THE ALBERTAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912

UNNEIGHBORLY AND UNCALLED FOR

Yesterday The Herald went out of its way to take an unneighborly and uncalled for fling at The Albertan.

Some weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Milligan took occasion to lug into the pulpit a discussion of militarism. It seemed so out of place that The Albertan felt called upon to comment upon the incident, pointing out the unseemliness of a minister of the gospel whose first prerogative is to promote peace and good will among men, uttering from the pulpit, an appeal to the militarist spirit of the people.

In yesterday's issue The Albertan commented on the speech of Winston Churchill in the house of commons dealing with the supplementary naval estimates and in referring to the assertion of Mr. Churchill that England found great comfort in the attitude of Canada toward the question of Imperial defense we expressed the conviction that should danger ever confront the Mother Country from a serious foreign war, whatever measure of contribution to the defense of the Empire the government of the day had decided upon would be set aside and all the great resources of Canada would be thrown to the support of England. Yesterday, referring to this matter, The Herald harked back to The Albertan's comment on the Rev. Milligan's out-of-place remarks and gave expression to the following very much uncalled for and unneighborly comment.

> Only a few weeks ago The Calgary Albertan was scolding Rev. Dr. Milligan for his recognition of the fact that the British Empire must be prepared to defend itself in case of attack. At that time it expressed such milk-and-water ideas concerning the nation's duty to itself as were a reproach to its status as a Canadian newspaper. Today it endorses the utterances of Winston Churchill, pledges Canada to support a greater navy, and approves the propositions of Premier Borden. The Albertan is to be congratulated on its change of spirit, which it is to be hoped is not merely due to the fact that the cat is away.

In commenting upon Dr. Milligan's militarist sermon The Albertan did not oppose the view he expressed which was that to be secure, England must of necessity maintain a state of preparedness with regard to the status of her permanent military establishment, but simply took the position that utterances of the kind were out of place in the pulpit where it were better to spread the doctrine of peace than to advocate measures of preparation for the thing which all nations dread and deplore having intruded into their lives more than any other misfortune that can befall them.

That was the expression of "milk-and-water" sentiment which was such a "reproach" to The Albertan's "status as a Canadian newspaper."

Nor did The Albertan approve the proposition of Mr. Borden, an assertion manifestly absurd considering that neither The Albertan, The Herald nor anyone else knows yet what Mr. Borden's proposition is. And that is not saying that The Albertan may not approve Mr. Borden's proposition. Whether The Albertan will or will not approve Mr. Borden's proposal will depend altogether on the nature of it and the fact that it is proposed by a government to which The Albertan, in politics, is opposed, will have no weight in determining our attitude toward it which is something which it cannot be said The Herald has ever been known to do with regard to any subject having a political aspect.

Nor is The Albertan to be congratulated upon a change of spirit. The Albertan's attitude toward the Dr. Milligan incident is the same as it has always been. Likewise The Albertan's position relative to the question of the defense of the Empire is unchanged, and will be the same at all times regardless of whether or not "the cat is away."

No one is better acquainted with the truth of these statements than The Herald which merely went out of its way to be unneighborly.

The Herald's comment could only emanate from a newspaper so narrow minded that it can look through a key-hole with both eyes at one time.

THE FOURTH ESTATE

"The Fourth Estate' is a phrase used to denote the press. Had it been coined by less eminent lips it might have passed into the category of slang, but, as it is, it has survived for more than a century. In the olden days, when the germs of constitutional government had begun to bear fruit, it was customary to make legislative bodies representatives of three classes, the first, second and third estates, viz., the nobles, the clergy, and the masses, or, as in England, the lords, temporal and spiritual, and the commons.

"When the press began to wield power commensurate with that of the three original estates, it began to be jocularly known as 'the fourth estate,' Edmund Burke, the man whose 'Speech on Conciliation is read in every high school, is generally given credit for the authorship of the expression."—Washington Post.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The air was literally filled with dollar bills for a time yesterday. The sun shone bright and warm—a little while.

One view with regard to a filtration plant for Calgary will not be protested. That is, that if we are to have one the people should not approve a bylaw to raise the money until they are given assurance that an expert in that line of business will be employed to prepare the plans and superintend the construction. Calgary has had quite a plenty of inexpert management of expensive public improvements.

