PRESAGES DOWNFALL OF SIR WILFRID

Result in Drummond and Arthabaska, Whatever Else It Shows, Points To His Loss of Quebec

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The bye-election in Drummond and Athabasca has one lesson which is very clear. Observers are anxious over the effect on the navy; while another set is aghast over the anti British spirit of Quebec being used against them instead of for them; while a third set is talking about the blow to national unity; there is one plain fact which stares everybody in the face. It is that Laurier has lost his hold in Quebec. That means that he will be defeated in Quebec in the next general election.

Is proof desired? In 1887 the constituency was so overwhelmingly Liberal that the Conservatives did not put up a candidate and Mr. Joseph Lavergne was elected by acclamation. In 1891 the Liberal majority was 962. In 1896 it was 1206. In 1900 there was another Liberal acclamation. In 1904 the Conservatives entered the lists again and scored only some 1200 votes out of 5000 cast. In 1908 they did not enter the field. In short, it is the strongest Liberal, Laurierite constituency in Quebec. It is intersected by the Intercolonial. It was overrun by workers; no less than 35 Laurierite M. P.'s stumped it in addition to lesser lights. It was common talk that there was money enough in the constituency to build the navy and whiskey enough to float it. It was the very choicest fighting ground for Sir Wilfrid in all Quebec. That was why it was opened. Had there been a fair fight, had there been no patronage, had there been merely moderate spending of money, there would have been a still heavier turnover. As it is, a Laurierite majority of 2500 has vanished. If such things are done in a Liberal hive, what will happen elsewhere?

How, what does that mean?

Laurier is Doomed

Putting aside the other considerations, which may be very interesting, this fact means that as a matter of actual politics the Laurier government will be beaten in the coming general elections. There are two reasons for this.

First, there is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stayed in power by holding Quebec. Here are the figures which prove this. They relate to the situation following the elections of 1908.

Liberals from Quebec, 54.

Liberals from constituencies in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan which are strongly French Canadian, 7.

Liberals from the rest of Canada, 74.

Conservatives from Quebec, 11.

Conservatives from the rest of Canada, 75.

Thus out of his 135 votes in the house of commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier draws 61 from Quebec and its outposts, leaving him only 74 elsewhere, while in English-speaking Canada, Mr. Borden commands 75 votes, or an actual majority.

Secondly, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gained a remarkably large number of his seats in English-speaking Canada on the strength of his mastery of Quebec, and on that alone. Ever since 1896 at every general the Liberals have approached the situation somewhat in this manner: "We are bound to win in any event. Laurier will sweep Quebec no matter what happens. He will have a majority of 40 from that province. He can merely break even in the rest of Canada and have an overwhelming majority. What's the use of fighting? You in this particular constituency do, the government will give you public works. If you don't, it won't."

How Liberals Bribed Constituency

Here are specific proofs of this—a very few out of a great many.

On October 9, 1908, the Herald, Prince Albert, Sask., said: "Prince Albert cannot afford to elect a man who will sit on the opposition side of the house of commons at Ottawa. And as everyone knows that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned to power, electors of this constituency who look to their own interests will support Mr. Ruttan. Cutting off one's nose to spite his face would be a mild act of indiscretion compared with voting against Rutan and shelving the Hudson Bay railroad."

The Mercury, of Minnedosa, Man., on October 22, 1908, said: "For the next five years a common member on the Laurier side of the house will be of more use to Marquette than a member of Borden's cabinet in waiting spouting hot air from a bench in the opposition."

The Richmond county (N. S.) Bulletin, previous to the election of 1908, after enumerating a long list of public works which had been undertaken in the constituency, repeated the assurance that the Laurier government was sure to be returned and said:

"Do the people of Richmond realize what it means to be in opposition? The vast works at Red Islands require to be developed largely by government assistance."

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M. P., in his election address in 1908 said that no one questioned the fact that Sir Wilfrid would be returned, and continued:

"Mr. Macdonald is the representative of that party. This county has realized the unwise course and unfortunate position of past years, today recognizes the necessity of having a representative supporting that government, and will show its appreciation of the splendid work done by Mr. Macdonald by electing him as their representative."

