip On. At the same time he told me
about an incident at Victoria when he
went down to get on board an incoming
steamer that had Chinamen aboard, to
intercept them, that Yip On's brother,
or cousin, or friend, had reached the
incoming steamer and got at the Chin-
amen ahead of him and put them on
their guard. He also said that al-
though he had failed in securing the in-
formation he expected to get, that he
felt convinced that there was some-
thing wrong. I told him about the
telegram I had signed. We discussed
the question of continuing the investi-
gation, and I believe we agreed that it
should be continued. Something was
said about accomplices in China and
the advisability of sending a secret
service man to Hongkong. I thought it
would be a good thing to continue the
investigation at both places. There
was no talk at that time of a royal
commission. I promised to assist him
in any way I could.

Q.—Had you any particular reason in
viewing for the reinstatement of Yip
On? A.—No. I told Mr. Foster the
purpose of the telegram I had sent, and
when he told me he had failed in get-
ting anything incriminating against
Yip On, I felt the telegram was alright.
I pointed out to him that it would be
good policy to reinstate Yip On and
send secret service men to Hongkong
and Vancouver and carry on the secret
investigation. Yip On having been re-
instated would be off his guard. I be-
lieved that yet Mr. Foster said that
would probably be a good plan.

Q.—Did you ever have any further
communication with Sir Richard Cart-
wright in regard to the matter? A.—
Oh, yes, a little. I want to refer here
to the statement made by witnesses
but not of their own knowledge, that I
was in a state of intoxication. It was
first brought out in an examination by
Mr. Gordon Grant.

Mr. Grant: Not only
A. Mr. Grant asked the question,
and that is the first I have seen in the
evidence, when Mr. Foster was being
cross-examined. "Do you remember
some joke"—this was in the famous
luncheon at the cafe—that came up
about Mr. Templeman's condition?—
From that on the word "condition" was
implied to mean a state of intoxication.
David Lew in his evidence was asked
the question, and he said I was
"drunk." Mr. Grant was cross-exam-
ined Mr. Foster along this line and he
said he swore that he did not remem-
ber any such conversation. I want to
state that that is a malicious false-
hood. That was a distinct attempt on the
part of a Chinaman and two white
men to malign my character and make
it appear to the public of Vancouver
and of British Columbia that I was in
a condition I have never been in in
my life. Mr. Gordon Grant knows that.
I think he was born and lived in this
city, and I defy him or any man in British
Columbia, or in Canada, to say I was
ever intoxicated. That is an emphatic
statement that that is a vile slander.

(Continued on page 4)



Mr. Austin Chamberlain censures the Asquith government for neglecting to follow the example of
Canada, demanding for Great Britain preferential treatment in the markets of the United States.

AWAIT RESULT
OF CONFERENCEMEXICAN MINISTER
CARRIES MESSAGE TO DIAZUnited States Cabinet Will
Probably Hold Meeting at
Washington To-day

San Antonio, Texas, March 20.—Be-
lieving that Mexican Finance Minister
Limantour bears with him an Ameri-
can ultimatum on which the invasion
of Mexico depends, army commanders
here to-day are eagerly waiting for the
result of Limantour's conference with
President Diaz and Madero's lieuten-
ants in Mexico City.

Believing that intervention in the
Mexican trouble is certain unless
Washington's demands are met, the
army commanders here to-day are eagerly
waiting for the result of Limantour's
conference with President Diaz and Ma-
dero's lieutenants in Mexico City.

In line with this view is the fact
that the Galveston coast artillery men
are being drilled for field duty. Fur-
ther evidence that a quiet move in
Mexico is believed probable soon is the
fact that a train of 13 Pullmans
and 50 stock cars, with the whole non-
combatant equipment of the army, are
being sent to the coast. The train is
being held on a clear track so that it
may be run out of the yards here on a
moment's notice.

Meeting of Cabinet.
Washington, D. C., March 20.—Al-
though no official confirmation could
be obtained, the report that President
Taft and his cabinet were to meet to-
night to discuss new developments in
the Mexican situation was generally
credited here to-day.

Taft arrived at noon from Atlanta
and cabinet members who have been
out of town have returned. The presi-
dent is said to be greatly worried over
indications that an unfriendly congress
probably will demand an investigation
of the causes of the mobilization.

Telegraphic advices from Senor
Limantour, recently arrived in Mexico
City, are said to have been the im-
mediate cause of the summoning of the
cabinet.

As soon as he reached the White
House to-day President Taft arranged
a conference with Secretary of State
La Barre for 2 o'clock this after-
noon. He declined to say what would
be discussed at this conference, al-
though it is believed in official circles
that matters of the greatest impor-
tance will be brought up.

Taft declined to make any further
statement explaining the reasons for
the mobilization of troops. He indi-
cated that the subject would be dis-
cussed to-morrow and that a
statement might be issued then.

Plan that that situation of Mexico
Limantour is to succeed in

SAVING TO CITY
ON PAYING WORKINTERESTING FIGURES
ON RECENT CONTRACTSDifference of \$12,000 Be-
tween Lowest Bidder and
the Next Competitor

(From Monday's Daily.)

An examination of the detailed bids
of the various tenderers for the asphalt
paving work on Port and View streets,
the contracts for which have been
awarded to the Worswick Paving Com-
pany, Ltd., discloses that a saving of
over \$12,000 has been effected to the
city over the tender of the next lowest
competitor, the Elbow Paving Company.

At Friday evening's meeting of the
council, at which the contracts were
awarded, Ald. Gleason, chairman of the
works committee, made the statement
that personally he was in favor of giv-
ing the Elbow paving a trial, as the
company had submitted some fine sam-
ples. Replying to a question from Ald.
Mowbray as to what would be the extra
cost, Ald. Gleason said "about \$2,000."

That the chairman of the streets com-
mittee made an erroneous calculation
is shown by a close examination of the
bids of the two companies on the same
basis as the one which was accepted,
as follows:

Port Street (Douglas to Cook).
Worswick Co.—17,000 square yards,
at \$1.70; \$28,900; 5,600 square yards, at
75c; \$4,200; total, \$33,100.

Elbow Company—4,000 square yards,
at \$2.00; \$8,000; 2,800 square yards, at
82c; \$2,296; total, \$10,296.

View Street, Blanchard to Douglas.
Worswick Co.—2,700 square yards, at
\$1.70; \$4,590; 2,000 cubic yards, at 75c;
\$1,500; total, \$6,090.

Elbow Company—2,700 square yards,
at \$1.95; \$5,265; 2,000 cubic yards, at 95c;
\$1,900; total, \$7,165.

View Street, Blanchard to Cook.
Worswick Co.—3,000 square yards, at
\$1.70; \$5,100; 2,100 cubic yards, at 75c;
\$1,575; total, \$6,675.

Elbow Company—3,000 square yards,
at \$1.95; \$5,850; 2,100 cubic yards, at
90c; \$1,890; total, \$7,740.

The savings to the city are thus shown
to be:
Port St.—Douglas to Cook... \$6,743.14
Oak Bay Ave. to Richmond... 2,296.00
View St.—Blanchard to Douglas... 655.00
Blanchard to Cook... 2,488.85
Total... \$12,183.99

The best production of the Athletic
World yet issued is undoubtedly the
February number of its special edition
on Canadian sport from coast to coast
being particularly exhaustive and
timely. The illustrations of current
sport events are a splendid feature of
this excellent national sports maga-
zine. The editorial department treats
a great number of home and foreign
happenings in the world of pastimes.

PROMISE OF A
LIVELY CONTESTFIGHT ASSURED FOR
ALDERMANIC SEATSCandidates Are Likely to Be
Much the Same as in
January Last

(From Monday's Daily.)

Now that a new municipal election is
in sight there is much speculation as to
the outcome of the contest. Though it is
preliminary at this writing, when
there will be a candidate in the
field in opposition to Mayor Morley,
there is every assurance that there
will be a lively aldermanic contest in
each of the wards, the Voters' League
having determined to endeavor to se-
cure the return of men pledged to sup-
port the policy of the present mayor.

It is known that his worship himself
is favorable to an attempt being made
to secure the election of men who
would work in harmony with himself a
majority of the members of the board,
as it is at present constituted, having
opposed him on numerous questions
since the council assumed office at the
beginning of the year. Indeed, there are
but two members of the present board
—Ald. Gleason and W. F. Fullerton—
who have "stood by" the mayor stead-
fastly. It is understood that every
member of the present board will seek
re-election.

In view of the very great interest at-
taching to the forthcoming contest, the
results of the polling on January 12 last
are republished for general infor-
mation, as follows:

Majority for A. J. Morley 530
Total ballots cast, 4,488; possible
votes, 7,288; in 1910, 6,598; spoiled ballots,
93.

Ward One.
George A. Okell 269
Wm. McKel Ross 231
Wesley N. Mitchell 220
Bernard J. Perry 224
John T. Sherry 181
Total ballots cast, 896; spoiled, 14.

Ward Two.
W. R. Russell Humber 622
Harry F. Bishop 568
John Meston 424
W. H. Parsons 300
Total ballots cast, 1,934; spoiled bal-
lots, 19.

Ward Three.
W. F. Fullerton 661
W. A. Gleason 510
A. M. Bannerman 499
Total ballots cast, 970; spoiled, 8.

Ward Four.
Wm. C. Morley 323
Herbert M. Fullerton 319
Angus McKeown 296
W. J. Hanna 136
H. E. Levy 67
E. E. Gordon 61
Total ballots cast, 961; spoiled, 20.

Ward Five.
Alexander Pedan 452
W. H. Langley 449
John Dwyer 424
A. G. Sargison 425
Total ballots cast, 994; spoiled, 15.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
George Jay 373
W. E. Stanciland 184
David McIntosh 201
H. C. Hanington 100
It will be noted that the total number
of names on the last list was 7,287. The
(Continued on page 4)

SMUGGLED OPIUM

(Special to the Times.)
Toronto, March 20.—How Dock, a
Chinaman, was fined \$200 and costs of
three months in prison by the police
magistrate this morning when he
pleaded guilty to bringing ten tins of
opium from the United States last
week.

MAN PROBABLY PERISHED

Frank Alta, March 20.—The house
on the ranch near Hillcrest belonging
to the late Mr. McLean, was burned
last night. Sam Goodman, caretaker,
is supposed to have perished in the
flames. A dog on the premises was
found shot and a gun was found nearby
in the snow. It is supposed that Good-
man, intoxicated, went to bed and was
burned. An investigation will take
place.

JUSTICE LANGLEY IMPROVING.

(Special to the Times.)
Halifax, N. S., March 20.—Mr. Jus-
tice Langley has so far recovered that
he was able to be out for a drive in
the park yesterday. It is understood
he will be out for six months' leave of
absence and it is anticipated he will
then be able to return to his judicial
duties in perfect health.

HOSPITAL QUARANTINED.

Fort William, Ont., March 20.—The
board of health, at a special meeting
approved of the quarantining Satur-
day of the McKellar hospital. A man
recently discharged from the hospital
suffering from smallpox, who had de-
veloped symptoms of smallpox, was
connection between the latest smallpox
case and the one which developed
about three weeks ago was established.

COURT OF REVISION
SITS MONDAY NEXTNEW CIVIC ELECTION
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 7Commissioner H. B. Robertson
Accomplishes Difficult Task
in Expeditious Fashion

(From Monday's Daily.)

H. B. Robertson, commissioner ap-
pointed by the provincial government
under the Victoria City Special Election
Act for the purpose of arranging the
necessary machinery for the holding of
the new election, announced to the
Times this morning that the first ses-
sion of the court of revision on the
newly compiled voters' lists will be
held in the council chamber at the city
hall on Monday next, March 27, at 10
a. m.

It is believed that the work of the
court of revision will occupy but a com-
paratively short time and that the pro-
clamation for the new election may ap-
pear in the Provincial Gazette of March
29, setting the date of polling as Fri-
day, April 7.

On all sides there is unstinted praise
for the exceptionally expeditious man-
ner in which the commissioner has per-
formed the rather arduous task allo-
ted him by the government, but Mr.
Robertson modestly disclaims credit for
the success which has attended his
efforts to avoid any long delay in a
situation which is not without vexatious
features to the public at large. Said
he this morning:

"I must thank my excellent staff of
assistants for the rapid manner in
which the lists have been prepared. In
addition, I am glad to be able to an-
nounce that the lists have been received
from the city clerk they have been
working night and day, on Saturday
working from the morning until 11 p.
m., with only half an hour for lunch."

The commissioner added that he was
very hopeful of the election being
brought on on April 7. On the court
of revision concluding its labors and
reporting the same to the government
he knew of no reason why there should
be any extended notice in the Gazette.

With the contest over on Friday,
April 7, the new board could be sworn
in on Saturday morning and get down
to work at a regular meeting of the
council on the following Monday. A
very large amount of business is await-
ing the attention of the incoming
board. There are many large contracts
to be let, including those for the new
High school, street paving, and the
election of two new fire halls.

While it is true that some inconve-
nience has resulted to the city owing to
the facts which resulted in the voting
of the last elections, it has proved much
less than was expected would be the
case, and now there will be general sat-
isfaction that within a very short time
the whole matter will have been ad-
justed and the civic government placed
once again on a solid and properly con-
stituted basis.

BANK PRESIDENT MISSING.

Wanted By Police on Charge of Illegal-
ly Receiving Deposits.

Portland, Ore., March 20.—F. N.
Myer, president of the Mount Scott
bank, and secretary of the Italian-
American bank, for whom the police
have been searching for four days on a
warrant charging him with having il-
legally received deposits for the
Italian-American bank, was reported
still missing to-day.

On April 2, stockholders in the in-
stitution were notified that the in-
vestigative plans will be made to take over
the stock now held by Meyers and re-
organize the corporation.

DIES FROM INJURIES.

Brandon, March 20.—Achie Holmes,
40, an employee of the bridge and build-
ing department of the C. P. R. at
Souris, died in the hospital yesterday.
He was brought here at a late hour on
Saturday suffering from terrible in-
juries received in the Souris river when
run over by a yard engine. One leg
was cut off at the knee, the other at
the ankle and one arm at the elbow.
He reached here in a pitiable condition
and did not survive the shock.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE LASH.

(Special to the Times.)
Winnipeg, March 20.—Two severe
sentences were handed out this morn-
ing at the assizes by Judge Richards.
Moon, a saw filer, who abused a 13-
year-old girl, got 15 years and 30 lashes.
Paul Kocher, who assaulted his girl-
wife, 18 years of age, with a chair and
his fists, got two years and 50 lashes.

RELEASED FROM PENITENTIARY.

Kingston, March 20.—After serving
three years and three months on a four
year term, the difference being due to
the time allowed for good behavior,
Joseph Phillips of the York County
Loan and Savings Association, was re-
leased Saturday from penitentiary.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fort William, Ont., March 20.—Step-
ping under an anchor on the sand
barge Ludington, which is under re-
pairs, F. Lottinville, aged 65, a caulker,
was instantly killed Saturday when a
chain holding the anchor suddenly gave
way. His body was crushed to death.

DIAZ WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

WILL NOT DECLARE HIS ELECTION VOID

Reported to Be Prepared to Completely Reorganize Mexican Cabinet

(Times Leased Wire.)
Washington, D. C., March 18.—Complete re-organization of his cabinet, a concession of nearly all the rebel demands to end the insurrection, is said to be the plan of President Diaz of Mexico, contained in confidential reports to American government officials.

With the exception of the demand that Diaz declare his own election void, it was said, the Mexican president stands ready to concede most of the insurgent demands. Under the reported arrangement, it was learned that Enrique Creel is to succeed Finance Minister Limantour.

It is believed that the president is preparing to send an early special message to Congress dealing with the international situation and the army and navy mobilization. It is explained that at present, owing to international considerations, the president cannot discuss the situation, but everyone about the president freely admits that the motive which caused the mobilization was most important.

Every action of President Taft and his advisers shows that the administration is perfectly indifferent to all criticism owing to the massing of troops and warships and it is confidentially asserted that the secret information possessed by the government will, when the time comes, be shown as quite sufficient to warrant all that has been done.

Rebel Leader's Death.
San Diego, Cal., March 18.—Reports early to-day from Tercate, Mexico, which town was recaptured by the fed- erals yesterday after a battle in which the rebels lost 8 men, fifty horses and 28 rifles, indicated that a second on- agement was imminent. Laredo Gon- zalez, rurales, returning from a scouting expedition, informed Commander Man- dieta of the federal forces, that a new band of rebels, 30 strong, was ap- proaching the rear from the east, and probably would attack the town to-day in conjunction with the scattered force of about 25 of the survivors of yester- day's fight.