This must be a wonderful Canada of ours. Think of people wanting to come here in such numbers that all the steamships are crowded to their limit and of every company running ships from Europe being obliged to stop booking passages. Such a thing has never been heard of before. Surely it is Canada's century.

Who cares? We all know ice cream isn't good for us on Sunday.

It begins to appear that the announcement some time ago that the C.P.R. would build cruiser liners is not altogether groundless.

The prevailing sentiment appears to indicate that the winter fashions in municipal politics will be cut on a decided progressive bias.

It is announced that wheat cutting has started in the south. A little more of yesterday's sunshine please.

Back in Toronto they have a new professional sport: swatting flies. The city health officer is the referee and the youngsters of the town are the players. The Toronto Star is offering a prize of fifty dollars for the boy or girl who swats the most flies in a given length of time and presents their mangled remains to the city health officer. This official weighs the victims and like most health officers, being wise in his profession, knows to the fraction of a fly how many there are in an ounce. At last reckoning a little girl had captured some 279,548 flies.

At that rate: "Toronto the Flyless" will soon supercede that worn out cognomen: "Toronto the Good."

That was a very witty and decidedly pat reply of Citizen No. 1 to the remark of Citizen No. 2, that he hoped the sun would continue to shine and dry up the track for Barney Oldfield. I do too, replied No. 2, but I don't believe it is as important to Oldfield as to Wheatfield.

UNCLE WALT
THE POET PHILOSOPHER

I WAS tired of all my toiling in the sad and crowded town, and my rich, red blood was boiling, that I had to buckle down. "I must ruin reams of paper, or the wolf, before my door, will cut up a beastly caper—thus it is, forevermore. Others go a-gallivanting to the mountains or the sea, but it's work in this old panting, fried and sizzling town for me. Not for me the fragrant forests frequented by lucky skates; I must work till I've the sorest head in fifty-seven states. Not for me the quiet, winding, flower be-sprinkled country lanes; I must stay and keep a-grinding till I'm full of convex pains. Not for me the wild, wet ocean, with its leagues of wholesome brine; I must stay and keep in motion this old type machine of mine." Thus I kick about my labor till I chance to glance across to my poor unlucky neighbor, Jimpson, who's a total loss. For long months he has been seeking, seeking vainly for a job; he is too worn out for speaking—he can only sigh and sob. When I see him in his utter weariness, so sick and blue, I brace up and gladly mutter: "Thank the Lord, I've work to do!"

WALT MASON

SIDEWALK SKETCHES
By HOWARD L. RANN

A PICNIC is a place where people meet to perspire in unison and make the acquaintance of several new varieties of insect life.

A picnic is always held at some damp and inaccessible spot, where there is an abundance of sharp-visaged ants which are continually dropping down sombody's neck and interrupting the conversation with unholy remarks.

No picnic is considered a real success unless it bumps into a wet thunder shower just as the fried chicken is about to be disseminated. It is a melancholy sight to see a lean, hungry picnicker comfortably seated in a large, resilient poor of rainwater and trying to spear the elusive olive oil with a tin fork, while all about him are the prostrate and water-soaked forms of the baking powder biscuits, the escalloped potato and the angel food cake.

Picnics are usually crowned by a series of tree baths, just as the low descending sun imparts its last frugal blister. These baths are usually taken in some river which is the home of the highly-perfumed carp and has a bottom literally ornamented with clam shells and the yielding vertebrae of the pollywog. They are also taken in native costumes which make a thin man look like a bas relief of a tosting fork.

Some people are so fond of picnics that they take along self-dumping hammocks and stay in the woods until nature has given them the rich, golden sheen of a summer sausage. After a man has grown a bead which would stand up and fight a disc harrow to the ropes, he will return home with a deep sense of satisfaction at the series of parallel ridges embossed by the vindictive mosquito.

Picknickers who sleep in a tent are seldom disturbed by anything except the inhuman habit of snoring in three colors or by the predatory pinch bug, which is liable to land on a protruding toe just when everybody has dozed off.

Ideas of a Plain Man
By DR. FRANK CRANE

ALL progress is the accumulation of capital.

Any man's force is in what has been laid up for him, by others or by himself.

We usually think that only money, or things with money-value, is capital.

