



VIGOROUS VICTORIA'S STEADY ADVANCEMENT Geographic Position of Vancouver Island Will Make It the Britain of the Pacific Coast.

(From Saturday's Daily.) When Victoria was first called the "Outpost of Empire" the corner of the phrase builded better than he knew. Not only is this city an, it is the outpost of the British Empire on this coast. Geographical position as to the westward march of empire makes the commerce of the world front on the Pacific, Victoria will be found to occupy an equally good strategic position as the big cities of the old land when the wave of population swept across the Atlantic and made the United States. British Columbia need fear no competitor in the rush for Oriental trade. From as far south as San Francisco all vessels making the great circle pass abreast of and to the north of Vancouver Island and travel will eventually take the shortest route. The tea and silk trade has been snatched from the transportation companies to the south and hurried eastward over the C. P. R.; the halibut and other fish for the Boston and New York markets are shipped from a British Columbia port. There are good times ahead, they have in fact already come, and Victoria is feeling more than her share of the general prosperity. Victoria has "woken up." Other places realize it, and are today.

Looking to This City for pointers as to how to induce tourists, manufacturers, residents, farmers and all classes of population for the upbuilding of a community. "You people in Victoria are doing something all the time," said a prominent mainland real estate man this morning, "and since you started boosting have been able to give Vancouver pointers. We all thought the capital was a sleepy old place. Maybe it was for many years, but you are certainly alive now. The only thing you want is a steering committee. Meet every arrival of importance, steer him into your new permanent exhibit, hold out the glad hand and you'll get such an increase in wealth and population as will surprise everybody. I'm from Vancouver, and mean to stay with the old town, but British Columbia is big enough for both cities to grow."

Activity in contracting circles is extremely noticeable, and it is interesting to note in connection therewith that nearly all the work being done is for local people. The experience of Thomas "Catterer" is a sample of this. Seen this morning he said: "I am extremely busy just now. There are no particularly big jobs on hand, but yet I have over thirty carpenters at work besides bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers. Residences are being enlarged, business premises renovated and altered, and the most noticeable feature in the building trade for the past couple of weeks is that nearly all the work is being done for Victorians."

working steadily to make Victoria great. Vancouver Island is destined, in the course of a few years, to be the Great Britain of the Pacific. An aroma of confidence is in the air; local residents are getting busy; outsiders are flocking in; scenic beauties are making this city world famous as a tourist resort. Taking all things into consideration, a leaf might well be taken out of Tacoma's book and a big sign, with letters twenty feet high, erected in a prominent place bearing the legend, "Watch Victoria grow."

LIVELY TIMES FOR HERBERT H. ASQUITH

RIOTOUS SCENES AT POLITICAL MEETING

Women Suffragists Ejected From Hall Tried to Assault Chancellor of the Exchequer. New York, June 16.—A dispatch from London to the Sun, describing the woman suffrage affair at Northampton yesterday, says: "The woman suffrage agitators carried out their threat to attack their ministerial aversion, Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, on his delivering a political speech at Northampton. The demonstration, however, ended in the discomfiture of the agitators after a furious tussle, but the police eventually had to protect Mr. Asquith from the violence of a street mob."

The chancellor had hardly begun his speech when three well-known woman suffragists, Misses Kenney and Billington and Mrs. Rawood, arose among the crowded seats allotted to women, screaming denunciations at the speaker as the ministerial opponent of their claims, and making the usual demand for votes. "The hall was instantly in an uproar. The bulk of the audience shouted, 'Turn them out.' Stewards rushed to remove the women, but they shrieked above the din and waved flags inscribed 'Vote for women.' These were snatched by women around the speaker's strators, and after a desperate struggle were torn to pieces. "Meanwhile the stewards reached the disturbers, but they had no sooner laid hands on Miss Billington than she drew a short whip from beneath her cloak and lashed wildly at the men's heads and shoulders. Three of them, however, seized her, and fighting like a tigress, she was huddled down by the men and bundled out, struggling and shrieking. "As soon as they were gone a party of Socialists, the body of the hall started an uproar on behalf of the ejected women. It took longer to deal with them and the uproar and struggle lasted half an hour. "Mr. Asquith then proceeded to speak again, but he had hardly started when Mrs. Pankhurst, another suffragist, came to the front of the women's gallery and started making demands. The audience was less tolerant of her than of her predecessor and her utterances were drowned in shouts of 'Throw her out.' The stewards ultimately carried her out like the others. "Mr. Asquith then delivered his speech, but meanwhile one of the suffragists had stirred up a crowd of Socialists in the street to back her up in attacking Mr. Asquith as he left the hall. The news of the disturbance had spread, and soon Market square was filled with a mob of roughs eager for a shindy. Extra police were hastily brought in from the suburbs. Their arrival and an opportune rain storm thinned the crowd. A number of them, however, got into the hall, causing fear of a serious riot. By the time Mr. Asquith had finished the police were strong enough to hold the mob, but Miss Billington and her supporters desperately but vainly tried to assault the minister as he passed through a double line of policemen to his automobile, in which he whizzed away amid a roar of cheers and groans."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. London, June 14.—At last night's session of the Presbyterian assembly the report of the western section of the augmentation committee was presented. During the year 1905 23 augmentation charges had been sustained, and 23 mission stations have been transferred to the list of augmentation charges. Increased liberality of the people has enabled the committee to raise the minimum salary to \$80, and the hope was expressed that the minimum salary would soon reach \$1,000 and a manse.