Returning eye witnesses of the fight at Tercate, the first battle of the in- surrection in lower California, report that the death of the rebel leader, Luis Rodriguez, was spectacular. When the rebels, equipped with Winchester rifles and firing from adobe houses in the town which was almost completely surround- ed by the fed- erals, found the fire of the Mauser rifles too hot for them, they broke and ran for the hills. Rodriguez turned and fired his last shot at Jus- tice of the Peace Jose Morales, who had guided the fed- erals to Tercate. The shot just missed Morales and a minute later the rebel leader fell with 9 bullets in his body.

All told, six of the rebels threw down their arms and crossed the American line to safety.

Amushed by Insurgents.
New York, March 18.—A dispatch to- day to the New York World from Doug- las, Ariz., says that insurgents ambush- ed a band of Mexican fed- erals near Campus and that 35 Mexican regu- lars were killed. It was also reported that after the battle a lieutenant-colonel and captain, who were captured, were put to death.

Early Move Expected.
El Paso, Texas, March 18.—Massing of troops on the approaches of the American side of the International bridge here, together with other mili- tary activities, leads to the belief to- day that the United States is preparing to invade Mexico.

Two companies of the 23rd Infantry and two troops of the fourth cavalry were placed at the entrances of the bridge last night and the increased mili- tary activity strengthened the prediction that the soldiers soon would cross the Rio Grande.

The additional force is said to fore- shadow a demonstration connected with the state department's demands for a release of Edward Blatt and Law- rence Converse, who are in jail at Juarez across the river from here. Others take the view that Mexico is using the Blatt-Converse incident to force America to intervene. The Mexican government is said to have intimated to Secretary Knox that nothing short of force would cause them to release the Americans.

CHINESE MASSACRED
Killed by Natives Who are in Revolt in Capital of Mauritius

Marseilles, March 18.—A Madagascar newspaper which arrived here to-day by steamer states that 15,000 natives are in revolt at Port Louis, capital of Mauritius. It stated that on the oc- casion of the elections the chamber of commerce and eight newspaper offices were pillaged. Several factories were fired and when a large number of Chinese attempted to interfere they were massacred.

CAMORRISTS COMPLAIN
Viterbo, Italy, March 18.—Declaring that they had been tortured by starva- tion and by being kept without sleep, the two scores of camorristi on trial here appealed to-day to Judge Bianchi for protection.

The court announced publicly that he thought the prisoners lied, but that he would investigate their complaints.

PAVING WORK TO LOCAL FIRM

WORSWICK CO. GETS VIEW AND FORT STREETS

First of Big Asphalt Contracts Awarded by the City Council

The first of the big asphalt paving contracts which will be let by the city during the ensuing year have been awarded to a local concern, the Worswick Paving Company, the council at its meeting Friday evening unanimously adopting a report from the chairman of the streets committee, Ald. Gleason, the city engineer and the purchasing agent recommending that the work to be done on View and Fort streets be given to the concern mentioned. The bids which had been received and referred to the officials mentioned for report were as follows:

National Paving & Contracting Com- pany, on standard pavement, \$1.90 per square yard, with excavation and curb and gutters extra.

Pacific Westrumite Asphalt Com- pany, standard not quoted; alternative bids from \$2.21 to \$2.50 per square yard, excavation and curb and gutters extra.

City engineer: Standard, \$2.15 per square yard, excavation and curb and gutters extra.

Worswick Paving Company: No bid on standard pavement; alternative bids from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per square yard, ex- cavation and curb and gutters extra.

The bid of the Worswick Com- pany, which the committee recommended the acceptance of is for a five-inch concrete base and a one-inch wearing surface, with a five years' guarantee bond of 25 per cent. of the cost of the pavement.

Ald. E. M. Pullerton felt that the committee ought to have accepted the bid of the company on the basis of a ten-year cash guarantee for a period of five years.

To this Ald. Gleason explained that the company's bid on that basis was not in accordance with the specifica- tions, and therefore could not be con- sidered.

Ald. Moresby was favorable to hav- ing the report stand over for a week until he could inform himself as to the particulars of the various bids which had been received.

The mayor felt that Ald. Moresby was a little inconsistent in this, inas- much as last week it was he who had strongly urged that the bids should be opened and the contract awarded, so that the paving work could be gone on with at once.

The report of the committee was thereupon adopted and the contract with the Worswick Company for the execution of the work will be entered into at once.

FOUR WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Boston, March 18.—Four negro wo- men were burned to death here early to-day in a fire which destroyed a ten- ment house.

U. S. SENDING TROOPS TO HAWAII

Large Force Will Probably Be Dispatched to the Philip- pine Islands

(Times Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Cal., March 18.—That thousands of troops will be sent to the Philippines and to Hawaii within the next few months was intimated here to-day by army officers, following the receipt of word that the second in- fantry had passed through Tucson, Ari- zona, en route to San Francisco for embarkation for Honolulu.

The fifth cavalry will leave next week for Honolulu on the transport Crook. This would make a nominal brigade in Hawaii.

The department of Col. John A. Bid- die, artillery chief of the department of California, for Honolulu last week is believed to have been in connection with fortifications at Pearl Harbor. It was rumored that the artillery at the islands fortress already has begun the work of mining the harbor.

Line planting at the approaches of San Francisco harbor, which will be- gin April 1, will be done by the 57th, 60th and 147th coast artillery com- panies. The mine planter Armstrong will be used.

Official Statement.
Washington, D. C., March 18.—The war department officially announced that two battalions of the second in- fantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., are on route for San Francisco from whence they will sail for Honolulu next Tues- day to strengthen the defense of Hawaii.

The third battalion of the second regiment, which is now at Fort Rus- sell, will sail for Honolulu in June.

FEAR TONG WAR.
Spokane, Wash., March 18.—The po- lice to-day were asked to take every precaution to prevent an outbreak of a long war in Chinatown. Terrified by the reported presence of six hatchet- men from Seattle and the rumor that more were en route from various cities, a number of Chinese merchants informed the authorities and asked for protection.



An adaptation of a cartoon which appeared in the Montreal Star, to which paper the Times begs to extend its compliments.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION

SIR EDWARD GREY ELABORATES SCHEME

Says Treaty Would Not Be Tantamount to Defensive Alliance

London, March 18.—Sir Edward Grey further developed his views on international arbitration last night at the annual banquet of the International Arbitration League, and cor- rected misapprehensions regarding his speech in the House of Commons in which he gave support to the sug- gestion of President Taft for an Anglo-American treaty for the settle- ment by arbitration of any questions that might arise between the two gov- ernments.

"I observe," he said "that some of the words I used the other day are being construed as if a general arbi- tration treaty between two great na- tions would be tantamount to a de- fensive alliance between them."

"If a general arbitration treaty were made between two great nations and became firmly rooted in the minds of the peoples of both countries, and if one of them was in the course of time made the object of an attack in the future by a third power, in which ar- bitration had been offered and refused by the third power, certainly I think there would be a strong sympathy be- tween the two powers who had made the general arbitration treaty. But that is a matter which depends upon public opinion and in which public opinion will take care of itself."

"To introduce any such condition or stipulation would impair the character of the treaty. It might even lead other countries to suppose that the arbitration treaty between the two powers was directed against one or more of the other powers. That would completely nullify its possible effect in mitigating the general ex- penditures on armaments."

"If an arbitration treaty is made between the two great countries on the lines sketched out as possible by the president of the United States, let it be done between the two powers concerned without an arrière-pensée (by-purpose), but don't let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficent results which may develop from it in the course of time, beyond which I think must extend far results the two countries originally con- sidered."

"The effect on the world at large of the experiment would be bound to have beneficent consequences. To set a good example is to hope that others will follow it, and if others of the great powers did follow, eventually there would be something like a league of peace."

"These things must, however, make their way by their own weight. They cannot be forced. There must be a beginning before there can be any progress, and after a beginning, the rate of further progress must depend upon circumstances and upon that which the world at large will do."

"The application of the company for permission to close Dallas road to traf- fic between Boyd and Lewis streets, pending the completion of the work, was refused at last night's meeting."

DROPS DEAD.
Winnipeg, March 18.—Thompson Morrison, proprietor of the Winnipeg livery barn, dropped dead this morn- ing on the street. He was 55 years of age and resided in the hotel where he died. He had lived in Winnipeg for many years, coming west from San- Francisco. He was a bachelor and had no relatives in Winnipeg.

THIRD RAILWAY ACROSS CANADA

C. N. MAY BE OPENED IN THE FALL OF 1914

D. B. Hanna Predicts Six Daily Trains Will Run From East to Pacific

Montreal, March 18.—Official an- nouncement was made for the first time here to-day as to the probable date of the opening of the Canadian Northern railway from ocean to ocean.

D. B. Hanna, who is an agent for the railway, said that the several links would be hitched up by the fall of 1914. He also confirmed the statement to the effect that the five hundred mile stretch from Sudbury to Port Arthur will be built in two years' time.

Mr. Hanna likewise expects there will be no less than six trains running from Montreal and Toronto to the Pacific, two by the C. P. R., two by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and two by the Cana- dian Northern. Mr. Hanna also fore- tells the time when there will be daily boat travel from Great Britain to Cana- dian ports.

Three Killed by Explosion.
Pueblo, Col., March 18.—Three men were killed and five others seriously injured by the explosion of an engine in the mill of the Minnesota plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company here yesterday.

The dead are: James Wade, Thomas Smith and Frank Shafter.

The explosion was so powerful that two of the men were hurled through the roof of the engine room. The build- ing was badly damaged. Thomas Lane, who was working on an electric crane 150 feet from the scene of the explo- sion, was severely injured.

The cause of the explosion is un- known.

INJURY PROVES FATAL.
Treherne, Man., March 18.—Josiah Van Nard, aged 23 a son of Matthew Van Nard, living ten miles north of here, died to-day the result of being struck with an axe in the hands of a companion. The young men were on their way home from the bush, and Van Nard's companion, swinging his axe carelessly at some object, the weapon veering caught Van Nard in the right leg, severing an artery. The boy died before a doctor from the town could reach him.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Dispatches from Pekin to-day say that the Chi- nese foreign board has delivered to Minister Korotkevitch, China's reply to Russia's note which practically grants all the Russian demands in Mongolia and Tibet provinces.

This answer will give Russia a virtual monopoly of the trade of Mongolia and Sinkiang.

PENNY POSTAGE.
Melbourne, March 18.—Penny post be- tween Australia and the Overseas De- partments of the British Empire, will be established in May next. The reform, which has been long delayed in one that is sure to prove very popular and will bring a large postal revenue in its train.

TOPP INCIDENT BEFORE COUNCIL

WATER COMMISSIONER HAS HEARSAY EVIDENCE

Writes a Letter Which is Re-ferred to the City Solicitor for Report

The Topp incident received but scant attention at the hands of the city coun- cil Friday night, though there is every indication that the board and the pub- lic are as yet only on the edge of what will prove one of the most interesting civic developments of the year. The water commissioner, James L. Rappin, forwarded the following communication: "I notice from an item in the daily papers that Mr. Topp has commenced survey between Sooke lake and Saan- ich Arm. On the 4th of February I wrote recommending that this survey be commenced, and the council author- ized the city engineer and myself to appoint a surveyor. We accordingly arranged with Mr. D. R. Harris. This resolution was afterwards reconsidered by the council and Mr. Topp appointed in place of Mr. Harris. This action of the council was in turn vetoed by his worship the mayor.

"On the 21st of February Mr. Topp wrote me that he had received notice of his appointment from the city clerk, and that he would call to see me and arrange details. On this date the coun- cil went out of office. Mr. Topp called next day and we discussed the matter informally, but I told him that as there was no council, it would have to stand over until after the council was rein- stated. At the first meeting after the council returned to office, the mayor vetoed Mr. Topp's appointment, and since then I have had no communica- tion from Mr. Topp."

"On the letter having been read Ald. Langley moved that it be received and referred to the city solicitor for report. This was seconded by Ald. Bishop and carried.

Later in the evening, however, Ald. Gleason made an attempt to reopen the question of Mr. Topp's status as an em- ployee of the city. He thought it most unwise to defer action in the matter for a week. He had been informed that Mr. Topp had a number of men at work running survey lines. Some steps should be taken to have this work stopped.

Ald. Langley remarked that the coun- cil had already disposed of the matter and therefore Ald. Gleason was out of order.

The mayor agreed with Ald. Langley on this point of order, but added that he was sure there would be difficulty in getting Mr. Topp out of the coun- cil, and that Mr. Topp did not com- mence work until after he (the mayor) had vetoed his appointment. He thought Mr. Topp had been guilty of an unpardonable act in consulting with the controller before going on with the survey work, but whatever he was doing he was doing at his own risk.

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BONAR LAW ON RECIPROCITY

FEARS RISE OF FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND

Aust. Chamberlain Urges Steps for Preferential Trade With Canada

(Special to the Times.)
London, March 18.—In his campaign for the bye-election of the Bootle dis- trict of Lancashire, A. Bonar Law, the Canadian who gave up his seat in Par- liament to contest Northwest Manchester, and was defeated in the recent gen- eral election, says that one of the greatest reasons against reciprocity is that it must inevitably raise the price of food in England, and there is also the danger of annexation.

Bootle has been a safe Unionist seat for a generation and the party man- agement is glad of the opportunity of bringing so strong a debater back to the House of Commons.

Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Middleton, said neglect of opportunity was discovered in every line of the party's policy. The Canadian govern- ment, in return for partial reciprocity, had secured very considerable ad- vantages in the United States tariff. Our ambassador was at Washington all the time watching these negotiations and reporting on them to the government, but had had no instructions to look after our interests? No.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that he did not mean to suggest that the am- bassador was to be instructed to thwart any wish of the Canadian Government, but if in return for partial reciprocity the United States would make these concessions, would it not be pertinent and proper for the British government to instruct the ambassador to say to the United States: "What you are giving Canada in return for partial ad- vantages to our merchants we invite you to give us in return wholly for the ad- mission you now enjoy in the home markets of Great Britain."

He would do nothing to 'discourage anything in the way of food feeling be- tween Canada and the States, but he regretted the negotiations were not made with the Empire as a whole. It was monstrous to suggest, as it has been, that it was an impertinence for an Englishman to offer an opinion on the subject. That showed a great miscom- preception of the position Canada held in the Empire. If this agreement is ratified it will be but one more reason and the strongest of them all, for estab- lishing at once the counteracting in- fluence of preferential trade with the Dominion ourselves, so that we might not be overwhelmed by the movement from east to west of which the prosperity of Canada is based and on which in the future the Imperial connection must be held.

F. E. Smith's Views.
F. E. Smith, M. P., speaking at Ox- ford, said that if the reciprocity agree- ment was consummated and the ad- vantages following it enjoyed by the United States were lost for all time, the country, it would be the greatest crime to the greatest empire the world had ever seen perpetrated since the ill- advised King George III. threw away the advantages this country enjoyed on the North American continent.

PRIMA DONNA AVERTS PANIC
Extinguishes Fire on Stage of Metropo- litan Opera House in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—Cora- lina White, the American prima donna, has tonight, through her personal efforts, prevented a panic in the Metropolitan opera house here, and ex- tinguished a fire on the stage which she had inadvertently started.

Through it all, with the audience of 2,000 becoming more nervous every- where, and preparing to make a mad dash for the exits, she continued singing, notwithstanding her hands were burn- ing from contact with the flames.

OPPOSES RECIPROCITY.
Toronto, March 18.—The Ontario la- bor party yesterday by a vote of 25 to 10, opposed the reciprocity bill, and the members sang patriotic songs and the National Anthem. Mr. Lennox (N. York) proposed three cheers for the king, the rafters rattled with the voices of hundreds of throats, every man, woman in the crowded galleries sang and singing lustily.

After Sir James Whitney summed up the debate, a vote was taken on the Mackay's amendment to the reciprocity resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 17 to 75. The main motion condemning reciprocity, was then put and was carried by a vote of 75 to 17.

TRAVELLER MURDERED.
Chicago, March 18.—Convicted that the case is one of murder, the police to-day endeavored to learn the identity of a man found dead in an empty car at Ingalkon, Ill., with a fractured skull. He had been dead for days.

Mr. Minnie Pool, a Kansas ap- prentice, believes the man is Nicholas Boncie, a traveller who lived in St. Louis, Mo. The police learned today that Boncie left St. Louis for Chicago February 18 and had not been heard from since.

DIES FROM WOUNDS.
Lytton, March 17.—Susie, the Indian woman who was recently shot and injured, died in Lytton hospital about seven o'clock on Sunday morn- ing. Mrs. Burke and Hanson held an in- quiry. The verdict was that the deceased came to death by loss of blood from blood-poisoning attendant on gunshot wounds.