But learning is capital. What is the young man at the medical or law school, or at the institute of technology, doing except getting a working capital of information?

The apprentice learning how to run a locomotive, paint a house, manage an automobile, lay shingles or make pastry is storing up skill-capital.

When he applies for a position he is asked not only what he can do but what he has done; his experience is his capital.

A man's reputation is his moral capital.

A politician's record is his capital.

The soul has its capital; every triumph over an unworthy impulse, every successful struggle against an ignoble weakness, every deed of good and every resistance to the bad, enters as spiritual money, stocks, bonds and negotiable values, into its bank of power.

Destroy all capital, or redistribute it, and the very first thing labor would do would be to begin anew to create it.

For the very purpose of labor is to make capital, as the business of bees is to make honey.

RAILWAY COMMISSION FAVORS AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Railway commissioners yesterday, the following principal points in the agreement were brought out, "company" referring to the Robin Hood Milling Co.

1. The city to construct two double tracks across the subway each 26 feet wide, where the spur tracks now are.
2. The city to construct footings for the bridges between the tracks.
3. The company to build any superstructure desirable for the operation and indemnify the city against damages.
4. The company to have the right to erect the superstructure to the south of Ninth Avenue with a clearance of fourteen feet.
5. The city to pay the company $45,000 in lieu of all land damages.
6. The city to secure foundations for the present buildings.
7. Ten days' notice to remove the track during construction, one track to remain during construction.

Minor Details Only Unsettled.

Most of these points are settled except in minor details, one being with regard to how far the city shall go to secure the foundations of the present buildings.

George A. Walker, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific railway, told the commissioners that the railway had no objections to the agreement. William Georgeson of Georgeson & Company, admitting that he was a property owner who would be benefitted by the subway, pointed out that he had purchased his property with that end in view and made a strong argument on the benefits that would accrue, urging among other things that Fourth street was the longest street in the city and one of the routes of through traffic. Furthermore, he declared, it was a logical route for a street car line serving Mount Royal.

Commissioner Scott created some amusement when he quoted from an anonymous letter sent to the commissioners urging them to locate the subway at Second street west. It said:

No real estate agents, alderman or councillors are holding land in that vicinity, and that's why it should be put there." Inasmuch as there is a subway at First street west, no attention was given the letter except for the laughter it provoked.

One Speaker Against Plan.

Appearing for the Pacific Garage company, as he said, and for a number of ratepayers, Mr. McLaws urged against the building of the subway at Fourth street west, on the ground that it would interfere with teaming, and also because of the heavy expense to the ratepayers.

After hearing all the arguments, Commissioner D'Arcy Scott said that the board would not enter any order in the case but when the final agreement and plans were forwarded to the commission, they would simply be approved. In conclusion, Commissioner Scott paid a high compliment to the city of Calgary.

"I am always impressed," he said, "with the up-to-date manner in which the question of subways is dealt with in this city. There is no city of its size in Canada where the question of railway crossings has been so well dealt with as in Calgary. There are too many accidents at level crossings, and the construction of subways should certainly be encouraged.

DISTRIBUTION CLAUSE IS CLOSELY WATCHED

(Continued from Page 1)

Bay and other points of that kind, the shortage will not be so apparent in the future. Last winter's car shortage shows us that it was not so much a lack of cars as it was of motor power, and with the new outlets provided for the grain, motor power will probably be forthcoming.

Farmers Not to Blame.

"This question of interior storage is only just covering the ground. If they want to help us, they will come out in the open and put the blame where it really belongs—on the railroads. The effort is made today to place the blame on the farmers and upon the car distribution clauses of the grain act. The amount of grain loaded over the platform is less than 25 per cent of the amount shipped, and of this quantity, easily 95 per cent is loaded within 24 hours. The railway companies will place cars at the elevators and at the loading platforms at the same time and take all the cars away next day fully loaded. Some elevator men claim that they can load a car in about two hours and even if the farmer does load in 24 hours they would be able to fill several cars while one farmer was completing his load. The elevators in this country are so constructed that it is impossible to spot more than one car at a time for loading and as the railway companies are not in the habit of keeping a switching engine at every station, and as the elevators are not equipped for switching, it means that when the one car, or at the outside, two, is loaded, all loading operations have to cease until the next freight train reaches that station, so that nothing is gained by having a lot of empty cars on the track.

