FIVE LINERS ATTHE WHARVES

Busy Day Expected at Outer Docks-Antilochus, Panama Maru, Empress of India, Kumeric and City of Puebla

The outer wharves will present a busy scene today when five liners are expected. The Weir liner Kumeric, limping back from sea in distress with one of the biggest cargoes the steamer has taken out, is due today; the Japanese liner Panama Maru, of the Osaka Shosen kaisha line, will reach port this afternoon from Hongkong and the usual ports of call; the R.M.S. Empress of India will leave the outer wharf for Hongkong and way ports, and the Antilochus, of the Blue Funnel line, which came from Comox, after loading bunker coal for her homeward trip, will com mence taking on whale oil, salmon and lumber. The City of Puebla is also to reach port from San Francisco.

The Panama Maru has fourteen steer age passengers to debark and 800 tons of general cargo for discharge here. She left Yokohama on November 28 and made an average passage. The Antilochus will load about 4000 barrels of whale oil consigned to Glasgow by the C. N. P. Fisheries company, and muchcanned salmon. The City of Puebla will discharge about 250 tons of general freight. It is not known whether the Kumeric will have to discharge any of her freight. That longshoremen will be busy today, however, is evident,

WHAT COLOR IN ANIMALS IS FOR

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Eminent Biologist Advances Interesting Theory at Natural History Society's Meeting

Interesting and illuminative was the lecture of the eminent biologist, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, last night on "The Coloration of Wild Animals," in which the learned chief of the biological department of the United States expounded the protective theory of coloration that has come to be accepted generally by most scientists. Dr. Merriam, with the aid of an unique collection of colored photographic lantern slides, demonstrated the dual action of color on beast, bird and reptile alike in protecting the predatory animals from detection by their prey, and also in saving from disvictims to the former class of carniv-

orous animals. The unusual attraction of a lecture from a scientist of such standing as Dr. Hart Merriam drew to the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall a large audience. among whom were the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education: Dr. Hasell, Mr. Frank Kelly, Mr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. A. W. McCurdy, president of the Natural History Society; Mr. Sutton, vice-president, and Mr. F. Napier Denison, the energetic secretary. Among other well-known citizens present were the American and German consuls. Hon.

Abraham Smith and Herr Lowenberg. In expressing ti e pleasure the mem bers of the Victoria Natural History Society had in welcoming Professor Merriam, the president, Mr. McCurdy, gracefully referred to their guest as one of the greatest living scientists.'

Professor Merriam, in opening, said that he wi ned to present a new interpretation of an oft-observed fact in considering the significance of color on all animals whether mammals birds or reptiles. Owing to the magnitude of the field of inquiry, he would not attempt to deal with insects. All of them had doubtless noticed that most mammais were inconspicuously colored. His aim would be to show that this inconspicuous coloration fulfilled a protective or obliterative purpose, enabling its owner to escape observation. There were a large number of birds and a fair number of reptiles, but very few animals, brilliantly colored. Such were either impervious to attack or not of a

The first object of inquiry was the reason for the inconspicuous coloration of most animals. Why was this? What were the primary needs of animals? The first, obviously, was food; but the next greatest need was to escape observation. The carnivorous animals needed it to escape from their enemies; their victims to escape from their friends." Such animals as the elephant. the buffalo, the rhinocerous and the moose were superior to coloration, as they neither hunted nor were hunted by other animals. Most bears were superior for a similar reason, though polar bears needed it to catch seals. Other s did not need protective colora-

being equipped with armature, ie porcupine. Skunks possessed a tronger form of protection.