BALFOUR ON UNIONIST LEAD

Sees No Diffic- Treaty Be Britain an

London, March 18.—Mr. Balfour's endorsement of Mr. Grey's arbitration ended amid cheers in the House of Commons yesterday.

The first break in the silence of the House of Commons yesterday was made by Mr. Balfour, who said that he saw no difficulty in the way of a treaty between Britain and the United States.

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ON RECIPROCITY

FOOD IN ENGLAND

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BALFOUR SPEAKS
ON ARBITRATIONUNIONIST LEADER
APPROVES POLICYSees No Difficulty in Arranging
Treaty Between Great
Britain and States

London, March 17.—Sir Edward Grey's endorsement of President Taft's arbitration suggestion was seconded amid cheers in the House of Commons yesterday by A. J. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, who, in the course of his speech declared that he saw no difficulty in the way of carrying out such an arrangement between this country and the United States.

Mr. Balfour said: "The late government did its best to carry out an arbitration treaty with the United States. I hope there is a general feeling in America that the time has come when these two great countries may at last be bound by treaty to refer all questions which would possibly produce anything so horrible as a war between them to some arbitral tribunal."

"The secretary for foreign affairs will find no heartier friends of such a policy than those of the Unionist party."

The first break in the chorus of approval which greeted Sir Edward Grey's appeals in the House of Commons came from John Dillon, member for East Mayo, who described Sir Edward's speech as a gigantic red herring most successfully drawn across the path of discussion of the naval estimates.

There was, he said, nothing different in the Grey proposals from what appeared in the proposals of Lord Salisbury tried to negotiate with the United States except creation of an offensive, defensive and coercive alliance against other powers. He doubted whether this would be found advantageous. The proposals made no provision for small nationalities struggling against injustice or seeking freedom. They referred only to mighty empires, which were invited to combine for the purpose of co-ordinating others who would not submit to arbitration.

Mr. Balfour's speech, which was quite unexpected, has given a new impetus to the arbitration movement, and in the opinion of the liberal morning papers, bringing the question of an Anglo-American treaty within the region of practical politics.

Leading divines of all denominations are warmly commending Sir Edward Grey's project and are also engaged in discussing the question of a huge popular demonstration in its support. They also are trying to arrange for a simultaneous demonstration in America.

The Daily Telegraph agent the Grey arbitration policy said nothing was more obvious than that Canada destined to become in another generation equal in strength and wealth with the Mother Country. Then there would be three great powers holding the English language in common and political fellowship between them might be the most glorious association of free nations by far the world has ever known. "Absolute security for peaceful relations throughout the English-speaking world once established, there would not only be a greater outburst of material activity, but there might well be a new idealism renewing the spirit of creativeness in literature and the arts."

SHIPPING ARMS TO MEXICO.
No General Law in U. S. to Prohibit
Shipments to Insurgents

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Careful study of the neutrality laws have left the administration's advisers doubting if any United States law prevents shipment of arms and ammunition to the Mexican insurgents. The department of justice's view of the law and its study of precedents seem to bear out the contention that the government can control in a measure the shipment of arms, dealing with each particular case according to the circumstances surrounding it, but that there is no general statute which explicitly forbids the shipments.

Attorney-General Harmon, in 1895 gave an opinion to the state department regarding the shipment of arms to the Cuban insurgents in which he held that "mere sale or shipment of the arms and munitions of war by persons in the United States to persons in Cuba is not a violation of international law, however strong the evidence is used in an insurrection against the Spanish government."

While no official opinion has been given, it is understood that the department of justice, drawing its conclusions from the opinions of the department in the past, takes the position that there is no general law to prohibit the shipment of arms to insurgents, and that this is virtually understood by the administration.

EXCEEDED SPEED LIMIT

Oakland, Cal., March 17.—Police Judge Smith suspended sentence upon Jack Johnson yesterday in order to give the latter an opportunity to substantiate his claim that he was making a sick brother of his to the hospital when he was arrested for violating the automobile speed ordinance. Johnson will be required to obtain a certificate from physicians in charge of the hospital. As soon as he left the police station the big negro cranked up his car and disappeared down 12th street in a cloud of dust.

CLEARING RUINS
ON SPENCER SITEWORK WAS STARTED
THERE THIS MORNINGRevives Rumors Regarding
Ten-Story Building—New
Five Sisters Block

(From Friday's Daily.)
A gang of men started to work this morning to clear the site of the old Spencer building and this had the effect of reviving the rumors that the plans of the syndicate which purposed erecting a mammoth ten-story structure there have matured to the point of success.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the option which the syndicate obtained from D. Spencer, Ltd., the owners of the property, expired on Wednesday, and the fact that men have now been placed at work removing the ruins of the old building destroyed in the big fire of October last is taken as corroborating the story that the block is to be erected. Those in the city who are said to be identified with the project refuse to discuss the matter.

It was learned this morning that within a very few days it is intended to commence clearing the site for the new Five Sisters block, which is to replace the destroyed structure which bore that name on the corner of Fort and Government street. Should this prove to be the case the work of rehabilitating the burned area will have been well advanced during this summer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Thornton, Que., March 17.—Jos. Sutor, of Dionville, near here, was almost instantly killed while helping his father to place supports under the roof of a building which was sagging under the weight of the snow. A beam became displaced and fell upon the young man, resulting in injuries which proved fatal in a few minutes.

SOLD STOLEN STAMPS

Wichita, Kansas, March 17.—John Callahan, alleged to be the leader of a band of bank and post office robbers, was convicted in the federal court here yesterday afternoon of selling stolen postage stamps. The maximum penalty is ten years in prison, and a fine of \$10,000.

MARRIED SECRETLY

London, March 17.—Pauline Chase, an actress, and Clarence White, an aviator, were secretly married in New York last August, according to a report current here to-day.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND
TROOPS IN CAMPUnited States Forces at San
Antonio, Texas, to Be In-
creased to 20,000

San Antonio, Texas, March 17.—Although 14,000 troops have arrived here and are in camp, the government still holds nearly every car that was used to transport them and their equipment.

Quantities of ammunition arriving are left on the cars in the yards. Tourists, sleeper and day coaches, 400 gondola cars, stock cars and locomotives also are being held here, but railway officials will not say whether the government is paying the demurrage.

The 14,000 troops are being recruited to a strength of 20,000.

The first "manoeuvres" took place yesterday when several regiments were ordered to conceal themselves in the country nearby, while Lieut. Foulou and Aviator Parmelee were ordered to scout duty and instructed to find the concealed forces and report their numbers, location, equipment, post of arms and the most vulnerable point of attack. It is intended that the aerial scouts shall be given the most severe tests.

NEEDS MORE IMMIGRANTS

(Special to the Times.)
Melbourne, March 17.—Hon. W. Murray, premier of Victoria, in discussing the report of Rear Admiral Henderson on the building of an Australian navy, says that it has emphasized once more the Imperial need of development of a spirited Australian immigration policy. With her present population the Commonwealth is unable to fulfil her destiny.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Special to the Times.)
London, March 17.—Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, has announced that additional subjects for consideration at the Imperial conference will be enforcement on the part of the empire of commercial awards given in another part and the extension of the Imperial postal order scheme.

THREE STORES BURNED

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17.—Fire last night did damage to the extent of \$25,000 in the village of O'Leary near Summerside. William Bouter's grocery store, the dry goods store of William Kennedy and the dry goods store of Robert Ellis were all destroyed. After a hard fight by the village brigade the fire was extinguished. For a time the whole place was threatened.



PADDY, HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS?
John Redmond, speaking in London last night: "AN bitterness has left our souls. We want peace with England. We want friendship with the English people. We want our proper place in the British Empire. We want to bury fathoms deep in the ocean of oblivion and memory the wrongs, the miseries and the oppressions of the past."

MEXICAN TROOPS
ROUT REBELSLONG EXPECTED "BATTLE"
PROVES SMALL AFFAIR

Lots of Ammunition Expended
Before Insurgents Seek
Safety in Flight

(Times Leased Wire.)
San Diego, Cal., March 17.—The long expected "battle" between Mexican federal troops and rebel forces in the territory between Mexicali and Tijuana occurred at 4 o'clock this morning at Tecate, about 50 miles from San Diego, and 35 miles from Tijuana.

The rebels, about 40 in all, retreated under the fire of the Diaz troops, who were taking refuge in the United States and 13 taking up positions in Marron's canyon near Tecate, where they were able to defy the federalists and were left in possession of the place.

The Mexican federalists, 80 in all, marching from Ensenada to Mexicali, surrounded Tecate, unexpectedly at 11 a. m., and began firing on the town held by the little rebel band. The federalists were commanded by Joe Morales, prominent rancher and well known in San Diego and Escondido. They quickly drew the fire of the rebels and, all trying to wound men, with their machine guns, they were overpowered, broke and ran in all directions, leaving two dead Indians on the field and carrying two wounded men, with them. Official reports placed the number of Mexican federalists injured at two and none killed.

Two of the rebels reached a narrow across the line in California and surrendered their arms. Thirteen rebels secluded in Marron canyon soon demonstrated that they could hold their position against many times their number and were left in possession.

Leader Reported Killed

San Diego, March 17.—(Later.)—According to Thomas La Madrid, a prominent Mexican lawyer of this city, General Rodriguez, leader of the rebel band, and six of his soldiers were killed in the early morning battle at Tecate to-day.

This information, he says, was received direct from Philippe Ortega, commander of the federal forces, who declared that he will drive every rebel from Lower California in the next 30 days.

Town Re-taken By Troops

Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, March 17.—Learning that federalists were marching on the town of Guadalupe De Los Reyes, the rebel command, which was holding that city, fled and took to the hills, according to two government spies who were there at the time and who have arrived here.

The town was retaken by Col. Louis C. Morales and a detachment of the seventh battalion. A few rebels were taken from the rebel command were taken prisoners.

Arms From Germany

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The Mexican revolutionaries are not ready to give up their arms and ammunition from the United States, according to a report current here to-day.

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CHARGED WITH
CONSPIRACYINDICTMENTS RETURNED
IN COAL LAND CASE

U. S. Will Ask for Extradition
of Several Men Now
in Toronto

(Times Leased Wire.)
Washington, D. C., March 17.—That the so-called "Frost" cases constitute the most extensive land frauds in the history of the interior department was the statement to-day of Land Commissioner Fred Lennett.

Nine men are under indictment by the federal grand jury at Chicago. The men are charged with having planned to steal coal lands worth \$10,000,000. It is explained they built a railroad connecting the lands with Alaska markets and ports, and that they planned to float a multi-million stock company. American and Canadian capitalists are involved in the charges.

It was announced in a statement by the federal land office this afternoon that 400 coal land sites in Alaska probably would be cancelled as a result of the Chicago indictment.

Will Ask Extradition.
Chicago, March 17.—Extradition of the Canadians charged with participation in the alleged Alaskan coal land frauds is expected by the department of justice representatives here. The government claims that the offence charged, that of conspiracy to commit a felony, is extraditable.

The Canadians involved are Henry Osborne, former vice-president of the Alaskan Central railroad; Gwynn Francis, former treasurer of the road, and Duane and Francis Stewart. All are now in Toronto. Bench warrants for their arrest have been issued.

Warrants were served this afternoon on Geo. M. Seward, Pierre G. Bosch, George A. Ball and Frank Watson, Albert C. Frost, who is charged with having been the prime mover, is in England and is expected to return without extradition.

Seward and Bosch were released

on bail later. Ball will furnish bond on Monday.

Assistant Attorney-General Townsend and his staff left for Seattle this afternoon. Townsend expects to prosecute the members of the English group of claimants.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Grand Forks, N. D., March 17.—Dependent on being turned down by a 14-year-old girl with whom he had been keeping company, Roland Monroe, of Emerson, Minn., who came here with the Emerson hockey team, committed suicide on the rink by shooting.

MAY DROP PROSECUTIONS

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 17.—Prosecution of a light robbery case probably will be dropped following the acquittal here of Dr. Amos Moss, alleged raider.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The electric light bulbs are to be dropped, according to indications to-day at the department of justice, following the refusal of the federal suit against the electric light company.

PROPOSAL TO FORM
IMPERIAL COUNCILSCHEME UNCALLED FOR
SAYS JOSEPH MARTINGlasgow Herald's Views on
Task of Reorganizing
the Empire

London, March 18.—Joseph Martin, writing to the Times, says the proposal of an Imperial Council scheme is uncalled for, because the present relations between the self-governing colonies and the mother country are identical and could not be improved upon. The principles laid down by Lord Durham work out as sound to-day as when published, and any scheme of Imperial federation must necessarily be in conflict with these principles.

Comments on Reciprocity

The Pall Mall Gazette says to-day: "Reciprocity with the United States of America is a policy which no considerable party in Canada desires for its own sake. Every indication of public feeling seems to prove that the Ottawa government was guilty of miscalculation and that the sanguine Canadian temperature declines as yet to abandon the goal of fiscal perceptions. The Canadian is an imperialist, not only by force of tradition and kinship, but because he feels that his allegiance to the empire will never interfere with the realization of those dreams which he cherishes. Canada itself, on the other hand, feels that too close relations with the United States of America presents a serious risk in that the Dominion may be smothered in the embrace of geographical influences. This is not as inevitable as some callow philosophers say, but the risk is very strong when one considers the ten times the size of the other. In the victor of Canadian expansion individuality can be sustained only by a carefully discriminating, scientific, economic policy. That is a truth which Canadian opinion seems to realize."

Glasgow View

Glasgow, March 17.—The Herald says that Great Britain and her four daughter nations would find it difficult to work out a federal constitution roughly parallel to that of Canada or Australia or United South Africa if they had no common fiscal system, which is an indispensable basis in all closely knit federations.

"It is clear," the Herald adds, "that the task of reorganizing the empire must be approached in a cautious and tentative fashion. Grandiose schemes will not stand a chance of serious treatment. There must be no attempt at forcing the pace."

NEW VIEW STREET

Attracts Attention
Handsome Thoroughfare Being
Created on Ruins of
Big Fire

(From Friday's Daily.)
For the first time in many years, possibly for the first time since buildings were erected in the heart of the business section of Victoria, it is now possible to obtain an almost uninterrupted view of the corner of Broad and View streets down the latter thoroughfare to Wharf street. It is true that one has to gaze through the ruins of the old Times building to do so, but the contractors for the clearing of the debris from the site of the street extension, Dinsdale & Malcolm, are making such rapid progress with the work that it is only a question of hours until the remainder of the ruins have been razed and the lines of the new thoroughfare will have been clearly defined.

The contractors are getting much good material which they will dispose of at a handsome profit. A very large proportion of the bricks have been found in good condition and, besides, there is a considerable quantity of stone in blocks and steel girders, which are valuable contractors for the work. The contractors must have the site cleared within sixty days; and it would appear they will have little difficulty in living up to this clause in the contract with the city. Just as soon as the ground is clear the work of paving the roadway and putting down cement sidewalks will be commenced by the city engineer. The roadway is to be paved with wood blocks, but the upper portion of View street, extending from Broad to School, will be treated with asphalt.

TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Albany, N. Y., March 17.—Mrs. Edith Melber, yesterday was convicted of murder in the second degree for having poisoned her little son, probably will be taken to Auburn prison this afternoon to begin a twenty-year sentence.

Attorney Dugan, chief counsel for Mrs. Melber, announced this afternoon that he would not appeal his client's case to a higher court because he believed that Mrs. Melber would be executed before the case could reach the appellate court.

WOMAN PROBABLY MURDERED

San Francisco, Cal., March 17.—With a bullet wound in the right temple, the body of an unidentified, well-dressed woman was found in a suspicious position on the city to-day. Nearly a revolver wrapped in a man's handkerchief. The police are working on a theory that the woman was murdered.

MOBILIZATION
WARNING TO JAPANWASHINGTON OFFICIAL
GIVES HIS VIEWSSays Move Was Intended to
Check Influences at Work
In Mexico

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Japan, not Mexico, is the object of the present American mobilization of military and naval forces, according to a high Washington official who is non-partisan, who is not a member of the administration and not particularly friendly to it. His statement to-day to the United Press is confirmed by information from a high dozen state capitals where the military executive officers have been taken into the confidence of the Taft administration. This official said:

"President Taft is the most misunderstood man in the country. Those criticizing him, and those who have questioned his motives in the Mexican matter are making themselves ridiculous. President Taft did not order the 'manoeuvres' inadvisably or hastily. He knew he would be called upon by congress to explain his action and has full justification for what he has done. When the full details of the movement are known even the president's severest critics must admit the wisdom of his move."

