day, March 19, 1909

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LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Land District—District of New Westminster.

notice that Guy Frederick Fox, couver, B.C., occupation, lumber- tends to apply for permission to he following described lands:—— mencing at a post planted on the st shore of Frederick Arm on d point between Frederick Arm tero Basin and about two miles f the northeast corner of West- Edmonds' lease No. 90; thence en (10) chains; thence west two ins, more or less, to low water thence north ten (10) chains; east two (2) chains, more or less, point of commencement contain- (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX.
January 16th, 1909.

REEK POWER CO., LIMITED.

notice that the annual meeting Pine Creek Power Company, Lim- ill be held at the office of Bod- Lawson, No. 918 Government in the city of Victoria, British ia, being the registered office of mpany, on Wednesday the 17th March, 1909, at the hour of 2:30 in the afternoon.

t the 16th day of February, 1909.

J. M. RUFFNER,
Secretary.

QUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

e is hereby given that thirty fter date I intend to apply to perintendent of Provincial Police icense to sell intoxicating liquor premises to be known as the s Bridge Hotel, situated at Par- Bridge, Sooke Road, B. C.

PRICE BROTHERS.

h 9, 1909.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

ARD BRED S. C. White Leg- eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $6 50, $10 per 100, $80 per 1,000. Captain Mitchell's famous lay- strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Send free descriptive booklet. Ernest anson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

GHORNS, R. I. Reds, heavy g strains. Free catalogue. Doug- Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. m14

—A dark brown, two-year-old horned heifer, with several small s in each ear. A suitable reward be given for information leading the recovery of the animal. J. W. ott, Strawberry Vale P.O. m20

RE RANCH, 30 acres cleared, 200 trees and comfortable house outbuildings. J. C. Moore, 1726 rth St. m12

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Dishwashing Powder is better than other powders. It is both soap and disinfectant.

rtise in THE COLONIST

FAVOR NAVAL PLAN OF A VICTORIAN

Suggestion Heartily Endorsed in Influential Circles in Eastern Canada

The appended letter appeared in a recent issue of the Quebec Chronicle, which paper also reproduced most of the article on "Canada and the Navy," which appeared in the London Times from the pen of C. A. Gregg, of the editorial staff of the Colonist.

Sir,—The annexed extract from the London Times, 22nd of January, forms part of an article under the above heading. There is also an article in the February number of the National Review, both of which are well worth reading.

The explanation for the absence of any action on the part of Canada to assist in upholding the navy is, I feel, largely due to the want of knowledge. If a scheme, practical in itself, and serviceable not only to the requirements of Canada, for the protection of our fisheries, but calculated to be beneficial to our sea coast and lakes, were placed before Canada, there is every reason to feel assured that the marine resources within our Dominion would build up a "navy reserve" useful in itself, and ultimately becoming the nucleus of a most valuable contribution to the British navy.

Admiralty Should Act.

If Canada has been slow in moving in this matter, the fault is not entirely due to Canada, for we are a very busy people and besides are not in a position to propound schemes, which should originate with the British government or the admiralty, and with practical experienced naval men.

The Navy League of Canada was formed some years ago, and has branches in most of the larger towns of the Dominion. Steady endeavor has been made by the league to interest Canadians in this important and national work, but so far little has been accomplished, presumably because we do not know how to apply our work where it would be of the greatest advantage.

It has occurred to me that the older cruisers of the navy could be utilized for protection of our fisheries, and as training ships for young men, desirous of pursuing a mercantile marine or naval profession. Or if found practical, possibly to convert some of the cruisers into mercantile vessels, to be placed on such trade routes as Canada is trying to build up, by granting subsidies say between the West Indies and Canada and other trades. On such cruisers, Canadian officers and men could obtain practical training.

Train Naval Reserves.

Through the British government providing such cruisers for Canada, she would enable young men to be educated, who would subsequently fill positions in the merchant service and possibly in the navy.

