MILLION DOLLAR TRUST COMPANY

Financial Institution Organized to Operate General Trust Business With Head offices in Victoria

An announcement of great interest to the financial, business and home circles of this city is the news that the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of one million dollars, will shortly open for business here and have their head office in this city.

The company will transact a general trust business, such as is carried on by the leading trust companies of the Dominion. Modern ground floor offices are now being secured.

The advent of the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, shows that the large financial and business interests are alive to the splendid future possibilities of this city and Vancouver Island.

A company such as this, conducted along the lines proposed by them, will be productive of much benefit to the city, by way of attracting fresh capital and new industries, etc. The time is ripe for the development of such a company, and success from the start is already assured.

Mr. D. C. Reid, the president and manager, is also president of the Island Investment Company, Limited, and president of the British Columbia Interior Land and Improvement Company, Limited. For years Mr. Reid has made a close study of companies of this kind, and since his arrival in British Columbia, some years ago, has been closely associated with some of the largest and most successful financial institutions in British Columbia.

In conversation with the Colonist Mr. Reid stated that the Canada West Trust Company, Limited, was organized some five months ago. Since that time it has been quietly perfecting its organization, and the results of the efforts that have been put into the business already, have been productive of splendid results.

The capital is nearly all local, and several prominent local men figure on the directorate, the officers and directors being: D. C. Reid, president and manager; W. O. Wallace, vice-president; A. E. Forbes, secretary-treasurer; W. K. Houston, Victoria; Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, London, England; Howard Farrant, Vancouver, B.C.; J. W. Givens, Vancouver.

The solicitors are Messrs. Tait and Brandon, Victoria. Bankers, The Merchants Bank of Canada, Victoria.

INDIANS AND LANDS

Deputation From Moral and Social Reform Council Waits on Federal Ministers

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—A deputation representing the moral and social reform council of Canada waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, today to ask the federal government to take prompt steps to satisfy the Indians of British Columbia that their claims to lands in that province will be justly dealt with, thus appearing a restlessness and doubt of white man's justice that has recently become menacing and might lead to bloodshed.

The deputation consisted of Hon. Tucker, of Toronto; Rev. A. E. Cleave, Victoria, B. C., Rev. C. S. Rose, of Ottawa, and Hamilton Cassels, K. C., of Toronto.

It was pointed out that there was a long standing issue between the Indians and the provincial government relative to Indian lands titles, and that the proposal of the federal government to submit the case to the supreme court for decision had been refused by the McBride government. Sir Wilfrid had urged to have the matter placed before the supreme court and to have counsel appointed to represent the Indians.

The premier pointed out that the action was one on which the provincial government should first be approached, since it was issuing patents and making concessions to incoming settlers despite the protests of the Indians. The federal government had already proposed the submision of the case to the supreme court, but the provincial government objected.

The deputation also asked the minister of the interior to endeavor to secure a better observance by the Indians of the laws regarding marriage

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

Take notice that Frank Greaves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement.

FRANK GREAVES NORRIS.

Dated October 10th, 1910.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

Take notice that Frank John Morrell, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the second of Chad Island, thence along shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly to point of commencement.

FRANK JOHN MORRELL NORRIS.

Dated October 10th, 1910.

FIRM FOOTING FOR REPUBLIC

Provisional Government of Portugal Expresses Utmost Confidence in Position—Circular Note Sent to Powers

PRESIDENT BRAGA OUTLINES POLICY

Royal Family Planning to Live in France or Spain—Tale of Naval Meeting That Decided Struggle

LISBON, Oct. 7.—The establishment of a republic in Portugal is an accomplished fact. For a city that has just passed through the throes of a bloody revolution and sustained a bombardment, Lisbon today is in sunshine and wears a smiling aspect.

The republican flag flutters on nearly every building, and from every vessel. The streets are thronged with promenaders, including a good sprinkling of tourists with guidebooks in hand. Shops and offices have been re-opened and business generally has been resumed.

The notable outward signs of the new regime are the presence everywhere of the green and red flag of the republic and the complete disappearance of King Manuel's portrait from public exhibition. In fact not a vestige is now seen of the picture postcards of the king or of any other members of the royal family. These have given way to pictures of members of the new government and the photographic records of the revolution in the shape of groups of armed leaders and companies of marmant troops, not in action but posing for the camera.

