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BONDS OF EMPIRE.

It is interesting to read the developments of the argument based by the Tory press upon the statement made by President Taft in his speech before the New York insurance men in which he expressed the opinion that Canada is at the parting of the ways. This historic phrase was used by him, it will be remembered, in the prelude to the expressed opinion that the present occasion is the last opportunity that the United States would have to secure reciprocal trade relations with Canada on account of the forces at work to build up a "Chinese wall" between this country and the United States. This Chinese wall was to result from a series of Imperial preferential tariffs between the various Dominions of the Empire. This is a fair statement of the substance and meaning of that part of the president's speech, and it is the insistent practice of the Tory press to misrepresent his plainly expressed ideas.

It is not surprising to find the British press following the lead of their Canadian offspring, but the vehemence with which they repeat, in parrot like manner, the misrepresentations of their little ones suggests so sudden and remarkable an interest in Canada and her Imperial relations that the development is almost staggering.

Canada has for years been pleading for some recognition of her place in the trade interests of the United Kingdom. She even went so far as to enact a preferential tariff and give the British manufacturers advantage over every other country in the markets of Canada. For this she received no thanks and but scant courtesy. To find so sudden and prevailing an interest in the overseas trade as is being exhibited by the Tory press and by good men such as Lord Selborne and so serious an alarm that Canada may be lost to the Mother Country is to find John Bull in so unplegmatic a temperament that we must express our surprise. If this sentiment were not, unfortunately, the simple expression of Tory machine methods transferred for the nonce from the self-centered and tight little isle there might be cause for congratulation. But the sudden fear that Canada is in danger of slipping from the cordial embrace of her mother is almost too pathetic.

It is the more pathetic when we realize that the whole campaign is based upon a wilfully mistaken interpretation of the words of President Taft and a willingness to circulate falsehood in order to save a fetish.

There is, and can be, nothing in the reciprocity agreement that can alienate Canada from her affection for Empire. Canada is to-day, always has been and probably always will be, more Imperialistic in sentiment than Britain herself. While those who advocate reciprocity are unable to see how better trade relations which her neighbor can affect this loyal sentiment for the Motherland, there is certainly nothing contemplated in the agreement which can in any way interfere with every part of the Empire drawing closer together in any sort of Imperial trade arrangement that may be devised. Nor had Mr. Taft any such thought in his mind. Such can only be inferred from his speech by taking it apart and looking at the various pieces detached from the whole.

What Mr. Taft meant was that Canada, having been so often snubbed by the United States in her efforts to secure a measure of reciprocity, was forced to turn toward a system of Imperial preferential tariffs for her own protection and the development of her resources. He is wise enough to see that, should this be effected, there will be less disposition on the part of Canada to make any sort of concession to establish righteous trade relations with her neighbor. Mr. Taft has sufficiently developed the statesman's forsight to see that there is such a thing as pride being stung to retaliation and saying to the United States, "You have had your opportunity. We needed you, but you spurned us—now take your medicine." This would be Canada's mistake under any circumstances.

We admit that the president's anxiety was wholly selfish and from a national point of view, but in that selfishness there was an underlying appreciation of the rightness of sympathetic and reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. That Canada might become situated so that these would be frustrated was his sole anxiety, and those who accuse him of sinister designs either do not understand plain English or else are too willing to pervert his sentiments.

BRYCE AND IMPERIALISM.

There is an important feature of the Imperial trade question which was brought out by Ambassador Bryce in his recent address in Toronto. While admitting the desirability of closer trade relations within the empire, the plain significance of his speech lay in the suggestion that this could be secured only by a perfect and complete understanding between the overseas Dominions. This is the first instance in which it has been so plainly hinted to Canadians that the first step in the direction of Imperial trade unity is the arrival at unanimity between the various overseas countries composing the empire.

Perhaps, after all, Canada has been thinking too harshly of her mother and the Old Lady has been too sparing of her feelings to tell us bluntly where the trouble lies. Perhaps the makers of empire at the head of empire see things which have not yet fully dawned on the minds of her children. If this is the case it may be assumed that that fact will be made clear at the Imperial Conference. The admission of the delegates to the knowledge of the secrets of the Colonial Office will brush the cobwebs from their eyes and if understanding among the Colonies is standing in the way of a system of preferential trade within the empire the brilliant statesmen of these various countries can get together on a common basis and in a few years close the deal.