This official pointed out that the mobilization was not defensive and was in no way prompted by the fear of immediate trouble with Japan. He designated it as an offensive manoeuvre which was intended to thwart certain influences now active in Mexico looking toward Japanese aggregations in Lower California. To-day's developments, he said, point clearly to Lower California as the real centre of the trouble.

In view of these developments, President Taft's statements to correspondents who accompanied him south on March 9 take on added significance. Taft, speaking informally then and with the understanding that he was not to be directly quoted, pointed out the growing possibility of the organization of an independent republic in Lower California, which would be, through United States responsibility, a menace to America. No public attention was then being given to Japanese activities in Lower California, or to diplomatic exchanges between Mexico and Japan. It is now taken for granted here that President Taft knew of these exchanges for some time and that the crisis came when Ambassador Wilson returned from Mexico.

Information was obtained to-day that the administration originally planned to mobilize 60,000 regulars—practically the entire army. The decision to call only 20,000 was reached the afternoon of the day on which the mobilization was ordered. Instructions to officers of the National Guard followed immediately making possible the mobilization of the entire guard on short notice.

Despite denials by Baron Karlo and Mexican officials, the belief prevails to-day that there is a close understanding, whether secret or otherwise, between Mexico and Japan. It was pointed out by Minister Limantour in New York that a secret treaty was executed three years ago between Mexico and Japan and it is believed here that the action of Mexico in granting to the Mikado ports of call for a new steamship line really means places for Japanese "coal piles."

It has been pretty effectively established that President Diaz of Mexico has no feeling of hostility toward the United States, and it is not believed by the administration that he has been guilty of any breach of faith. It is intimated, however, that Japanese money is being spent freely in Mexico, where it would do the most good, and Japan's continuation of efforts to secure a coal station, naval base or other concessions in Lower California, are taken to be what President Taft meant when he admitted that the United States troops might invade Mexico upon the first necessary cause for action.

Thus, it is believed here to-day, that if the present mobilization suffices to thwart the plans of the Mexican conspirators who have been negotiating with the Japanese, the military and naval demonstration will end. If the mobilization fails to bring this result it is freely predicted that the army will invade Mexico ostensibly for the protection of American interests, but really to restore order and to establish firmly a government whereby American peace and security would not be menaced by Japanese grants.

Officials here to-day do not conceal their satisfaction over Great Britain's approval of President Taft's arbitration proposition.

Contrary to charges recently made, there is no jingo spirit in the administration at Washington. To-day, instead of expressing fear of serious Japanese trouble, the general impression is that by quick and decided action President Taft nipped serious trouble in the bud.

Relations With Japan

London, March 17.—Supporting its declarations that the United States is mobilizing its troops as a warning to Mexico against too close relations with Japan, the London Express to-day quoted a paragraph from the Tokio Times of February 25. It reads:

"According to a telegram received here yesterday, Mexico has postponed the departure of her special envoy to Japan until September."

The Express contends that the object of this Mexican mission to Japan was one of the things that caused apprehension in the United States and led to the massing of army and navy forces practically on the Mexican border.

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"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE."

The morning newspaper comments on the report that the Pere Marquette railway has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and observes that of the total length of the line, 2,340 miles, only 221 are in Canada. A few days ago Sir Wm. Van Horne, when speaking of the proposed trade arrangements with the United States, said that it made him "sick and disgusted," and he immediately left Canada for Europe. Now what will seem passing strange to the man of average intelligence is that the mere idea of the removal of barriers to trade should produce such a regrettable effect upon Sir Wm. Van Horne, and especially at the very time the C. P. R. was acquiring a great American railway system. How much Canadian money will be diverted to the United States to pay for the Pere Marquette railway? If none, then at least the credit of the C. P. R. will be used in completing the transaction. But if the farmer is permitted to sell anything in the United States, or the consumer of Victoria is permitted to buy an American food product without restriction, the delicate digestive organism of Sir William is completely upset. It would require a Professor Leacock, or some other learned academic writer, who knows theory perfectly, to correctly diagnose the ex-president's ailment, and to explain at the same time why the mass of the people of Canada are not sick. But the professor might say that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander in this case, and that while Canadian money must not buy United States foodstuffs it may buy American railways and not endanger our national existence. If Professor Leacock is unequal to the task, Sir Edmund Walker's logic would not fail in demonstrating the absolute compatibility of the two positions. There is no logic so fine and so penetrating as the logic of the successful financier, a fact that will not be disputed by the man who pays the interest. And the financier can show, no doubt, that the C. P. R. should be given the utmost freedom to add the Pere Marquette railway to its system and to run trains to and fro between the United States and Canada without difficulties being placed in its way, but the farmer in Canada can only be permitted to use that same railway to transport his products to and from a barrier is placed in his way. That will be about as clear to the average man as the statement would be that two and two make seven.

WERE NOT CONSULTED.

A Toronto meeting in passing a resolution against reciprocity gave as one reason for doing so that the agreement was negotiated without consultation with the commercial interests involved. The position taken is a most astounding one. It is tantamount to saying that the government should pass only such legislation as might be approved by a few rich people. It is an intimation that the government will have the opposition of certain commercial interests unless they, the big men, are consulted and their permission secured before any move is made. The great mass of the people, the consumers, are not to be considered. They do not hold the strings of the big purses.

Imagine Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet having to move, only at the instance of these autocrats who are making money out of the people of Canada, should have in Canada if this were done. The people would soon have no rights of their own. The conditions here would gradually become intolerable. Any government undertaking a policy of this kind would very soon be sent from office by the people, and rightly so. Liberalism does not mean rule by the interests. It means rule by the people, and the sooner the big men of Toronto and Montreal find that out the better it will be for everyone concerned.

The reciprocity agreement is for the general benefit, and not in the interests of the few. That is why the government is being attacked in certain quarters with such virulence, and the old far is being waved as it has not been waved for many a day. The whole movement against the agreement is manipulated, and the Conservative party is allowing itself to be used by those from whom it draws its sustenance.

A KING OF BLUFFERS.

In Saturday's issue the Colonist stated editorially that neither the Canadian Northern Railway nor the Kettle River Valley Railway (otherwise the C. P. R.) has been bonused

to the extent of a single dollar. This in face of the fact that at the 1910 session of the legislature the Kettle River Valley Railway was given a bonus of \$5,000 a mile, on 150 miles, the whole sum amounting to \$750,000. At the same session of the legislature it was agreed to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway on the whole length of the line in this province, extending from the Yellow Head Pass to Alberni. The credit of the province was pledged for the benefit of the company, and in addition to this the government has promised to pay in cash the interest on the cost of the line for the first three years of operation, and we are liable for the whole amount of the interest after that until such time as the line pays. The Colonist does not consider this to be a bonus.

Further than this, in the same editorial article the Colonist says that the timber lands of this province were not acquired directly from the provincial government by Americans. The Colonist is graduating from the Algonquin club. A large part of the timber lands of British Columbia was acquired by or for Americans. In many cases American agents did the staking, and immense areas are still held by them under leases from the government, and these leases it is proposed to make perpetual. A reference to the records of the lands department would show this clearly. Take, again, the question of lands. The Colonist twists the words used by the Times in order to try and show that we have not stated the truth. There are lands being made available continually, but the lands are being acquired as fast as they are discovered by possible purchasers. These men are usually in close touch with the government, and obtain inside information from government officials, information which the general public do not obtain. Friends of the government are allowed to purchase lands at low rates, which they turn over directly at double, treble, and quadruple the prices paid. These lands were in many cases never available to the general public, for the public were unable to know of their existence.

Some people are always ready to twist words and facts for the purpose of deceiving the public. The Colonist is an adept at this and the first minister of the province is an apt pupil.

A CONSERVATIVE LEADER ON RECIPROCITY.

In the case of British Columbia, we suppose, on the question of reciprocity, the fact may almost be assumed that "silence gives consent." We make this assumption because, while this province will be one of the largest gainers of all the provinces when the agreement goes into effect, less interest appears to be taken in the subject here than in almost any section of Canada. True, our legislature, inspired by interested parties in the East, passed a resolution deprecating the measure, but the Premier knows and will admit that in asking his followers to adopt the motion he was doing something antagonistic to public opinion. Premiers Whitney of Ontario and Roblin of Manitoba have fathered similar resolutions, emanating from the same source. But they were also merely "playing the game" of central trade and political interests in doing this. They have simply made the mistake of some strong party men in assuming that when the matter comes to be decided by the final court of the country, political affiliations will prove stronger than common sense.

Probably the resolutions passed by the legislatures mentioned on a strictly party vote cheered the hearts of the loyalists of lurid speech in Toronto who affect to be dismayed at the thought of the dismemberment of the British Empire should a plain business proposition be permitted to go into effect. Doubtless also the centre of light and leading felt their position justified when Hon. Clifford Sifton joined their honorable company as an opponent of reciprocity. But we doubt whether the legislatures of British Columbia, of Manitoba, or of Ontario, the eighteen secessionists of Toronto, or the three seceders at Ottawa represented public opinion so faithfully as the legislature of Saskatchewan, which unanimously passed a resolution commending the action of the federal government on the question. Because when the motion was under consideration Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, the leader of the Conservative opposition of thirteen in the legislature, spoke strongly in its favor and uttered some scathing criticisms of the motives of the men who for purely personal and selfish reasons are opposing the agreement. Mr. Haultain is one of the most highly esteemed public men in the West. He takes a broad view of all public questions. His name has been frequently mentioned as the most likely successor of Mr. Borden as leader of the federal Conservative party in the event of the Tories suffering defeat in the

next general election—and that is something much more certain than the result of the average political contest. Concluding his remarks in favor of reciprocity, Mr. Haultain administered the following rebuke to the flag-wavers of Toronto: "He had no fears about annexation, but might say that he would be prepared to go a long way rather than sacrifice his British birthright or connections. As for the American settlers coming to the west in large numbers, he had no fears whatever for their loyalty, and hoped they would come in still greater numbers. 'We out here are just as able as the magnates in the East to decide what is patriotic and unpatriotic. I am not prepared to sit at the feet of any of these eastern Gamellees and study loyalty.'"

MOTOR CAR ACT.

The aims of reckless and irresponsible drivers of motor cars are being visited upon the heads of persons who in the main are just as thoughtful of the rights of other users of the highways as humanity in the aggregate is of individual rights. No one can claim that the Bowyer law is a just one. It is wholly contrary to British practice in considering a man guilty until he proves himself innocent. It is an arbitrary law, based on the French practice rather than on the British. The consequences of the enforcement of the act reveals its absurdity. The police have simply done their duty. Yet they are charged with a responsibility which is wholly upon the author of the measure. It is easy to see how absurd it is to expect a man to prove he was not driving fast when some one says he was doing so. If each speedometer were made to register the fastest speed which had been reached throughout a trip, and if it could not be tampered with by the owner, it would be quite possible to show that the speed limit was exceeded, or for the driver to prove that he did not exceed the limit. Failing any such arrangement, it is almost impossible to avoid doing some one an injustice.

Drivers of automobiles all know that they exceed the legal speed limit. It is nonsense for them to deny it. It is done every day, by nearly all drivers. It is done everywhere and in every country, and will continue unless some method can be devised for automatic registering. A few days ago in Toronto a man was run over and killed by a speed maniac. As soon as the occupants of the machine discovered what they had done, they ducked their heads and increased the speed of the car, and so got clear without being recognized. Some way must be found of defending the public against such people. It is more dangerous to put the levers of an automobile into some person's hands than it is to allow them to carry a naked sword or a loaded revolver. They have no self-control. They are willing to take great risks for the sake of a little momentary enjoyment. It is now for the automobile men themselves to evolve some plan by which they can be kept in control, and the rights of foot passengers and those using other means of travel be protected.

ADVANCE BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Boards of Trade of the province of Ontario have joined forces for the purpose of advancing the interests of Ontario as a whole. That province is a rich one, and it is to a large extent the workshop of the Dominion. There are a number of great movements in hand which will be for the general benefit of the province and in which all the people are interested. There is the settling of the northwestern country generally, known as "New Ontario," the enlargement of the Welland and other canals, and a great many other questions which will be kept to the front better by united action. The movement should prove of great value to that province, and is worthy of imitation. It will help to promote a healthy rivalry among the provinces of Canada and will lend vigor to the work of general development.

In this province we could well afford to be more united in the work of keeping British Columbia to the front. The interests of one part are to a great extent the interests of all. Advance, British Columbia, could well be made the cry and aim of the whole people. Of course the provincial government is supposed to be always looking after the interests of the whole province, but there are times when that worthy body seems to be asleep. Occasionally it is jolted to slumber by the voice of the special interests, and when it allows the mass of the people to suffer for the benefit of the few. Any organization which helps to bind the scattered parts together is for the general advantage. Here on Vancouver Island we are united by means of the Development League, which has branches almost everywhere. There is, however, no body of a provincial character which can speak or act for the whole province. Such a union of forces is often of advantage, especially when it is found that there are other strong bodies working in the interests of other parts of the country. Union is strength. The province is at present well advertised,

but there is more than advertising to be done. We have a great country to develop, and anything which will aid in doing this and in doing it properly should be seized upon at this juncture.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The question of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics is one that is agitating the people of Great Britain a good deal at the present time. There is a rule of the Roman Catholic church to the effect that Catholics must not marry Protestants unless the ceremony be performed by a priest and in accordance with the rules of the Roman Catholic church. Catholics married by a Protestant clergyman or by the registrar of the court are not bound by their vows, they are not considered by the church to be legally married, and the children are looked upon as illegitimate. This rule was not in force in Great Britain until a year or two ago, and since that time a case has arisen in Ireland where a man was shown to have deserted his wife because she was a Protestant. This case has been widely discussed, many church and public meetings have taken it up, and newspapers have given it much attention.

The question is one of considerable local interest, because in British Columbia mixed marriages of this kind are more or less common, and in some cases there are difficulties. Legally there is no difficulty, but in the eyes of the church these marriages are not recognized. This is a very serious question. It seems to be one of the regulations which, in a free country, ought as this the church would do well to abolish. Narrow views are out of date. In any religious denomination. They are slowly being abandoned, and this is one of the old regulations which will surely have to go in an enlightened community.

EQUIPMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMY

Some Questions Will Be Solved During Manoeuvres in Texas

Washington, D. C., March 20.—One of the principal questions which the war department hopes to settle as a result of the manoeuvres in Texas is whether the army is now organized in a manner which is in accord with the equipment of modern warfare, and if not, what changes are necessary.

This is a matter over which there has been a division of opinion among army officers, some holding that the army would be hindered on a march by the large amount of impedimenta it carries, while others think it should be even more heavily equipped.

Major-General Wood, chief of staff, in discussing the manoeuvres said that another question which it was expected to decide was, whether there should be a re-organization of the cavalry. It is contended that this branch of the army should be more in accord with the system in several European countries, where the size of the cavalry is much smaller than in this country. He explained that on the present army basis a division of troops on a complete army footing would spread over eleven or twelve miles when marching.

To determine whether this was too unwieldy a body, and whether it should be reduced in certain respects the troops would be formed into complete divisions.

Does Not Expect War. That Japan could easily take possession of the Pacific islands under existing conditions, is the opinion of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. retired.

Discussing Count Von Reventlow's article, given to the United Press, General Miles declared he believed there would be no war with Japan. "But," he added, "you never can tell. There is no earthly reason why Japan should go to war with America. However, if ever they should clash the Pacific islands would quickly succumb to the attack."

"In three or four weeks the United States could put 3,000,000 men properly equipped and well officered in the field. This is sufficient to meet any Japanese aggression beyond the islands would not be effective."

Another View of Mobilization.

A high government official furnished the publication of the following message from Major-General Carter, in command of the United States forces at San Antonio, Texas, and along the Rio Grande: "I am not holding any for the movement of troops. Large numbers of newspaper men are here from all over the country who seem most resourceful in creating situations which do not exist."

FAILS TO REMOVE JUDGE.

Cincinnati, O., March 20.—The attempt of Geo. B. Cox, "Boss" of Cincinnati, who is under indictment for perjury, to swear Judge Gorman off the bench during the Cox trial on the ground of prejudice, was defeated today. Judge Charles Hunt, who will preside at the trial, declared that he had no prejudice against Cox.

Spring Millinery

The magnificent empire model picture hats, the rolled brim sailors, the helmet turbans, the stylish black hats, black and white combinations, the touches of coral and soft shades are all here in striking contrasts. Here you will find every good color or combination, hats that represent the dictates of fashion from the simple walking hats to the most elaborate creations.