As an instance of what educational opportunities will do, take the Royal Military college, Kingston, established for the higher education of cadets desirous of entering the army. Kingston has turned out officers who have filled most important positions in the Royal Engineers and other branches of the British service, scientific engineers rendering service in different parts of the Empire.

The establishment of a naval college should prove of the greatest advantage in the education of young men desirous of acquiring higher education in naval architecture, engineering, and all that pertains to navigation. The training should be similar to that of the royal navy. No finer system of education could be given to our young men. Canada should greatly benefit by the education of her sons, and the Empire would become possessed of an additional field from which to acquire thoroughly educated, practical naval officers.

Periodical Cruises.

Through the British government placing such cruisers at the disposal of the Canadian government, the cadets from the Naval College would take periodical cruises, as is customary in the British navy. They would continue their studies and acquire experience, training and general information, qualifying them for the navy or for the mercantile marine service. Should they not desire to pursue a "sailor's life," they would have received an education which would qualify them for almost any business career, similar to the education at Kingston Military college.

Such cruisers would also enable our pilots to fill the necessary sea service requirements which they must perform to enable them to acquire their branch, as is necessary under our present pilotage act. The naval experience they would gain would also prove of the greatest advantage.

A full expression of opinion both from laymen and experts throughout the Dominion would, I am sure, be of the greatest advantage to a better understanding of the subject, and my excuse for asking you to give me so much of your space is that the subject is of vital importance to the welfare of the nation.

WM. M. MacPHERSON.

Before the Empire Club.

Hon. John A. Barron, county judge of Perth, Ont., delivered an address a few days ago before the Empire Club of Toronto, during the course of which he said:

"I point out that from our autonomy comes the true rational and logical plan for imperial aid, a plan that is reasonably within our financial reach. Now what does our autonomy tell us to do? It tells us to do as Australia does, and that which Australia does Canada should do, mutatis mutandis, Australia is insular it is true, but Canada has its thousands of miles of unprotected coasts, and the mighty St. Lawrence is an inviting opportunity to an enemy. It may be that a hostile fleet would not cross to Canadian waters unless we first were badly beaten at sea, but one or two cruisers would unquestionably appear and it is appalling to think what terrible havoc and destruction such could do to a defenceless sea-board.

Close to Asiatic Peril.

Again, Canada, on the Pacific, is close to the Asiatic peril, and while from our physical conformation our defence may always require to be a maximum of militancy, yet without a large medium of navalism, Canada, if attacked by sea, would present a sad and sorry spectacle. A local naval force is as much necessary in home defence against an attack from sea as is a military force, each arm of defence, is in the co-relative art of the other, and without the former, according to Admiral Colomb, a fortress is bound to fall if properly attacked by sea. Without naval defence an enemy could bottle up our exports, and in breadstuffs alone $40,000,000 a year would get no further than our coastal harbors.

"A local naval defence contributes to Imperial strength, because, as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so an Empire is no stronger than its weakest art. By strengthening that part you add strength to the empire, and local strength then becomes imperial strength, or, as the premier of Australia has said 'local defence is Imperial defence at a particular spot, but none the less Imperial on that account.' The admiralty regards a local naval defence of much value.

Fly Our Own Flag.

"Canada should fly her own flag. Her fleet in time of peace should be under her own political control. In time of war it would pass under the strategical command of the Admiralty This would be Canada's aid to the Empire—that Empire which will long continue to be the strongest guarantee of peace, if every one of its constituent democracies forthwith begins to realize the wider obligations of true naval defence."