In the meantime let us have reciprocity and lay our hands on the trade privileges that reciprocity will afford, enrich ourselves, assist our neighbors and arrive at a better understanding on all sides.

UNIQUE PERSONAGE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already, unfortunately, made his first public "break" on setting foot upon English soil, according to the opposition press. It was on the occasion of the Pilgrims' dinner given in London in honor of the Colonial premiers. In discussing the prominence given to the annexation scare as he had heard it voiced in England, Sir Wilfrid thoughtlessly made the remark that "Canada and the United States proposed to continue to show the world two nations with the longest adjoining boundary, stretching from ocean to ocean, living in peace and mutual respect, without a fortress, a soldier or a gun on either side of that boundary." Of course Sir Wilfrid had no right to speak for the United States; he could only speak for Canada, and that he expressed the peaceable intentions of Canada in such words goes only to show how unfamiliar he is with the covetousness and militant ambition of the United States. It only shows how easily one of his trusting and confiding nature can be misled and deceived. Enthusiastically as the sentiment was received in London, it will not meet with favor in Canada and we may look for immediate announcement that he began his mission to England by betraying his country in the first instance, and on the very first occasion on which he had an opportunity to speak in public. While disclaiming in terms of ridicule the existence of an annexation spirit in either Canada or United States, Sir Wilfrid's words must not be misunderstood in this important matter. What he really avowed was the intention of Canada to leave herself in a wholly unprotected state and so innocent that Uncle Sam may not be anticipated or frustrated in any attempt he may make in his declared purpose to annex this country.

There are other and more serious matters in which we despair of Sir Wilfrid correctly representing Canada. Should there be any approach toward arrangement for an Imperial preferential tariff it will be wholly at variance with Sir Wilfrid's purpose and in spite of his efforts. Should the preference question be tabled, as Premier Asquith seems to have hinted at the opening of the Imperial conference would happen, it can only be because Sir Wilfrid has used sinister and malign influence to prejudice the Imperial authorities against the importance of the question. Should the Imperial conference express suspicion as to possible dangers to the unification of empire that might result from reciprocity it will be only because Sir Wilfrid went across the sea to belay this country and undermine the very agreement which he is held responsible for originating. Should the conference express itself otherwise, Sir Wilfrid will have succeeded in throwing dust in their eyes and blinding them to the true condition of affairs.

Should the conference evolve some system of colonial assumption of a share in the defence of the empire, it will be a mistake as far as Canada is concerned because she is already overburdened with debt. Should no such arrangement be made it will be because Sir Wilfrid opposed it, and though there may be no evidence of that fact it will be true just the same. He will have to prove that he is innocent or all the world will declare him guilty.

Did not Sir Wilfrid give clear intimation of his position and that of his country when he said, at the first session of the conference: "I represent a country that has no grievances and few suggestions to make. We are satisfied with our lot, happy and prosperous, but we recognize there is room for improvement. If there is one principle upon which the empire can live it is imperial unity based on local autonomy"?

In that single sentence Sir Wilfrid has given away his whole case. He is in favor of Imperial unity with local autonomy, and it is singular that so unique a personage in the Imperial Conference, one on whom devolves, in fact, responsibility for everything which is done or left undone, should so far forget himself as to so early declare himself in so heterodox a manner.

We admit that this is a highly mystifying contribution to the important affairs before the conference, but for the sequel to this somewhat strange codification of Sir Wilfrid's career at that gathering we shall from time to time refer our readers to the Tory press of Canada and England.

Anyway, Sir Wilfrid was too indefinite. Nobody knows what he meant by unity of empire with local autonomy. He should at least have declared the terms upon which Canada is prepared to stay in the empire.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

The manner in which the Boy Scouts acquitted themselves Wednesday gives some indication of the value of the Boy Scout movement in Canada and of the direct as well as indirect manner in which the organization works for the good of this country. It was not so much in the fact of a more or less perfect exhibition of training in their manoeuvres and evolutions; the question of their perfection or imperfection is only incidental. They showed that they have the makings of good soldiers and took pride in their work.