A Scientific Artist. theory of protective colorationemanated not from any scientist, but from Mr. Abbott Thayre, the well-known artist, who after meditating upon the significance of the difference in the color on the back and beneath the body of animals, had discovered how their color schemes blended with their environment. The colors beneath the body harmonized with the immediate, and those above with the more distant, background. This difference in tones and shading thus combined with both the ground beneath and the foliage around them, making them practically invisible in repose. This Mr. Thayre had demonstrated by painting grouse and rabbits with their colors on the back and beneath the body reversed, ficers.

endering them an unmistakable mark for sportsmen or birds of prey. Animals knew by instinct or by habit that they-were safe so long as they were still. This Dr. Merriam showed in a remarkable series of short-range photographs, in which the audience was kept busy and amused in solving puzzles by finding the missing mammal or the obliterated bird-so perfectly did they olend into their natural surroundings when not in motion. A number of these slides were projected on the white wall of the auditorium, in which one was shown in succession how one could walk over a tired ptarmigan, fall over a fawn and fail to recognize a rattlesnake at a distance of five feet. The climax was reached, when, in response to the lecturer's challenge, not one of the audience could detect a woodcock on its nest, in a splendid photograph taken with the camera only eight feet away from the

bird!

A special class of color-protected animals were those who stayed out at night. These "undesirables" were conspicuous by day, only to become invisible when they were really most in evidence. The coloring of the "cous-cous" resembled moonlight on trees. Owls, when alarmed or apprehensive of attack, assumed the appearance of the distant background of cone forest, and when in flight their vertically-striped wings resembled the boughs of trees. The head of the marnot was also shown to be mistakeable for a pine-cone. The black and white striped skunks, by erecting the hair on their back, assumed a uniform tint that could not be distinguished from grey rocks. Those yellow and black nocturnals, the ant-eaters, were shown to be undistinguishable from their surroundings, while one could step over a night hawk without seeing this predatory neighbor hidden in the grass. Some striking i!lustrations were exhibited of ant-eaters, sebra and other bi-colored animals, whose colors combined with the background to make them invisible save in

immediate proximity. Dr. Merriam proceeded to show how oundly environment and climate Dr. Merriam proceeded to show how pro-foundly environment and climate influ-enced coloration. The dense vegetation on Vancouver Island demanded dark coloration, whether in the black bear or the widowed wren. In the humid countries of the South, plants crowded each other out in a des-perate fight for existence. The mammals inhabiting such parts were pale that they perate fight for existence. The mammals inhabiting such parts were pale that they might blend with the sun-scorched land, as the coyote did with the desert plains. Snowy countries in turn demanded white rabbits, weasels and bears. In the denser forests, even man was shown to become invisible against the background of sombre trees.

"All That Glitters." "All That Glitters."

Another large and interesting class was that in which birds or mammals became immensely conspicuous as soon as they came into motion, thereby baffling the pursuer when so brilliant a prey disappeared from vision as it lay down. The most notable of these, of which pictures were shown on the screen, were the magple, the male deer of the Rockies with its distinctive white rump, the jack-rabbit with its patches of white on ears, rump, and legs, the dazzling grid-iron lizard of the deserts of Texas and California, and the priggish Paul Pry appearance of the "road-runner" of the southern states.

In concluding, Dr. Merriam emphasized the feet that the protection of contraction of the most protection of the southern states.

Pry appearance of the "road-runner" of the southern states.

In concluding, Dr. Merriam emphasized the fact that the most protectively-colored animals had the longest lives. He hoped that what they had seen and heard that evening would stimulate their individual observation and help to impress others that the observation of the wonders and beauties of Nature was the supreme study of man.

The Hon. Dr. Young in moving a hearty vote of thanks to their eminent visitor, said that nine-tenths of British Columbians were outdoor men. Their conceit of themselves as hunters, he said humorously, had been rather rudely shaken by that night's demonstration of what they had overlooked. He was delighted at the opinion Dr. Merriam had expressed of the Provincial Museum to the Colorier. riam had expressed of the Provincial Mu-seum to the Colonist. The government in-tended, in following out its policy of coning the museum's collection to objects to found within this province, to make it local collection second to none in the minion. He and Mr. Kermode, the cura of their museum, had been greatly en-graged by Dr. Merriam's remarks on his inspection to go ahead until they had museum of local exhibits equal to that

any on the continent. any on the continent.