Extensive Showing of New and Distinctive Silks and Dress Goods

THE NEW "DEW DROP" CHIFFON. This comes in exquisite shadow Dresden effects, and is particularly handsome for over-dress or trimmings. 44 inches. Per yard. \$5.75
NEW NINON, with Dresden border effects. These are the latest creations. Only one of a color—roses, grey and King's blue, 44 inches, 6 1/2 yards. A pattern. \$15
CREPE DE CHENE, in pattern lengths. These come in three elaborate chandelier effects, of very rich coloring, 44 inches. A pattern. \$35.00

"CHENEY'S" FOULARD, in 6 exclusive designs and colors. Comes in only one of each pattern, 44 inches wide. \$2.25
ONLY ONE CREPE DE CHENE PATTERN, in mauve, with a rich floral border effect. Pattern. \$25.00
FANCY LOUISIENNE SILK for summer dresses and waists. Washes well, 12 different patterns. Very special. \$35c
BLACK SILKS
BLACK FRENCH PAILLETTE, a very rich twill silk that wears well and does not cut. Price. 75c

Spring and Summer Dress Goods

SPECIAL 50c COUNTER

See the values we are offering this season at this small price. New, clean goods, consisting of Serges, Poplins, Lustre, Cashmere and Fancy Saiting. 50c

EXCLUSIVENESS is the keynote of our Dress Patterns this season. A large shipment of the latest productions just opened. NOVELTIES IN DRESS PATTERNS, only one of a kind, and exquisite designs. Large range of colors. Prices range, a pattern, \$30 to \$15.00
46-INCH ALL-WOOL SHEPHERD CHECK in four different size checks. Swell suits. Price. \$1.25

44-INCH ARBATROSS SUITING, in a beautiful range of colors. Particularly suitable for misses' and children's dresses. Price. 65c

44-INCH FRENCH CASHMERE, a fine even cloth in the daintiest shades—pink, pale blue, old rose, mauve, grey, champagne, wisteria, Persian, cream and white. 75c

New Furniture Specially Priced

We have just received two carloads of furniture, which included principally Dining Extension Tables, Sideboards and Dressers. In assorted surface and solid oaks and have been marked at low prices for quick selling.

DINING TABLES

EXTENSION TABLES, surfaced oak, in golden and Early English finish. Square top 40 inches by 6 ft. Price. \$9.75

SIDEBOARDS

SIDEBOARDS, of surfaced oak, golden oak finished. Bevelled mirror, 24x14. Priced at. \$13.75

DRESSERS

DRESSERS, surfaced oak, golden and Early English finish, bevelled mirror, 24x12. Price. \$7.90
WASH STAND to match. \$3.75
DRESSERS, of surfaced oak, finished golden, oval shaped mirror. \$9.50
WASH STAND, of surfaced oak, to match. Price. \$3.75

Staple Department

Our Staple Department has so rapidly grown in popularity that we have found it necessary to increase the selling space. We have just added 180 feet of new fixtures which are now filled with the newest domestics, muslins, prints and ginghams and household linens.

1,000 YARDS PRETTY DRESS ZEPHYRS, 27 inches wide, in large range of pretty stripe and check effects, in blues, pinks and fawn. All fast colors. Per yd. 12 1/2c
3,000 YARDS PRETTY WASH PRINTS, in navy, cadet, black and white grounds, fast colors, large range of pretty spot and stripe effects. Per yard. 12 1/2c
163 ONLY, BED SHEETS, size 70x90, made of extra heavy full-bleached English sheeting, good strong even thread. On sale at, each. 75c
18 PAIRS ONLY, WHITE UNSHINKABLE WOOL-BLANKETS, pink or blue borders, fine soft fleecy finish. On sale, per pair. \$5.00
READY-MADE ROLLER TOWELS, 2 1/2 yards long. 20c
READY-MADE ROLLER TOWELS, 3 yards long. 25c
RED AND BLUE CHECK GLASS CLOTH, 25c to 10c

READY-HEMMED GLASS CLOTHS, per dozen, \$1.80 to \$1.50
24-INCH DAMASK HUCKABACK, for fancy work. Per yard. 25c
18-INCH LINEN HUCKABACK, for fancy work. Per yard. 25c
25-INCH HUCKABACK TOWELLING, 60c to 20c
HUCKABACK TOWELS, per dozen, \$3.00 to \$2.00
LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, each, \$1.50c, 40c. 35c
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, each, 50c, and 25c
EXTRA LARGE WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, each \$1.75 and 65c
RUSSIA CRASH, for fancy work, per yard, 25c to 20c
READY-HEMMED SHEETS, 72x90. Per pair. \$1.50
HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, 72x90. Per pair. \$2.50

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

yachts would answer the purpose of the republics that are investing in the big fighting machines. It is possible that my suspicions are unfounded, but believe that certain members of the administration suspect that these ships really were bought for Japan.

"Altogether, while protection of American interests in Mexico undoubtedly had something to do with the mobilization, that reason alone could not have caused the orders. The Japanese situation was a big factor, if not the factor."

Commander's Message. The war department requested Saturday the publication of the following message from Major-General Carter, in command of the United States forces at San Antonio, Texas, and along the Rio Grande:

"I am not holding any for the movement of troops. Large numbers of newspaper men are here from all over the country who seem most resourceful in creating situations which do not exist."

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was not authorized to pass upon the Cox affidavit of prejudice. Cox is accused of perjury in having denied that he had received certain commissions on the purchase of supplies by the county.

PROMISE OF A

LIVELY CONTEST

(Continued from page 1.)

The new list will be materially smaller—possibly not more than 6,000. This is due to the fact that a considerable number of those entitled to register under the household qualification did not do so, the necessity of repayment of the road tax of \$2 exercising a deterrent influence. In many cases, it is argued by some students of the situation that this smaller list would prove favorable to an opponent of Mayor Morley, rather than otherwise.

Possibly some new aldermanic candidates will put in an appearance, but no names have as yet been mentioned in this connection. The line-up will probably be much the same as on January 31. Thus, in Ward 1, W. N. Mitchell and John E. Shenk will likely be the Voters' League candidates. It is said that B. J. Perry will not run again, in

Ward 2 John Meston and W. H. Parsons will in all probability again oppose Ald. Humber and Bishop. There is said to be a possibility of Ald. W. E. Fullerton and Ald. Gleason being returned unopposed in Ward 3, though the opponents of the mayor's policy may be inclined to place rival candidates in the field.

It is very freely predicted that the matter which opposition they may have. Ald. Moresby and Ald. H. M. Fullerton will be returned in Ward 4, and the Voters' League may be expected to turn the whole force of its guns against them.

A. G. Sargison, having been appointed a member of the police commission, will not run again in Ward 5, but John Dilworth will be in the field again, and it is understood that he will, this time at least, be the nominee of the Voters' League.

Under the provisions of the Special Election Act every member of the school board must be re-elected. The contest on January 12 last was for only three members, but in the election next month the whole board will be dissolved. The board is at present constituted as follows: George Jay (chairman), W. B. Stansfield, David McIntosh, Mrs. Jenkins, Peter Riddell, A. B. McNeill and G. D. Christie.

SHEEP CO.

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Will Visit Br Investigate In

Ottawa, March 20.—The commission on the sheep industry, which was formed some months ago by the minister of agriculture, is expected to undertake a careful study by the sheep industry of the sheep industry in the United States. The decline in the sheep industry has been a matter of concern to the government, and the commission is expected to make a thorough investigation of the situation. The commission is expected to visit the United States and investigate the sheep industry there. The commission is expected to report on the results of its investigation to the minister of agriculture. The commission is expected to make recommendations to the government on the basis of its findings. The commission is expected to be composed of representatives of the sheep industry and the government. The commission is expected to be led by a member of the government. The commission is expected to be given a wide mandate to investigate the sheep industry in the United States. The commission is expected to be given the authority to call on the experts of the United States government. The commission is expected to be given the authority to visit the United States at any time. The commission is expected to be given the authority to make any arrangements necessary for its work. The commission is expected to be given the authority to make any recommendations necessary for the improvement of the sheep industry in Canada. The commission is expected to be given the authority to make any arrangements necessary for the improvement of the sheep industry in Canada. The commission is expected to be given the authority to make any recommendations necessary for the improvement of the sheep industry in Canada. The commission is expected to be given the authority to make any arrangements necessary for the improvement of the sheep industry in Canada. 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tured by ordinance officers of the United States government. It is reported to-day that the gun will be mounted at Sandy Hook soon where experiments will be made with it.

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IRELAND AND ITS GLORIOUS STORY

ELOQUENT ADDRESS AT ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET

Dr. J. J. Murtagh on Erin's Past—Optimistic View of Her Future

At the St. Patrick's Night banquet, as already mentioned in these columns, the Irishmen of the city and district who gathered in Clay's restaurant enjoyed not only an excellent repast and fine music, but some admirable speeches. By far the chief of the latter—as it properly should be when coupled with the toast of the evening—was that delivered by Dr. J. J. Murtagh in response to "Erin's Past and Future." The speaker received hearty congratulations from all sides upon what was a magnificent effort of rhetoric and oratory, doing full justice to the history of the land so dear to himself and his fellow countrymen. Dr. Murtagh spoke as follows:

As an Irishman born—one of those who, in these far-distant lands, are often called "the Irish of the Irish"—I beg to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have proposed the toast to which I have to-night the honor to respond. And to you, gentlemen of this assembly, I also wish to give my warmest thanks for the generous and warm-hearted manner in which you have received and honored the toast of our common country. On this occasion it is not necessary and, even though it were necessary, time will not allow me to lead you back into the mists of tradition, nor yet to even burn over the pages of ancient history for the purpose of showing that, for thousands of years past, Ireland has been a nation unique and unparalleled among all the other lands created by God on this planet. For over fourteen hundred years before the Christian era, Ireland was known to the civilized world as the "Isle of the West."

Since then she has existed and is still living. Since then she has passed through all the vicissitudes pre-ordained by God to mark the rise and fall of every other nation in the world. Since then she has often been the prey of the sword, and often the victim of the spear, and often the object of the oppressor's wrath, and often the object of the oppressor's scorn; yet she has survived, and even to-day she shows no small amount of vitality, if not indeed juvenile vitality. (Hear, hear.)

Like that faith to which she has so pertinaciously clung through ages of persecution, it may be justly said of her that "though she be doomed to death, she is fated not to die."

Other nations have bowed to the yoke of conquest, and have been wiped out of history. Other people have given up the faith of their fathers at the bidding of the sword. Other races have sold the glories of their past and the hopes of their future for a mess of pottage; as if there was nothing nobler in man's destiny than to feed and sleep and die. But Ireland, after centuries of suffering and sacrifice, such as have tried no other nation in the world, has successfully, proudly and gloriously defended and retained her life, her faith and her nationality, and may yet look forward to a serene and happy future beyond those fearful clouds which, for hundreds of years past, have so persistently lowered over her.

In making these statements, gentlemen, I am forced to take cognizance of the fact that, in tracing the struggles of the Irish people, one finds himself over-powered by the conviction that an all-wise Providence has sustained and preserved them as a nation for a great purpose and a glorious destiny. (Hear, hear.)

But you, or at least some of you, may ask me what proofs I give as to the accuracy of these assertions? On the valuable and indisputable authority of history I will, in the first place, lead you back to the period of Ireland's greatest military glory and warlike fame.

Historians are all agreed on the fact that during 500 years, the one half of which preceded the birth of Christ, the flag of Ireland waved through continental Europe over victorious legions and fleets, and the banners of the Caesar's domains in Italy, and the poet Claudian, writing at this period, says:

"Mottum evi Scotus Iernem
"Motum, et infesto spumavit remige
"Jellus."

Which may be translated:
"When the Scots came thundering from the Irish shores,
"The ocean trembled, struck with hostile oars."
And Haverly, the great historian, says that during all these years: "The courts of the Irish princes and the homes of the Irish nobles were filled with white slave attendants, brought from abroad—some from Italy, some from Gaul, but most from Angia." It was in this way that the great and glorious St. Patrick, whose festival we are here celebrating to-night, was at first brought a captive to Ireland by King Niall the First, who is known as Niall of the Nine Hostages.

The story of St. Patrick's bondage in Ireland, of his miraculous escape, his long studies under St. Germain, his entry into holy orders, and his determination to undertake in an especial manner the conversion of the Irish, would occupy too much time in its recital, suffice to say that in the year of our Lord 432 he landed on Irish soil for the purpose of subduing a nation which had never previously known defeat, although his only army was a few chosen companions; his only armor was his sanctity; his only sword was the crucifix, and his only conditions of surrender, a passive obedience to the faith of Christ.

Every student of Irish history is already conversant with the results of

St. Patrick's mission in Ireland—the glorious, though bloodless, conquest he achieved; the miraculous power he exercised in transforming a fierce and unconquerable race of heroes into a nation of docile and submissive subjects; the peace, happiness and tranquility which not only accompanied his footsteps and followed in his trail, but actually and virtually blessed the entire country for more than 400 years after his death, and, lastly, that ever unapproachable renown which, between the sixth and eighth centuries, gained from all the world for Ireland that glorious appellation, "Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum" (Island of saints and scholars).

Such, gentlemen, were the days which may be considered as the period of Ireland's greatest power and military glory as a nation, as well as the period of Ireland's greatest Christian and scholarly fame—days which subsequently waned so disastrously and, alas, have not yet returned.

Let us now glance for a moment at Ireland's greatness as a nation in modern times, even down to this very moment in which I am here addressing you.

We are told that "a nation's greatness depends upon the magnitude of its people," and if this is true, then Ireland can put forth a claim to greatness—a claim which is not only strong, undeniable and indisputable, but is also supported by the annals of the world's history. (Hear, hear.)

But some may, perhaps, contend that magnanimity, as applied to a people, is a big word which has flights of oratory, and that the fewness of her people are unable to define. Granted, if nothing more solid than empty words can be adduced to assert a people's claim to greatness. However, fortunately for the purpose of all doubts upon the hypothesis of such a contention, I may here lay aside for the present the thousands of proofs at my disposal and simply say: "That to the lovers of Ireland, to those who sympathize with her wrongs, and to those who resent her wrongs, there can be few things more interesting than the history of the struggles which sprang from devotion to her cause, and which were consecrated by the blood of her patriots."

The efforts of the Irish race to burst the fetters that foreign force and native dissensions imposed on them, and to save their country from bondage and degradation to a place among the nations, fill a page in the world's history which no lover of freedom can read without emotion, and which must excite wonder, admiration, and regret in the mind of every man with whom patriotism is not a reproach, and who can sympathize with a cause embodied by a people and sanctified by the blood and tears of a nation. "How hands so vile could conquer hearts so brave!" is the question which our nation's poet supposes arises in the mind of the stranger as he looks on the spectacle of Ireland in her decay; but another question will suggest itself to those who study the history of our country. It is, how a people so deeply rooted as the loved independence is in the hearts of the Irish people, an aspiration so warmly and so widely entertained, which has been clung to with so vivid persistence, which has survived through centuries of persecution, for which generations have arisen, and fought, and bled, and dashed themselves against the power of England without a succession of unbroken triumphs of the waves upon our shores, a cause so universally loved, so deeply revered, and so unflinchingly supported by a brave and intrepid race, should never have attained the blessing of success.

A more signal instance than that of a nation's hope, the prolonged frustration of a people's will, no record; and few ever of those who most condemn the errors and weakness of which Irishmen themselves have re-ferred the national object, will hesitate to say that they have given to mankind the noblest proof they possess of the vitality of the principles of freedom and the indestructibility of national sentiment. (Applause.)

But you may ask me who are these Irishmen of whom I speak? And how have they signalled that magnanimity upon which Ireland can put forth her claim to greatness?

In answering these questions I will again fall back upon the reliable and indisputable authority of history, and draw your attention to that glorious muster-roll of illustrious Irishmen who fill the foremost places in the ranks of Ireland's political martyrs. As it happened, these men were taken, promiscuously, from all ranks, classes and creeds of Irishmen, and may be accepted as a fair sample of the average Irishman when called upon to fight or even die for his country.

To trace their careers or to sketch their lives is not my intention to-night. I will let the days of St. Patrick and, as far as we know, for nearly two thousand years before. The same Ireland whose sons annihilated the power of the Romans and whose sons have well as that of the combined armies of almost all western Europe, at Clontarf, in 1013. The same Ireland, a fraction of whose people so nobly defended her against the treachery of her own profligate, degenerate, degraded and despised Ard Ri, McMurrugh, as well as against the countless hordes of renegade Norman adventurers who espoused his cause in 1169. The same Ireland whose people allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by the pseudo-philanthropy and lying blandishments of that arch-hypocrite of his time, Henry the Second, in 1171 and 1172. The same Ireland whose sons and daughters too have done more, during the past 750 years, for the salvation, civilization and education of God's creatures in every part of this habitable world, than those of any other three countries on earth have done, if even heaped together.