"If the farmers are getting a square deal from the elevator owners they prefer to store the grain in the elevators and pay the storage and handling charges rather than do it into the cars, and it is only when the farmers are dissatisfiad with conditons that the loading platform is brought into any great use. The railway company will, at the present time, accept a shipping bill and the mallow the car to remain on the track for days and weeks before starting it on its destination, with the result that it has been no uncommon occurrence during the past winter for cars billed to Fort William from Alberta points to be from four to 12 weeks on the road. If these people are desirous of helping the farmers and of preventing a recurrence of the serious car shortage, in the future, they will assist the farmers in demanding reciprocal demurrage. A railway company charges one dollar per day for all time over one day required to load a car. Why should not the company be charged one dollar per day for every day taken over a stated time in conveying that car to the terminal? A reasonable time from Alberta points to Fort William should be from 15 to 20 days, and if the railway companies were compelled to get the cars there in that time, or else pay demurrage for the delay, there would not be so much talk of car shortage."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1670
THE SEAL OF QUALITY

DURING JULY and AUGUST STORE CLOSES WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.

WEEK-END SALE OF

Women's Long Silk Coats

Just think of being able to buy these beautiful garments at such low prices. Why, if you were paying full prices for them you could hardly be better satisfied with their charming style, fine workmanship, excellent materials and wearing ability. However, this is a sale of double satisfaction. Firstly, from their above qualities and secondly from the big saving that you will make.

1 only **Black and Taffeta Coat**, large shawl cape, fringe trimming, shot silk lining. Regular $45.00 for **$29.00**

1 **Only Black Satin Coat**, trimmed with dark green, satin piping and black fringe; ivory satin lining. Regular $45.00, for **$29.00**

1 **only Shot Silk Sarah Coat**, long pointed collar, trimmed with black velvet. Regular $45.00, for **$29.00**

1 **Silk Embroidered Net Coat**, taffeta lined, deep peau de soie silk collar, cuffs and border black. Regular $53.00, for **$35.00**

1 **only Fawn Satin Coat**, trimmed with deep pointed collar of king's blue polka dot satin. Regular $29.00, for **$19.00**

1 **only Black Taffeta Coat**, trimmed with black silk embroidery. Regular $18.50, for **$10.00**

1 **only Garnet Satin Coat**, trimmed with black satin collar and cuffs. Regular $23.50, for **$15.00**

1 **only Peau de Cyne Silk Coat**, with black and white silk stripe trimming. Regular $25.00, for **$15.00**

1 **only Rose Panama Coat**, trimmed with deep collar and cuffs of pompadour, silk and ball fringe. Regular $23.50, for **$15.00**

1 **only Gray Peau de Cyne Silk Coat**, trimmed with black and king's blue stripe silk, wide collar. Regular $23.50, for **$15.00**

1 **Natural Pongee Coat**, trimmed with large shawl collar and cuffs, buttons of paddy green, bengaline silk. Regular $30.00, for **$19.00**

3 **Natural Pongee Coats**, trimmed with black satin, cape satin and myrtle green satin, also fringe. Regular $25.00, for **$15.00**

ON SALE TODAY AND TOMORROW

Wash Dresses

Regular $2.45 to $4.50 for **$1.95**

Charming styles in plain, striped and linene; ginghams and chambrays, mostly trimmed with contrasting colors; sailor, wide collar and other styles; assorted colors; all sizes. Regular $2.45 to $4.50, for **$1.95**

Wash Dresses

Regular $4.95 to $11.00 for **$3.95**

Made of sheer muslin marquisette and lawn, with pretty lace insertion, embroidery and other trimmings; colors, mostly white, a few of cream, pink, sky, black and helio; attractive styles. Regular $4.95 to $11.00, for **$3.95**

Odd Lines of Women's Shoes at Extraordinary Reductions

Such low prices have never been able to buy such high-grade shoes as they will today and tomorrow. They comprice Edwin C. Burt's and Sil-Kid makes principally, also a few of our own special lines. They are just as good in styles, quality, fit and wearing ability as if they were selling at regular prices. The only difference is that they are in odd sizes. This has its compensation in lowered prices and our patrons who wear those sizes will save from $2.00 to $3.55 on a pair.