The Boy Scout movement has been adversely criticised on the ground that it is likely to foster a militant spirit in this age when every organization of society should augur peace. The practice and training of youths in military tactics is said to be an anachronism and unworthy of this century of the Christian era. Such a view we hold to be wholly superficial and subversive of peace itself. The familiarity of youths with military tactics is not necessarily an indication of the militant spirit. There is more than a verbal distinction between militarism and militancy, and it is easy for us to conceive a splendid military organization possessing excellent equipment, without the ascendancy of the militant spirit. It is the strong man, conscious of the fact that he can whip any antagonist within four blocks and a reasonable number of antagonists in combination if the rules of the ring are observed, who is most good natured and least likely to respond to a provoked quarrel.

But we dissociate the idea of the Boy Scout movement entirely from necessary military affairs. The self-discipline and co-ordination of their drills and evolutions together with the knowledge of co-operative efforts for this or that purpose is a wholesome lesson in itself. The improvised exigencies of their drills and the impartation of knowledge of what to do in emergencies tends wholly to develop self-reliance and quick action in the moment of surprise. The habit of self-control under anticipated circumstances, the nerved and self-contained physique, will, together, multiply the usefulness of these purely physical organizations, leaving the mind clear to devise the best method of escape, rescue, relief or other necessary evolution when occasion arises.

More than this, the camaraderie, the emulation, the dignity and the respect for organization will, with the elimination of class consciousness, do much more to make men of our boys than tomes of instruction in the mere technique of these things in other ways.

Should the time unfortunately come for war, which we hope shall never be, these boys will have had all the advantages of preliminary drill in military tactics, and if it should become necessary to call forth their militant spirit, it can be evidenced at its best under the leadership of veterans who know the science of war from actual participation on the fields. And we think that if the Boy Scouts of Canada could have been marshalled from ocean to ocean yesterday the spectacle presented would have been one which would have struck courage to the hearts of those who still anticipate that at some future time, perhaps within a few years, we may need cohorts of soldiers to defend our shores. Let the croakers croak, but let the boys drill.

SEATTLE NEWSPAPER WAR.

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—Col. Alden J. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, today filed a civil suit for $100,000 against the Post-Intelligencer Publishing Co., alleging that he had been damaged in that amount by comment made in the columns of the Post-Intelligenced concerning the indictments filed against the Times and its editors.

Erastus Brainerd, editor of the Post-Intelligencer, arrested in his office this afternoon by Sheriff Robert Hodges on a warrant issued by the prosecuting attorney's office, charging Brainerd with criminal libel. He was released on his own recognizance and notified that bail would be fixed at $5,000.

The sheriff has warrants for former United States Senator John L. Wilson, president of the Post-Intelligencer Co., and Wm. W. Chapin, manager of the paper, charging them with criminal libel, but has not been able to serve the warrants. Bail in each case is fixed at $5,000.

NO DESIRE FOR FOOD

The Stomach Seems Played Out and the Appetite Fickle

The Digestive System is Overloaded With Poisons—Relief Comes With the Use of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Weak stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion and all the accompanying symptoms of pains, aches, fatigue and lack of energy, tend to make the springtime anything but joyous for many people.

The system is full of poisons, the blood is impure, the liver and kidneys have been overworked in an effort to remove the waste matter and have failed. This accounts for the biliousness, the constipation, the backaches and headaches.

How is this condition to be overcome? There is no quicker or more certain way than by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment gets the liver and kidneys in action at once and ensures regular movement of the bowels.

The poisonous waste matter which has been clogging the digestive system is removed and the organs of digestion are enabled to properly perform their duties.

Appetite is sharpened, you eat your food with a relish, the stomach is strengthened, the vital organs get the nourishment they require, and vigor and energy are restored.

There is no reason for anyone who knows of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to have impure blood or to suffer the annoyance of tired, spring feelings. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

R. H. Chapman Here to Resume Operations—Results Already Achieved

Robert H. Chapman, of the Geological Survey of Canada, is again here to continue the work of topographical survey of Vancouver Island and is at the Empress. His field operations will be begun near Cowichan lake in the course of a week.