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Against others a fate less repulsive, perhaps, to the feelings of humanity, but certainly not more merciful, hardly less painful and appalling, was about to be decreed. Subsequent revelations threw some light on the horrors endured by the Irish political prisoners; but it needs far more than

these letters, a half-century, cry from the dungeon depths, to enable the public to realize the misery, the wretchedness, and the degradation which were attached to the condition of Ireland's political convicts. Ireland's political course of discipline which blazes the vigor of the body and under whose influence reason herself totters upon her throne, the Irish rebel, against whom the doom of penal servitude was pronounced was condemned to the most hideous and agonizing punishments to which man could be exposed.

It was with such horrors staring them in the face that the men whom we speak delivered their speeches from the dock. It is surely something for us, their countrymen, to boast of that neither in their bearing nor in their words was there manifested the slightest trace of weakness, the faintest exhibition of any feeling which could possibly show that their hearts were accessible to the terrible, unendurable, and unrelenting calculated to inspire. No cheek grew pale, no eyes lost their light, their tones were unbroken, and their manner undimmed as ever, as those men uttered words which are to the day preserved. Their language sets of minds which persecution could not subdue, and for which death itself possessed no sting; and the manner in which it was delivered showed that their case, elevation of sentiment was allied with unconquerable firmness and resolution.

Never were sermons so noble, more profound, more just, as the ranks of justice, after all, declare that great English authority, Lord Cornwallis, "that the lessons of morality are best taught, and in Ireland the truthfulness of this assertion is unquestionably established. But it is not from the bench or the jury-box that the words have fallen in which the cause of morality and justice has been vindicated; it is from the bosom of the people who have often swayed the decisions of both, and it is to the dock we must turn when we seek for honor, integrity, and patriotism."

With such men can be found to suffer as they suffered for Ireland the ultimate triumph of her aspirations cannot be doubted, nor can the national faith be despaired of while it has men so numerous and so bold as they. It is by example that the great lessons of patriotism can be best conveyed; and if the national spirit burn brightly to-day in Ireland, if the spirit of her children be undimmed, if at home and in the far west the hearts of the Irish people still throb with the emotions that prompted Emmet, Wolfe Tone, Russell, Wrenn and the makers of our arms still ready to strike for King and fatherland and their spirit still ready to sacrifice for the accomplishment of that object, we owe the result, largely, to the men whose names are inscribed on that aforementioned "glorious muster-roll of illustrious Irishmen who fill the foremost places in the ranks of Ireland's political martyrs." (Hear, hear.)

It is for us, however, "Irish of the Irish," that the history of the struggle for Ireland's rights possesses a special significance. "We have lived" amidst the scenes where the battles against the stranger were fought, and where the men who waged them lived and died. The history of the struggle for Ireland and of those who died for Ireland repose in graveyards we often trod, and we have even mingled with the inheritors of their blood, their name and their spirit.

It was to render independent and prosperous the nation to which we belong that the pike was lifted and the green flag raised, and it was in furtherance of this object, on which the hearts of Irishmen are still set, that the men whose names shine through the pages on which the story of Ireland's struggles for national existence is written, suffered and died. Therefore, I say, that if this does not prove magnanimity unparalleled, magnanimity unbounded, and magnanimity personified, then I must confess I do not know the meaning of the word.

But the incredulous sceptic and the envious critic may, perhaps, say that the flag raised and the pike lifted, which I speak passed out of existence long ago, and that the men of whom I speak are long since dead. And they are, I say, that if this does not prove magnanimity unparalleled, magnanimity unbounded, and magnanimity personified, then I must confess I do not know the meaning of the word.

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given to Ireland may, in the first instance, blend her orange and green flags into one mighty banner, under whose powerful protection the blessed peace, happiness and prosperity may descend upon its subjects, and under whose brotherly-love-inspiring influence the vivifying sun of tranquility and independence may blaze once more on the entire country, over which it may be destined to wave.

I must apologize, gentlemen, for detaching so long with this subject, in which many of you, perhaps, have only an indirect interest, and as the story of Ireland is no longer a sealed volume to the people, and as more than one author has already written so fully and so well, I will conclude my remarks by saying in the words of a great English statesman: "Assuredly a people who have survived so much, resisted so much, and retained so much, are destined to receive the rich rewards of such devotion, such constancy and such heroism." (Cheers.)

THE STRONGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE SHOWING OF LADIES' FINE

CHIC SPRING SUITS AND DRESSES

Never before in the history of our business, which, by the way, is the history of Victoria's ready-to-wear apparel for ladies, have we carried such a magnificent stock of Spring and Early Summer styles. We were never in better position than now to cater to your fancies, and as for GENUINE VALUE GIVING, our supremacy easily stands, as it always has done, unequalled.

The Strongest and Most Comprehensive Showing of Ladies' Fine

Spring Suits

At \$25.00

To be found in the West we believe to be here. It is the result of early buying and quick deliveries. The styles are practical and pleasing. This splendid \$25 line embraces a variety of old favorite spring materials—the soft new basket weaves, worsteds and mannish suitings in a variety of pleasing shades, not forgetting the staple navy blue.

To those who require the more elaborate costumes "Campbell's" without the slightest doubt, offer the most superb models.

Complete range of Misses and outside sizes.

Dresses of Exquisite Beauty

In Ninon, Braided Pongee, Spotted Muslins, Check, Striped and Foulard Silks, in a profusion of styles and trimmings far too numerous to mention in print. Then there are LINGERIE DRESSES in their soft attractive Summer hues. Our stock of Dresses this Spring is far larger than any previous season—styles more varied, as are also the prices.

SPECIAL NEWS—We have just received a shipment of extremely handsome Spring Coats, the most handsome designs ever brought into Victoria. They are in Black Lace, Tweeds, Cream Serges, Satin-faced Broadcloths, Linen, etc. On display to-morrow morning.

Victoria, B. C., September 24th, 1910.

The Right Honorable Sir R. Cartwright, C. M. G., Ottawa.

My dear Sir Richard,—

I notice in the press to-day that you have suspended Howell for reinstating Yip On.

I have no objection to your doing so, as I believe he is deserving of suspension.

I wired you from Vancouver to the effect that Yip On should be reinstated and that the setting of a precedent should be avoided.

I have since had a conversation with Mr. Foster and the information he gave me is that he is not in the interest of the Department in getting to the bottom of the alleged irregularities, if Yip On were reinstated, the investigation to be continued both from and against him.

I am advised that the Chinese acting as interpreter while Yip On is under suspension is one of the crookedest in Vancouver.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) W. TEMPLEMAN.

In saying Lew is the crookedest man in Pungel Inn, I want to add that the statement is not made on any personal knowledge, but from information received from Mr. Seukler and the other gentlemen I have named, and also because I was informed the chief of police in this city had no confidence in him.

The next thing was a telegram from Ottawa, September 24th, 1910. This is my answer:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 30, 1910.

Sir Richard Cartwright,

Replying to O'Hara's telegram I nominate for temporary service pending conclusion investigation H. Arthur, 612 Cotton Building, Vancouver. He is a Canadian, lives all his life in Canada, understands and speaks Cantonese dialects. His temporary employment will enable him to learn his qualifications. He is a good man, and I have no knowledge of him personally. You want a man who is not a Chinaman.

(Sgd.) W. TEMPLEMAN.

I recommended Mr. Arthur, who appeared to be an educated man, and I thought he would be a proper interpreter. I thought it would be improper to appoint a Chinese interpreter in Vancouver under existing circumstances.

Mr. O'Hara instructing him to employ Mr. Hugh Arthur. I understand Mr. Arthur thought he was not satisfied that the interpreter was not a Chinaman, and he did not accept the position.

The department then wanted another interpreter recommended, and I recommended after being advised: Pung On. That is absolutely my whole connection in the matter. I returned to Ottawa sometime about the 1st or 2nd of October. At that time I supposed the investigation was concluded, and I had no knowledge directly or indirectly of the selection of Mr. Parris and Mr. Grant to conduct deportation proceedings. I know nothing whatever about that appointment of the Royal Commission, and I arrived at Ottawa, and was consulted by Sir Richard Cartwright. That is the whole knowledge I have.

It is a slanderous thing that any person, by being a Chinese interpreter, would try to attach to me the charge that I, a minister of the crown, would try to circumvent an investigation authorized by a colleague. It is an outrage to have come here to an record with regard to both charges. They are deliberate falsehoods.

Q—Have you any other statement you would like to make, more particularly in regard to some statements that came out here at this commission, with which the commission is not concerned, but it is only fair to your self that I should give you a chance to make any statement in regard to

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Suede Gloves 2 dome
fastener, in blacks,
browns, greys and
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Q—Have you any other statement you would like to make, more particularly in regard to some statements that came out here at this commission, with which the commission is not concerned, but it is only fair to your self that I should give you a chance to make any statement in regard to

them if you wish? A—Oh yes. With-out any reflection on this commission I would state that it has been taken advantage of to ventilate certain personal grievances, notably by Mr. Jos. Martin and Mr. Norman McLean. I have Mr. McLean's evidence here, and I think it was a little more specific than Mr. Martin's. He said he had been told certain things in Ottawa with regard to the position of affairs and the difficulty of reforming matters here. He said the local politicians were run by Mr. Robert Kelly and that Mr. Kelly was the whole thing and controlled Mr. Templeman. I know Mr. Kelly very well, and I do not know anything wrong about him. He is an ardent politician and a friend of mine. We have worked together in political matters but he never tried to control me. I am not controlled by any person. When McLean made this statement he knew he was telling an untruth; he was just throwing mud. I charge Norman McLean with being a contemptible slanderer. If there are any stronger words that would be parliamentary I would be willing to use them. He is founding me because it has been my good fortune for over ten years to oppose every scheme he had to fill his own pockets at the expense of the public.

Commissioner.—That is out of order, Mr. Templeman.

A—Yes; the whole thing is out of order.

Mr. Grant.—At the time it was suggested to you that Yip On should be reinstated, did you not say that you were not in the interest of the Department in getting to the bottom of the alleged irregularities, if Yip On were reinstated, the investigation to be continued both from and against him?

A—Yes. I drafted the telegram. I signed it, at any rate. I left it on the table to be sent out by one of the gentlemen present.

Q—Can you suggest why the one signed by you was not sent? A—I signed my name to that one.

Q—That is the one you authorized to be sent is it? A—That is the wording, that my name there, it would be in my handwriting on the one I signed, this is in typewriting. I think I signed it in pencil.

Q—At any rate you left it with some parties in the Vancouver Club?

A—Where did you get this copy that you have? A—I got this copy from the files of the department in Ottawa.

Q—Your recollection as to the exact wording is based on the fact that you remember the wording from that copy? A—Largely.

Q—Was it a typewritten telegram you signed? A—I am uncertain about that.

Q—Was it suggested to you at that time that David Lew was undesirable?

A—Yes. I certainly thought he was undesirable.

Q—Did you support the Blue Funnel line instead of the C. F. R.?

A—I cannot remember.

Q—You say Mr. Foster thoroughly endorsed your stand that Yip On should be reinstated? A—Not quite; I say that I believe he approved of my suggestion. He did not oppose it.

Q—It has gone in evidence that he told you the work he had accomplished and you endorsed what he had done? A—Yes.

Q—And told him how you knew what had been divulged you would not have sent the telegram? A—I told him I had sent the telegram; I didn't have a copy of the telegram; I told him the purport of it. He agreed with me that an investigation should be continued in Hongkong and Vancouver, and I put it up to him—would not be a good thing if Yip On were reinstated.

Q—Isn't it the fact that you left the Vancouver Club to see Mr. Foster for the purpose of verifying the information which had been the basis of that telegram? A—I went to see Mr. Foster for the purpose of getting all the information I could. I wanted both sides of the case.

Q—Mr. Seukler said, regarding the telegram of September 24, I didn't approve or send that. "What have you to say to the conversation along these lines at the Vancouver Club, whether he made the suggestion, that or not?" A—Is that the telegram to which he says he did not sign his name?

Q—Yes. A—Mr. Seukler, among others, asked me to send the telegram not to retain David Lew but to reinstate Yip On.

Q—That is all he said? A—That other telegram is dated September 24, I know nothing about it. I am telling you what he told me on the 20th. You can interpret the telegram of the 24th as well as I can.

Mr. Taylor.—The first part of this telegram is in reference to you? A—He refers to me because I sent the telegram of the 20th recommending reinstatement of Yip On.

Mr. Grant.—Did you ask Mr. Foster what he thought of David Lew? A—I cannot remember; I told him the purport of my telegram, and we may have discussed his qualifications; I do not remember any statement he made for or against him.

Mr. Taylor.—Referring to Mr. T. R. T. McInnes' application for appointment as trade commissioner to China, will you state the reasons why you turned down that application or opposed it? A—Yes. The early history of the case has been told by Mr. O'Hara. To my knowledge, McInnes was not a fit person for the position. I didn't think he knew much about law, and I certainly thought he knew

IRISH LEADERS ON

JOHN REDMOND

CONFIDENTIAL

IRISH LEADERS ON HOME RULE

JOHN REDMOND IS
CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

William O'Brien Says Nationalists Are Ready to Test Premier Asquith's Pledges

London, March 17.—In honor of St. Patrick's day and the near approach of Home Rule for Ireland, several Irish leaders last night issued formal statements and greetings on the occasion of the national anniversary. These included John J. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party and chairman of the United Irish League of Great Britain, William O'Brien, member for Cork and leader of the Independent Nationalists, and Lord Dunsen, president of the Irish Reform Association.

Mr. H. Asquith, prime minister, and A. J. Balfour, former premier and now leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, decline to make any comments on the probability of Home Rule, refusing to break the ironclad tradition against cabinet members giving an interview.

In a speech at the St. Patrick's banquet, Mr. Redmond referred to how, amid a long list of valuable Irish reforms achieved during the last twelve years, they had met each year at this festival almost despairing of achieving the great goal of their aspirations. "Now, at last," he said, "we meet with the light of victory shining on our country and our cause. The struggle between England and Ireland is ended. England and Ireland have joined hands against the common foe of both, in defense of the people's liberties and rights."

"All bitterness has left our souls. We want peace with England. We want friendship with the English people. We want our proper place in the British Empire and to bury fathoms deep in the ocean of oblivion and memory the wrongs, the injuries and the oppressions of the past."

John Redmond's statement. The following are the formal statements from various Irish leaders issued last night:

"St. Patrick's day—The Home Rule Bill will be introduced for Ireland next year, and after that great reform demanded by the democracies of England, Scotland and Wales. We are proud that St. Patrick's day, Irishmen, full of hope and exultation. We all believe that the parliament bill will be passed into law in a few weeks, and that this the last obstacle to Home Rule will be removed. The breakdown of the House of Lords barrier has been due to Ireland. One of our most powerful allies has been and is to-day, the sympathy of the American people."

"(Signed) John Redmond."

"William O'Brien."

"Cordial greetings to our faithful kindred in America on the occasion of our national anniversary. All sections of the Nationalist party, ready for co-operation in testing to the uttermost the 'All for Ireland' party are entitled as one in supporting the bill for all abolishing the Lords veto can be forced into law this session. Therefore, Mr. Redmond and the members of the 'All for Ireland' party are entitled as one in supporting the bill."

"The differences between us, that Mr. Redmond's friends believe that the Veto Bill and Home Rule can best be carried by constituting the Irish party for all purposes and all rights to Ireland in other matters, a wing of the Liberal party in their party warfare against the Unionists. We, on the contrary, believe that by involving Ireland in the British quarrel, we shall make it impossible to carry Home Rule against the solid Unionist opposition and an Irish Protestant minority driven to bay, while the Irish strength was wisely employed, nothing would be easier than to bring about a settlement of both the Lords and the Home Rule problems by general consent of the broad spirit which is now beginning to show itself in the Unionist party and among our Protestant countrymen."

"The next six months will show which is the far-sighted policy. In the meantime let us alone, hope for the best, but do not hope for too much."

"(Signed) William O'Brien."

Lord Dunsen's Views.

"I wish I could honestly say that tomorrow's sun will rise on a bright prospect for Ireland, but I cannot. Home Rule will not in my opinion be constructed out of the wreck of the British constitution; and if it were it would not be worked subject to a Socialist single chamber parliament as at Westminster. Judging by their action in killing the land purchase act, I have little faith in a Home Rule bill, satisfactory as to finance, emanating from the Radicals, and I dread lest Ireland shall be poised into a choice of a measure doomed to failure and Home Rule lost forever."

"Ireland has made enormous sacrifices. She has paid heavily in advance, for what, nobody knows. 'Ireland is to drag the chestnuts from the fire, if she can, for the Radicals to eat, and she will get burned.' That Home Rule will come is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow, but it will come, I think, as a measure consonant with a strong, well-constituted imperial parliament and formed along strong federal lines."