The damage done to the city by the bombardment was surprisingly small. On the journey down to Lisbon from the frontier one hears at each stopping place blood-curdling recitals of thousands of persons having been killed and whole quarters of the city having been devastated or wiped out. The total number killed has not been ascertained, but it probably does not exceed three hundred.

Recent events that startled the world are discussed with calm by all classes. The general feeling evidently is one of relief that a crisis anticipated was surmounted so speedily, with comparatively little violence and such a brief dislocation of the national life.

Ready for Attack.

On account of reports that some troops in the provinces have not yet declared their allegiance to the republic, the provisional government is exercising great vigilance. Thirty-nine heavy guns and ten Maxims have been posted in trenches on the heights of the city, and are ready to check any attempted invasion of Lisbon. Up to the present, however, the government has received no advices of risings.

The encamped forces of the provisional government have detailed 200 soldiers and armed civilians to report for duty in guarding public and other belongings, especially the banks of the city. All carriages passing through the streets are closely inspected.

The wearing or carrying of small republican flags of green and red is considered the open sesame to safe conduct.

During the night all shops and restaurants in Lisbon were closed.

Monastery Stormed.

The authorities sent a force today to search the monastery at Graca and arrest the friars. On arriving they found the doors barricaded. The soldiers and members of the populace fired several volleys into the building, whereupon the friars returned the attack, three bullets striking the roadway and adjacent buildings. The attackers then withdrew for consultation. Shortly they returned, assailing the heavy doors of the convent with battering rams. When the doors yielded the soldiers and the people rushed in and searched every corner of the edifice, but not a friar was to be found. It is surmised that they made their escape by underground passages.

The cabinet council convened today and discussed the weighty questions surrounding the administration. At its conclusion an official note was issued declaring that the republic was firmly established.

The Men in Control

The officers of the new provisional government of Portugal have represented for years the republican movement and have assumed the responsibility for the overthrow of the monarchy.

Of the eight men the most widely known outside of Portugal are distinguished scholars and teachers. These are: President Theophile Braga, professor of Portuguese literature at the literary college at Lisbon; Foreign Minister Barnardo Machado, of the Lisbon university; and Dr. Alfonso Costa, of the university of Coimbra, the Minister of Justice.

The most interesting man in Portugal is the new president, Theophile Braga, who may be said without exaggeration to be the father, not only of this revolution, but of that in Brazil, having by his standing as a professor in history and philosophy prepared the ground for both movements.

President Braga has written much on the subject of sociology and money, and he has published several volumes of poetry and has great ability as an orator. His political career has been comparatively brief, but he has prenched republicanism for 35 years. He attracted much attention in the summer of 1908, when he accused the monarchist party of having assassinated King Carlos. In a subsequent debate in the Cortes he attacked the government's financial policy so bitterly that a duel with Finance Minister D'Espregueci was narrowly averted. Of a democratic temperament and habits, he is popular with the masses.

His unassuming manners may be inferred from the fact that last night, after being elected first president of Portugal, he returned as usual in a second class compartment of the train to his unpretentious little home in the suburbs, quietly receiving the congratulations of the richest and humblest of his friends and acknowledging the frantic ovations of his fellow passengers.

Foreign Minister Machado has for years been described as the first president of the predicted republic, and it is considered that he will be chosen to this office. Of all the republican leaders he is perhaps the strongest, and his influence is great. He, too, is a brilliant speaker. In January, 1908, he was accused of conspiracy against the crown, but the accusations were never proven. In 1908, speaking for the republican party, he denied any connection whatever with the assassinations of that year, but said the general horror felt over the assassinations would die out and that the discontent with the monarchy would return.

Minister of Justice Costa is perhaps the most militant member of the new government. He has openly worked for the overthrow of the monarchy. A year ago he was turned out of the Cortes for an attack on the extravagance of the royal family. After the August elections he declared that the monarchy was doomed, and boldly advised King Manuel to abdicate.

Note to Powers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A circular note sent to all the powers by President Braga, announcing that he has been proclaimed Provisional President of Portugal, that the revolution has been successful, and that he has appointed a cabinet, was received by the State Department. The United States has not replied to the note.

The State Department will not commit itself by any form of communication until proof of the stability of the new government is forthcoming. There are evidences of censorship in the news given out from Portugal, according to officials here, who suggest that it is too early to judge accurately the status of affairs from the partisan pronunciamentos of the Braga regime.

The protected cruiser Des Moines is on its way to Lisbon where it should arrive Sunday morning. It is believed the warship will not have to land men to protect American interests, but the commander of the vessel will report on conditions there.

