CONVENTION OF ENDEAVORERS ENDS

Mr. J. D. McPhail of Vancouver is New President—Next Gathering to be Held in Terminal City

The B. C. Union of Christian Endeavorers concluded its sessional meetings here yesterday and the next convention will be held in Vancouver at a date to be decided by the executive. Yesterday's proceedings were of a brief character including the presentation and adoption of resolutions from the different branches and the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

Hon. president, Mr. J. B. Mathers, Vancouver; president, Mr. J. D. McPhail, Vancouver; first vice-president, Rev. W. J. Woodside, Vancouver; second vice-president, Mr. W. Manson, Nanaimo; third vice-president, Professor E. Etherington, New Westminster; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. J. Hogg, Vancouver; executive council, Mr. F. A. Clelland, Vancouver; Mr. H. D. Lamb, Chilliwack; Mr. M. Stark, Nanaimo; Mr. Alex. Munro, Vancouver; and Mr. R. W. Coleman, Victoria. Pastoral trustees, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, Victoria; Rev. S. J. Thomson, Nanaimo; Rev. W. A. Gifford, New Westminster; Rev. Dr. Perry, Vancouver; Rev. Robert Milliken, Vancouver; and Rev. Merton Smith, Vancouver. Superintendent of junior work, Miss McKenzie, Vancouver. Superintendent of intermediate work, Miss Warner, Vancouver.

Upon his election the new president, Mr. J. D. McPhail, made a short, earnest address strenuously advocating the Christian life which he stated could be carried out hand in hand with success in the business world. He urged Christian Endeavor societies to work with the end in view of strengthening the pastors of the different churches. The retiring officers, including the former president, the Rev. Hermon A. Carson, were tendered hearty votes of thanks. The proceedings closed with the singing of "God be with you till we meet again," and the pronouncement of the benediction by the Rev. H. A. Carson.

In an address which he delivered Friday evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church before the assembly of the Fourteenth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor conference of British Columbia, on "An Englishman's Idea of What the Christian Endeavor Can Do for Canada," Prof. Anderson Scott, D.D., of Cambridge university, England, delighted his audience in a manner which was unmistakable.

"I am tremendously impressed with the opportunities and the possibilities of the Christian Endeavor work which can be done in Canada. As yet Canada is a nation without blood on her hands, and she has paid little for her great inheritance. But she will not make the great mistake of establishing one branch of the Christian church as the national church of the country."

"The great question of the future is, 'Is this going to be a Christian population?' The answer lies in God's hands and also in your hands. In all of our work we have the Divine hand behind us."

"Part of the Divine lead of the future is a city—the heavenly Jerusalem—that Jerusalem to be established in .... Canada as the Jerusalem of old.

"It is in our hands to handle the destiny of the coming nation and the Christian Endeavor is calculated to be a means towards this end. Not only for the good citizens of God, but of the Kingdom of Heaven now on earth is the Christian Endeavor, the best agency. The prosperity of this part of the country is apt to carry with it the temptation to forget that it can not live by bread alone! Man is made for eternity and for this needs the bread of Heaven and this can only be obtained by the study of the Divine word. We should all cultivate devotion and submit to the ideal and be absorbed in the ideal itself and be steadfast. Our duty is to the ideal and our ambition should be to come nearer to that ideal.

"We should learn to command, and to do this it is first necessary for us to learn to obey. The best officer is he who has best learned to obey. Our everlasting desire should be to build up a new Jerusalem in our land."

The Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Portland, Oregon, delivered one of the most forceful addresses of the conference. In the course of his address he said: "Our business life is to serve, to see how to best serve and to see how to longer serve. The unserving hobo stealing a ride on the truck of a car, and the unserving millionaire occupying the drawing room in the Pullman car above are both alike in uselessness. The unserving hobo and the unserving millionaire represent the dregs and the scum of our modern civilization.

"A selfish life is a disgraceful life and unless you are living a serviceable life you are living a selfish life. A third way of living there is none. In serviceableness young people, you are connecting yourselves with all that which is most mighty and all that is best to be had in life. I have often noticed in the homes throughout the American continent the picture of Abraham Lincoln, but I shall be in Heaven or out of Heaven before I shall ever see the picture of John D. Rockefeller occupying a similar position, hanging in any home, yet John D. Rockefeller has more money than one thousand Lincolns.

Duty is to Serve.

"Your business in life, Christian Endeavorers, is to do your duty and your duty in life is to serve. Whence came I, and whither am I going is a question which Carlyle has asked, and happy is the man who adds 'Why am I here;' and the answer to this great question is 'I am here because I serve,' and it is the motto which should be taken to heart by all young people. To serve is the duty of every man in the world, and it is you young people who have the supreme opportunity to serve. Service in the Will of God is the best possible service which we can render.