Dr. Hasell seconded the vote of thanks to the lecturer for his exceedingly instructive and interesting address, and in conveying the vote accorded with acclamation, President McCurdy expressed the hope that the government would consider the establishmen of an aquarium in the province, where there was a field (or rather, an ocean) for aquarium research second to none in the world.

In acknowledging the thanks of the meet-

In acknowledging the thanks of the meeting. Dr. Merriam passed a glowing eulogy on the province's museum, and on those responsible with Mr. Kermode for its maintenance. As one who had spent most of this life in museums all over the world, it was an unqualified pleasure to hear that the government had decided not to dilute their resources by making that, scranpy miscallaresources by making that scrappy miscella-neous collection which was to be found in most museums, but to confine their energies to a comprehensive collection of local forms nimals, birds and the arts and crafts o

STRATHAVON'S CHINESE CREW WERE MUTINOUS

errorized Vessel Which Took Lumber to Sydney from Seattle-Police Summoned to Aid Officers

The British steamer Strathavon, from

Seattle, with a cargo of lumber for Sydney, reached her destination shortly before the Makura left, flying signals for police assistance. The Chinese crew of 21 had mutinied and so terrorized the vessel that four officers left the vessel and took refuge ashore. When the police launch arrived they found the white members of the ship's company holding the bridge against the Chinese, who were gathered on the deck below. Chief Officer Gibbon said that a few hours before the police came he went to the forecastle and ordered three of the Chinese crew to their work, which order they did not obey. He then called the boatswain, and, receiving no answer, went in search of him. He saw the man going out of the forecastlehead, and said to him, "How is it these men are not at work?" The Chinese boatswain replied by saying, "What has this to do with me?" The officer repeated to the men the order to go to their work, whereupon, according to his own account, he was assaulted by being kicked. While the aleged assault was going on the crew, he says, came up, armed with scrapers and pieces of pine three feet long, Finding himself seriously outnumbered, he, in company with the second officer, went to his room and procured a loaded revolver. This secured for him protection until the police arrived.

All the Europeans eventually left the steamer, Captain Davies himself being not on board at the time of the disturbance. Constables were left in charge and a number of the crew placed under arrest charged with assallting the of-

Commissioners Appointed to Look into Complaints Made in Regard to Management of Railway

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 .- Owing to many omplaints received by the government about the management of the Intercolonial Railway, it has been decided to fully investigate the conditions on that road. Hon, Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, has appointed Emile Gally, of Quebec, and James A. Macdonald com missioners to look into charges of partmissioners to look into charges of partizanship and neglect of duty preferred against some of the high officials of the company,

The decision of the Dominion gov ernment reached within the last few days, to consolidate the various branches of the Canadian service in Paris means that Anatele Peindron, trade commissioner, will cease to hold office. The trade and commerce and immigration offices are to be placed under one roof, and Canada is to get more advertising in Paris than was obtained under the old system. Peindron was appointed by the late premier, and his work, it is alleged, has not been satisfactory. Under the centralization scheme the Paris offices will, it is expected, be conducted at an annual outlay of twelve thousand dollars instead of thirty thousand, the old figures.

Three thousand men in Western Ontario are interested in an application received at the department of labor today. It came from the station agents, telephone and telegraph operators of the Michigan Central Railway, who ask for a board of arbitration under the labor disputes investigation act to take up matters connected with their working conditions and rates of pay. They also desire a new schedule of rules. The present application is one of the most interesting that has ever been received by the labor department, as it applies to a company of which the principal officers are not residents of Canada, but reside in the United States, and twothirds of the employees reside in the constituency represented by Labor Minister Crothers.