The Chronicle, of Macleod, Alberta, said on October 22, 1908:

"The Liberal party is going back with a big majority. With these facts clearly impressed upon us, what in the name of common sense can we want with John Herron at Ottawa? The constituency of Macleod, we consider, has the greatest natural resources of any constituency in the west. It requires enormous development in the next four years. It requires a member at Ottawa in sympathy with the government, and in whom the government can place implicit confidence. In plain English, it requires A. B. Macdonald there where he can have daily intercourse with Sir Wilfrid, and Frank Oliver, and the rest, and lay the great and urgent needs of the west before them."

The Advertiser, of Owen Sound, Ont., on October 23, 1908, said:

"The chances are wholly in favor of the Laurier government being sustained at the polls, and it is only natural that the petitions made by a member of that party would receive more consideration than those emanating from an opposition supporter who is always handicapped by the fact that he is one of the enemy."

The Chronicle of Dunville, Ont., on October 23, 1908, reported Robert Gardner, president of the Dunville Reform association, as saying that "Whatever benefits or expenditure of public money Haldimand had received had been secured while our representative was on the government side." And he added that it was conceded that the Laurier government would be returned.

Robert Holmes, Liberal candidate for West Huron, in 1908, in his nomination speech, said that the Laurier government was sure to be sustained, and West Huron would make a serious mistake in not sending a supporter to parliament. When he was defeated he threatened to see that no money was spent in the constituency.

The Star-Journal of St. Catharines, Ont., in the 1908 campaign urged that the Laurier government was certain to be sustained.

"That St. Catharines and Lincoln need many things in the gift of the Dominion government, and that they cannot secure them if Mr. Lancaster is sent back to Ottawa as a representative, is patent to every elector."

The Wentworth, Ontario, Light of October 24, 1906, said:

"In Wentworth we want a supporter of the government, Mr. Sealey is able, we believe, to accomplish more than a man pledged to oppose the Laurier government."

The Pembroke, Ontario, Observer, of October 13, 1908, said:

"In the name of common sense, will you return Mr. White to again sit in opposition for the next five years to the detriment of the constituency?"

The Gore Bay, Ontario, Recorder of October 22, 1908, urged its readers to vote Liberal because:

1. "The Laurier government is sure to be returned to power, and it is better to have a representative in sympathy with the administration.

2. A. E. Dyment does things, etc."

Precisely the same appeal was made in North Bruce.

The Ottawa, Ontario, Reformer said in the 1908 campaign:

"Since the return of the government is a foregone conclusion, it looks like the height of folly for electors who wish to retain a reputation for local patriotism to do otherwise than support Mr. Fowke heartily."

There are 14 examples, and these are only a few; many others could be quoted. In Ontario alone at least 48 of the 86 constituencies were attached in this way. Itawas used in all of the 35 maritime provinces constituencies. It was used a great deal in the west. In short, at least 100 constituencies in English-speaking Canada were assailed by this argument. It was desperately unfair fighting, and it made it desperately hard campaigning for Conservatives. Despite this handicap, the Conservatives divided Canada outside of Quebec, substantially evenly.

Liberals Lose Principal Argument

Now, in the next general election the Liberals will not be able to use this argument. The electors will know that Laurier has lost Quebec. They will know that, whatever else happens, the government which will follow the election will not be a Laurier government. They will know that the flowing tide will be against and not with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Suppose that this makes the difference of only 20 seats; then in English-speaking Canada the Conservatives will have 100 seats to the Liberal 50; and it is likely that far more than 20 seats were turned in 1908 by this exceedingly unfair argument. In a word, in the ensuing election the Liberals will be compelled to rely upon arguments of public policy and will be deprived of the weapon with which they have most dearly loved to fight.

Laurier's Defeat Certain

Follow this up. Suppose that the anti-Laurier forces divide Quebec fairly evenly, obtaining 30 seats, and that the Conservatives win 100 seats elsewhere, the house numbering 225. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position will be:

From Quebec	35
From elsewhere	60
	95

While against him he would have:

Quebec anti-Laurierites	30
Other anti-Laurierites	100
	130

Putting him in a minority of 35.

Even if he were to carry 70 seats outside of Quebec he still would have only 105 seats and the forces opposed would have 120.