"When we are serving according to the will of God all toil that is called secular becomes sacred, because it is done in the service of the Divine. Oh, I wish that we could loose those two words, 'sacred' and 'secular,' in the way in which they are now applied, for to all those who labor in the service of others and in the service of the Christianity all toil is sacred.

"You must understand that you are living life in co-operation with the Divine. It is in realizing that we are laborers together with the Divine that all toil is sacred and all labor dignified. You can only live the highest and noblest life and do the best work by living in accord with the will of the Divine. When you succeed in doing this, then your services is everlasting.

"Into us there has been poured the accumulation of influences of the past 1,000 years. You should mould your life in the future so that the generations to come will be influenced by the good influence of your life.

"'The world owes me a living,' is the cry of an idiotic fool. 'I owe the world a living,' should be the cry of the energetic endeavorer of Christ."

Concluding his able address Dr. Hinson said that he had found great pleasure in being present at the meetings of the convention and his only regret is that he could not come sooner than he did.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon the Rev. A. E. King continued his school of methods an informal discussion taking place. At the conclusion of this the Rev. W. G. Jordan, D.D. Queen's University, Toronto, delivered his address on the "Permanent Value of the Old Tesament."

Dr. Jordan said that the problem of the Old Testament was a problem of its proper interpretation, and this also is the problem of almost everything. The speaker said that he was for many years in the pastorate and hard to deal with many young people's societies, and after that he had been placed in the professor's chair. Since this he had seen statements that professors were a dangerous class of people.

"But I do not know anything in the nature of the case why he should be especially dangerous. His task is to study up the facts and then after careful study to present them to his pupils and teach them the results of his investigation.

"One of the dangers of the present time is the specialization which is taking possession of the world. The world is so great that we cannot take in all things and thus one man becomes a specialist in one thing and another a specialist in another. But there is a great danger in specialism as far as the church is concerned, that is in having one man look after one part of the work of the church and that alone."

"What we need is to have more sympathy with what the other man is doing.

Higher Criticism.

"We read of many people who denounce the higher criticism. The reason for this is that they do not understand the meaning of the term. Higher criticism only means a careful and historical study, and it is purely a technical phrase. When we are dealing with a book which was written 2000 years ago, we have to consider the condition under which it was written. Through the many transcriptions and translations which have been made it is impossible to have the meaning passed on down through the years with the exact meaning which it possessed when it was written.

"The transcribing of old was all done by hand from the large scrolls and in doing it it was inevitable that mistakes should occur. To compare the copy of the present day productions with the original copies of as far back as we can and see which is the correct word which should be used in each place is known as the lower criticism. Lower criticism limits itself only to the lower work dealing with the origin of the text and the comparisons of the text to different writers, while the higher criticism deals with the higher thought.

"There is nothing to be afraid of in the higher criticism. It does not mean by any means fault-finding. Criticism is a fine art. It means appreciation. In dealing with art, with literature or a beautiful poem the true poem the true critic deals with the poem and appreciation of it. The term "criticism" is taken in a very loose and elastic way and in that lies the fault of the misunderstanding."

Old Testament Needed Today.

"The Old Testament is what we still need and it has a living message bearing upon our modern life. It is the great literature of the past and if the Christian church is to live up to the written word it must live up to this literature of the past besides having the great living preachers of the present to draw out the great meaning. For hundreds of years scholars have been studying this work, trying to get intelligence out of it, and its highest meaning is power.

"In dealing with the Old Testament we have to take into consideration what it meant 2,000 years ago and what is the present day fulfillment of it. The Old Testament history when studied carefully and intelligently explained has its own thoughts and because it is different from the New Testament is why we need it today. The difference between the Old and the New Testament is that the former is nationalistic in its dealings and has not reached so high a state of development as the new which is individualistic. The Old Testament demands for the community what the new demands for the individual. This is what makes the study of the Old Testament and the teachings of the prophets especially appropriate for a new country such as this is.

"The Old Testament shows a different conception of the Divine. The conception there expressed is primitive and narrow and it also shows the changing conceptions which taken hold of the people down through the ages. The Old Testament is of everlasting value because it shows what wonderful things the Divine has done in the past and what the people of those times have had to go through." Following the address of Prof. Jordan, Rev. W. B. Hinscon conducted a pastor's conference, while many of the other delegates went for a tally-ho ride through the city. At six o'clock a banquet was served to the visiting delegates in the schoolroom of the church.