During the winter season past the topographic field sheets of the work done in the summer of 1910 have been finished and made ready for the work of reproduction by the engravers. It is probable that advance photographs of these sheets will soon be available for use. With these and the maps made during 1909 Vancouver Island is mapped from the south-east end including Victoria, to a north-and-south line in longitude 124 extending across the entire island.

The idea planned for this field season lies to the westward of 124 degrees of longitude and comprises a strip one degree in width, extending across the island, which will carry it to 125 degrees of longitude.

A glance at a map of the island shows that this includes the west coast, from near Jordan River, nearly to Cape Beale, most of the Alberni Canal, the town of Alberni, the whole of Cowichan Lake and the north (or east) coast from a point just northwest of Nanaimo to and including Comox Harbor. There is considerable high country to be covered, several mountains rising to 5,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level and many to over 4,000. It is hoped by Mr. Chapman that delays due to smoke, such as were encountered last year, will not appear this summer.

OBITUARY RECORD

(From Thursday's Daily.)

William Hick, aged 61, one of Victoria's pioneers, passed away this morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Wolcock, 227 Belleville street. The deceased was born in Cornwall, England, where he was educated, and came to Victoria in 1872.

After spending two years mining in Cassiar and Cariboo, Mr. Hick settled down in this city, entering the employ of J. W. Pendray. For the last ten years he has been living in retirement. His mother, Mrs Elizabeth Hick, and two sisters, Mrs. Bothier and Mrs. Wolcock, survive.

The funeral has been arranged to take place from the house, 227 Belleville street, on Saturday at 2 p. m. and later from Cedar Hill church, where Rev. H. A. Collison will conduct services. Interment will be made in Cedar Hill cemetery.

* * *

The funeral of the late Robert Richard Gillespie took place from the Hanna chapel yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, proceeding to the Cedar Hill church, where services were conducted by the Rev. Gilbert Cook. There was a large attendance of friends and many pretty wreaths presented. The pallbearers were: J. S. Johnson, H. Johnson, P. Walsh, E. Hick, R. Williams and A. Williams. Interment was made in the Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Hall will take place from the Victoria Undertaking parlors to-morrow at 3:45 a. m., and fifteen minutes later from St. Andrew's Cathedral where Rev. Father Laterme will officiate. Interment will be made in Ross Bay cemetery.

In the polar regions the sea contains less salt than near the Equator.

H rst appeared on women's shoes in 1825.

RUNAWAY COUPLE RETURN AND WED

Len Carlow and Miss Winnie Downard Married To-day in Victoria

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—Tired of waiting for parental consent Winnie Downard, aged 17 years, and Len Carlow, 22 years old, came to Seattle Monday night from Victoria, B. C., for the avowed purpose of getting married, but too late to make arrangements to have the ceremony performed. The young man, in an effort to find a lodging for his sweetheart for the night in the Cadillac hotel, encountered a further snag. The hotel people in some mysterious manner had their attention called to the couple's presence in the city, and both were taken to the police station pending the receipt of a telegram from the father of the girl, who is under age, that he was willing she should marry. Carlow said that he had asked the consent of the girl's father to their marriage, and that he was willing, except that he wanted them to wait, and that they had become tired of waiting.

Mr. Carlow and Miss Downard returned to Victoria yesterday afternoon, and are being married at the home of Miss Downard's parents this afternoon by Rev. William Stevenson.

HOW VICTORIA CELEBRATED

(Continued from page 1.)

park, where the judges, Mrs. Dallas Helmcken, Mrs. Harry Pooley and Mrs. A. W. Jones, picked out the winners. The automobiles were headed by the Pipers' band.

Owing to some mishap a number of the cars failed to join in the parade through town and only arrived at the hill in time to get in line for the judging. Picking their way slowly through the large crowd assembled at the park, the motors, decked with flowers of every variety and decorated in many quaint designs, presented an unique and interesting spectacle.

The best was that of the Styles Motor Company, representing an aeroplane, which, owing to the originality of the idea and the beautiful manner in which it was carried out, was awarded first prize. The body of the airship was covered with blue iris, and its single plane with white iris. The whole was finished off very effectively in red tulips, yellow broom and wild ferns. To render the model more realistic, a propeller was attached in front, which, being connected with the machinery of the automobile, whirred around at a great rate.