WANDERS FROM HOME

Two-Year-Old Youngster Causes Excitement in Rock Bay Section

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Because little Anna Martin, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Bridge street, toddled away from the parental roof without being observed and failed to put in an appearance for nearly two hours the neighborhood was in a state of excitement between 6 and 8 o'clock last evening. When it was discovered that the child was missing and failed to respond to the frequent calls, the parents became alarmed, communicated their fears to the neighbors and invoked the aid of the police in the search for the missing youngster. A party of men, nearly twenty in number, assisted by police officers scoured the neighborhood and finally the unconscious cause of all the turmoil was discovered sedately wending her way along a roadway some distance from her home. The proximity of the harbor led the searchers at first to believe that the child had fallen into the water. The relief of the parents was manifest when the child was brought

FORMAL OPENING OF OAK BAY SCHOOL

Notable Event Took Place Yesterday Afternoon—Number of Addresses

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The handsome new schoolhouse, which has been erected in the Oak Bay district and a full description of which has been published by the Colonist, was formally opened yesterday, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. A. E. Johnson, one of the members of the board of school trustees of that municipality.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the event took place. The children had been massed on the grounds in front of the building by Miss Cartcart, the principal, and Miss Mabel Godson, her assistant. After Mrs. Johnson had delivered a breif address the kiddies broke into the National Anthem and during the rendition T. S. Gore, chairman of the Oak Bay school board, hoisted the Union Jack amid the cheers of the assembled throng. Then the pupils, the parents and friends and the group of distinguished educational officials, who had accepted invitations to be present, entered the school and took their places in the commodious council chamber on the second floor thereof.

On the platform were: A. Henderson, reeve of the municipality, a number of the councillors, the members of the Oak Bay school board as follows: T. S. Gore, chairman; C. R. Stewart, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Johnson, K. G. Henshall and F. Wollaston, and the invited guests, including Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education, and George Jay, chairman of the Victoria board of school trustees.

The reeve delivered a short introductory address in the course of which he outlined the purpose of the gathering, emphasized its importance as marking a step forward in the history of the district, and complimented the trustees on the excellence of the structure that had been provided for the education of the children of Oak Bay. He then introduced Dr. Robinson, who bestowed the usual compliment on those responsible for the building that had been procured and then dwelt at some length on educational matters in Victoria and adjacent districts along general lines. He specially referred to the excellent institution that this section of Vancouver Island possessed in the Victoria High school. Mr. Jay followed, taking up the relation of the city and the municipality in regard to educational matters. He expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to abandon the reciprocal arrangement entered into between the two corporations with reference to the education of the children during the present term. But he thought that after the coming summer holidays the district should arrange for the establishment of a graded school so that they might handle all the children within the confines of the municipality.

Councillor Herrick McGregor was in a humorous vein. He first apologized for the absence of Councillor Oliver. However, he had a message from him to the effect that the children's attention be drawn to the fact that they had an easy time these days compared to what he had had to go through when attending school in Scotland. Then the birch and "taw" had been much in evidence. Councillor McGregor went on to remark that it had been intended to remove the rock from the grounds, it being the opinion of some that the pupils might break their necks. Ultimately, however, they had been prevailed on to allow it to remain, believing that the boys might appreciate its presence as a means for the facilitating the engagement in the many games of which they were fond. They might slide from the top, for instance, in which event mothers would be given employment in mending sundry rents to garments.

Councillor Noble advised the children to take advantage of their chances of obtaining education. He had been looking forward to the completion of the new school and hoped its possession would enable the attendants to receive a training that would improve them, morally, physically and spiritually.

With the singing of "God Save the King" again by the children the gathering dispersed.

HAS STOLEN PROPERTY SECRETED IN HOUSE

Search of Home of Alex. Ross, Niagara Street, Ends in His Arrest

(From Wednesday's Daily)

By the arrest last evening about 6 o'clock of Alexander Ross at his home Niagara street, the police authorities believe that they have succeeded in apprehending the man responsible for a series of burglaries which took place last month and early this month. The arrest followed the search of the house during the absence of Ross, who, when he returned home, found Detectives O'Leary and Clayards waiting for him. He is now behind the bars at the police station and will be arraigned this morning. In the house was discovered some of the articles reported missing from the various places robbed.