But suppose, as is more likely, that Laurier saves only 20 constituencies from the wreck. Then the figures would be:

Laurierites from Quebec	30
Laurierites from elsewhere	60
	90
Anti-Laurierites from Quebec	45
Anti-Laurierites, elsewhere	100
	145

Putting him in a minority of 55.

From the standpoint of English-speaking Canada the solution to the question herein outlined seems to be to give Mr. Borden as large a majority as possible in English-speaking Canada. That is plain and simple politics in a somewhat tangled situation. Give Mr. Borden 100 seats outside of Quebec and he is in an excellent position. Give him 110 and his position is commanding. Give him 120 and his position is overwhelming, and the country will have before it, not a tangled and uneasy position but a stable, honest and efficient government.

Asking for Conservative Sympathy

The Liberals are making desperate attempts to persuade people that it is the duty of Conservatives to weep because Laurier is losing his grip on Quebec. It is difficult to see why Conservatives should be afflicted over the troubles of their opponents, nor is there any reason to conclude that the Liberals conducted in Drummond and Arthabaska a remarkably loyal or imperialistic campaign. Laurier stumpers told the electors of the constituency that the navy would be used, not to help Great Britain but to enable Canada to break with her. One Liberal sympathizer, it is said, even suggested that the Canadian navy might be used to fight the mother country.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost

For assuredly the Nationalist tempest which is buffeting the premier is of his own raising. Listen to the testimony of Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, ex-M. P.:

"During the campaign of June, 1896, while I was a candidate for the house of commons in the county of Montmorency, I was held up to public execration as the supporter of Tupper, Angers and Tailion, who had spent a million dollars in purchasing rifles to re-arm the militia and in almost the same words as those which were being used in the articles in Le Soir, Mr. Brodeur's organ, in Montreal, I was asked, 'Why do you want us to fight for England?' Let the electors remember that the high and mighty Conservative leaders who purchased these guns will not go to the wars, but that your children will be sent to Africa and Asia, from whence they shall never return. Vote for Laurier and his candidates if you want the country to enjoy its present tranquility, and do not wish to expose yourselves to be sent some fine morning to distant lands, leaving behind you your wives, and your children, and everything that is dear to you.—Le Soir, June 19, 1896.

"In the house of commons at the preceding session, Mr. Brodeur, the present minister of marine and fisheries, had sounded the note in his speech which is reported in Hansard and in which, condemning the purchase of these rifles, he said in substance:

"I always believed that if war was waged against Canada we would be able to count on the protection of England, that the only reason for the maintenance of the colonial tie was that if we had any international difficulties we could count upon the help of England. I regret to learn that in the present instance the government has purchased these rifles, not from a private concern, but from the British government itself, and that the latter is demanding the price thereof. Is this the protection that we were promised by England? Is this the position which is made to us as a colony?

Laurier's Tactics of 1896

"Having occasion, during the same campaign, to travel on the Intercolonial railway, I found the cars flooded with posters containing the fiercest denunciations of Conservative leaders, who were accused of endeavoring to send every available man in the province of Quebec to Africa or to Asia, or some other far-off countries to fight the battles of England. Coupled with this the question which was constantly put to the electors in relation to the settlement of the Manitoba school question—Do you think that this matter can be settled to the advantage of the Catholics as well by Sir Charles Tupper, who is a Protestant, as by your own compatriot, Mr. Laurier? I am a living witness to and a victim of the intense racial prejudice which was created against the Conservative party and in the campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1904, I was hounded by Liberals, who are now either members of the legislature or of the house of commons or senators or provincial ministers, who denounced me from every husting in the district of Quebec as an Imperialist, who wished to drive Sir Wilfrid Laurier from power so as to crush the influence of the French Canadians.

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from the Imperial conference of 1907 he was hailed by his followers as the saviour of his country, who had rescued us from militarism and imperialism, because, forsooth, he had resisted the proposition made by certain other members of the conference that the colonies share in the maintenance of the British navy. Everybody remembers his triumphal entry into the country at that time, and the fleet of steamers and pleasure yachts which were hired at great expense to escort him up the St. Lawrence.