DR. HART MERRIAM COMMENDS MUSEUM

Came Here to Study Specimens of the Caribou of the Queen Charlotte Islands—Lectures Tonight

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who is to deliver an address before the members of the Natural History society tonight in the Y. M. C. A. on the "meaning of the coloration of animals" arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Seattle. Dr. Merriam, who is head of the biological survey of the United States and a representative of the Smithsonian Institute, is at present paying a visit to the city, not merely for the purpose of delivering the address referred to above out also to study the exclusive specimens of the caribou which are to be found in the local museum. A unique variety of the caribou is to e found in the Queen Charlotte islands,

and nowhere else in the world. This fact alone is of sufficient importance to warrant scientific investigation, and that is the task which the doctor undertook upon arriving in the city yesterday He went over to the museum and met the curator, Mr. Kermode, who conducted him over the place and showed him specimens of all the treasures of the island in the way of animals. This variety, says Dr. Merriam, is peculiar only to the Queen . Charlotte islands. In point of size and coloration it differs considerably from all the other specimens of deer to be found in the province or elsewhere. It is smaller than all the others and maintains a distinctiveness that attracts the naturalist and the scientific biologist. How it came to make a home for itself amid the gorgeous isolations of the islands, is more than has yet been discovered, and how it came to branch off from the great family to which it seemingly belongs, is another problem which offers

no less difficult a solution. Throughout the continent of America the deer family has many branches; in Greenland there has been found an animal belonging to the same ancestry and in Alaska there have been found two or three different species; whereas in the interior of the continent there is yet another species. While the close study of the caribou was the main object of the doctor's visit to the local museum he took the opportunity which presented itself of examining the skulls of the different types of bears to be found in the province.

Dr. Merriam has been engaged in this lass of scientific work for many years, his studies taking him over practically every inch of the American continent. He has been connected with the government surveys most of his life and is at the present time of head of the biological survey of the United States gov ernment.

He is loud in his praises of the work of Mr. Kermode and Dr. Young in the building up of a museum representative of the island's produce in animals. The idea of a city starting out to build a comprehensive museum representative of the animals of every country in the world, he describes as a gigantic task that should only be undertaken by cities whose population and importance in world wide. For a colonial city like suspended sentences.

Victoria to undertake such a task, would, he thinks, result in endless con-fusion, and the officials responsible for the local undertaking are to be congrat-ulated upon their idea of confining their efforts to the securing of the best specimens of animals peculiar to the vince. That task is large enough for doctor, for he can think of no part of the world that is more generously pro-vided with every variety of animal than the province of British Columbia. By the adoption of this system, Dr. Merriam declares that the officials in charge of the museum are doing a great and commendable work that should leave its impression upon the education of the people of this part of the country. A relic museum of animals drawn from all parts of the world, while it may tend toward the education of the scientist, only confuses the student, and therefore he is in favor of the methods employed in the British Columbia

Republican Delegates to Assemble in Windy City on Tuesday, June 18 to Choose Presidential Candidate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- With little race of friction, the Republican national committee met with open doors here today and formulated the preliminary plans for the campaign of 1912. The programme agreed upon was car ried out expeditiously in two short sessions.

Chicago was chosen as the nationa convention city, and the call was issued for the assembling of delegates on Tues day, June 18.

Acting Chairman John F. Hill, for mer governor of Maine, was unanimously elected chairman of the committee, after the acceptance of the resignation of Postmaster General Hitch cock, which went into effect on April 1, 1909. William Hayward of Nebraska was elected secretary to serve until the new national committee is organized next June.

The committee adhered to the convention call of 1908, and the primary question was lost, as it was four years

The meeting was pro-Taft. The president's advisers controlled the sit-Chairman New announced that his

sub-committee would meet in Chicago

in January to begin the work of arranging convention plans. No speaker appeared for Buffalo or Cincinnati, and Mayor Fred H. Keis withdrew the name of St. Louis. The invitation from Chicago carried with it all the expenses of the convention.

When the vote was taken Chicago re-

ceived 32 votes. Denver 7. St. Louis 1. with three members not voting. A stipulation made by the call nullifies the election of delegates prior to the issue of the call. This will invalidate the titles, of delegates already selected in Alabama.