OFFICER KILLED. Manila, June 14.—First Lieutenant Edward C. Belton, of the 12th Infantry, governor of the province of Davao, Island of Mindanao, and Benjamin Christian, have been murdered on the beach on the west of the coast of Davao by a Manglayayan and his two brothers. The murderers have not yet been captured.

MAD KING OTTO MAY BE DEPOSED

QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR UNDER CONSIDERATION

Germany and Austria Approve Proposal to Make Prince Luitpold Ruler of Bavaria. Vienna, June 16.—In well informed quarters here it is considered probable that King Otto of Bavaria will soon be deposed. When Prince Luitpold was in Vienna recently he took part in a discussion in court circles as to the absurdity of Bavaria being ruled in the name of an insane sovereign and of the Viennese court communicating this view to the Bavarian government. Prince Luitpold it is understood, was assured that both the German and the Austrian court circles approved the plan for some time actively discussed in Bavaria of making him king. A change in the Bavarian constitution, however, would be necessary before this could be done, and it is doubtful if the diet would assent to the project. King Otto, who was insane when he ascended the throne twenty years ago, has grown worse and is now living like a wild animal. He permits nobody to approach him. His only nourishment is bread crumbs and dried fruit. He is in a frightful condition from neglect, which his physicians and custodians are unable to remedy because, according to monarchical tradition, they are not permitted.

TRAIN ROBBERS SEEK NEW TRIAL

APPLICATION MADE FOR IT THIS MORNING

Mr. Justice Irving Finds No Ground For Allowing the Request of Counsel. (From Saturday's Daily.) In Chambers this morning an application was made on behalf of the three prisoners convicted of robbing the C. E. R. train near Kamloops, looking to a new trial. A. D. MacIntyre of Kamloops, appeared on behalf of the three prisoners—Edwards (Bill Miner), Dunn and Colquhoun—and brought the matter before Mr. Justice Irving, who tried the men. A new trial was refused by Mr. Justice Irving on the two points which Mr. MacIntyre raised. The latter took his first point that comments had been made by the prosecuting attorney in his address to the jury to the effect that there was evidence to be put in relative to a belt being claimed by one of the prisoners, and if necessary a witness in an abortive trial could be incorporated into the new trial. His Lordship took up this latter point first and said that he had no hesitation in saying that the practice pursued at the trial of the men was the correct one. He cited cases in support of this, and said there were plenty more of them. The practice was that a prisoner was not called upon to plead a second time. After all, the pleading was not regarded as such an important part of the proceedings. Deputy Attorney-General McLean on the first trial raised relative to a comment being made about the belt, said that the comments were not on a par with those which Mr. MacIntyre referred to in the cases cited, where comments were made on a prisoner or his wife not giving evidence. The latter was contrary to the rule of court. His Lordship agreed with this and over-

