

gains Days

omers. There whatever the ed Letter Days

Silk Waists

W at finest styles of features of this our purchase are ly buy your silk We cannot at- ve, to describe I give some idea

TO \$8.75

fine tucking and ing down either with a cuff of \$3.50 ke made of bias rows of medal- de with rows of fine finished with frill of insertion \$5.75 t. six rows of rows of valen- s, four rows of ff to elbow, cuff \$2.50 rent yoke, lower tucking, three- of insertion and \$6.50 d in front, front bust, wide hem- with clusters of with deep cuff, \$4.75 of valenciennes of blouse attach- ennes insertion, pointed cuff of \$7.50 ade of hand em- ion and tucking ve finished with lar to match. \$3.50 th deep yoke of on, three-quarter cking, lower part brodered cuff. \$6.50

en's Sample Special Sale

MEN'S, regular price .. \$2.50 S. regular \$1.50. \$1.00 regular \$1.75. Sale \$1.00. UNWAS. BALS. price .. \$1.50

gain for the morrow

reatly Reduced CUPID HAM- verlet. Just the tie one cool and summer. Heavy Worth \$1.25. 65c

ilk Table

shades, Forest, De Barry, and outline on dark value 85c. On each .. 50c

Offering in Madras

aterial to hand, work effects, y entirely novel, 36 inches wide, hie they last at .. 25c

and Saturday, Letter Days

Records of Bargain Chances

PEACE CONFERENCE HAS TO ADDRESS MEETINGS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES

Several Important Questions Are Brought Up for Discussion

DEBT COLLECTION TALKED OVER FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

Spain in Sympathy With Latin-American Countries—U. S. Arbitration Proposal

The Hague, July 18.—The sitting of the Peace conference today has been one of the most important yet held as regards interest in the questions discussed, as well as the powerful speeches delivered by Mr. Choate, United States, Luis M. Drago, Argentine, and Perez Triana, Colombia.

In addition Spain made a declaration which attracted much attention as revealing the desire of the Spanish government to assume a kind of moral tutelage over the Latin American countries. Spain's declaration says that country adheres to the principles of arbitration which inspired the American proposition to limit the force of public debts, these being the principles that the government and the King have followed and will always follow.

"Spain sees today," said the declaration, "as an accomplished fact what she has ardently desired since the last conference, namely the presence at Latin-American nations, which are sisters of ours in language and race. Spain is disposed to accept every proposition tending within the limits of international law to facilitate the legitimate and peaceful development of the Spanish-American republics. The doctrine just enunciated by its illustrious author, Director of the program, therefore it could not obtain support, but as an earnest protest against possible wrongs from the use of force it deserves all sympathy."

The committee for the collection of debts today approved a proposition for holding such acts. Upon leaving the sitting Brigadier-General George B. Davis one of the American delegates, remarked: "Consistently since the time of Julius Caesar no example exists of an undefended town being bombarded, but the conference took three weeks to discuss the proposition. The American delegation has presented to the peace conference the following proposition: 'If for any reason a captured vessel is not tried, the vessel must be released.'"

The Peruvian delegation has presented the following amendment to the American proposition regarding the collection of contractual debts: "The principles established by this proposition cannot be applied to cases arising from the failure of the government of one country and the foreign subjects of another when the contracts provide that differences must be referred to the local tribunals." The Venezuelan representative presented a proposition on the same subject, making the condition that the contract must exist all diplomatic means of reaching an understanding must be tried before recourse is had to the arbitration of arbitration. The Venezuelan declaration ends with these words: "It is understood that said differences are to be settled through the use of force without recourse to coercive measures implying the employment of military or naval forces."

This matter of the collection of debts occupied the entire session of the sub-committee. In the course of the debate Luis M. Drago (Argentine) declared a long argumentative speech in support of his doctrine. He declared a great step backward would be taken by the acceptance of that part of the American proposal which appeals to force for the purpose of executing disputed arbitral awards. Perez Triana (Colombia) spoke in opposition to the employment of armed force for the collection of contractual debts.