I state, without fear of contradiction, that in all these years Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew what was going on and what was being said by all his Frenchmen; although too shrewd to commit himself, he acquiesced in the education his followers were giving to the people, and he was implicity lending encouragement to the builders of a wall of prejudice and passion which was being erected to protect him and his party against the assaults of his political adversaries."

Liberal Party is Sick

Listen to the confession of a Liberal M. L. A., Mr. Godfrey Langlois, in his paper Le Pays.

"Our party has met with a crushing defeat, and we must have the courage to avow it. All will admit that our party is not what it was formerly, for the Liberals have certainly weakened during the past few years. A great number of partisans have raided the depository of the government, spoilers have wrung from the ministry everything in their power for their own personal account, instead of remaining at their post as good soldiers of duty and progress. As a matter of fact our party is gravely sick. In the minds of a great number of people Liberalism has given place to ministerialism. Instead of the grand principles of a former day, we find keen appetites and personal aspirations impregnating the present entourage of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There are too many people, in fact, who are trying to get rich at the expense of the country. There are too many advocates in parliament who wish to don the ermine. Our Liberal newspapers instead of being allies of the government, have been playing the role of servile domestics, and power has been used for the material satisfaction and advantages which it brings.

We are both disabled and disorganized. In Montreal, for instance, we have no leaders, no centre for rallying purposes, no centre for political action, and no cohesion in the ranks. As a matter of fact there is nothing at all except general dissatisfaction. We frequently hear of an election committee, but all this is a myth, for since 15 years it is centered in the pocket of Senator Dandurand.

In short, whoever is premier of Canada after the next general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not.

FINALE OF A STRANGE ROMANCE

"Buffalo Bill" Moore Suicides at Athalmer Where He Awaits Trial on Charge of Abduction

A tragedy in which the element of romance is strangely blended is told of in a telegram received last evening by Attorney General Bowser announcing the death by his own hand at Athalmer yesterday of "Buffalo Bill" Moore, a well known character of the Kootenay mountains who for years past has led the adventurous life of a prospector, trapper and hunters' guide—acting in the latter capacity for many parties of distinguished visitors coming to this province in quest of big game trophies.

The suicide of "Buffalo Bill" occurred in the jail at Athalmer, in which Moore was awaiting his preliminary hearing this morning before Judge Wilson on a charge of abducting the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Towerson, some eight or ten weeks ago. The story of their flight is still fresh in the memory of the majority of newspaper readers. The girl, Evelyn Towerson, had evidently been madly infatuated with her elderly lover, who had long passed the meridian of forty, and when she left home was thoughtful enough to leave pinned to the gatepost of the parental home, a note in which she stated that she was leaving with "Buffalo Bill—the only man I have ever loved."

Investigation disclosed that the couple took to the hills on horseback, the girl garbed in a boy's clothing that Moore had purchased for her in anticipation of their flight. They had three horses, one for each to ride and a third led animal laden with necessities for a life in the mountains. So long as they kept to the hills, with every crag and valley of which "Buffalo Bill" was familiar, all search for them was futile, but upon the exhaustion of their supplies and a visit being made to Fernie to replenish the depleted stock, Moore and his young companion were recognized and arrested by Chief Constable Samson, who turned them over to Constable Tennant for escort back to Athalmer.

There a local man was sworn in as special guard to have charge of the man until his preliminary hearing could take place, and it is believed that this officer's inexperience in police duty was indirectly responsible for the tragedy being made possible, his revolver being snatched away by the prisoner and the fatal shot fired before he could intervene. The case of abduction preferred against the unfortunate man was regarded as most conclusive, and he apparently recognized it as such and determined to cheat the law.

Neighbors are said to place considerable blame for the elopement upon the parents of the girl, but the mother says in a letter received by Hon. Mr. Bowser's department only a day or two ago, that she had "always done her best by the children, although seriously handicapped by illness during the past two years and the fact that his work kept Mr. Towerson away from home the greater part of the time." Mrs. Towerson wrote further that she was most desirous of committing her truant daughter to the care of the Children's Aid Society at Vancouver. The mother is a niece of Mrs. Donald Grant, of Hillside Ave., this city, with whom she lived for some time in Nova Scotia before coming to this Province.

Since the apprehension of Moore at Fernie, the girl has allegedly been in constant communication with him, sending him notes daily assuring him of her loyalty and that, whatever might happen, she would wait for and be true to him.