LOOKING TO SOOKE FOR MORE WATER

ANOTHER PROPOSAL IS BEING INVESTIGATED

Mayor Morley and Other Officials Spent Yesterday in Forest Primeval—The Situation. (From Saturday's Daily.) The Water problem is still under serious consideration. Sir carrying the Highland district scheme as far as possible and making provision for obtaining full information as to its practicability, the city council have taken up an alternative project. This has for its object the providing of Victoria with Sooke lake water. Late last night a small but distinguished party of civic officials, covered with dust and evidently exceedingly weary, drove into town from the country. It comprised His Worship Mayor Morley, Water Commissioner Raymur and City Engineer Topp. They had spent the day in the vicinity of Sooke lake investigating the possibility of improving Victoria's water system by establishing connection with that body of water. Having left on Thursday night they spent the whole of yesterday at their disposal for inspection purposes, and, according to report, very little time was wasted. Rising at 4 o'clock or thereabouts and having breakfast they started on their peregrinations, first making a cursory examination of the lake and then piercing the mountains on the city side in all directions. It is stated that the Mayor's knowledge of forestry helped the party out of making a tight place, that the water commissioner has reduced his weight several pounds at least, and that the city engineer has decided to forgo the pleasure of hunting grouse next season, having already had sufficient violent exercise for one year. Their report upon the water question is favorable. Sooke lake, they say, would provide an inexhaustible volume for the domestic and other uses of the population of this community for all time to come. Besides its size it has wonderful depth, and in addition, the water is of splendid quality, being perfectly clear and exceptionally cool. They estimated that by the construction of a dam the head of the water could be increased 20 feet or more, if such a thing ever became necessary. Of course the most important question was whether there was any comparatively economical way of bringing the water through the hills to Victoria. It was known, and, in fact, is common knowledge, that Sooke lake and its tributaries comprises such an immense volume that it would be quite enough to provide a city many times the size of Victoria with water for many years. But the problem to be considered was how to make connection at a reasonable cost. When starting out they had the information that the watershed was located at such an altitude as to give a splendid head of pressure when reaching here. The report submitted by Expert Adams placed it at between 500 and 600 feet above sea level. It was known that the difficulty would be to find a method of carrying the pipes through the hills without entailing a prohibitive expenditure. Therefore practically the whole of yesterday was spent in wandering through the primeval forests neighboring Sooke. Mayor Morley's idea was that a pass of some place could be discovered which would allow a passage to be made by the construction of a small tunnel. Whether he was successful in his quest is a matter for conjecture. In conversation with the Times reporter this morning he was reticent upon this point, but seemed pleased with the results of the outing. It may be assumed from this that it was not altogether unsatisfactory. More, doubtless, will be heard when the official report is submitted at the next meeting of the city council. Upon one matter, however, His Worship was most emphatic. He stated that every energy is being bent towards a settlement, and an early settlement of the water problem. The committee having the matter in hand is not confining itself to one thing, but are looking in all directions so that when it comes to the stage of placing the issue before the public the latter will probably have the choice of two or three alternative propositions. Within a month, he promises, definite information will be forthcoming.

THE BIG MILL ON THE WEST COAST

Sutton Lumber Company Will Start Machinery in Six Weeks--Another Mill on Alberni Canal.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) The general advance in commerce and industry that is so beneficially affecting British Columbia at the present time is being experienced to some extent at least on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and indications are not wanting that during the next few years there will be felt that general improvement in the development of that section of the land that its immense natural wealth has always justified a confident expectation of. At present the movement is almost entirely in the direction of exploiting the great timber wealth, and two large saw mills are just on the eve of starting to saw and ship lumber, both of which promise to be most successful and profitable. The principal mills at Mosquito harbor on Clayoquot Sound is owned by the Sutton Lumber Company, of Seattle, and has been constructed under the direction of Mr. J. H. Pake, a veteran lumberman of Michigan and Minnesota, who is thoroughly familiar not only with the requirements of the lumber trade, but also with the latest and most economical methods of production, he having been intimately associated with the development of the lumber sawing business in the East for the past forty years, and has to his credit the invention of quite a number of labor saving devices that are now considered to be indispensable in any modern saw mill plant. Under his direction the saw mill at Mosquito Harbor is

Now Assuming Shape for practical work, and it is believed the plant will be in actual operation within six weeks or two months. Last November the work was started, and already the mill building is completed, the powerful engine and boilers in place, the plant is ready in readiness to turn over, and the whole place a scene of busy activity, at which over a hundred men are bending all their energies toward the completion of the enterprise, which will give permanent employment to about two hundred men, and establish quite a nice little town where only six months ago was nothing but a desolate wilderness. During the same time that the mill has been under construction two gangs of loggers with five donkey engines have been at work getting out logs, so that no time will be lost in producing lumber as soon as the plant is ready to operate. Already there are many millions of feet of logs in the water, and about a hundred men are constantly at work adding to this quantity, and it is expected that by next fall there will be sufficient logs available to keep the mill going all next winter without the necessity of continuing logging operations during the winter months, which as is well known to those familiar with the business is both disagreeable and unprofitable to employers and workmen alike. Beginning this week the big pile driver will begin driving piles for what will be