The report that President-elect Fonseca, of Brazil, motored through the streets of Lisbon with Provisional President Braga after being entertained by King Manuel, aroused much interest in Washington. It is pointed out here that Fonseca was acting as a citizen, and that as he will not be inducted into office for several weeks, he had a right to meet or ride with either Manuel or Braga as he saw fit.

President Braga today received the correspondent of the Associated Press. He particularly desired it to be understood that the revolution had no military or personal aim, but like those in Brazil and Turkey, was purely the outcome of philosophical ideas.

The Braganza dynasty had failed to keep abreast of modern progress, he said. He had done nothing to make the people masters of their own destinies. This revolution was aimed to complete the realization of civil life. One of the means by which the late dynasty had endeavored to make sure its position, he said, was continually to menace the people with British intervention, as if an ancient alliance between the two nations was one between dynasties, and not peoples.

President Braga added that he had every confidence in the national resources and was convinced that honest administration would suffice without adventitious means to put the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing, and achieve the moral and physical improvement of the nation, which is much needed. A strong proof of the desire of the whole country to adopt a new form of government, he said, was the fact that the provinces were quietly awaiting the publication of the manifesto and constitution of the government, and then would rally to the republic.

Senor Braga concluded by eulogizing his colleagues in all of whom, he said, had the utmost confidence. The government is about to order a revision of the voting lists preliminary to holding election for a constitutent chamber. The provisional government will not remain in office beyond three months.

The chief points in the government's programme are: First, the development of public instruction and national defences on land and sea. Second, administrative decentralization. Third, colonial autonomy. Fourth, to guarantee fundamental liberty by judicial power. Fifth, expulsion of monks and nuns. Sixth, obligatory civic registration. Seventh, development of lay instruction. Eighth, separation of church and state. Ninth, the strengthening of the credit and finance of the country.

Made Sure By Meeting.

LONDON, England, October 7.—The Daily Chronicle prints today the concluding chapter of a graphic account from its Lisbon correspondent, previously sent, of the progress of the revolution:

"I now come to the final phase of the struggle which cultimated in the collapse of the monarchy. In a measure it was due to treachery within and treason without. The mutiny on the Don Carlos was a disastrous blow to the hopes of the royalties. When at sunrise today the republican flagship, for such she had now become, hoisted and saluted over the bodies of slain royalists, the republican flag, the most optimistic felt that the cause of the monarchy in Lisbon, if not in Portugal, was as good as dead.

"Long before daylight the republican commander of the Don Carlos had signalled his friends on shore the triumph of the mutiny by firing two rounds of blank cartridges and hoisting red and green lights on the foremast. The entire serviceable fleet in the Tagus was now in possession of the insurgents, and a republic had been won by a revolting navy.

"The crew of the Don Carlos at the hour of victory became delirious with enthusiasm, or liquor, or a combination of both. They behaved like demented beings, and in a way were near to emulating the deeds of the Russian Baltic squadron when it met the Hull fishing fleet. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday a furious cannonade broke out aboard the Don Carlos. The ships' searchlights swept the whole extent of the bay and the foreshore on both sides of the Tagus. The night was ploughed with shells, discharged at a phantom enemy. It was beautiful as a pyrotechnic display but one can only marvel how the frenzied crew managed to avoid sinking half the neutral ships in the bay.

"Towards the latter part of the night the Don Carlos diverted her searchlight efforts mainly on the shore at Cocohos and the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo."

"She ran her powerful searchlight over the Brazilian cruiser every two or three minutes, and when the circuits of its search revealed nothing the lights were depressed, sweeping in lessening circles until they consisted of a radius of scarcely more than 200 yards. Wherever the powerful light fell there the machine guns showered projectiles until the water round the cruiser fairly seethed."

"The end of this fantastic night battle, this furious fighting with a non-existing enemy, came with the first streak of a dawn which was to herald the death of an ancient monarchy and the birth of a new republic.

"Glad of the respite which daylight brought the mentally harassed crew of the Don Carlos sank on the blood-stained decks to snatch a few hours of fitful sleep. The republic was now established afloat; all that remained was to establish it ashore.

"At sunrise on the practically impregnable rock fortress of San Jorge was shown the white flag of surrender. The castle of Almada, an antiquated structure of little military value on the south of the bay, followed suit, and the forts which guarded the mouth of the Tagus also joined hands with the revolutionists.