The High school machine, driven by C. Betterton and occupied by four school girl friends, which was given second prize, lacked the ingenuity of the aeroplane, but it was undoubtedly the prettiest of all. The black body of the machine, set off with yellow broom and the black yellow pennants of the High school, furnished a perfectly matched color scheme.

The third prize was won by E. B. L. Rogerson, whose automobile was cleverly rigged out to represent H. M. C. S. Rainbow.

Other entries were those of W. H. Miller, A. Lee, M. Deacon, A. Sargison, J. B. Lovell, J. Ridell, M. McCrimmon, A. MacKenzie, R. L. Drury, Western Motor Co. and M. J. Scott. Of those which did not win prizes, several deserve mention, among them being a machine representing the Mayflower, another a crown and a third covered with lilacs, edged with anemones.

The first prize was of $100 cash and a silver cup; the second of $50 cash, and the third of $25, all donated by automobile enthusiasts of the city.

The Fireworks.

The curtain act of the day's performances was seen in Beacon Hill park, where a pyrotechnical display was given under the management of Hitt Brothers, Seattle. The display of itself was of a high order, illustrating the great advance that has been made in this sphere of useful knowledge, but it was the crowd that mattered, so to speak. A perfect sea of faces surrounded the enclosure set apart for the performance, and when the scene was momentarily lit up by the ebullient torches or decorative illuminations they presented an inspiring appearance.

That so many people could be congregated together in Victoria did not seem possible. There were thousands upon thousands of them, but of course the circumstances under which they were viewed rendered anything in the nature of calculation out of the question. A vast, undulating, but withal most orderly crowd it was. Perhaps the best indication of its size is to state that once the performance was over and the people were making for the city again it took about an hour to clear the various avenues leading to the park.

Of the display itself it must be remembered that the wind is not the best friend imaginable to work of that nature and there was a high wind blowing all the time. Perhaps the best effects achieved were the fiery representation of Niagara Falls, the flood of waving sparks giving a picturesque conception of the great water fall, and the wheels of fire showering their glowing sparks.

Of course there was a portrait of his majesty, and if it was not exactly drawn to life it was near enough to obviate the occurrence of any mistake in interpreting itself to the public mind. Loyal mottoes and legends were there in cloying abundance, and the rockets that pierce the night with their comet-like trail of light and then burst into myriad-colored diamonds, were shot off in generous profusion.

The Fifth Regiment band played a programme of its best selections, seated under the trees near Burns' monument. The park roads and walks were illuminated with hundreds of Chinese lanterns.

Gorge Park To-night.

The Victoria Day festivities conclude to-night at the Gorge Park with a gorgeous water carnival procession of decorated boats and a magnificent pyrotechnic display, along with the usual Gorge attractions, which have been greatly added to this season. There will be four prizes given for the four best decorated boats taking part in the procession, the prizes being first, $20; second, $15; third, $10, and fourth, $5.

These prizes and also the pyrotechnic display will be given by the B. C. Electric Railway Co. The fireworks this year will be on an extensive scale, and there is no doubt that this will be the best year that Victoria's beauty spot has seen. The Gorge orchestra will be in attendance during the evening.

Although the crowds of pleasure-seekers who turned out were absolutely without equal or precedent in Victoria, not one accident was reported at police headquarters, and no arrests were made. Seven bicycles, however, were left in unguarded positions and were gathered in by the police. These machines may be had on application at the police station by the rightful owners.

The police arrangements made by Chief Langley and carried out under the eyes of himself and his officers were admirable at every point throughout the day.

The general committee in charge of the day's celebration consisted of: Mayor Morley, A. J. Dallain, chairman; J. H. McCallum, secretary; H. Macdonald, G. Jay, W. H. Price, S. Creed, E. B. L. Rogerson, Ed. Logan, Ald. Bishop, J. F. Wilson, T. M. Brayshaw, A. J. Kirkpatrick, W. P. Winsby, G. Eastwood, H. L. Deloume, D. Spencer, jr., A. H. Styles. While each and all did their best it is not invidious to refer to the work of the energetic secretary. Mr. McCallum has been devoting days to the perfection of the arrangements and yesterday he seemed to be everywhere. The success of the celebration in all its parts must be a great satisfaction to himself and the other committee-men.