Morning Session

It is the intention of the Christian Endeavor Association to erect in Boston a building which will serve as the international headquarters for the carrying on the work throughout the world. Such was the announcement which was made by R. W. Coleman at yesterday morning's session of the association in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

British Columbia had pledged herself to raise $750. Of this $130 has already been raised and over $400 pledged by the workers of this province. Mr. Coleman hoped that the entire amount would be raised before the close of the present convention in the city today. Besides serving as a rallying place for the Endeavorers from all over the world, the building once erected would be a revenue producer, and the income yearly derived from such a source would assist the carrying on of the work in future years.

Rev. A. E. King gave an eloquent and earnest plea for more attention to the junior and intermediate branches of the work. The places vacated by the older members of the church could be only filled by those who are now juniors, and if they were not trained in the proper way, the work of the church must necessarily fall below the standard and eventually die.

Rev. Dr. Spencer of Vancouver followed with a most optimistic half hour talk on the progress of temperance work in British Columbia and much of the success he attributed to the untiring efforts of the W.C.T.U. workers.

D. J. McPhail spoke briefly but pointedly on the forward movement for the coming year, and the increase in membership which the society hoped to attain.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with the presentation and discussion of resolutions.

Dies of Grief

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Albert Holmes, of Cardinal, wife of a man waiting trial at the fall assize, charged with the murder of his cousin, Nathan Bolton, last April, died here today. Mrs. Holmes has never been well since the tragedy and practically died of a broken heart. When the news of her death was conveyed to her husband he broke down completely. Two sons and a daughter survive.

German Cruisers for Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11—It is stated here that the government have settled to purchase from Germany two cruisers of 12,000 tons for £500,000 each. They are ready for immediate delivery, and Turkish crews will be despatched shortly to Kiel to take over the vessels. It is added that no decision has yet been taken on the question of acquiring a Dreadnought.

Oil Steamer for Hamburg Line

HAMBURG, Aug. 11.—The Hamburg-Amerika line have given orders to Messrs. Blohm and Voss to build a large petroleum motor vessel of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons carrying power for their North Atlantic freight traffic. The vessel is to have a speed of twelve knots. The same company have concluded a several years' contract with the Standard Oil company for the transport of large quantities of oil.

INSPECT PLANT OF ESQUIMALT WATER CO.

Members of Citizens' Water Committee and Others Visit Reservoirs and Works at Goldstream

An inspection of the Esquimalt water works system was made yesterday by members of the citizens' water committee and others of the general public. In all some thirty people took the excursion and surveyed the system.

The value of the system was brought home to them through the personal inspection in a manner in which the dry statement upon paper never could do. The skill displayed by Mr. Theodore Lubbe in devising and elaborating it, which has been the subject of encomiums by every engineer who has visited the works, was apparent in an eminent degree to the mere laymen present yesterday.

The outstanding features of the system as a source of water supply for the city of Victoria seem offhand to be that here for an amount which can be determined, the cost having been liquified by the company, is a plant capable of supplying fifteen million gallons daily (Seattle with a population five times that of Victoria uses but 11,000,000) through all seasons of the year.

The system lies at an altitude which will permit of its being carried readily by gravity to the highest point of the city's distributing system.

The watershed is entirely owned by the company, and is therefore preserved free from contamination.

The works are composed of two chains of storage lakes or reservoirs situated below the power house of the B. C. Electric company.

The Older Chain

The older chain drained by the Goldstream stream ditch is one of three artificial lakes.

Goldstream No. 1, two houndred acres in area, 1505 feet above sea level, with a capacity of 1256 million gallons. This lake was entirely full.

Above this again and situated about three hundred yards from it, lies Goldstream No. 2, one hundred and forty acres in extent, 1560 feet in altitude and with a capacity of 770 million gallons. This lake was half full.

One mile and a half beyond this again lies Goldstream No. 3, 212.6 acres in extent, 1770 feet in altitude and with a capacity of 1,000 million gallons. This lake was emptied to a level with the intake pipe, but a depth of eighty feet was obtained in the lake below this level.

The three Goldstream lakes have a capacity in all of 3026 million gallons, and these are used principally during the dry season.

But in addition to these there is a separate system known as the Jack lake chain. Jack lake and Lune lake, which are drained by the Waugh creek ditch.

Jack lake, at an altitude of 1290 feet, has a capacity of 425 million gallons. This lake was full.

Lune lake, at an altitude of 1395 feet, has a capacity of 225 million gallons, the two giving a total of 650 million gallons. This supply is to be utilized mainly during the winter season while the Goldstream chain of reservoirs is filling.

Upon the entire watershed, consisting of something over 13,000 acres, there are but two houses, these belonging to the caretakers, so that there is absolutely no contamination.

Both chains of reservoirs are connected with the balancing reservoir, which is located at an altitude of 1125 feet, it being necessary to take off the head which the greater altitude of the storage reservoirs furnish. This latter has a capacity of 25 million gallons.