"An exception was the municipal guards, who throughout the struggle fought with splendid courage and fell in heaps rather than surrender or join the republicans.

"But the other troops, after the naval successes of the insurgents had not the heart to continue what they regarded as a hopeless and useless struggle. They had been severely punished by the artillery and rifle fire, and their morale was completely broken. Many of them were mere boys without the stiffening which is acquired by active service. Once they lost heart their demoralization was complete.

"The republican took care not to minimize the importance of the success achieved by the navy, so that the position on Wednesday that the royalist troops faced was a triumphant republican navy at their rear and a hopeful republican army at their front.

"The news of all these defections reached the royalist troops who still were facing the republican forces in Lisbon and naturally had the effect of disheartening them. Regiments which upto Tuesday night had remained staunch began with the dawn of Wednesday to show signs of wavering.

Some Clerical Reports

AUGSBURG, Germany, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Lisbon, said to be of clerical origin, says the republicans have been defeated in the northern districts of Portugal and that their movement is making no progress there.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung at Madrid says that refugees who have arrived there from Vigo, Spain, report that the number of fatalities in Lisbon as a result of the revolution is about 1000, and that several thousand persons were wounded. The Lisbon correspondent of the same newspaper says the new government has decreed the dissolution of the religious orders, the members of which must quit Portugal within 24 hours. Another decree he says calls on the clergy to abstain from wearing clerical raiment on the streets, so as not to provoke attacks.

In East Africa

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portugese East Africa, Oct. 7.—Governor General Andraide at today's meeting of the council read a despatch from Lisbon announcing the proclamation of the republic of Portugal. The governor general said that he would tender his resignation.

Royal Family's Plans

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Premier Canalejas received reports today that it is the intention of the Portugese royal family to go to France to a chateau owned by the Duke of Orleans or to install themselves in the property of the Countess of Paris, the palace of Wibor, Villamanrique at Seville.

Government advices from Lisbon say the Jesuits made a most desperate defence of their monasteries. They stationed themselves in the windows and fired on the advancing revolutionists, killing a soldier and a civilian, and when the monastery was captured the wilder element with difficulty were restrained from burning it. The building was not damaged. The advices announced that the twenty-four hours granted the royalist troops to swear allegiance to the new regime expired today. A majority of the officers surrendered their arms and disappeared.

EXPOUNDED NEW NATIONALISM

Colonel Roosevelt Tells People of the South What His Phrase Means—Says it is Opposed to Revolution

NEW WEAPONS AND OLD PRINCIPLES

Brief Reference to Battle in New York State—Need of National Control Over Giant Corporations

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The south gave Theodore Roosevelt a welcome today which he described as "great, by George."

The colonel talked "new nationalism" today. He defended it from the criticisms that have been directed against it, and said that it was not revolutionary but rather was designed to put a stop to things that might bring on a revolution. He also put in a few words about his fight in New York rate, saying he was trying to improve conditions there.

"It is quite a job," he said, "but we are going to do it."

The two chief speeches of the day were delivered at Bristol, Tenn., and Knoxville.

In his Knoxville speech at the Appalachian exposition grounds, Col. Roosevelt discussed "New Nationalism" and the navy.

"We have plenty of things to learn and plenty of things which we can improve on," he said.

"I have come in contact with several of them, and I am engaged in trying to improve my native city and state of New York. As a people we can keep ourselves, our citizens on a high plane of usefulness and achievement only by applying to the new things the old principles—the old morality that enabled our fathers in their days to achieve success for our land.

"Instruments change. Take for example the army. The men who fought in the civil war fought shoulder to shoulder with muzzle-loading muskets; our army today uses repeating rifles. It is folly—it would be rank folly—today to decline to adopt new weapons because the old ones served well in their day.

"There are two lessons from that. In the first place the folly of refusing to adopt new experiments in order to solve the new problems, and next to remember that while the methods must be different, the spirit must be the same. It is not necessary for us to have a big army, but we must have a first class navy. I am a profound believer in peace, and I want to see the navy kept up because I know nothing procures a stronger desire on the part of other people to keep at peace with us.

"Now, friends, what I have said of the army applies in civil life. On the one hand we cannot solve our governmental problems of today unless we approach them in the spirit of our forefathers, who solved the problems of their days; and on the other hand it is simply folly to reject methods of government because they were not known to our forefathers. For instance, you will meet worthy persons who object to the national government taking control of interstate business because they say it is a new thing. So is the repeating rifle a new thing. But where would the army be if it said it was not going to use the repeating rifle because the good old flintlock was fine enough?