"I do not believe that it can be achieved by the policy and the tactics at present employed."

"(Signed) Dunsen."

KILLED IN MINE.

Cobalt, March 17.—After charging and firing a round in the bottom of a mine at the Temiskaming mine, Albert Sullivan, a runner, did not get away in time and was instantly killed. It is thought he was overcome by gas and was unconscious when killed.

SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL SERVICE

Major-General Lane Declares Invasion Not Only Possible, but Probable

At a dinner given by the Canadian Club Major-General Lane, replying to the toast of the army, spoke in favor of national service. His invasion was not only possible, but probable. The chairman of the function, Hamar Greenwood, proposed the Dominion of Canada, coupled with the name of Earl Grey, governor-general. He remarked that Canada received the per capita of the immigrants from northern Europe. The immigrants went mostly on to the land. Speaking of reciprocity, he said because Canada was able to make treaties it should be presumed they would be in the interest of the British empire.

Many distinguished guests were present at the dinner.

PREDICTS PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Lumberman Says There Will Be Enormous Demand for Lumber.

"This year will prove the greatest in the history of the British Columbia lumber industry owing to the enormous influx of settlers to the prairie provinces," said John Hanbury, a well-known lumberman, who returned to Vancouver the other day, from a trip to Winnipeg.

"The most conservative estimates agree that at least three hundred thousand people will go on the land. The capacity of the railways is already strained in handling the newcomers who are arriving in Winnipeg or passing through Port Arthur, on the Soo line, in trainloads. It is a certainty that their first requisite will be lumber. Millions of feet will also be absorbed by the various towns and cities which are keeping pace with the growth of the country. Calgary is talking of erecting \$10,000,000 worth of buildings this summer. There is the interior of British Columbia are about normal. I expect the cut for the entire province will establish a new record. This will mean increased prosperity."

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ROOSEVELT IS READY FOR ACTION

Will Organize Cavalry Division in Event of Trouble With Japan

(Times Leased Wire.) Albuquerque, N. M., March 17.—It was learned here to-day that before leaving here on Wednesday former President Roosevelt completed preliminary arrangements for the organization of an entire division of volunteer cavalry to fight Japan should the occasion arise.

Col. Roosevelt admitted that the Japanese menace on the western coast of Mexico was of the most serious nature and informed his volunteer friends here that in the event of war he would ask President Taft's permission to organize a division to be recruited solely in the southwest.

Various rough riders admitted to-day that they had been offered commissions in the event of hostilities.

Col. Roosevelt came here from El Paso, where it is said he had information of Japanese activities in Mexico started him into making tentative arrangements to go to the front if the necessity should arise.

It was said this afternoon that Col. Roosevelt had been told that the United States government was considering the mobilization he could give was that of the state department had been informed of an agreement between the United States and Mexico to the effect that Japan was to get a coaling base on the west coast of Mexico as the price for assistance in suppressing the present rebellion.

George Arango, former sergeant of the Rough Riders, confirmed the report.

The original idea was to form a single regiment from recruits in New Mexico alone with Roosevelt in command. It is believed the project was prompted by the colonel's half-jesting remark at a banquet here that he wished to lead the rough riders again.

After the banquet Wednesday night Roosevelt invited a number of rough riders who are now in Albuquerque to his private quarters and believed they have discussed the project in detail.

DRIVING ACCIDENT.

(Special to the Times.) Winnipeg, March 17.—Archbishop Langevin was thrown last night from the rig in which he was driving to St. James, but happily was not seriously injured. His Grace continued in his handcar and was able to officiate at his ecclesiastical function to-day.

BANK MANAGER ENDS LIFE.

London, March 17.—The suicide to-day of R. E. Carnegie, manager of the Lombard street branch of Parr's Bank, Ltd., who shot himself at his residence, caused a sensation in financial circles. The affairs of the institution are said to be in excellent shape.

DESERTER SURRENDERS.

Plymouth, March 17.—Colin Duncan MacKenzie has surrendered to the police here on a charge of having deserted from the Seaforth Highlanders. It appears he deserted in 1900 and went to Canada. It is reported that he made a large amount of money in Saskatchewan and returned voluntarily and at his own expense. He says that he intends to purchase his discharge after he has been punished for his desertion and return to Canada.

ANNEXATION OF
SOUTH VANCOUVER

Resolution Adopted at Meeting of Vancouver City Council

Vancouver, March 16.—That the city limits be extended to include South Vancouver, and that all necessary steps, such as by-law, be taken for the purpose of bringing about absolute annexation, was the purport of a motion presented by Ald. Stevens and adopted at the weekly meeting of the city council.

A letter was read from E. L. Feltz, of Westmont, recently appointed supervising engineer of Vancouver, in which he wished it to be distinctly understood that with reference to termination of services that six months' notice be given only at or subsequent to the five year period of his agreement. Ald. Crowe wanted to know what good it would serve entering into a five-year agreement when they all knew that it could not stand in a court of law, twelve months being the extent to which any council could make restrictions. A few weeks ago City Solicitor Hay asked his opinion on the subject, but, as it might in the future jeopardize others, preferred to remain silent. An alderman, however, vouchsafed the information that a five-year agreement would be hit on the head if taken into court.

Ald. Kirkpatrick wanted to know whether they would have to wait five years before they could displace Mr. Feltz if his services were unsatisfactory. The question was tried at Ald. Macpherson, one of the aldermen who went east. The Ward IV alderman said that they should stand by their former resolution, and this put the council at sea, for none remembered what the detailed contents of the resolution were. Then began a hunt and the resolution was found. It was not the resolution that the council had adopted, but City Solicitor Hay after perusing it, declared that the city could terminate the agreement at six months' notice at any time. It was decided that Mr. Hay be instructed to write to Mr. Feltz stating the council's decision to stand by the original resolution.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON ARBITRATION

In Sympathy With Views Expressed by Lord Charles Beresford

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Admiral Dewey, in a statement to the United Press, declared that he sympathized with the arbitration views of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, but that he was not sanguine of their application for many years.

Lord Charles Beresford said that Admiral Dewey had been invited to lead the arbitration movement, but that Dewey indicated that he did not believe that the United States should advance the question of disarmament, but rather the question of the settlement of international questions. I favor it, heart and soul, but I do not believe that in our day the arbitration movement is destined to be successful.

The policy we should pursue is best expressed by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Ohio, who said: "In time of peace prepare to maintain peace. There is nothing of war and nothing opposing arbitration in that sentiment."

The admiral referred to Beresford's statement that "America is absolutely invulnerable." "There have always been people in this country ready to criticize the army and navy in magazines, but that was the case before the beginning of the Civil war."

Asked about the reported danger Japan seizing the Pacific coast through sudden attack, Dewey said:

"It would take Japan a year to bring 100,000 men over. But there is no reason for them to be brought. The question of immigration appears to have been settled to the general satisfaction of both nations, and there seems to be no other questions at issue."

"I regret to see that some men in Japan seem to feel that their country is just as deserts in the new treaty."

Carnegie Optimistic.

New York, March 17.—Prospects for an international peace pact looked bright to-day, according to American troops on the Texas frontier would have no evil effect on the movement. He spoke optimistically of a general arbitration treaty, which the United States and Great Britain and predicted that it would be brought to a consummation before the end of the present year.

ONE AUTO CASE IS
ORDERED DISMISSED

Constable Fails in Description of Hon. Mr. Justice Irving's Car

The first of the automobile speeding cases, in the police court, to be dismissed, was that of His Honor Mr. Justice Irving, who appeared on Friday charged with speeding on Rockland avenue, although the Federation of Women's Clubs put its committee of public safety to work for the ordinance, representing 68,000 women. Among the cities having such a law at present are Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Chicago, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Omaha.

THE HAT-PIN CAMPAIGN.

New York, March 17.—The Board of Aldermen have defeated the proposed ordinance to prohibit the wearing of long hat-pins, although the Federation of Women's Clubs put its committee of public safety to work for the ordinance, representing 68,000 women. Among the cities having such a law at present are Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Chicago, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Omaha.

ROB PASSENGERS.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—Two bandits, armed with revolvers and carrying big handkerchiefs over their faces, held up a Moneta avenue street car carrying five passengers at Buena Vista bridge early to-day. They obtained \$50 in money and considerable jewelry.

REFORMS DEMANDED
BY INSURGENTS

Insurrecto Secretary of State Replies to Mexican Finance Minister

El Paso, Tex., March 17.—Before any proposals for a termination of the Mexican insurrection will be entered into by the insurgents, President Diaz must agree to declare null his election of 1910, and must agree to submit to a new election under the terms for a free ballot allowed by the constitution of 1857. He must agree to grant all the political reforms demanded. The insurgents must not be required to surrender their arms until peace is assured.

This is the reply of Senator Gonzalez Garcia, the insurrecto secretary of state, to the statement that Senator Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, had formulated tentative plans for ending the insurrection, and in effect it is the return of Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionary leader.

Senator Garcia said other demands included:

Abolition of the re-election of president.

"Election of the governors by a state instead of by federal appointment."

"Curbing of the powers of the state politicians and mayors of cities and provision for their selection by popular vote instead of by appointment by the governors of states."

"Reform of the land laws, so that the land now as extensive as from one million to ten million acres, may be divided and distributed or sold in small lots to the people."

"Reform of all elections and preservation of individual rights under the constitution."

DR. SHEARER GOING BACK TO WINNIPEG

Will Investigate Conditions as They Now Exist in the Prairie Capital

(Special to the Times.) Regina, March 17.—"I am going from here to Winnipeg where I propose to examine into conditions as they exist to-day, and should I find them no better than they were I shall not hesitate to say so." That was in effect what Dr. A. J. Shearer had to say on his way toward university activities in the Manitoba capital.

Dr. Shearer again denied that he had ever said Winnipeg was the worst city in the country, but the fact remains, he said, that anarchy of the rankest kind prevailed there as the result of the police having fenced off sections of the city in which they practically said the law did not apply.

Speaking in black terms of Saskatchewan from a social and moral reform standpoint, Dr. Shearer stated that he thought conditions in the province were largely due to the work of the mounted police and attorney-general.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Montreal, March 17.—A lively discussion of the Georgian Bay versus the Welland Canal schemes was aroused at the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers' meeting last night after Henry Holgate had read a paper calling for careful study of transportation problems before committing the country to any one project. The feature of the discussion was furnished when John Kennedy, that veteran consulting engineer of the Harbor commission, declared that a prominent contractor had been manufacturing public opinion for the last two years in regard to the Georgian Bay canal and that immense private interests were pushing the scheme.

As a result a resolution was passed providing that the society should urge the government to study carefully the various schemes affecting the St. Lawrence and that a comprehensive report be issued on the subject before committing the country either to any scheme for damming the river or for canal transportation.

The resolution was moved by Prof. Herat of McGill and seconded by Mr. Kennedy.

WILL REMAIN IN LONDON.

(Special to the Times.) London, March 17.—The bishop of London, speaking at Cricklewood, said that during the autumn of 1910, after his return from Halifax, he had almost decided to offer himself as a missionary for service in Canada as an example to the church of the principle in which he believed. After praying over the matter for some months he had decided to stay in London.

WANT TRUNK LINES
FOR ISLAND 'PHONES

D. L. Will Memorialize Dominion Government to Install Trunk Service

The question of extending the rural telephone system on Vancouver Island is being taken up by the Victoria branch of the Development League. They propose getting a skeleton map of the island, showing the various points on which the rural telephone is in operation, and when that is done it is their intention to memorialize the Dominion government, requesting that it install the necessary trunk lines to connect the districts with each other, and as it were, inaugurate a complete circuit on the island.

This action is being pursued on the suggestion made by Premier McBride at the annual meeting of the Vancouver-Island Development League on Wednesday. The matter was then brought up by J. J. Shallicross, who indicated that it would be a good thing for the provincial government to take up the question of rural telephones and to have the trunk lines installed, so as to lessen the sense of physical isolation and at the same time facilitate trading by quickening and cheapening the lines of communication.

It will be recalled that the premier on that occasion concurred as to the importance of the step but side-tracked it as far as the provincial government is concerned by naively complimenting the Dominion government upon the excellent work it has been doing in this connection throughout the province and suggesting that the most natural and most logical course to pursue was for the league to memorialize the Dominion government and impress upon it the necessity for extending their operations.

Naturally the league is anxious that steps should be taken at once to have the existing state of affairs remedied, and its officers are not particular as to which government performs the work. They realize the fact that only to the districts at present cut off from telephonic communication, but to the city of Victoria and the other larger centres as well. The expression of its faith in this regard was made at the annual meeting of the league, when J. J. Shallicross put the matter up to the provincial government, but when the premier seized the occasion to point out another course they lost no time in adopting it.

MAY DROP SCHEME.

London, March 16.—It is said that the Unionist leaders have been unable to agree on the details of a bill for reform of the House of Lords, and that Lord Lansdowne is likely to drop the scheme.

ASYLUM GUARD SLAIN BY INMATE

Murderer Liberates Another Patient and Succeeds in Eluding the Police

Longue Pointe, Que., March 17.—A dangerous lunatic named Auguste Pennefort managed to get loose Tuesday night. He killed his guard, Francis Dhaime, with a length of lead pipe, liberated another patient, and got clean away.

Montreal, March 17.—Raphael Gadbois, one of the men who escaped from St. Benoit Joseph asylum for the insane, was captured by detectives in the central part of Montreal late yesterday. He was without clothes or hat. He declared he was going to New York to marry Pierpoint Morgan's daughter.

Auguste Pennefort, who is considered dangerous, is still at large. The asylum officials are dumbfounded at the ingenuity shown by Pennefort who released himself from a straight jacket, unscrewed the bars from over the tramway with a screw-driver, made a nail sharpened on a stone.

The most remarkable feature of the murder was the manner in which the news became public, although the guard was killed and the body discovered early on Wednesday morning neither police nor coroner were notified. On Wednesday afternoon the police were notified that two inmates had escaped from the place, and asked to look for them, but a short time afterwards word was sent to them that both men had been captured in the country and they abandoned search. Yesterday afternoon Gadbois, who was liberated by Pennefort was found on St. Paul street. Plainly out of his mind, he was brought to the police station. There he was immediately recognized as being one of the men wanted, whose capture had been reported. After holding a brief preliminary inquiry he was suspended the inquest until the men were caught.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(Special to the Times.) Montreal, March 17.—Brilliant sunshine greeted the sons of the Emerald Isle here for the celebration of the national day. The day was more generally observed than for many years. Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's church by His Grace Archbishop Bruchési, the sermon being preached by Rev. Thomas Burke, of New York. Fully 5,000 men marched in the procession. The chief feature of the evening will be the dinner of St. Patrick's society at which Mayor Guerin and hundreds of prominent Montreal citizens will attend. The chief speaker will be Hon. Bourke Cochrane of New York.

FIREWORKS BUSINESS RUINED.

New York, March 17.—The same fourth of July movement is held responsible for the action of four directors of the Patm Fireworks Manufacturing Company, who are petitioning the Supreme court asking that the corporation be dissolved. The directors assert that the company has \$23 in the bank and that the national movement against fireworks has made the business unprofitable. It is one of the best known fireworks firms in the country.

The fifth director, Henry J. Pain, who owns the majority of stock, is in Europe, and the directors assert that he has refused to return and aid in straightening out the affairs of the concern.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

Albany, N. Y., March 17.—The jury yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Mrs. Emma Melber for having administered poison to her son.

Attorney Palmer made an eloquent plea for the accused woman. He laid great stress on the testimony of Mrs. Melber's relatives who swore that she had acted strangely for months prior to the murder. Prosecutor Sanford maintained that it was a case of premeditated murder, as asserted that the woman was a moral degenerate, but maintained that she was sane when she administered the poison to her son.

REDMONITE ELECTED.

Dublin, March 16.—Augustine Roche, a Redmonite, was elected yesterday member of parliament for the north division of Louth.

The seat was made vacant by the court's decision that Richard Hazelton's election in December was secured by fraud. To-day's election was unopposed, with Timothy Healy refusing to re-contest the seat from which he was ousted by Hazelton.

TO SAVE HIS SIGHT.

London, March 17.—General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, will be operated upon for cataract of the left eye on his return from Rome. He lost the sight of the right eye some months ago in an automobile collision. It is feared that he will become wholly blind.

FIVE INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

Waukegan, Wis., March 17.—Five men are seriously injured here to-day following an explosion late last night which wrecked a big electric loading crane of the Milwaukee & Western Fuel Company. The company charges that the explosion was due to labor troubles. The wrecked machinery was worth \$125,000.