Included in the party making the trip yesterday were Messrs. Simon Leiser, J. J. Shallcross, C. E. Redfern, Charles Hayward, Goulding Wilson, J. S. H. Matson, Bert Todd, J. Hart, Antone Henderson, George Carter, C. H. Lugrin, Ald. W. H. Langley, Judge Holmes, John Jardine, M.P.P., John Dean, James Tait, Dr. Todd, and representatives of the Colonist and Times.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—Now that the time is approaching when Johann Orth (formerly the Austrian Archduke John Salvator), who is supposed to have perished with his ship twenty years ago, will be declared to be dead, rumors are coming in from all sides to the effect that he is alive. It is that he has been seen by several people. All these rumors have been carefully examined, but so far not the slightest evidence of their truth can be found.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE ARGENTINE

Visitor From Buenos Aires Speaks of Wonderful Wealth of Country and Up-to-Dateness of Its Capital

The richness of the Argentine and the wealth and fashion of its capital, Buenos Aires, a city with a population of 1,750,000, are themes upon which Dr. A. L. Lynch, F. R. C. S., who has just concluded a brief visit to Victoria, speaks with a considerable degree of enthusiasm. The Argentine, he says, is a country richer than Canada, with a wheat production over four times as large. Dr. Lynch is a Canadian by birth and has spent the past four years practicing his profession in Buenos Aires.

"The Argentine," says Dr. Lynch, "is run by British capital. The railways were built and are being operated by the British. Some idea of the wealth of the country can be gleaned from the fact that this year's crop amounted to 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Next year it is anticipated that the yield will be 450,000,000 bushels. There is little fear of the climate interfering with the crops and the only thing to be guarded against is a plague of locusts. Wheat from the Argentine is exported in bags. There are no elevators. The wheat is thrashed on the pampas and bagged on the spot. The grain is shipped to England and Germany. In the latter country it is principally used for making alcohol.

Just at present Germany is cutting in tremendously into the British trade with the Argentine. All the hides from this state go to either the United States or Germany. In North Brazil the Germans are advancing fast and are now carrying the majority of the rubber to Europe.

"The people of the Argentine are most cultured men and women. I know of no race of people better bred. The better class make yearly trips to Paris during the winter months, from April to October. The women of the country are fashion plates. All their clothes are made in Paris, while the men follow the customs in vogue in London. The people generally are the best dressed I have ever seen.

"There is no pauper class in the Argentine. The ordinary workman gets $3 a day. In the harvesting of the crops Italians, Spaniards, Galagos (natives of North Spain) and Neapolitans are engaged. These inhabitants of southern Europe do their own harvesting at home and then go on to the Argentine and help to bring in the harvest there. The general immigration to the state is, I believe, as great as that which passes through Ellis Island. The railway systems are being improved and extended yearly. Since the the opening of the Trans-Andean railway on May 24th last all Chileans bound for Europe travel via Buenos Aires.

Stock Raising Country.

"There is no country in the world where such scientific stock raising is carried out. The 'estancias' called La Belen and La Barancas belonging to Signor Manuel Cobo, are two of the finest stock farms of thoroughbred cattle and sheep in the world. Recently this estancia sold a prize Dock of sheep in Lincolnshire, England, for which he paid £36,000. His are two of the show estancias of the Argentine.

"Buenos Aires, the capital, is a veritable Paris and two years ago it had a population of a million and three-quarters. It possesses as fine hotels as any city in Europe. These include the Plaza (owned by the famous Carlton Ritz company), the Palace and the Grand Florida. The Jockey club is a splendidly wealthy native organization. It derives its income from ten per cent. of the Pari Mutuel takings of the Palermo racecourse which has a revenue of thousands of pounds yearly. In the season the great function is racing on Thursdays and Sundays. In the Jockey club inclosure on a Sunday afternoon can be seen an assembly of well dressed people which would compare favorably with any similar gathering throughout the world.

"Buenos Aires has nine miles of docks and is rapidly becoming one of the leading world ports. A fast mail boat from Europe reaches there every day of the year. The police system is second only to that of London in efficiency. It is one of the best lighted cities. Eighteen city newspapers are published there, of these two being English publications.

"The Thames of the Argentine is the Tigre and on it can be seen magnificent and fast motor launches. Punting and canoing is indulged in as on the upper reaches of the Thames.

"Canada is well thought of in the Argentine and a considerable lumber trade is carried on between the two countries. But the development of the South American state is far greater than that of this country. Crossing the prairies I was disappointed to see the dearth of cattle and horses, and the fertility of the soil which was not under cultivation. In the Argentine whatever land is not used for growing grain is planted with alfalfa. The soil there is of a rich grazing character. The number of Chicago windmills marking the artesian well by which the estancias are watered are veritable landmarks and traveling through the country one or other of them is always in sight. The horsemanship of the peons is unexcelled. Recently they competed with the Mexicans and in nearly every department excelled. The peons are a mixture of pure Spanish and native Indians."