Women's Oxfords and Boots—15 pairs only, comprising kid, with patent tips, plain toe Patent Oxfords, common sense, button shoes, dongola kid bals with patent tip, kid bluchers with fancy patent tips and commonsense Oxfords; black only; small sizes mostly. Regular $3.00 to $4.50. Today, 9 a. m., not before **$1.00**

Women's Pumps and Oxfords—Sil-Kid American make, 14 pairs only, in black patent, suede and dongola kid, nearly all smart styles, with medium sole and cuban heels, bow and buckle trimmings; sizes 2 1-2 to 4. Regular $3.75 and $4.00. Today, 9 a. m., not before **$1.45**

Women's Pumps and Oxfords—20 pairs only, Edwin C. Burt's famous New York make, in gun-metal, tan, patent and suede leathers, in 2 strap, plain toe, lace and blucher styles; some trimmed with leather, others with braid buckles, broken sizes, but look at the prices. Regular $5.00 and $5.50. Today, 9 a. m. not before **$1.95**

Women's Boots—8 pairs only, Edwin C Burt's famous make and in smart New York styles, mostly made of patent leather with dull mat kid tops, medium sole and plain toe; also few of kid with cravenette tops, lace styles, broken sizes. Regular $5.50 and $6.00. Today 9 a. m., not before **$2.95**

Lace and Shetland Veils Reduced

Smart Veils that give a distinctive touch to your appearance, yet the price only touches your pocketbook to the small extent of 75c. Being slightly overstocked with these veils we have made this reduction in order to dispose of the surplus; two kinds in the lot, both black; One is of chantilly lace with braid border and fancy figures; also in floral designs. The other is of Shetland open mesh veiling, in a medium weight with fancy shadow border and spot effect; size 19 inches wide; 1 1-2 yards long. Regular 85c and 95c. Today **75c**

Women's Fancy Lisle Hose, Special 25c pr. or 3 prs. for 65c

These are Hose that formerly sold for 35c to 95c. Having reached the broken-line stage, however, they are radically reduced in order to make way for other goods now clamoring for room. In quality, fit and serviceability they were the best value hereabout at regular prices. You can easily understand then, their great value importance at this price. In colors of light and dark green, gray, purple, helio, brown and cardinal, embroidered, lace and striped styles. Regular 35c to 95c. Today **25c** pair, or 3 pairs for **65c**

Embroidery Remnants Half Price

Commencing this morning sharp at 9 you can choose from about 400 yards of these remnants at half the usual prices. They comprise an assortment of fine Swiss embroideries, edging and bandings, and vary in width from 1-2 to 4 inches. Regular price up to 75c yard. Today, 9 a. m., HALF PRICE.

Net Veils, Special 50c

Suitable for veil or hat drape; made of a fairly soft washing bretonne net, with scalloped and fancy design, border and fancy sprig; size is 19 inches wide and 1 1-2 yards long; colors are black and white only; quantity about four dozen. Regular up to 65c. Today **50c**

Today's Grocery Specials for Housekeeping Economists

Robertson's Marmalade—7 lb. tins, today special, tin **85¢**
Royal Salad Dressing, 1-2 pint bottle. Today special, bottle **30¢**
Royal Salad Dressing, pint bottle. Today special **55¢**
Crosse and Blackwell's Vinegar, regular 25c. Today special, 2 bottles **45¢**
Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, chow or mixed. Today special, bottle **35¢**
H. B. Co.'s Imperial Blend Coffee. Today special, 3 lbs. **$1.00**
Soups—Van Camp's, all kinds. Today special, 2 tins **25¢**
Cox's Geletine. Today special, pact. **10¢**

PROVISION COUNTER

Hams, 10 to 12 lbs. Today special, a lb. **21¢**
Bacon, side or half. Today special, a lb. **23¢**

TODAY TEA AND SUGAR SPECIAL

20 lb. sack B. C. Granulated Sugar, 3 lbs., H. B. Co.'s Special Blend Tea, regular 40c lb. Today special, the 2 for **$2.00**

No Phone or C. O. D. Orders

Sliced Ox Tongue. Today special, a lb. **60¢**
Sliced Chicken Loaf. Today special, a lb. **50¢**

FRUIT SECTION.