At the committee this morning Jos. H. Choate, one of the American plenipotentiaries, made an important statement of the reasons that had induced the American government to propose a general treaty of arbitration. He said: "The dangers and mischief threatening the world from constant preparation for war and the accumulation of arms have been somewhat mitigated by the excellent work of the first peace conference in recommending arbitration to the nations as a substitute for war and the establishment at The Hague of a permanent court. "Since this time great events have occurred and two terrible wars which inflicted untold misery upon many nations, have led to international agreements of tribunal, separately and in pairs. There is no purpose in negotiations that agree by each other or two by two should not agree all together to the same thing." Continuing, Mr. Choate referred to the excellent work done in this direction at the pan-American conference at St. Paul, City and Rio Janeiro.

In concluding his address, Mr. Choate made an eloquent appeal to the nations to enter into a general convention, which ought to be entirely distinct and independent from the settlement or discussion of questions being in arbitration. "At the proper time," he said, "we shall ask for an independent and impartial tribunal, the project we offered for fortifying the present permanent court of arbitration and for the organization thereof. A tribunal, which shall complete the confidence of nations and necessarily be a sequel to the arbitration agreement which we now offer."

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING INCREASED IN NUMBERS

Total for Present Year to Date Supposed to Be Over 200,000

MANY STILL DUE FROM EUROPE

Parliament is Expected to Meet on November 14—Grand Trunk Conciliation Board

Ottawa, July 18.—The total immigration into Canada for the month of May was 45,577, as compared with 37,191 for May of last year, an increase of 8,486, or 23 per cent. The immigration through ocean ports was 38,753 and from the United States 6,824. The total immigration into Canada from the first of July, 1906, to the 31st of May, 1907, was 214,395, and for the same period of the fiscal year 1905-06 it was 151,744, an increase of 62,651. The immigration into Canada for the first five months of this calendar year was 131,776, as compared with 106,128 for the same months of 1906, an increase of 25,648. The total for this year to date is supposed to be over 200,000. For the next month or so almost all the available space in transatlantic steamers sailing for Canada is already taken up, and indications point to the realization of the prophecy made last spring that this year's immigration would total in the neighborhood of 300,000.

It is now said that parliament will meet on November 14. The minister has named Prof. Shortt, of Queen's university, as chairman of the board of conciliation, and investigation, appointed under the industrial disputes act to inquire into the matters at issue between the G. T. R. and its engineers. Prof. Shortt was chairman of the board which adjudicated the differences between the G. T. R. and its mechanics. It is expected that the board will begin the hearing of evidence on Monday next.

INDUSTRY IN DEVELOPING BRITISH COLUMBIA

Co-operation of Western Immigration Association is Secure

Winnipeg, July 20.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Immigration Association held here, A. E. Johnson, chairman, occupied the chair. Among those present were W. J. Christie and Herbert Bess, secretary of the Western Tourist Association. The chief business of the meeting was to decide the question of including British Columbia in the work of the association, in addition to the three prairie provinces. It was decided that a special committee from the executive taken up the work of the association, and it was decided to interview to arranging a plan with the provincial government of British Columbia and decide with Mr. McBride the line of work the association should follow, as far as British Columbia was concerned. Mr. Cuthbert recommended that an effort be made by the association and it was decided to interest capital from the States in British Columbia industries, capital being wanted even more than immigrants. After the meeting, Mr. Cuthbert was seen by a reporter, when he expressed his great appreciation of being placed on a board representing such big interests as those represented by the executive committee of the association. He said that British Columbia is thinly populated, and because of this the public spirit of the province was not so highly developed as it is in Manitoba, but British Columbia is gradually awakening to the need of just such publicity work as the Dominion government and the Western Canadian Immigration Association are carrying on for the prairie provinces. He felt that it was the duty of the executive committee to lay the matter of including British Columbia in the association's work before Premier McBride and his cabinet. He stated that capital was needed in British Columbia even more than immigration, as the latter at present is a charge on the government. The publicity required for the province of British Columbia was that afforded by leading magazines, which would draw attention to capital to the province, and which the association seemed to be able to afford. The number of articles which this association has secured in high grade magazines has opened British Columbia eyes to great value of the work which the association is doing. He thought it advisable that a sub-committee from the executive should decide with Mr. McBride on the line of work to be followed.

GOES TO CALGARY

Toronto, July 20.—A. C. Newcombe, A.B., registrar of McMaster university, has resigned to accept the position of classical master in Calgary high school.