On February 18 the residence of Mrs. Larkin, Montreal street, was broken into for the third time within a week or two, while the occupants were down town. In the three robberies a quantity of household articles, three watches, watch chains, crockery ware, blankets, ladies' clothing, a clock and other articles were stolen. The robberies were reported to the authorities but no trace of the robber could be secured.

A short time previous to this a burglar broke into the grocery store of H. Schroeder, Menzies street, and purloined a large quantity of groceries, tinned goods, hams, bacon and other goods, the whole being valued at a considerable sum. In this case, too, there was no clue to the robber though the day following the robbery a case of the stolen goods was found secreted in the front yard of a nearby residence, evidently having been placed there by the robber until he could return for it at his leisure.

On the night of March 4, St. James' church was broken into and brass candle sticks and candles stolen. The burglar in this instance evidently expected to secure the collection box or something valuable but contented himself with walking off with the candle sticks.

Recently the police secured a clue which led them to suspect Ross. The case was followed up until sufficient evidence was secured to warrant the issue of a search warrant. The warrant was executed yesterday afternoon and of the property stolen from the three above named places enough was discovered to lead the police to believe that they have secured the author of the burglaries.

Ross, who is a marine engineer by profession, has been doing nothing of late. He had been hanging about saloons and drinking considerably. None of the stolen watches were recovered but the police have been led to believe that he has disposed of the time pieces to friends for small amounts.

VOYAGED WITH VOSS IN YACHT TILICUM

Adventurous Voyage of Little Craft From Victoria Recalled By Arrival of Her Mate

The remarkable voyage of the Siwash war canoe Tillicum from this coast in 1901 is recalled by the presence at Vancouver of Mr. C. L. Harrison, who was a member of the crew of the little craft when she made her record-breaking trip around the world.

It was on May 21, 1901, that Captain Voss left Victoria in the Tillicum and commenced a voyage, the object of which was to sail around the world in three years. The Tillicum was hewn out of a single cedar log and was 30 feet on the water line, and 38 feet over all. The canoe was decked over by Captain Voss, and was schooner rigged, and there were many predictions that the strange looking vessel would never be again heard of. The Tillicum reached Cape Town after crossing the Pacific to Australia and voyaging across the Indian Ocean. It was at Capetown that Mr. Harrison signed as mate and he accompanied Captain Voss through the remainder of the cruise. After leaving Capetown they visited St. Helena, Pernambuco, the Azores and so on to the Old Country, taking six months to perform the trip.

"It was not a pleasant trip," remarked Mr. Harrison yesterday, "for shortly after we left Capetown Capt. Voss was taken sick. Our quarters were very confined and there was little room to stretch our legs. The Tillicum was not a very good sailer as she had only six inches of keel and naturally she would not point at all. The nearest we could bring her was seven points to the wind and she absolutely refused to come about, and when changing tacks we had to wear ship each time. We arrived at Margate, the English holiday resort, on May 21, 1904, with an hour and a half to spare, so that the trip was done in three years after all."

Mr. Harrison is a native of Melbourne, Australia, but has resided in Winnipeg for the last two years. He was the fourth mate who voyaged in the Tillicum. N. K. Luxton, the first, left the vessel at Suvera, where his successor embarked, and was drowned on the way to Sydney. His successor, an Australian yachtsman, left the vessel at Capetown.

CHINESE CREW MUTINES

Twenty Chinese members of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Henrik Ibsen mutinied on arrival of the steamer at San Francisco from Comox on Monday morning when Captain Standwitz paid no attention to their appeals for better treatment. Many of the Chinese left the Ibsen at her moorings alongside the Oakland Long Wharf and went to the Chinese consulate in San Francisco, where they lodged a formal complaint against Capt. Standwitz and his officers. To the officials of the consulate, the Chinese said they had been the victims of cruel and inhuman abuse and that they would not go to sea in the Henrik Ibsen until they were assured of better treatment.