Tennessee Town Burning

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The town of Copper Hill, Tenn., near Ducktown, is burning. McCay's hotel and six other stores have already been burned, with a $60,000 loss. Twelve other buildings are on fire.

The Austrian Pauli, who was shot by Chief of Police Long at Rossland, while resisting arrest, has now been committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

Cranbrook proposes to erect a fine brick block city hall.

WHAT CANADA STANDS FOR

Professor Robertson Tells Canadian Club of the Necessity For the Conservation of the Quality of Life

In a highly scholarly address before the Canadian Club yesterday Professor J. W Robertson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical education, spoke of the work of the Conservation Commission and of the commission which is at present sitting here. "Make the land match the people," he said, "and see that the people are so trained that they will be able to avail themselves to the full of the wonderful resources of this Canada of ours."

Professor Robertson pointed out how the energies of the two commissions were in large measure interdependent. How one was to determine how the vast resources of the Dominion should be conserved and utilised, while the other was to so train and equip the people that they should take the ultimate good out of the heritage that was their's. "The two big things that determine the stability and progress of a people are what they own and what they do," he said. "The resources of Canada are so vast and varied that no man knows their limits. Out here in British Columbia the people have no conception of what is going on in the East. They know little of the vast coal, iron and steel industries of the great fisheries of the east coast. They know little of the patriotism of the habitant of Quebec of his sense of honesty, of his sense of virtue. This habitant is a man who essentially matches his country. He loves the land and its institutions which insure him liberty, and give a chance to his children."

Need of Patriotism

Throughout his speech Professor Robertson dealt strongly with the need of patriotism. "Patriotism," said he, "in its truest sense calls for some knowledge of the past, much knowledge of the present, and a boundless hope in the future. Thus you will see that patriotism does not lie in a mere assertion of superiority.

"The West has many excellencies, but it is not a land flowing with milk and honey. The portion of Canada, which can be described in this way is Ontario. At the back of the histories of great peoples are the grass, the apple blossoms and the cows. I believe I am right in venturing the prophecy that Ontario will double its population in the next twenty years. At present the value of property and the productiveness in Ontario are twice as great as they were twenty years ago. Witnesses who have appeared before the Royal Commission, of which I have the honor to be chairman, have told us how the value and productiveness of that province can be doubled again in the next twenty years. As chairman of the committee of lands in the conservation commission I have arranged to have a thousand farms throughout the Dominion thoroughly investigated. We will pick out the best of these and hold them up as examples to incoming settlers. We want the people to believe in themselves and their qualities. No people ever inherited what we've got now. No country of seven million inhabitants ever came into such an unearned increment. It took the good Lord 50,000 years to make the soil of Canada what it is today, and that soil, in its present productive state, has come suddenly, as it were, into our possession.

Man the Trustee

"The rights of property are being extolled altogether beyond measure. People seem to forget that a man is a property owner for the whole state; that he is the trustee of futurity.

"With the advantages which they possess the people of Canada are bound to become dominant, just as the Japanese have become a dominant power in the Orient. It is country to be coveted, and it must have a people to match. In Canada there are a million and a quarter children trooping to school every morning. Where before has the world ever witnessed such a spectacle in a country with a population of seven millions? Our school buildings are a manifestation of the people's belief in their children. Within the scope of our commission we are inquiring what is being done in training up children in the right way. The man who has been trained to make things good and beautiful is a good man himself, and so we are finding out what further necessities there are in the way of industrial training and technical education. Labor does not need to be dignified. It is glorious in itself: a panoply of magnificence for the race. Technical training has been fundamental since the time of Adam. The emphasis of modern education should be shifted from the culture of letters and placed on the technical and industrial branches. These are the utilitarian expressions of life.

Canada's Significance

"Canada," continued the speaker, "stands for liberty, intelligence and justice. Our people stand for the survival of the best, not in the body, but in the concepts. The security of our homes and the sanctities of our families are our ideals. We respect the law—often even when it is bad. This is a land of respected law, and that is why Americans coming in here find more liberty under our flag. We stand for conservation, for opportunities for our children, for the conservation of the quality of life itself. We are playing the game, for the development and glory of our country—and I believe that we are playing it fairly. You have been in the making for a million years, if I know anything of this planet. Therefore, it is the duty of our race to pass on the conservation of the quality of life itself, which has been handed down to us through the ages ever growing better and stronger."

The vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Lindley Crease, and seconded by Mr. D. R. Ker, was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with the singing of God Save the King.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Fort George Herald is putting in Monoline type-setting machines.

A writer in the New York Sun describes the movement of the suffragists of that city. He says:

Following Victoria's example, New Westminster has abolished its restricted district.

The Fort George Tribune, established by the late John Houston, has just celebrated its first anniversary.

Quesnel is agitating for a semi-weekly mail between that town and Ashcroft.

The death has occurred at Nanaimo of Joshua Jones, aged 75, a pioneer resident of the coal city.

The new Presbyterian Church at West Summerland is now ready for dedication.

The B. C. E. R. Company proposes a twenty-three year term for Greater Vancouver's new tramway franchise.

The shareholders of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway have unanimously re-elected last year's officers to serve for another term.

The B. C. E. R. Company is inviting tenders for the erection of its new $250,000 passenger station and office block in Vancouver.

A public night school is to be established at New Westminster if a sufficient number of prospective students present themselves.

Chief of Police Rothnie, formerly of Red Deer, Alberta, has been appointed to take charge of the Kamloops city force.

Owing to the scarcity and the high price of hay at Quesnel the cost of overnight stabling for a horse at that point has been increased to $1.00.

Barkerville hotel keepers are altering their premises to comply with the requirements of the new Provincial Liquor Act.

"Billy" MacAdam, who made a reputation for himself while publishing the Sandon Paystreak, is now editor and proprietor of the Edmonton Capital.

Voting takes place at Chilliwack on the 29th instant on the by-law to sanction an additional debenture loan of $6,000 for the building of a new city hall.

Editor J. P. McConnell, of the "Saturday Sunset," has been committed for trial on the charge of criminal libel preferred by members of the South Fort George Townsite company.

Frederick E. Mullins, a late employee of the E. Clemens Horst Company of Sardis, is wanted by the police on a charge of forging the name of R. Maitland to numerous checks.

Steps are being taken to have all the French-speaking Canadians residing at Fraser Mills, Port Moody, and in Coquitlam Municipality placed on the Provincial voters' list.

Harry Williams and Nick Reece have been arrested at Vancouver on suspicion of their having been implicated in the hold-up and robbery of H. Conwire on Monday evening last.

The steamer Chilco has returned to Quesnel from Fort George canyon, where she landed her last up-river cargo of the season, finding it impossible to get through the canyon on account of ice.

Aseptic drinking cups have been introduced by the C. P. R. on all their sleeping cars, in compliance with the recommendation of the health authorities with regard to the indiscriminate drinking by travelers out of the same glasses.

The Vancouver Conservative Club has decided to incorporate under the Friendly Societies Act, and to raise the necessary funds for the establishment of its new quarters by sale of debentures bearing seven per cent interest, in denominations of $10, $25, $50 and $100.

New Westminster Liberals have elected officers for the year as follows: Honorary president, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, George Kennedy; vice-presidents, J. J. Johnston, A. Hardman and C. B. Deans; secretary-treasurer, E. Goulet.

Messrs. Dickie, Van Norman, Haycroft and Vipond of Nanaimo, have disposed of their interests in the Quamichan Mill company to Walter Marriott, who has organized a company to take over the holdings including the timber limits. The capacity of the mill will be increased to ten million feet per annum, and shipments will be made to the prairie provinces.

After a preliminary hearing at Penticton lasting over two days former Municipal Constable Henry Murk was sent up for trial before a judge at the next sitting of the court in Vernon. Murk will be called upon to face the charge of perjury which has been preferred on the information of W. H. Tapley, formerly proprietor of a hotel in Penticton. Murk handed in his resignation as constable on Saturday and was admitted to bail bonds in $300.