Will Come Into Effect on Friday When Pelagic Sealing Will Pass for Term of Fifteen

The treaty arranged between Canada the United States, Russia and Japan to stop pelagic sealing for fifteen years will come into effect on Friday. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington yesterday by representatives of the four interested nations. The treaty had been promptly ratified by Canada Russia and the United States, and until the news came from Washington yesterday, it was not known that Japan had followed suit. When the treaty comes into effect on Friday the United States will pay over to Canada and Japan \$400,000, an advance from the proceeds of the share of those nations in the seal rookeries of the North Pacific to be used as part of the money to indemnify the pelagic sealers of Canada and Japan. The amount to be paid the Victoria Sealing company is about \$500,000. This is practically a return of the share capital invested in the business now taken away, leaving the forty or more schooners of the company idle in Victoria harbor. There are also owners of six independent vessels to compensate and it is understood that those who were engaged in the industry at the time it passed will also receive some share of compensation. Canada receives considerable interest in the seal rookeries, getting 15 per cent. of the proceeds of the Pribyloff Island herds, 10 per cent, of the Russian herds of Copper and Bering island and 20 per cent. of the Japanese herds Robben bank and St. Jonas Islands in the Okotsch sea. It is estimated that during the fifteen years in which the treaty is in force this interest will bring in considerably over \$2,000,000 to

Canada. Pined for Prize Fight WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 12 .- "Spike" Kelly, who knocked out Peter Shaughnessy here a week ago, Shaughne and Promoters Glasgow and Richards, were today fined \$50 each for violating

the Canadian prize fight law. The ref-

eree and seconds were dismissed

FOR PROVINCE

D. Taylor, M. P. for New Westminster, Announces to Constituents Changes Decided on at Ottawa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12 .- At the annual meeting in New Westminster of the New Westminster Conservative club held this evening ing J. D. Taylor, M. P., stated that the Dominion government would amend the naturalization act so that naturalization of Japanese would be no longer a farce and the salmon fishing industry of the province would be saved from the Oriental. He also stated that hereafter herring and seal licenses will be granted only to fishermen, so that the middleman, who flourished during the last administration by selling licenses would be no longer visible.

Mr. Taylor also announced that improvements woud be made in the experimental farm at Agassiz, especially by the addition of an extra dairy plant that additional immigration officers had been placed on the boundary to prevent hoboes from crossing into this province: that a commission was shortly to be appointed to investigate the titles of homesteaders on the railway belt; and that three ministers were coming to the province in the spring to see the power plant at Stave lake.

MANY APPLICANTS FOR DUKE'S FARMS

Colonization Schemes Explained by His Grace of Sutherland-Earl Grey on Co-part-

LONDON, Dec. 11 .- There is likely to be no lack of applicants eager to take advantage of the Duke of Sutherland's great colonization scheme for Canada. Already a large number of persons have asked for further particulars of the

The plan, as explained by the Duke f Sutherland, is to give the Biltish settler help and encouragement when he most needs "-at the beginning. There are two definite methods of doing this. One is to provide ready-made farms to those with a little money of their own with which to buy their stock, payment for the farm being spread over ten years at a low rate of interest. Under this plan the settler simply comes in with his family and his stock; there are no engine had in any degree been reached.

The second plan opens Canada to the man without capital who desires to work on the land. A large tract of land in Alberta has been purchased by the Duke of Sutherland and those association with him, and it will be maintained as a model farm by a farm mana-

"It will be, in a sense," the Duke states, "a school for farming where an untrained man or youth may learn the farmer's art. The wages of the men will be double the amount they receive here." Earl Grey, for over 30 years a champion of co-partnership housing schemes, old a new story of the King and Jueen the otrer night, when he was welcomed home by a large gathering of garden city enthusiasts.