Oranges, fancy, regular 30c dozen, Today, dozen **20¢**
Lemons, fancy California, regular 40c dozen Today dozen **30¢**
Peaches, today, a doz **30¢**
Pears, eating, a lb **15¢**
Peaches, today, crate **$1.25**
Apricots, choice per crate, today **$1.65**
Apricots, choice, per basket, today **45¢**
Cherries—Bing's and Royal Annes today, lb. **20¢**
Apples, Woolf Rever, today, 3 lbs. for **25¢**
Apples, Woolf Revers, box about 40 lbs. **$2.75**
Plums, table eating, today per basket **60¢**

Canteloupes, Raspberries, Black and Red Currants, etc., Ripe Tomatoes, Cakes, Green Onions, etc.

Grocery Phone 6131.

FEDERAL JUDGE APPEARS BEFORE IMPEACHMENT COURT OF SENATE

Is Given Until July 29 to Answer the Charges Made Against Him

Senator Bailey Insists Upon Immediate Action, But is Overruled

Washington, July 25.—Judge W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, charged with misconduct by the house of representatives, appeared before the impeachment court of the senate yesterday and was given until July 29 to answer the impeachment charges made against him.

In the 85 minutes that he sat in the senate, while the preliminary arrangements for his trial were being made, Judge Archbald took no personal part in the proceedings. His attorney, A. S. Worthington, of Washington, conducted affairs for him, aided by his son and associate attorney, Robert W. Archbald, jr., of Philadelphia. The managers on the part of the house are required to file their reply to Judge Archbald's answer by August 1. All pleadings in the case must be complete by Augst 3.

The time for the opening of the impeachment trial itself remains a subject of wide division in the senate. Senator Bailey, in the proceedings of the impeachment court yesterday, asserted his determination to urge an immediate trial.

Bailey for Immediate Action

"The reasons why the case should be speedily disposed of are obvious," said Senator Bailey last night. "Judge Archbald is sitting on the bench, and he ought to be relieved at once of the charges against him, or of the duties of his judicial office. The senate should act promptly on the charges made by the house, and I am going to insist on action before adjournment."

Notwithstanding this attitude on the part of Senior Bailey, which is shared by Senators Reed, Simmons and some other Democrats, the majority of the senate, including many Democrats, favor the continuance of the case until November.

Judge Gives Close Attention

Judge Archbald reached the Capitol yesterday some time before the hour set for his appearance. He had determined to appear personally to answer the senate's summons. When the house managers, led by Representative Henry D. Clayton appeared at the senate door they were announced by the assistant doorkeeper. A moment later Judge Archbald was ushered in. Two of the attorneys did not appear at the opening of the trial.

The judge followed the announcements of the secretary with close attention as Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell made the formal proclamation, "Robert W. Archbald, appear and answer the charges made against you." Judge Archbald leaned forward to listen. His attorney, Mr. Worthington, arose and said that the "respondent is present in person to answer."

Worthington Asks More Time

Mr. Worthington then submitted a motion for time in which to prepare and submit his answer. It named no date. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, immediately offered an order to fix the date of answer at July 24.

"That time seems very short," said Mr. Worthington, "because of the many articles that appear in the document."

He added that Attorneys Martin and Price, now ill, had aided Judge Archbald in the case, and time should be allowed them to recover. He asked for twenty days.

Mr. Clayton objected to any delay beyond four or five days.

This matter of the impeachment of Judge Archbald had a thorough sifting before the house committee on judiciary," he said.

Attorney Worthington replied that many things in the charges had come as a surprise both to Judge Archbald and himself, and that the time proposed in which Judge Archbald should answer was shorter than usually given.

"If the answer in this case was purely formal, we could make it by saying, 'Not guilty,' said Attorney Worthington, "but the practice has been to answer fully, and that requires time."

Meanwhile Senator Lodge amended the motion to fix the time for the answer to be filed on July 29.

Mr. Clayton, after a conference with the other house managers, suddenly withdrew his objection to the extension of time. The senate then ordered Judge Archbald to answer the charge against him as Senator Lodge suggested.

The court the narose to resume its sittings Monday, July 29, at 12.30 o'clock. No plan was suggested as to the time when the trial will be taken up.