Dr. Lynch, who is seeing western Canada and so extending his travels which have been widespread, left yesterday for Ottawa where he will spend some time before returning to Buenos Aires.

RIOT IN LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—After a hearing lasting twelve hours at the Liverpool Assizes, Stephen Benjamine Douglas (33), James Cunliffe (29), Thomas James Lynch (25), Joseph Thompson (18), and Margaret Rice (29) were found guilty of riotous and tumultuous assembly and of doing wilful damage to a house in China street. Douglas and Lynch were sentenced to three months' hard labor, Cunliffe and Rice to one month and Thompson was bound over in his own recognisance.

The riot occurred a few days ago in one of the Protestant streets of the district, which has become notorious as a centre of much religious strife, and the male prisoners were all followers of Orange Lodges, the woman Rice being a member of one of the only two Roman Catholic families in the street. A mob which the prisoners formed part wrecked the house of Mrs. Caldwell, who was supposed to have a portrait of the Pope in her house, a supposition which was proved to be erroneous. A large number of witnesses were called, and the evidence was most conflicting. The defence in each case was an alibi, but the jury, after deliberating ten minutes, found all the prisoners guilty.

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Pickford said there had been a riot, and undoubtedly a very serious riot. He hoped it did not arise through any religious question, because he could not imagine anything more abominable than that disturbance should arise through people being of different religious persuasions. He could not imagine that people who were guilty of that sort of thing could possibly think they were doing good to the cause of religion or any other cause. This riot may or may not have been a religious one, but at any rate it was a serious and deplorable one. His Lordship added that he thought he had dealt with the prisoners with considerable leniency, and had done so because none of them were habitual criminals, and some were not criminals at all, and he hoped the sentences would induce them to behave properly in future.

Tell the Truth

A man who has lived his life so successfully that he now occupies a position of great responsibility once said:

"I have seen many men rise and fall in the world, but I never have seen anybody who seriously injured his prospects by telling the truth. When I was a very young man I made up my mind that there was nothing in this world that was worth a lie, and I can safely say that much of my success is due to this fact. I have had several employers in my life, but I never worked for a man without winning his confidence. I always told him the truth, and he soon saw that I was to be trusted. It is one of the laws of success."—From The Bookkeeper.

WHERE WIRELESS CAUSED TROUBLE

Inquiry About Smoke From Excursion Boat on Lake Michigan Twisted Into Rumor That She Was on Fire

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A carbled wireless message, indicating that a ship was on fire in the lake some distance from Chicago, created much excitement in Chicago today, especially among visiting Knights Templar.

A harmless inquiry sent by wireless from the excursion steamer Christopher Columbus with 2,000 passengers, mostly wives and daughters of visiting Knights on board started the trouble.

The captain of the Columbus had noticed smoke and asked the steamer Grand Haven if she had noticed anything unusual. As the rumor grew it presently embraced the Columbus itself, and newspapers telephones were kept hot with inquiries of visitors whose women folks had gone on the excursion. It was some hours before all boats could be accounted for and the mistake rectified. The fact that various wireless stations refused to confirm simultaneously added to the confusion.

Before the rumor had been exploded half a dozen tugs and ships had left the harbor here or turned from their course to look for the "ship on fire."

APPLES ON THE DECLINE

Deterioration of the Industry in Ontario Reported by Guelph Professor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—That the apple industry of Ontario is on the decline and that for fifteen years the quality of the fruit produced has been slowly but surely deteriorating is the opinion of James Crow, professor of pomology at the Ontario Agricultural college, Guelph, who spoke on Canadian apples at the International Applegrowers' convention over river. Some fifteen or more years ago the apple industry of Ontario was at its zenith, declared Prof. Crow. Since that time for various causes there has been a general decline of interest in apple orcharding, a general increase in the percentage of defective apples, and a general falling off in the quantity of good apples finding a ready way to market. At the present time the industry is coming to life in a few localities, but over the province generally orcharding is still on the decline. There are many localities of inland Ontario where orchards are to be found. In most sections, however, orchards are small in size. Good growers in the inland districts are few and far between. In the Niagara district and Essex and Kent counties some planting of early summer varieties is being made. These are intended to supply the northwest market during the early part of the season. There is probably no better apple-growing proposition than this, but at the present time only small quantities of this early fruit are available.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, AN UP-TO-DATE PORT

Immense Docks for New Fifty Thousand Ton Steamers—Has Greatly Improved Water Facilities