The mutiny and departure of the crew caused Captain Standwitz to take a different view of the situation, and he visited the Norwegian consulate and stated the case. The consul accompanied Captain Standwitz and paid a visit to the Chinese consul-general, and after a long conference assurances were given that the Chinese seamen and firemen would be accorded better treatment. With this understanding the disgruntled Chinese agreed to return to the steamship.

Mrs. Mannering and Miss Majorie Banfield, of Sault Ste. Marie, are visitors in the city.

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BIG RUN OF GRILSE AT SAANICH INLET

The Sportsmen Had Admirable Luck on Saturday and Sunday

(From Tuesday's Daily)

As the weeks go by the run of grilse in the Saanich Inlet improves. And, of course, each succeeding week-end find more disciples of the rod and line engaged in the pleasant occupation of catching them. The baskets of those who left the E. & N. train at the 14 mile post last Saturday or Sunday were the largest yet. The Peden Bros., it is reported, landed no less than fifty between them. The "squire" and a prominent legal light of this city also had splendid luck. They captured fifteen and that after only some two or three hours' fishing. As a matter of fact practically all those who were out on this occasion, although it was quite apparent that many were raw chechakos, got something. The poorest return reported was two fish for the day; the highest already has been mentioned, thus making the average the best of the season. As a result of this excellent sport the many who failed to betake themselves to the Inlet this week are looking forward to the next. But then there is no telling they may be disappointed. According to one who deems himself an oracle, and whose confidence in himself is warranted by the reliance others place on his lightest word, it "all depends on the state of the tide." Now the sports are busy figuring out just how it will be next Saturday and Sunday. When they have completed this complicated mathematical problem it may be possible to predict, with some hope of hitting the mark, whether the fish will rise when next the enticing spoons are paraded before their unsophisticated eyes.

NO NEW SOVERIGNS

None of Gold Pieces Minted By Canada Have Yet Reached Here

While a comparatively small number of Canadian sovereigns were coined a few months ago in Ottawa, it appears that none, or at least very few, have been so far received in this city. It is said, upon one hand, that only a couple of hundred of them were coined, and that all these were incontinently gobbled up by members of parliament, being either kept as mementoes or as watch-chain souvenirs, and if for sale at all, being held at a pretty high price, $25 or more.

The assistant receiver general has, however, received a few silver coins of the Canadian mintage, and in due course distributed them among the local banking institutions. But these cannot in any way be distinguished from those which have come from the London mint, except in this rather minute particular, that they bear the years either 1908 or 1909 imprinted upon their face.

As the coin value of two half-dollars or one full dollar in Canadian silver affords a net profit to the country of about 48½ per cent., a determined effort may be made to replace the abundance of American coin here with the native article. Indeed, much more intrinsic value could be given by the illegitimate coiner than is furnished by the government, and still a very respectable profit could be realized.

Some years ago, when silver bullion was at it slowest ebb, American silver coins were fraudulently minted upon a very large scale in China, and brought over to the United States, where without difficulty they were introduced into circulation. And these coiners, morover, gave much better metallic value in their production than was supplied by the federal government of the United States.

WANT VICTORIA BRAND

Calgary Firm Writes to Board of Trade Regarding Early Vegetables

The excellence of fruit and vegetables grown in Victoria district is now an established fact in the prairie provinces.

In this connection the following letter, which has just been received by the secretary of the Victoria Board of Trade, speaks for itself:

Calgary, March 11th.

Dear Sir,—We will shortly be in the market for a considerable quantity of early vegetables, and would like you to give us the names of the good growers in your city. Thanking you in advance for this information, we are, yours truly,

PLUNKETT & SAVAGE.