To conceal anything from those to whom I am attached is not in my nature. I can never close my lips where I have opened my heart.—Dickens.

There is nothing of which men are so fond and which so carelessly as life.—Bryce.

SONS OF IRELAND HONOR THE DAY PATRONAL FESTIVAL IS FITTINGLY CELEBRATED

Speech and Song at Gathering
of Irishmen of Victoria
Last Evening

(From Saturday's Daily.)
It has been said that a Scotsman out of Scotland is like a Jew out of Jerusalem and that an Englishman abroad is the very Devil at home. Whether that is strictly true or merely an exaggeration of the case it still would serve to illustrate the "gaping difference" that divides either of them from the representative of the Irishman. The Scotsman is an object, an Englishman an object, and an Irishman a spirit. Ideas are subject to destruction, ideas are liable to modification, but a spirit is as eternal as it is universal. And that is why an Irishman is always at home. The palatial dwellings in New York city and elsewhere cannot obliterate their mental love for "Shannon's old shebeen," nor can the wild and woolly atmosphere of a western frontier soften or blend the richness of their national spirit to a duller hue.
Wherever a body of Irishmen are gathered together there is St. Patrick in the midst of them; Ireland is in their heart if not beneath their feet, and the realism of Caesar would not induce them to change the color of their coats. Their suffering land is the world's excuse for pity, and their national patriotism the imperial world's example.
With their traditions burnished through the light of years and the memory that defies space they gathered together last night in Clay's restaurant on Fort street to the number of about 20 and arrived at the celebration of their patron, Saint Patrick, that would bring the blush to the pallid cheek of those whose national ideals often pass unnoticed or at the most call for and receive but modest attention.
It was a great gathering of Victorian Irishmen that met around the festive board to do honor, by their presence as one another, as well as to the immortal memory in whose name they were assembled. The gathering was the result of spontaneous and natural reverence for an idea and not the least placed on the completion to a process of arrangement, as so many patriotic functions might very aptly be described.
It represented the third function of the kind that has found its honored place in the calendar of late years. There is ample room for many more. The evening was devoted to that most delightful (even to ears without Irish predilection) of vocations, the rendering up of one's soul to the national muse of the land. Brief and otherwise witty speeches were the interludes to the musical programme, and enjoyment, hearty and sincere, was the measure meted out to and by everyone. In common justice it ought perhaps to be said that while no man is indispensable to the success of a function, A. St. G. Flint is deserving of praise for the efficient manner in which everything was realized.
H. B. Thompson, M. P. K., made an excellent chairman and under his genial leadership the songs and speeches which followed the splendid menu supplied by Arthur H. Tobin, of Clay's, were disposed of swiftly and merrily. It was a goodly company which had assembled and their celebration of the national day reflected honor upon themselves and the country of their origin.
The toast to the King was honored with an enthusiasm and loyalty which only Irishmen could display, and following this came that to the present of the United States. Hon. A. B. Smith, American consul here, and one of his humorous speeches in reply.
A most eloquent and scholarly speech was made by Dr. J. J. Murtagh in reply to the toast of the evening "Ireland." With truly Irish oratory and poetic fervor he briefly traced the history of the race and reviewed its previous achievements, concluding with a brilliant peroration in which he expressed the trust that the change and greatness of Ireland should be blended into one banner under which the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity may once more descend upon the dear land. Dr. Murtagh was loudly cheered and at the close of his speech which the Times intends to publish at length on Monday the diners burst into strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."
Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., president of the council, responded to "The Land of Our Adoption—Canada and British Columbia." In the absence of Mr. Justice Macdonald, the part Irishmen have played in Canada. Without in the least detracting from the valor of Wolfe, who was Canada for Britain, he pointed out that at the time of the American revolution it was an Irishman—Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester—who saved Canada to the Empire. In first governor-general, he was now being followed over a century later by another Irish governor-general, in title, and first governor of the royal line, the Duke of Connaught. Mr. McPhillips also mentioned the work of Dufferin and Lansdowne and greatest and brightest, D'Arcy McGee. These men had exemplified the great power that built up the empire, the strong assimilative force which had brought the empire strength upon the sea and land under Wellington, that great Irishman. Whether in the halls of parliament or on the field of battle Irishmen had always done their part, and even in far away British Columbia the premier was a man of Irish ancestry.
"Our Fair City—Queen of the West,"

ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCES OF CITY

Question of Overdrawn Bank
Account Engages Attention
of the City Council

It was disclosed at Friday night's meeting of the city council that the failure of the works department for some years past to close up the various local improvement by laws under which any streets have been improved is costing the city a pretty penny in interest charges. The result of the city having an over draw at the Bank of British America of \$1,000,000 and led to a demand for an adjustment of its account with the corporation.
But the situation is in no sense serious. This was made plain by the Controller, James Macdonald, who pointed out that the work itself is a guarantee for the money and that as soon as the bylaws are closed the bank account will be cleared.
Ald. Moreby drew attention to the overdraw at the bank on the introduction of a bylaw to raise an agreement between the city and the Bank of B. N. A. The agreement constitutes a loan of \$1,000,000 to the city as to the repayment of money borrowed. Ald. Moreby was of the opinion that the existence of such a huge overdraw indicated gross carelessness in the conduct of the financial affairs of the city. He could not understand why the debentures authorized under the various bylaws had not been sold and the proceeds used for the completion of such work as was borrowing from the bank. Were the debentures sold the city would be paying but four and one-third per cent interest, whereas on the money borrowed from the bank a rate of five per cent is being paid. The city's sinking fund amounted to \$300,000 on which it is receiving but four per cent. He reminded the board that some few years ago the city had a sinking fund of \$1,000,000. He pointed out that its predecessors in office had left an overdraw of one million at the bank, there had been a great howl throughout the country, and he felt sure that the city had learned of the present condition of the city's finances there would be a similar outcry.
The mayor expressed the opinion that Ald. Moreby was acting most unwisely in calling attention to something which could be adjusted by the finance committee quietly. Possibly the auditor would get a certain amount of notoriety out of it, but that was not in the best interests of the city.
Ald. Moreby denied that he was seeking any notoriety.
He said he was not justified when he was overheard some remarks at a private conference between the members of the finance committee. He thought Ald. Moreby was not justified when he was overheard some remarks at a private conference between the members of the finance committee. He thought Ald. Moreby was not justified when he was overheard some remarks at a private conference between the members of the finance committee.
The comptroller explained that the whole trouble grew out of the delay in completing local improvement works, which prevented the closing up of the bylaws and the sale of debentures. For years the finance department had been endeavoring to get better procedure on the part of the engineering department in this connection. But the city was in a position to prove the contrary but it was undeniable that the city was going ahead with local improvement work faster than it was paying off the indebtedness thus incurred.
In the opinion of Ald. Lange there was nothing alarming in the situation. Victoria was growing with tremendous speed and was experiencing the difficulties which at times confronted all cities of its kind.
Ald. Moreby said the fact remained that the city is paying out interest charges to the extent of \$120,000 a year, which money might have been saved, while the bylaw incorporating the agreement with the bank was then put through its initial stages and will be finally passed at the next meeting of the board.

CRITICIZES ACTION OF EARL GREY

John S. Ewart Objects to Governor-General's Activity in Public Affairs

Ottawa, March 18.—John S. Ewart, in a letter to the Ottawa Citizen criticizes Earl Grey for his activities on behalf of the Overseas Club, a branch of which has been organized at Ottawa. After endorsing Earl Grey, Mr. Ewart deplores the disagreeable task of facing a minority. He says he will be well content if his action secures regard for Canadian freedom and the right to choose his own government.
The letter describes Earl Grey as a "powerful imperious man whose object was to see Canada unite politically and for war purposes with the Motherland. Canada is divided on the question of imperialism. Earl Grey's advocacy of federation appealing to only a small minority. He is in the view favoring money contributions to the Admiralty or agree with the idea of universal training."
Ewart points out that there are questions for the Canadian people to decide and it is incompetent with Earl Grey's position as the representative of the King to take part in the discussion or be the centre of a propaganda that runs counter to the wishes of the people. He is fundamentally opposed to the wishes of the large majority of the people.
Mr. Ewart says at the present time Earl Grey is distributing applications for membership in the club and asking candidates to sign adhesion to the " creed" and objects. This should not be the work of the Governor-General.
The letter concludes: "Some imperialists may not agree with me, but I believe Earl Grey's views are right. It is not to the point. If Earl Grey advocated nationalism, his views might be wrong. Only a narrow-minded, narrow-minded Englishman, rather than Canadians, to the head of the ship of state is because it is supposed that they can act a more immortal part and keep aloof from political strife."
The writer is convinced that the majority of Canadians believe Earl Grey is wrong. His official superiors in the British government itself do not sympathize with him. Imperialism is the enemy of Canada. It is the duty of Mr. Ewart to express his opinion for the purpose of indicating the wide divergence of views that existed on the matter.
"I am agreed with Earl Grey, his advocacy would be unnecessary. He was active because he believes many of us wrong. With great respect, I submit Earl Grey ought to leave us alone."

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To remedy the present state of affairs the chief of police has approached the city solicitor to have a by-law introduced making it an offence to erect the heavy doors and narrow passages, and the fire chief is working in conjunction with the police on the ground of safety of property from an outbreak of fire.
The city solicitor has drawn a by-law, the clauses of which would regulate the matter. The by-law is submitted to the architect's association, whose officers have had it some weeks. When the draft of the clause is returned to the city solicitor the by-law is to be prepared but will not be ready for the council until after the coming election.
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"It takes its orders from the mayor and council as to the matter of policy, and tries to the best of its ability to carry out any policy initiated by the council, giving advice as to how such policy may be carried out, and as to all matters of administrative routine, taking orders from the mayor, who is the executive head of the corporation. This department aims to give the mayor and council absolutely loyal support in carrying out their policy within the limits laid down by the statute.
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LITTLE TINY CAR MADE HIGH SPEED

Lonely Automobilist Writes a
Cheque at Magisterial Dictation—Provisions of Act

(From Saturday's Daily.)
George McConnell occupied the lone position of being the only automobilist to appear in the police court this morning, and like the great majority on the city prosecutor's automobile list, he left \$20 towards the city funds behind him.
Protesting that he owned a little tiny car that is very slow, and mentioning the late rebel at Goldboro Bay, six miles out, and always takes three hours to get to an hour to reach the city in his little machine, he believed Constable Wright had made a mistake in estimating his speed at 28 miles per hour on Rockland avenue on March 10.
"I have no statement to make," he concluded. "It isn't correct, I absolutely assure you. I'm timid about the roads round here, you know. I on the contrary to prove the contrary but I would state the constable is unable to prove the speed." Mr. McConnell then wrote out a cheque.
In connection with the new automobile law, the law is that there shall be shown in front of the car at night a frosted light, on the glass of which must be the number of the license in black letters one inch high. The license number must be in four-inch numbers in the middle of the rear frame of the car and a rear light must be there at night which will show the number plainly. Another provision of the act is that all unattended cars standing on the road must have locking apparatus.
OBITUARY RECORD
The funeral of the late Thomas Harmon took place on Saturday from the Victoria Undertaking parlors at 2:15 o'clock and fifteen minutes later from Christ Church cathedral, where Ven. Archdeacon Sorvén conducted services. The British Campaigners attended in full force, wearing their medals and decorations. The Veterans Association also attended. Interment was made in Ross Bay cemetery.
The funeral of the late Esther Ruth Cook took place Friday from the family residence, Constance avenue, Esquimalt, at 2:30 o'clock. Services were conducted at the house and at the grave by the Rev. Hugh Allen. The pallbearers were H. Stallard, W. Wilkinson, A. Wilkinson and E. H. Beane. There were a large number of floral offerings.

SUSPECTED FEDERAL SPIES EXECUTED

Two Men Captured by Outpost
Near Mexicali Shot by the Insurgents

Mexicali, Mex., March 18.—Under cover of darkness the firing squad of the rebel garrison here shot two suspected federal spies, who were supposed to be federal spies. It was learned to-day. The men were stood up against the stone wall of the old Superfuegos mansion and shot. The bodies were left lying where they fell until at daylight a detail picked them up and buried them in the field across the way.
One man was Felipe Rios. The other name is unknown. The two were captured yesterday by rebel outpost near the border above Mexicali. Papers relative to a shipment of arms to the federalists in Mexico were found on Rios.
Frank Herrera, arrested with Rios, and his companion, was released because of a lack of evidence to show that he was employed by the Mexican government.
"We save the men the benefit of a fair investigation," said Capt. McDonald, who ordered the execution. "Then we save them what they deserved and just what we ourselves will get if ever we fall into federal hands."
Will Be Released.
Washington, D. C., March 18.—In response to Mexican cables, the authorities at Ciudad Portorrico, Diaz, Henry Whittle, an American newspaperman, charged with having participated in the revolution, will be released at once. This information was received by the state department to-day. Whittle at the time of his arrest, was engaged in translating American news into Spanish.
PLAGUE KILLS
THOUSANDS IN INDIA
It is Feared Death Roll Will Be Largely Increased During Warm Season
Calcutta, March 18.—The terrible ravages the plague is making in India were officially admitted here to-day when government statement was issued that during February the toll of cholera and plague deaths was 48,488 persons.
With the coming of hot weather the mortality is expected to largely increase and it is feared it will be appalling.
More people live to be centenarians in warm countries than in cold ones.

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**CALL UP ANY HOUR
OF DAY OR NIGHT**

**Dominion Wireless Stations on
This Coast Will Shortly Be
Working Continuously**

Before much more time has elapsed, steamships plying in British Columbia waters, or any of the trans-Pacific liners, within a radius of several hundred miles, will be enabled to establish wireless communication with any of the land stations, operated by the Dominion government, at any hour of the day or night. At present E. J. Haughton, superintendent of Dominion wireless, is looking for suitable operators to increase the staff of the various stations in order that the new scheme may be carried out.

So far he has succeeded in inaugurating this new service at Gonzales Hill, Pachena and Estevan. Two men have formerly been employed at these stations, but these are required in order to have one on-duty in throughout the day and night. The new idea will prove to be an invaluable aid to shipping on the Pacific Coast, as the vessels equipped with wireless will be able to flash messages and feel sure that they will be received.

Every station in the efficient network which has been established by the Dominion government on the British Columbia coast will soon have three operators, and the service will then be complete. The Dominion government has followed another until now there seems to be little room for the present system being improved upon.

The wireless mast being erected, at

tion then a larger aerial, has nearly been completed, and will be ready for use within a few days. This pole is considerably higher than the old one, and will not only render the task of receiving more easy, but also increase the radius a great deal.

MAKE NO FURTHER CUTS.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—There will be no further cuts in steamship rates between Los Angeles and San Francisco as far as the Pacific Navigation Company is concerned, according to an announcement by officials.

company yesterday. Following the conference at the company's headquarters here, Capt. Goodall decided that the present rate of \$8.35 maintained by the Pacific company was cheap enough.

SIXTY AUTOMOBILES

WILL BE ON EXHIBIT

New Cars of Every Style and
Latest Model for Show
Next Week.

The automobile show to be held in the drill hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week is being organized by the Victoria Automobile Dealer's Association, and the mem-

bers predict that there will be sixty new cars on show, the exhibits of six firms and aggregating \$200,000 in value.

The whole show is to be of car new to the city. No dealer taking part will exhibit any car now in his stock. The complete exhibit is of newly-imported cars and these are of

Every class of automobile in use is enumerated in the list made up, comprising large touring cars, cars built for pleasure purposes and city work, runabouts, and many styles of limousine cars—electric limousines, small cars for ladies' use only, and every class from the two-passenger to the big seven-passenger touring car.

To make the exhibit as a whole especially attractive to ladies they will have to entertain them, besides the cars, a musical programme by the Fifth Regiment band, afternoon tea in the afternoons, and refreshments during the course of the night sessions.

The Importers to-day announce through their committee that all the new cars for the season are on the way and it is from these stocks that the display will be made next week.

GRANBY'S OUTPUT.

Over 646,000 Tons of Ore Shipped During Past Eight Months.

Consolidated produced 1,758,513 pounds of copper at a cost of 10½ cents a pound during the month of January of this year, seven furnaces being in operation at the smelter the greater part of the month. The output of silver was 33,730 ounces and gold 4,426 ounces. This compares with 1,645,613 pounds of copper, 35,983 ounces of silver and 4,460 ounces of gold in the previous month and with 2,077,985 pounds of copper, 31,581 ounces of silver and 4,760 ounces of gold in the month of December.

For the first eight months of the company's fiscal year the Granb mines at Phenix have shipped a total of 646,777 tons of ore, which is slightly under the average for the previous year. In the same period 6,833 feet of development work have been done and

the property.