The problem of the leviathan ship and the leviathan dock has been worked out in the most systematic and successful way at Southampton, Eng., which does not claim to be a great trading port. It modestly describes itself as a "transit" port, and as such it is making wonderful progress. It does not yet challenge comparison with London or Liverpool in the volume of traffic handled, but it is ahead of them both in the facilities it affords to shipping. It provides deeper water than either the Thames or the Mersey, longer tides and more elbow room. Southampton tides are a hydrographic peculiarity. The ocean current sweeping in from the Atlantic splits on the west end of the Isle of Wight, one-half running straight up into Southampton Water, while the other half is driven round the island and runs up Southampton Water from the eastward. This second tide arrives at the docks about two hours after the first. The first is turning when the second comes in to give Southampton four hours of high water instead of the ordinary two hours. In the working of a large traffic that is an obviously important gain.

Southampton stands at present on what is going to be the chief highway of transatlantic traffic. Midway down the English Channel, it is a most convenient port of call for German, Belgian, Dutch and Scandinavian steamers trading to America. It is the natural gateway for the ocean traffic of nearly all the southern half of England. An immense amount of coasting and Channel traffic is concentrated in it. The great ocean liners which discharge and load up at Southampton have a host of "feeders" attached to them, which distribute and collect cargo all the way round from Belfast to Dundee and eastward as far as Hamburg.

To be the headquarters of 10 different lines of ocean steamers and half a dozen Channel services shows the distinction enough even for a first-class port. Southampton has, in addition to that, the honor of being regularly visited by a number of foreign lines. To all of them it renders better service of its kind than they could get anywhere else. It gives them rapid entrance and exit at all states of the tide; easily accessible berths; ample quay space and shed room. In a word its accommodation for all the special kinds of traffic it lays itself out for is unique.

Southampton is peculiarly fortunate in the outlet to the sea. Its main channel, familiarly known as Southampton Water, combines in a remarkable degree width, depth and free sailing. It has so much spare room that during the off season a dozen Admiralty transports can be laid up in it without interfering in the slightest with the regular traffic. The channel is perfectly innocent of bars, sand banks, or other obstructions. It is self-scouring. Little or no dredging is required to keep it clear, and the whole strength of the dredging department is at present concentrated on deepening operations. When the era of 50,000-ton liners opens up there will be four different water levels at Southampton. The deepest and latest will be the 40 feet of the new dock, where future Olympics and Titanics are to be accommodated. There will be room for four of them at the same time.

New York is by many considered the ideal commercial port of the world, though Southampton is rapidly gaining friends. The natural advantages of the two are pretty equal. There is a certain amount of resemblance in their physical contour.

ANCIENT CASTLE IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Three Fatalities When Historic Irish Seat Seven Hundred Years Old Is Destroyed by Flames

DUBLIN, Aug 11.—Mealough Castle Galway, the residence of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart, has been destroyed by fire. Miss Ellen Blake, daughter of Sir Valentine, was burned to death and buried in the ruins. Della Early, a maid at the castle jumped from the roof into the courtyard, a distance of about 50 feet, and was killed instantly, and another maid named Annie Brown, who leaped from the roof, was so badly hurt that she died later in the day.

Miss Blake, the two maids and a coachman named Kirwan were the only occupants of the castle. The coachman was sleeping in one of the top rooms, and was awakened by the shouting of the girls. Thinking they were only laughing at something in the yard he did not get up at once, but about a o'clock he got up as he thought he heard an unusual noise. As he opened the door smoke and flames burst into the room. He immediately dressed in some clothing and got out by the window, descending to the ground by climbing down the ivy with which the castle walls were covered.

When he came back he saw the two maids outside on the roof. He ran from the ground and shouted to them to wait while he fetched some hay from a barn in the yard for them to jump on. Delia Early jumped before he had the hay in position, and, falling on her face, was killed instantly. Annie Brown jumped after her and was fatally injured.

Kirwan got a horse and galloped to the police station three miles away for help, but before the Galway fire brigade and the Connaught Rangers' brigade could arrive only the walls of the castle were left standing. There were no fire escapes or even long ladders at the place by which the girls could be taken off the roof.

Sir Valentine and Lady Blake were away in Dublin, the former at a private hospital, when the fire occurred. It is thought the fire originated from a lamp which Miss Blake, who was suffering from rheumatism and unable to move, usually kept burning in her room. It is thought the fire must have been burning the greater part of the night, as when first discovered the entire left wing of the house, in which was Miss Blake's room, was completely destroyed.

Mealough Castle was a splendid mansion, built 700 years ago by an ancestor of the present baronet. The founder of the family is said to have accompanied King John to Ireland in 1185.