MAY BE POCAHONTAS

Gravesend, Eng., July 20.—During the making of excavations in a churchyard there was dug up a skeleton, which is declared to be that of an Indian woman. The find attracted much interest, and it is suggested that the skeleton possibly is that of Pocahontas, who died at Gravesend in 1617.

ANGRY KOREANS RIOT IN STREETS OF SEOUL

Capital of Hermit Kingdom Reported on Verge of Reign of Terror.

PALACE IS CAREFULLY GUARDED

Attempts Made to Burn Railway Station and Police Building—Two Japanese Shot

Seoul, July 20.—A proclamation was published at 5 o'clock this evening warning the people to remain in their houses. At dusk machine guns were introduced behind breastworks built in anticipation of a night attack. Military patrols of the suburbs. Japanese troops are arriving here, but they are too few in numbers to make any attempt to disarm the Korean soldiers, and they are now confined to the barracks.

At the formal audience this afternoon Marquis Ito was the first to be received. He had a conversation with the emperor for ten minutes. The new emperor is performing his duties in a purely perfunctory manner. He is said to show little strength of character, and the outlook for his administration of public affairs is not promising.

Telegrams received in official circles virtually confirm the press dispatches regarding the situation in Seoul. A message received here at midnight stated that the Marquis Ito would have an audience with the new emperor this afternoon. All telegrams are delayed owing to the sudden cessation of the wires.

Late advices from Seoul say that the rioting is growing in magnitude. Attempts to burn the railway station and the police building were frustrated by prompt action by the Japanese police and gendarmes. The powder magazine at the railway station is strongly guarded, at the request of the minister of war, by Japanese. Rioters are shooting wildly out of windows and two Japanese were killed. Murders are frequent and the city is verging almost completely suspended.

When the news of the probable abdication of the Emperor of Korea was first published here, it was construed as a cunning move to escape the consequences of the Hague incident. It suggested in a certain quarter which has strong influence with the government, that the abdication of the Emperor of Korea is definitely settled. It is, however, will be aware of Marquis Ito's plans until after his formal audience with the emperor. "The result of this audience will first be made known in the official reports from Korea and then published here."

The rioting in Seoul today is coming to a finishing touch. Japan's authority over Korea. It is authentic, secret, and what Japan's this will take up the rioting and its mutinous behavior of the Korean soldiers in Seoul, attributed solely to the Korean army and government, breaking the imperial appeal to Marquis Ito for repression, is regarded as a confession of the administrative impotency of the Korean government.

VANCOUVER WOMAN DROWNED IN CAPILANO

Lost Life Through Simple Accident—Delegate to Council of Women Dies

ABDICATION ERECT.

The Korean Emperor's Farewell Address to His People.

Seoul, Korea, July 20.—The abdication edict of the Emperor of Korea is the first communication to the world since repudiation of the convention of 1905. A translation of the text of the edict follows: "I have been in succession to my ancestors on the throne 44 years, and have met many disturbances. I have not reached my own desire. While ministers are frequently improper men and progress is not controlled by men, the most serious danger to the nation is a crisis extremely urgent in the life of the people has arisen, and the progress of the state is more than twice imperiled. I fear danger to the throne that befalls a person crossing the ice. Fortunately we have a son endowed by nature with virtue, brilliant and well worthy of being charged with the plans for the development of the government to whom we transfer our inheritance, sanctioned by the customs of ancient times. "Therefore it is proper to be done, we will hand the affairs of state to the crown prince as our representative."

Court usage is said to make the meaning of the above an actual abdication. While it is true that time has elapsed in show the efforts of the Emperor's action upon the situation, advisory opinion at the Japanese residence-general regarding the abdication as taking away the force of Japan's intended blow.

EDWARD BLAKE TO RETIRE

Dublin, July 20.—Hon. Edward Blake member of parliament for the south division of Longford, is about to resign his seat owing to ill-health.

MARQUIS ITO ALLEGES THIRTY-ONE ARE DEAD IN RAILWAY WRECK

Crowded Excursion Train Crashes Into Freight at Full Speed

DISASTER ON MICHIGAN ROAD

Coaches of Excursion Train Piled Up in Heap—More Dead May Be Found

Salem, Mich., July 20.—Thirty-one people are dead and more than seventy injured, many of them seriously, as the result of a head-on collision today between a Pere Marquette excursion train bound from Ionia to Detroit, and a westbound freight train, on a sharp curve in a cut of the Pere Marquette railroad about a mile east of Salem.