"About six weeks ago a host of New York women, young and old, rich and poor, married and single, highbrows and fluffy ruffliers, and just nice comfy old fashioned motherly souls, women from upper Fifth Avenue and the lower East Side, those who have come down from the 'Mayflower' and those who are just coming up from last year's steerage, scores of them, hundreds of them, thousands of them, took a new breath and a fresh hold and started in for a long, strong united effort to secure what they believe to be theirs—the right to vote. There are at least five separate woman suffrage organizations in New York city, whose membership ranges from 1,000 to 25,000 each. There are many smaller societies and there are the state and the national organizations. They mean to have women's suffrage in the state, in five years at the outside."

Prince Rupert now has a curfew law.

PERSIAN AFFAIR EXCITES GERMANS

Action Taken By British Government Is Much Resented —Newspapers Charge Britain With Intending Partition

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The action taken recently by the British Government in Persia, natural though it is, has aroused very strong feeling among Germans, which is not yet allayed. The newspaper comments prove that it is by no means only the sensational and Chauvinist journals, but those also that represent responsible political parties that have assumed a strong attitude on the subject. The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in summarising Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech, is careful to state that "it will be remembered that the steps taken by the British Government, whose object was to secure the safeguarding of the southern caravan routes with the help of Persian officers, were described by English newspapers as the prelude to the partition of Persia."

Although the clearest statements have been made in England that the government has no intention of permanently occupying Persian territory, Germans are convinced that if the English do not establish themselves in Southern Persia they are determined that no other power shall obtain influence there. This conviction has produced feelings of resentment among progressive Germans, which is all the stronger because they feel that they are not strong enough to suggest the transference of the Moroccan policy to Persia.

Many hopes have been expressed that the Germans may not always be compelled to sit still with hands folded while other nations gather the fruit, and to gnash their teeth over the news that other powers act in the outside world without consulting them. For years past the majority of German publicists have declared that the German fleet is being built solely as a means of defending German interests and safeguarding Germans and Germany against the attacks of malevolent envyers and enemies. Now, however, that the strength of their fleet had become an important factor in international calculations they are beginning to strike a fresh note. Count Reventlow, writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," says that England is realizing that the times are changed, and he declares that the only way out of her present difficult situation is to recognize the fact that she is now only the first among equals on the ocean, and to renounce the idea of retaining the position of depot of the seas.

Count Reventlow expressed the opinion that not only has such a position become untenable, and not only could all England's wealth not enable her to retain it longer, but "England could not regain this position even through a war with Germany."

DIVORCE RULING

Mr. Justice Clement Makes Departure From Usual Practice in Judgment At Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Dec. 2.—A decided departure from the usual practice in divorce cases was witnessed in the supreme court this morning, when Mr. Justice Clement granted a decree absolute without the preliminary decree nisi. This is the first instance of the kind in the courts of this province.

The petitioner was the husband, and Mr. A. R. Creagh, who appeared for him, stated that the petitioner's case had been clearly proved on the usual statutory grounds, and he applied for an absolute decree.

The court was inclined to grant a decree nisi, to be made absolute in six months unless cause be shown to the contrary, but Mr. Creagh insisted. He pointed out that, in spite of the custom that has obtained here, the English statue of 1857, which is followed in this province, distinctly states that the court being satisfied that the petitioner has made out his case, shall order the marriage dissolved. There was no provision for a decree nisi in that statute, although there was in later statutes, which do not apply here.

Mr. Justice Clement remarked that he was reluctant to interfere with the established practice, but in view of the clear reading of the statute, he would grant the decree absolute on condition that Mr. Creagh assume the responsibility for his client. To this Mr. Creagh agreed and the order was made.

LETTER TRANSMISSION

Western Union Telegraph Company Makes New Move in European Mail Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It will be possible tomorrow for a merchant sitting in his San Francisco office to dictate an urgent letter to his stenographer in the morning with reasonable certainty that it will make the mid-afternoon steamer from New York for Europe on the same day.

This abridgment of time and distance becomes possible through the ocean mail service announced by the Westerun Union Telegraph Company tonight. The merchant's letter will be received by the telegraph company precisely as a message would be received, transmitted across the continent at the usual tolls and the copy at this end will be placed in a special sealed envelope, addressed as directed, and rushed to any available steamship. The only extra charge will be five cents for postage.

It is confined to no port or city, and is available in either direction—from Chicago to Baltimore or from Boston to Seattle.