Two years ago, he said, he came over on a holiday to England, and one of the first pleasures he allowed himself was a visit to the Hampstead garden suburb. On the same day he took luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King and Queen. He pressed upon them the desirability of seeing the spot for themselves. The Prince called for his engagement book. After glancing over it, he said regretfully that he had not an afternoon free Then the Princess spoke. "But we

must go there," she urged. "We've just got to find time." And they did. "Even kings," commented Earl Grey, get their best inspirations from their

waves." All thinking men, said the former Governor-General, were looking to the principles of co-partnership as the best hope for the riddance of the slums, with their poverty, distress, immorality and crime. England had allowed the slums too long to disfigure her so-called civilization. They were largely responsible for preventible diseases and insanity and much of the physical, mental and moral degradation. Captain C. J. Burke, of the Govern-

nent Air Battalion, has delivered lecture on "The Aeroplane as an Aid to the Solution of Strategical Prob lems." Capt. Burke stated that the principal point to be considered was the manner in which the coming of the aeroplanes affected the two principal schools of military thought in Europe. Even at the present time the immense possibilities of aerial navigation were not yet fully realized; failure or success might be finally determined by the em ployment of this new arm. One result had, however, already been produced by the use of air craft in manoeuvres the ordinary topographical features of a country side formerly of vast import ance to the conduct of war had largely lost their significance. Forests, hills streams no longer constituted insuperable obstacles of impenetrable methods for the concealment of troops. The principal function of the military aer plane was reconnaissance. Even today an average type of machine could be depended on to make a successful flight of 180 miles with two passengers on 80 per cent, days of the year. Moreover, the early hours of the morning and the hours preceding nightfall, which were usually the decisive periods of the day were precisely these hours when, owing to the comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the seroplane could be used to best advantage. A commander could sionaries.

hen rely on despatching a staff officer as passenger on board an aeroplane to a point sixty miles distant and on ol taining reliable information within three

On the outbreak of war each army would send out its fleet of aeroplanes on reconaissance bound. Thes first day would bring the rival air craft in colision, with the inevitable result that the side possessing the greater number of good aeroplanes would sweep the sky and remain in command of the air. The two prevailing schools of though

regard to strategy might be termed the French and the German systems the latter aiming essentially at a bold advance and an enveloping attack while the French system relied principally on preliminary maneuvring, while retaining a large reserve, to strike at propitious moment. There was no doubt that the event of the aeroplane would prove of far greater benefit to the French system, since the information gathered by the aeroplanes could be utilized in the French system for the formation of the plan of attack; while it could only assist the German system in the execution of the plan. One im portant result accruing from the use of aeroplanes would be to relieve the advance guard of an army of the duty of gaining information, and enable it to be devoted to other purposes. A writer in the "Daily Express" pro

tests against the teaching of Socialist now going on at Oxford university. He says that if people only knew to what extent the awful doctrines preacted by Socialists are gaining ground, for serious contemplation and discussion among the university studen's they would be positively alarm .1.

You have only to listen to a debate of the Union Society when some of the so-called "advanced" members are speaking on political and social tions to realize that underlying their views, though they only express them superfically at the Union, there nevertheless is the wild and idealistic teaching of the Socialists slowly and stealthily creeping into the minds of deepthinking, sturdy, practical young men There is that "glorious ideal state"

of the Socialists turning the minds of these young men and shutting out the hard, actual facts of every day life. It is most extraordinary to notice how these young men are becoming purblind to actual facts.

The advent of Dr. Gore, the new bishop, who will improve matters, as he is "Christian Socialist," as is also Dr. A. J. Carlisle and Canon Scott-Holland. I am informed that a large number of the "dons" are really Socialists, but in their lectures disguise it under other titles, and dispense their Socialism fo the delectation of their victims in a highly seasoned dish and delivered in "high-faltin" manner. The announcement that a motor-driv

en ship, of 14,000 tons is in contemplation suggests that a notable advance ment. There is some obscurity as to the size of the considerable number such vessels which are now under c struction, but it is probably not an exaggeration to say that the projected ship will be nearly twice as big as any of them. There is no real ground for astonishment in this, for there was never any reason to suppose that the limit to the use of the internal combustion weary months of clearing and building. But what may still be called a more or less experimental application of the motor, there should be this readiness to embark upon the construction of such a huge Diesnal-engined vessel. It indicates a confidence in the oil engine | States fisheries cases before the triwhich can hardly turn out to be unjustified.