At the Gorge park under the baton of Bandsmaster Sydney Rogers, the Fifth Regiment band rendered a programme of splendid selections while the regatta was in progress. The success of that function was largely due to the untiring efforts of the officials in charge, who kept the events going in order without any vexatious delays. The committee was as follows:

Referee—Capt. J. W. Troup.

Judges—Capt. Harris, R. C. G. A.; Lieut. Morrell, R. N.; George Jay, H. F. Bishop.

Starter—Lieut. Moore, R. N., H. M. C. S. Rainbow.

Co-Starter—D. O'Sullivan.

Committee—A. J. Dallain (chairman), George Jay, A. I. Kirkpatrick, W. N. Kennedy, Ed. Logan, Hugh Macdonald, J. B. McCallum, H. D. Helmcken, A. J. Brace.

Clerks of Course—Lieut. Halifax, R. N.; A. J. Brace, A. J. Dallain, Edward Logan.

Starter of Indian races — Chief Michael Cooper.

A MAINSTAY FOR ALL MEN

All Breadwinners Who Find Health Declining Should Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Thousands of men throughout Canada are suffering to-day from a deplorable failure of strength without knowing that they are the victims of nervous exhaustion. The signs are plain. The sufferer cannot keep his mind on work, passes restless nights, turns against food and cannot digest it, feels exhausted after exertion, while headaches and fits of dizziness often adds to his misery. These symptoms denote that the nervous system is weakened and insufficiently nourished. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure because they enrich the impure weak blood and thus give new strength and tone to the exhausted nerves. No other medicine can do this so promptly and so surely.

Mr. W. H. Hipson, East Pubnico, N. S., says: "For a number of years I was troubled with violent headaches. When these spells came on the pain was so severe that I feared I would lose my senses. At the outset these headaches would come on about once a week. I doctored for the trouble and did everything possible to get relief, but without avail, and as time went on the attacks grew both in frequency and severity. The pain was terrible and with each attack seemed to grow worse. The only relief I could get was from a hot mustard foot bath, and the application of hot water and ammonia to my head. I would then have to be led to bed where I had to remain until the attack passed away. At this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my notice, and while I scarcely hoped they would cure me, I decided to try them. After taking a few boxes I found that the attacks were not so severe, and I joyfully continued taking the Pills until I had used ten boxes when every symptom of the trouble had passed away, and I was in better health than I had ever enjoyed before. It is several years since my cure was effected, and as I have not had a headache since I feel that the cure is permanent. This is a plain statement of my case, but no words can tell what my sufferings really were and I believe that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have been in my grave, for I could not have stood the pain much longer and doctors did not do me any good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Chicago, May 23.—Sixty or more of the casualty insurance companies in the United States, and similar foreign concerns doing business in this country, have combined to raise rates, according to a news item in the Tribune. As a result employers desiring liability insurance must pay increases varying from 15 to 140 per cent. The attorney-general, it is said, instituted an inquiry into this alleged trust.

CHAMPIONS WON IN A DOUBLE-HEADER

Over Ten Thousand Saw the Games in Vancouver—Tacoma Shut Out Seattle

Vancouver, May 25.—Vancouver dropped both games to Spokane yesterday, the champions winning the morning fair by a score of 4-2, and finishing on the long end of a 2-0 score in the afternoon.

The Indians had the sign tacked on the Beavers in both contests, errors being responsible to a large extent for the defeat of the locals in the first game, while in the afternoon Vic Hill pitched one of the best games of his career, letting the Beavers down with two hits, one of which was a gift on the part of Nordyke, who took too much time on Spiesman's easy grounder.

Although the locals slammed Hill's offerings hard, all of the drivers were lined directly at the fielders.

George Engle dropped his first game of the season, being nard hit in the latter stages of the afternoon game, and he was pulled out in the eighth, Gervais finishing the game.

All attendance records were broken at both games, over 10,000 people witnessing the games.

The scores were:

MORNING GAME.