The British sailing ship Machrihanish, which found one of the vessels of the lost salmon fleet some years ago, has been sold to Norwegians for $17,500. The Machrihanish, 1,641 tons register, was built at Port Glasgow in 1883 by Messrs. R. Duncan & Co., and carries about 2,600 tons dead weight on 21 feet 6 inch draught. She stands with 150 tons ballast and sails with about 800 tons. Her dimensions are 264 ft. 9 in. by 39 ft. 8 in. by 23 ft. 5 in.

MILL BAY ROAD MAY BE BUILT THIS YEAR

Minister of Works Hopes it May Be Completed During the Season

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The minister of works has hopes that the Mill Bay road will be completed this year. It will be remembered that last year Dennis Harris, P. L. S., was employed to locate the road and survey portions of it. This he did and the contract for the construction of the two miles on this end of the road and six miles on the other end were let to John Haggarty & Co. Mr. Haggarty is now at work on the Victoria end, but, it is understood, has not yet started on the other end.

Hon. Mr. Taylor stated yesterday that he intended pushing the work ahead as fast as possible in the hopes of getting it completed this year. He now has surveyors out on the nine miles in the middle which has not yet been surveyed and hopes that by the end of next month he will be in a position to call for tenders for the balance. The legislature voted $35,000 at its recent session for this work, and there is still an unexpended balance of the appropriation of the year before.

The road, which is seventeen miles in length, is in the nature of a cut off, and will obviate the necessity of going over the steep Sooke road. For some distance it borders along the Saanich arm, and on this stretch there is much beautiful scenery. The road will thus be most attractive to tourists as well as useful to the farmers.

CONSERVE RESOURCES

Montreal, March 16.—Conservation of Canada's national resources was the subject of an address by Hon. Sydney Fisher before the Canadian club. At the outset he referred to the international conference, and the steps leading up to it. There was no compact between the nations, and the document drawn up did not interfere with the authority of either nation. With regard to the findings of this commission, they called for the stoppage of the waste which was going on on this continent, and advocated that all natural resources should be available for utilization by the public, and not to be controlled by corporations, but by the people at large.

"If we are prosperous in the utilization of these resources we should hand them down unimpaired to coming generations," said Mr. Fisher. The majority of the people, he added, were only living for the day, but he did not consider that good patriotism.

He would not dwell on what way or to what extent they had dissipated their resources in Canada, but he advised them to take warning and see to it that the people of fifty years hence were not in the position of those in the United States today.

At the present rate the forest resources of Canada would not last out many generations. Although by the policy recently adopted by the government forests had been reserved. If the present grants of land continued to be made they would find that contrary to statements made regarding our woodland being inexhaustible, it would be lost within the next two decades.

Proceeding, Mr. Fisher said that if the destruction of the forests continued we would find that streams would run dry in summer, and he advocated the husbanding of the forests to a greater extent. He spoke on the great water power in Canada, and referred to its forthcoming usage in connection with electricity. Concluding, he asked that a study of the question be made, so that the prosperity of the country should be maintained.

JOHNSON AND JEFFRIES

Chicago, March 16.—Johnson's plans shifted with great rapidity today. At noon he was undecided as to a trip to his old home. At one o'clock he suddenly concluded to make the trip and see his mother. At 2.30 p.m. he received a telegram from New York, the contents of which he did not divulge, but which seemed to please him. His plans promptly changed again.

"I have got a chance to meet Jeffries in New York, and I'm on my way," he said to an Associated Press representative.

"I've just sent a second telegram to my mother saying I can't visit her for two weeks or more. I want to see Jeffries face to face. If he is in the boxing game he will talk business. We can accomplish more face to face on a business proposition than can be done with a hundred letters and telegrams. I've received word that now is the time to catch him, and I'm not going to overlook the case. In addition I have some arrangements to make with regard to my theatrical engagements which I'm informed cannot wait. I will leave here on the Pennsylvania tomorrow at 2.45 and will be in New York the next morning. Then I'll look up Jeffries. I'm surely going to visit Galveston, but I may have to wait two or three weeks."