The passenger train of eleven cars, carrying employees of the Pere Marquette shops at Ionia and their families to the Michigan metropolis for their annual excursion, was running probably 60 miles per hour down a steep grade. It struck the lighter locomotive of the freight train with terrific force as to turn the freight engine completely around. Both locomotives were wrecked, but only a few of the freight cars were smashed.

Six cars of the passenger train were piled up in a mass. Four of the coaches remained on the track undamaged, and were used to convey the dead and injured to Ionia. One coach was entirely undamaged, with only its forward trucks on the rails. Two of the coaches were thrown across the track and lay from bank to bank five feet above the rails. Of the baggage car not through remained to show where it had been tossed. Portions of the baggage car and freight cars were mere debris.

James Boyle, a farmer, was working in a field 400 feet away from the track when the two trains approached. The freight was moving slowly up the heavy grade, but it had just reached the curve when the passenger train appeared running at high speed. Boyle saw the passenger engineer shut off steam and saw the train stop. He saw the crews of both engines jump just before the collision. He ran to the tracks, where he found a number of passengers on the rear coaches running forward, and joined with them in pulling out the injured, who could be seen on all sides.

The dead were placed in a row alongside the track, and the injured were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances until the arrival of the wrecking trains from Detroit, Grand Rapids and Saginaw, when it was possible to send them to Ionia and Detroit. The dead bodies were sent to Ionia and the injured placed on two trains, one of which headed for Detroit and the other for Ionia. There were about 35 injured on each train.

Late in the day the body of Corwan, the head brakeman of the passenger train, was found in the wreckage. Fireman Knowles died en route to Detroit. This swells the list of dead to thirty-one with the possibility of others yet to be found in the wreckage and that several of the injured may die.

Responsibility for the wreck in the opinion of the crew of the freight train by officials of the road. Officials who arrived at the scene soon after it happened obtained from the crew of the freight train the order under which it was running, which clearly shows that the freight encroached upon the other train's running time. An excursion train left Ionia crowded with men, women, and children at 6 o'clock this morning. Every family had its trunk packed and the bodies of the excursionists were eating when the trains collided.

The impact was so great that a number of the passengers sitting near the windows of the rear coach were thrown out of the windows to the ground. There was a panic among the passengers in the undamaged coaches for a few moments, then the uninjured, realized that they had not been hurt, rushed from the cars to the rescue of their friends and relatives who were pinned in the wreckage. Families were scattered among different cars, and there was frenzied searching for missing relatives.

Detroit, July 20.—A statement explaining the cause of today's wreck at Salem, Mich., and placing the responsibility entirely on the crew of the freight train, was given out tonight at the general offices of the Pere Marquette railroad in this city. The statement, after explaining that tickets for the excursion were distributed among the company's employees at Ionia on Friday, stated that the local freight pulled out of Plymouth at 8:47 for Salem, having seven merchandise cars in the train. "It is reported," says the statement, "that Conductor Hamilton of the local freight remarked to the operator at Plymouth on pulling out that he could make Salem before the arrival of the special. The freight had 16 minutes time, in which, under the rules, it should be on the siding at Salem and a half mile from Plymouth."

SIR WILFRID'S APPEAL

Quebec, July 20.—One of the most interesting passages in the premier's speech to the legislature tonight was a reference to the contingency of elections. Sir Wilfrid had just referred to his first election in 1877 when he proposed a victory for the Liberals. "It is 30 years since then," he continued. "We have triumphed, and I believe that we shall triumph again before very long. I know your confidence has never failed me, and I hope that some day before long I shall ask you once again to give me your confidence, and I feel sure that you will give it to me as you have done many times before."

ARBITRATION TREATY

Madras, July 20.—Spain and Switzerland have signed a treaty, under the terms of which they agree to submit all questions arising between them before a tribunal of arbitration. The channels to The Hague arbitration tribunal.

C. P. R. CHANGES

Winnipeg, July 20.—J. T. Arundel, superintendent of the second district of the C. P. R., will be promoted to the position at Vancouver. The post vacated by Mr. Arundel will be temporarily filled by Geo. Thompson, present trainmaster of the second district, and Mr. Thompson will be succeeded by J. A. Kennedy, chief clerk in the office of the second vice president.