The contents of the castle, which included many old paintings, much valuable furniture and armor, and many family heirlooms, were destroyed, nothing whatever being saved.

Flies Sixty Miles

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Aug. 11.—Flying for more than sixty miles over the Irish Sea, Robert Loraine, actor and aviator, today drove an aeroplane from Blackpool, Lancashire, in Eng., to a point near Llandudno, on the coast of Wales.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—In view of the rapidity with which the construction of airships and aeroplanes is proceeding in Germany, the authorities are moving to adopt a system of special laws placing the regulation of aerial navigation under government control. An outline of the proposed legislation has been prepared and laid before the Minister of the Interior.

The scheme provides that newly-built airships and aeroplanes must be turned over to the government officers for inspection before they are delivered to private owners. Aviators must pass an examination and receive certificates before making ascents.

When overland flights are to be made the police must be notified in advance.

Pending the enactment of these regulations, the authorities of the province of Brandenburg will issue a provincial regulation forbidding aviators from steering their machines over cities and populous centres under penalty of a fine.

The proposals are arousing much discussion among German aeronauts, who point out that the law forbidding an aviator from taking such a course as he pleases is exceedingly difficult of enforcement.

Mrs. R. W. Dockrill from Chemainus is spending a few days in Victoria.

CHOLERA SEVERE IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Whole District of the Volga Included in the Danger Zone—Prevails Throughout the Country

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Asiatic cholera has spread to nearly all parts of the country. While the number of cases in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tiflis, Astrakhan, Simferopol and Nizhni-Novogorod is small compared with the population of those places, there are enough of them to cause alarm. Nothing worth mentioning has been done to stamp out the disease.

Within the last week Rostov has reported 275 cases; Kiev, 300; Otchakov, 144; Poltava, 247; Syzran, 622; and Orel, 147.

Reference to a map will show how widespread the plague is. The country of the Volga from Nizhni-Novgorod down is declared to be the danger zone. The means available here for reporting new cases are inadequate, hence the real proportions of the peril are probably unknown.

PROMINENT MEN IN BIG CONVENTION

National Conservation Congress in St. Paul Next Month Attracts Many Leaders in Political World

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12.—"I know of no public question that could bring so many representative men together in a convention as that of conservation," said Thomas R. Shipp, secretary, in speaking of the coming congress to be held in St. Paul September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

"A glance at the list of speakers is sufficient to show that the country's best men are behind this movement, and I have no doubt the second congress is going to set a pace that will be hard to follow in future."

The list of speakers to which Secretary Shipp refers contains such names as William H. Taft, president of the United States; Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States; Gifford Pinchot, Senators Beveridge, Dolliver and Nelson, and such representative men as James J. Hill, Wallace D. Simmons and James R. Garfield.

There has been a lot of talk about politics in connection with the congress. That there will be in St. Paul at that time members of the United States senate, members of the house, governors of many states and mayors of many cities, is sufficient reason to say that there will be some politicals on the side, but it is the intention of the officers of the congress to keep politics out of the proceedings as far as possible.

Insurgency is pretty well represented on the programme with Pinchot, Garfield and Senators Beveridge and Dolliver as speakers. This in itself is a refutation of the statements that have been made concerning President Taft's connection with the programme. It is said that the president insisted upon certain changes being made before he would agree to speak.

When Governor Eberhart returned to St. Paul after heading the committee which visited the president at Beverly and tendered the invitation, he said the president did not even ask to see the programme and made no suggestions whatever concerning it.

The programme will not be given out for a few days, but it is known that Senator Dolliver will talk on "Cattle, Food, and Leather." Such a subject naturally gives the senator a chance to say something on the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, but it is said on good authority that he will not take the opportunity of doing so. The big fight made by Senator Dolliver on the tariff bill was chiefly in connection with the hide and leather schedules. However, it is believed the senator will insert enough ginger into his speech to make it interesting.

"The Natural Resources Belong to the People" is the subject to be discussed by James R. Garfield, former secretary of the Interior. Mr. Garfield is prepared, according to reports received in St. Paul, to handle this subject in a way to make it interesting.

Francis J. Heney, who fought the land frauds in the west, is going to talk about "Safeguarding the Public Domain." It is doubtful if a person more competent to handle such a subject could be found.