There is some reason to believe that this 14,000 ton ship is to be built and engined on the continent. If so, it will only be in strict accord with the enterprise which the continental owners have shown. At the present moment the principal shipbuilders in this country stand ready to construct oil-engined ships of practicany any size, but from the usuals channels of information little is to be gathered which shows that shipowners are ordering at all freely. On the Clyde, Messrs, Burclay, Curle and company have launched the twinscrew, oil-engined Jutlandia, of 5,000 tons gross, but is not for British owners, but for the East Asiatic com pany of Copenhagen. This vessel wil altogether dispense with steam, even her donkey engine being oil-driven. The saving of space and weight as compared with a steam-driven ship, is well exemplified in the Jutlandia.

WILL NEGOTIATE AT SHANGHAI

Effort to Secure Peace for China at Shanghai-Leading Republicans Well Pleas-

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12.-Tang Shao Yai's declaration that the peace negotiations shall be carried on at Shanghai is just learned here with much satisfaction in leading republican circles. It is believed that Tang, after conferring with General Li, the revolutionary commander, will be ready to make the best terms possible for the Manchus. The revolutionists are prepared to give the most liberal guarantees for the future care of the royal family and for the safety of the Manchus princes. Preparations are now going on

the national convention at Nanking. Famine Sufferers

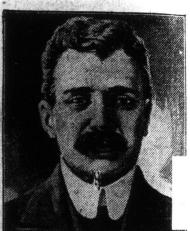
HANKOW, Dec. 12 .- The Shan Si issionaries are expected to arrive here tomorrow. All the Americans have reached Hankow from Changte Fu, in Hu Nan province. The United States gunboat Villatobas, sent a launch and an escort of ten men to Tung Ting lake Wainwright, who was executive officer to aid the party that had reached Yo Chow without mishap.

Twenty thousand famine sufferers and perugees at Changte Fu are being supported by the townspeople and mis-

Doctors Gave Me Up

MOOREFIELD, ONT., March 25th, 1910, "I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. could not take food without fearful dis-

I could not do any work and became so run down and weak that I hardly walk. I was attended by experienced doctors and they both pro nounced my case incurable, that they could do nothing more for me as they thought my disease was HEART FALL URE AND INCURABLE. The doctors gave me up and I looked forward for death in a short time.



At this time my son asked me try 'FRUIT-A-TIVES,' and from outset of taking these wonderful lets I was better, and gradually medicine completely cured me. I a large number of boxes, perhaps a do. en, and now I am entirely cured and have gained over thirty pounds

HENRY SPEERS "Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers 50c. a box-6 for \$2.50, or trial size 5c .- or sent on receipt of price Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Russian Guards PEKING, Dec. 12.-A Russian de achment of 350 men and two guns has arrived here to reinforce the legati

guard. WATERWAYS COMMISSION Former Senator George Turner of Spo-

United States Side

kane Accepts Members

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 13, Hon. George Turner of Spokane, ormer United States Senator for Washington. and chief justice of Weshington in territorial days, who has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for vice-president on the Democratice ticket, announced today that he has accepted the appointment by President Taft as a member of the international joint commission on boundary waters, succeeding the late Thomas H. Carter United States senator for Montana. Mr. Turner previously served as a member of the Alaska boundary commissio, also as counsel for the United bunal at The Hague. He is wealthy. having amassed a fortune in mining operations in the province of British Columbia, where he and his associates owned the Le Roi mine, which was sold to a syndicate organized by Whittaker Wright of London, England, for \$3,500,000. He is heavily interested in mining properties in various parts of the Pacific Northwest, also being identified with several development projects. He was king of the fourth Na tional Apple show in Spokane the last week in November.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PRINCESSES

(Continued From Page 1.)

had to walk drenched to the skin ove the rocks to the lighthouse, where the Spanish guardians gave them some sort of dry garments. Most of the other passengers also were landed Some of them camped on the beach while others rode or walked into town The sudden rising of the sea swamper one of the Du Chayles boats, drowning four of the sailors.