Vancouver.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brinker, c. f.	5	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams, r. f.	4	1	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bennett, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brashear, 1 b.	3	0	0	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
James, 3 b.	3	0	1	4	2	[illegible]
Harrison, l. f.	3	0	1	2	0	[illegible]
Scharney, s. s.	4	1	0	3	3	[illegible]
Lewis, c.	4	0	1	5	2	[illegible]
Cates, p.	4	0	2	0	5	[illegible]
Totals	34	2	9	27	16	[illegible]

Spokane.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Netzel, 3 b.	3	1	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooney, s. s.	4	0	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frisk, r. f.	1	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nordyke, 1 b.	4	0	2	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zimmerman, l. f.	3	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kippert, c.	2	1	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cartwright, 2 b.	4	1	0	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasty, c.	4	0	1	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kraft, p.	3	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	28	4	5	27	12	[illegible]

Score by Innings.

Vancouver	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	[illegible]
Spokane	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	[illegible]

Summary.

Home runs—Kippert. Two base hits—Nordyke. Stolen bases—Bennett, Cartwright. Sacrifice hits—Brashear, Harrison. Netzel, Cooney, Frisk, Zimmerman. Sacrifice fly—Frisk. Bases on balls—Off Cates, 6; off Kraft, 1. Struck out—By Cates, 5; by Kraft, 4. Hit by pitcher—Frisk. Left on bases—Vancouver, 8; Spokane, 5. Umpire—Kane.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Vancouver.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brinker, c. f.	4	0	0	3	0	[illegible]
Adams, r. f.	2	0	0	1	0	[illegible]
Bennett, 2 b.	3	0	0	0	2	[illegible]
Brashear, 1 b.	4	0	0	12	3	[illegible]
James, 3 b.	3	0	0	1	2	[illegible]
Harrison, l. f.	3	0	0	2	0	[illegible]
Scharney, s. s.	3	0	0	1	4	[illegible]
Spiesman, c.	2	0	1	2	1	[illegible]
Lewis, c.	1	0	0	1	0	[illegible]
Engle, p.	2	0	1	4	2	[illegible]
Gervais, p.	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
*Jensen	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Totals	28	0	2	27	14	[illegible]

Spokane.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Netzel, 3 b.	4	1	1	0	3	[illegible]
Cooney, s. s.	3	0	1	3	4	[illegible]
Frisk, r. f.	4	0	1	2	0	[illegible]
Nordyke, 1 b.	4	0	0	10	2	[illegible]
Zimmerman, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Tauscher, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Kippert, c. r.	3	0	1	1	0	[illegible]
Cartwright, 2 b.	4	0	0	4	4	[illegible]
Ostdiek, c.	3	0	0	5	1	[illegible]
Holm, p.	2	1	2	2	1	[illegible]
Totals	31	2	6	27	15	2

*Batted for Engle in eighth inning.

Score by Innings.

Vancouver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Spokane	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

Summary.

Two base hits—Frisk. Stolen bases—James, Kippert. Bases on balls—Off Engle, 3; off Holm, 4. Struck out—By Engle, 2; by Gervais, 1; by Holm, 5. Double plays—Nordyke to Holm, Cooney to Cartwright to Nordyke, Brashear unassisted, Engle to James to Nordyke. Left on bases—Vancouver, 4; Spokane, 5. Umpire—Kane.

TACOMA TRIUMPHANT.

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—Tacoma shut out Seattle yesterday by 4 to 0. The visitors bunched hits in the third and scored three men. Seattle's six hits were spread over as many innings and were valueless. The score was:

Seattle.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cruickshank, r. f.	5	0	1	0	0	[illegible]
Raymond, s. s.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Davidson, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Bues, 3 b.	2	0	0	1	3	0
Weed, 1 b.	3	0	0	10	0	[illegible]
Cocash, c. f.	4	0	2	3	0	[illegible]
Leard, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	6	[illegible]
Shea, c.	3	0	1	7	5	[illegible]
Furchner, p.	3	0	1	0	2	[illegible]
*Kading	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Totals	32	0	6	27	17	[illegible]

*Batted for Furchner in ninth.

Tacoma.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bassey, l. f.	4	1	1	2	0	[illegible]
Coleman, 3 b.	3	0	0	1	3	[illegible]
Rockenfield, 2 b.	4	1	2	2	4	[illegible]
Morse, s. s.	4	0	0	3	3	[illegible]
Abbott, r. f.	4	0	1	2	0	[illegible]
Lynch, c. f.	0	0	0	3	0	[illegible]
Burns, c.	3	1	2	1	3	[illegible]
Fisher, 1 b.	3	1	1	12	1	[illegible]
Annis, p.	2	0	1	1	1	[illegible]
Totals	29	4	8	27	15	[illegible]

Score by Innings.

Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	[illegible]

Summary.

Two base hits—Abbott, Rockenfield, Fisher. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Shea, Bassey. Struck out—By Furchner, 6; by Annis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Furchner, 3; off Annis, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Lynch by Furchner, Weed by Annis. Passed balls—Burns, 2. Left on bases—Seattle, 9; Tacoma, 2. Umpire—Longstreth.

Sound travels through the air at the rate of about thirt en miles a minute.

BEST REGATT[illegible] EVER H[illegible]

TEN THOUSAND [illegible] SAW SPLE[illegible]

Men of the Rainbo[illegible] tors in Four Eve[illegible] tacular India[illegible]

(From Thursday[illegible]

For many reasons [illegible] regatta of 1911 will be [illegible] books of the celebrati[illegible] the greatest and most [illegible] held in the history o[illegible] haps the foremost fea[illegible] that the Canadian na[illegible] their debut into the [illegible] twenty-fourth and ca[illegible] victors in four events, [illegible] a remarkable manne[illegible] the "Jackies" of the [illegible] at Esquimalt, to mak[illegible] the George so auspicio[illegible]

Another fact that pl[illegible] on record as the fines[illegible] was the attendance. [illegible] yesterday by the off[illegible] ten thousand people [illegible] Gorge to witness the [illegible] starter's barge, which [illegible] in front of the bat[illegible] banks of the inlet ap[illegible] with spectators and th[illegible] room for any more. [illegible] been for the other [illegible] in the afternoon ther[illegible] been a tremendous n[illegible] to watch the sports. [illegible] this massive open a[illegible] mained standing—for [illegible] seats—on the banks [illegible] over four hours pr[illegible] events on the progra[illegible] interesting.

While there wer[illegible] people watching from [illegible] was also an enorm[illegible] Victorians and visi[illegible] neighboring cities, flo[illegible] down the placid w[illegible] launches, rowboats a[illegible] crafts. It was a su[illegible] everyone to find that [illegible] ed so many fine mot[illegible] of the craft were [illegible] making their first ap[illegible] day. Although the [illegible] boats was larger than [illegible] year, the officials hae[illegible] in keeping the course [illegible] before. The people [illegible] the wishes of the com[illegible] between the strings [illegible] the shores.

For a regatta a bett[illegible] terday could not hav[illegible] Old Sol poured his wa[illegible] the litle ripples on th[illegible] Neptune permitted to [illegible] motionless while the [illegible] progress. The ladies [illegible] the Gorge look prettier [illegible] costumes. The bea[illegible] dresses and picturesqu[illegible] the magnificent settin[illegible] that was staged durin[illegible] Everyone present wa[illegible] happy.

Right to the forc[illegible] were "Jack Tar" and [illegible] kins," without whom [illegible] celebrations were nev[illegible] can candidly be said [illegible] lans of the Empire [illegible] interested so largely [illegible] as they were yesterday [illegible] each boat had rigged [illegible] a novelty to provide [illegible] the vast crowd. They [illegible] in their own way an[illegible] the spectators lot.

The regatta opene[illegible] cared whalers race[illegible] navy forces. At the s[illegible] from the starter's b[illegible] one from the Shear[illegible] the Algerine and two [illegible] bow, got away in a be[illegible] Curtis' Point, howeve[illegible] the Shearwater forced [illegible] the lead.

They were rowing [illegible] stroke than the others [illegible] they were going whe[illegible] point threatened to [illegible] crews a terrible beati[illegible] the Algerine and Rai[illegible] ing it out for second pl[illegible] Crow Baker's boat-ho[illegible] presenting the old cou[illegible] established a lead wh[illegible] lost. The Shearwater's [illegible] somely from the Alger[illegible] with about fifty yards [illegible] Rainbow crossed the [illegible] boat's length behind t[illegible]

Many years have pa[illegible] Indian races as yeste[illegible] seen here. In two of [illegible] war-canoes reaced alm[illegible] over the course aroun[illegible] and the winners o[illegible] couple of feet. These [illegible