One of the Largest Wharves in British Columbia. This wharf will be from eighty to one hundred feet wide, and several thousand feet in length, and having along its frontage a continuous stretch of deep water at which the largest of ocean going ships can tie up and load at all stages of the tide. All this wharfage of course is not required for the accommodation of vessels, as it is not thought there will ever be more than one or two vessels loading at once, but owing to the rough and rocky condition of the country along the water front it is found much more feasible to provide a lumber yard on the wharf than to clear the level land for that purpose. It is calculated that enough wharfage will have to be supplied for storing at least five million feet of lumber. The mill will be devoted almost exclusively at present to the production of cedar lumber and shingles, and although the present design of the mill is not on any unusually large scale, providing only for about sixty to eighty thousand feet per day, this is only until it is discovered by actual experience exactly what the market calls for, and it will be easily possible to double or even treble this production if necessary without any material alteration of the plant, and it is hoped and believed by the men who are behind Mr. Pake that under his experienced management a trade will ultimately be built up that will justify a much larger output than is at present contemplated. As may be supposed all this movement on Clayoquot Sound is not without great stimulus to every other form of industry by the changed condition of affairs being easily able to dispose of all their surplus products in a home market at good prices. They are all

provided with work during the months when the farm does not require all their attention. Miners and prospectors will also find Mosquito Harbor a much more satisfactory base for supplies than any now available, and as the little town is gradually brought into being there will be the post office, hospital, school house, church, public hall, hotel and everything in fact that tends to make life brighter and more pleasant and profitable than it has been in the past on the shores of Clayoquot Sound. On Alberni Canal. Another saw mill that will undoubtedly bring corresponding benefits to the settlers of the beautiful Alberni valley is that of the Woods Brothers at New Alberni, which is expected this week to be in shape to begin actual operations. This mill, while not so pretentious as the big mill at Mosquito Harbor, is still thoroughly equipped with a most modern plant, and under the direction of men who have spent many years in the lumber business in this province, and are fully acquainted with all the requirements of the trade. Their mill is designed to cut from thirty to forty thousand feet per day, and will produce fir and cedar for export. For several months past two logging camps have been in operation along the shores of Alberni Canal, and this mill will start with a large stock of logs on hand, and a rosy outlook for a most successful business. In addition to this mill, the ever increasing demand for good lumber is stimulating investigation of the unexploited timber, which extends for miles on every side adjacent to Alberni. Every week there are parties of timber cruisers going out in all directions, and the actual purchase of extensive tracts of timber has already been consummated in more than one instance. This undoubtedly will be followed in the near future by the establishment of other and larger mills, which in turn will bring other industries into operation, and especially will it direct attention to the many splendid mineral prospects in the vicinity, and those who know Alberni and its resources best are the most confident that it only needs the introduction of capital in order to transform the present little village into a Thriving and Prosperous City, the centre of probably the richest and most beautiful section of country in all British Columbia. At present really first class land for agricultural purposes can be bought at a low price in Alberni valley, and already numerous enquiries have begun to make the settlers prick up their ears, and it would not be surprising if prices would stiffen up in response to the better actual conditions and the still brighter prospects ahead. Another modern marvel which has recently somewhat startled the staid old residents of Alberni is the introduction of the automobile. It is not many months ago since the first suggestion of driving a motor car over the mountain road from Nanaimo to Alberni was received with incredulous smiles, but now the trip has been made several times by different machines, and incredulity has been paralyzed by actual accomplishment, and when the doubters awake from their surprise they will begin to realize that Alberni is now only three hours' journey from Nanaimo, instead of ten hours as heretofore. What the future will bring forth in the way of transportation is difficult to say, but one of the certainties is that in a few months there will be one and probably two automobiles travelling regularly between Alberni and Nanaimo, and one of the first and most important requirements of that district is for immediate improvement of the roadway between these two points, that the full benefits of this new method of locomotion can be realized. For years they have been asking for a railroad, and here is all the advantages of a railroad ready to their hand. Look up Alberni! Marvellous changes take place in a day in this twentieth century, and it is not one of the least probable that before another twelve months have passed you will see an infinite development of industrial activity that will both astound and delight you.

TRADE ACTIVITY.

Winnipeg, June 14.—Bradstreet's in Calgary gives some interesting facts in regard to the forthcoming volume of their reports. The March volume contained ratings on 2,078 business firms in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. There will be in the July volume 32 new names, while 276 old ones are struck out, leaving the net increase 26 and making the total number of names 2,315. In addition there are 36 changes in ratings. This gives an idea of the tremendous activity in business circles in Western Canada.

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