A Tangier dispatch to the Tim says the royal party had not even time to dress. Some of them wore night dresses with such clothes as they we able to pick up in the hurry of the moment.

The vessel listed quickly after striking. Water poured into the love cabins. Great difficulty was exper enced in getting into the boats. The royal ladies literally had to be dropped and caught. When the boat was still some way from the shore the break ers began to fill it in spite of the fact that the duke himself bailed as hard as possible.

Before reaching the beach the boat filled and sank. The whole party had strapped on lifebelts, which kept then afloat, but they were terribly buffeted by the waves. Princess Alexandra disappeared for a moment under the towering waves, but was rescued, and with the others, after all had been washed off shore several times, was dragged to safety on shore. Destruction of the Maine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Emphatic disclaimers were made today at the state, war and navy departments of the possession of any information confirmatory of the statements of Former Consul A. C. Brice that he was warned of the approaching destruction of the Maine two, days in advance by a Cuban sympathizer in Matanzas. Admirai of the Maine when the ship was destroyed, also says that no warning reached him. It is the opinion of others that only through a deathbed confession, if at all, will the secret be dis-

cers of Rainboy teamer at Reg Marine and Fis partment

iations have been

time past for the

r for fishery pro

h Columbia wa that the steam Mr. James Di d for this purpo recently exam s from the Do some officers o submitted a department of da. The Dolau an approximate half of the Messrs. Fleming Scotland, built For some time n lying idle 35 Dolaura is a team yacht, with d aft and schooner-r A1 under Lloyd's She is 175 fe m and sternpost nd has a moulded b with depth to main dec epth to the shade de displacement is ught of 11 feet. m and eliptical ste flush shade deck extend with overhanging ends our, and neat yacht aura is a trim-looking provided with bulkhead om divided into three artments, making in The Dolaura is sple Special quarters were wner, and these, wit rooms, are panel nd neatly finished, ar ation for master, li engineers are complete above the standar ssels of the type and handsome drawing elled in mahogany, th fitted with pale blue is entered from the dir door five feet in the less swinging type. panelled in dark fum with top panels encase burlap, with a central twelve feet long. The of teak handsomely pered oak and the libra dark golden oak on panels being filled silk brocade tapestry. The steamer is hand parelled and upholstere

> generator connected generator of 15 kilow lights, including run searchlight. The he with coil radiators. frigerating and cold s The engines are tw pansion, surface cond with three cranks and with right and left l vided. The boilers inches in diameter. The boilers, two o steel, 11 feet in dia long, with heating s to each boiler, and te of pressure. On he made 14 knots. The auxiliaries are ampl

if bought by the gov

nishings, silver, etc.,

vessel. There is now

the vessel for 24 gues

being of the most

steamer is lighted w

equipment including

er Kelvin motor. FOUNDER OF FUNNEL

vessel is also equip

launch 2 feet long,

Mr. Alfred Holt Known Service in Pirst High Pre Mr. Alfred Holt, se Blue Funnel line,

place recently at Liv big steamsehip line steamers Dunibarton Saladin, and others, the company maintai ice between Liverpoo ports. Many people ping and commerce the origin of the explanation has be Alfred Holt in a m ed to an oil paintin Funnel' steamer, th Mr. Helt's memoran "I have thought

nrst vessel which might be of interes mensions were abo feet, by 12 feet; he to Lloyd's Register was bought from H men on the coast good many old store others muskets and paired and put into Liverpool, Whitehay new junnel was n brought down unra was a lot of blue it, mainly of Captain Middleton. a good profit to tak in, I think, 1855. ny, Dumbarton, 184 have been the and put together i were by Caird, Graupplied by Samuel

ool artist." Mr. Holt claim ccessfully high pressure be