The subject given to James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board, is, "Soils, Crops, Food and Clothing." Mr. Hill long has given much thought to the fertilization of soils, and he has been helping the farmer in this respect for years.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, the greatest labor union in the United States, is going to talk on the subject, "Are We Mining Intelligently?" It is not known what the subject of Mr. Pinchot's address will be, and Senators Beveridge and Cummins have not said on what subjects they will talk. Other speakers besides the president and former president are:

Governor Eberhart, Minnesota; Governor Stubbs, Kansas; Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations; Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; Arthur Radclyffe Dugmore, author, artist, writer on nature subjects, and an expert on bird life; Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work; Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri; Alfred L. Baker, president the Chicago Chamber of Commerce; Henry Wallace, expert on farming and country life, Des Moines, Iowa; Frank M. Chapman, curator, American Museum of Natural History; Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Professor Henry S. Graves, United States Forester; John Barrett, director, bureau of American Republics; Dr. W. J. McGee, bureau of soils, department of agriculture; Dr. Francis E. McVey, president, University of South Dakota; Capt. J. B. White, chairman of the executive committee, National Conservation Congress; Dr. George F. Swain, Harvard University; George C. Pardee, former governor of California; Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiania; Wallace D. Simmons, Simmons, Hardward Co., St. Louis; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; F. F. Westbrook, Minneapolis; and Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the Red Cross Society

LOUISBURG, N. S., Aug. 11.—News was brought by an American fishing schooner today reporting that the captain of a Portuguese fishing boat had committed suicide owing to the scarcity of bait. "No bait, no fish," the unfortunate is reported to have shouted as he leaped overboard.

Misses Maude and Laura Sinclair of New Westminster are spending their holidays with Mrs. Thomas Watson, Pandora Ave.

POLICE REFUSE TO GO ON CA

Order Issued by Mayor of lumbus is Disobeyed by S eral Members of City Po Force

OTHERS TAKE DUTY WITH RELUCTAN

Mayor Takes Action Only Pressure Brought to B Upon Him By City Offic and Business Men

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Mu of a majority of the regular p force is threatened because M Marshall ordered the men to serv street cars tonight to protect t against strike rioters.

At 6.40 the mayor addressed men, urging them to do their d The sentiment of nearly 100 of 240 available force is to refuse t on the cars, even though they their positions.

At 7.15 37 members of the f flatly refused to obey orders. other men, who finally accepted M Marshall's command and went on are seriously considering it.

The mutineers were not assigne other duty tonight, and Mayor M shall said they would be dismi from the force.

Until today Mayor Marshall, withstood pressure brought by officials of the Columbus Railway Light Company to put officers on cars. City officials and member the chamber of commerce, joined urging the mayor to take this and he consented, although he he did not favor the plan.

Within a few hours this chang policy became known to the po and there was widespread dissatis tion. This reached a culmination roll call this evening. The major gan to make assignments, and t in rebellion stepped out of the ra

There was little ill feeling expr ed, although one policeman took his helmet and asked the mayor don it and board a car. As reas for their mutiny some said they been warned by grocers and butc that if they rode on cars they w be refused provisions. Others they had belonged to unions others that they might wish to unions at some future time.

After being told that if they ref to obey the new order they woul dismissed, two officers who had first rebelled stepped back into line with the regulars.

The mayor said later that he enough officers to man the fifty that the company expected to ope tonight.

HAS GOOD CHANCE OF RECOVERI

Mayor Gaynor Passes Anot Day Without Unfavora Symptoms Appearing— in Danger Zone

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Another has passed and Mayor Gaynor, sho the neck on Tuesday by James G gher, shows no symptoms of b poisoning. He continues to rest at intervals and to take nourish when desired. The last bulletin the surgeons disguise nothing the dition is favorable toward ultimat covery. The danger of septicaem not yet passed, however, nor is the ibility that an artery or a blood sel has been scraped by the bullet. these possibilities ever present he is in the danger zone and will be more than a week.

TRIP OF QUEEN'S OWN

Battalion Leaves This Evening England—Goes at Expense o Sir Henry Pellatt.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.— Tomo night a provisional battalion of Queen's Own Rifles of Canada le heme, 620 strong, to take part in training of the imperial forces at A shot. The regiment will parade a armories at 9 o'clock. In the eve it will march to the Union station will entrain on two special Grand T trains. Arriving in Montreal the will be entertained at luncheon b 65th Carbineers "Mount Royal," in armories. The tents will be all for the regiment to go immediately camp as soon as they reach Levi, psite Quebec. For five days they work hard there under instructo the permanent force, all of whos penses Sir Henry Pellatt is, be Aboard the steamer Megantic, on they will sail on Saturday morning gust 20th, the men of the regimen occupy the whole of the third-clas commodation, which has been res

Negroes Killed in Wreck.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13.—A excursion train on the Southern way returning from Durham, was wrecked in the Union stati 1:30 this morning. Several negroe dead and a number of others re injured.

SEWARD, Alaska, Aug. 12.—R received here today are that th mon pack in the Bristol bay di and also at Karluk and Uyak, K island, will fall far short of the age. It is believed that the outp not be more than three-fourths usual pack.