"Now in the same way the government must increase its power—its power of control over the possible use of wealth in large aggregations. Continually, my friends, people say that I am now speaking. For the thousandth time I will say that I am not against corporations. I am only saying that they have to be honestly managed.

"The little man can safely be left to be dealt with by his neighbors, whereas the big man is the neighbor of all of us.

"The man who controls a great railway system stretching from 1,000 or 2,000 miles—that man is the greater than all of us, and he is too big for any of us to deal with in his individual capacity.

"In the case of that man you have to invoke the help of some bigger man, and that is Uncle Sam. I mean you have to get the representatives of all of us to deal with particular kind of wealthy man—deal quickly with him."

Col. Roosevelt's next stop will be Rome, Ga., where he is due at 8 a. m. tomorrow. He will remain there until 1.40 p. m., when he will go on to Atlanta.

Melba In Calgary.

CALGARY, Oct. 7.—Melba sang before a nine thousand dollar house this evening.

New Military Service Tax

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—The Russian cabinet is bringing before the Duma next session a bill for the introduction of a new military service tax at the rate of five roubles ($2.50) per head per annum for four years on all men of twenty-one years of age who may be exempted from service with the colors according to the existing laws for any cause whatever, including family reasons and physical defects. The parents are to be made responsible in case of default. Only actual paupers are to be relieved of payment. The new tax is expected to produce yearly about $6,000,000.

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White Tailored Blouses, in white vesting, tucked front, detachable stiff collar and soft cuffs, button in front. Today's price.....$1.75
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Just a few of the French Delaine Blouses left, in fancy styles, at $1.75 and.....$1.25

WILL BE CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

Sir Wm. S. Robson and Sir R. D. Isaacs Moved Up—Lord George Hamilton Quits Free Trade Union

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Shortly before the meeting of parliament several ministerial changes will be announced.

Sir William Snowdon Robson, attorney-general, will be appointed one of the lords of appeal in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Collins. Sir R. D. Isaacs, solicitor general, will become attorney general. His place will be taken by Mr. John Allserbrook Simon, K.C., member for the Walthamstow division of Essex.

Sir W. S. Robson and Sir R. D. Isaacs are well known by reputation. The former has won fresh legal triumphs at The Hague tribunal. Sir R. D. Issacs has long been one of the leaders of the bar and recently has become a prominent political leader. The new solicitor general is a younger man. He is a son of a Congregationalist minister and was born in 1873, educated in Edinburgh and Oxford, became a fellow of All-Souls and was a Barstow law scholar. He was called to the bar in 1899 and at once forced his way to the front. In 1908 he was counsel for the British government in the Alaska arbitration. In 1906 he was first returned to Parliament.

Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton has written a letter resigning his membership in the city free trade union. He declares that is as strong a free trader as ever, but that the policy of the government has made free trade finance impossible.

Fred E. Smith, M.P., Conservative member for the Walton division of Liverpool, and one of the younger leaders of the party, speaking at Abingdon, condemned as unreasonable the Conservative criticism of Mr. Balfour's course. He said that no one had a right to expect the Conservative leader to make an aggressive and Provocative speech during the Veto conference.

WILL DIE MARTYR

John Dietz, Wisconsin Outlaw, Says He Will Fight Officers to the Death

WINTER, Wis., Oct. 7.—Final efforts to get John Dietz to surrender peacibly to the sheriff of Sawyer county failed this afternoon, and Attorney General Frank T. Gilbert, upon leaving for Madison, said to Sheriff Madden: "Do your duty." The sheriff undoubtedly intends to do this, as his seventy-two deputies are drawing closer to the log cabin, and at daybreak tomorrow an attempt is to be made to arrest the Cameron dam defender.

At the conclusion of the conference this afternoon, Dietz predicted that he would be shot, but said that he would die a martyr to his cause and family.

Dietz' wife and younger children, who are with him in the cabin, will be protected, according to Sheriff Madden, who is in charge of the besiegers. Dietz' oldest son, Leslie, will be ordered either captured or slain.

New Church College.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—Bishop Latimer College, the theological school of the Evangelical branch of the church of England, was formally opened here tonight in the presence of a large gathering. Rev. W. H. Vance is principal of the college, which starts out with seven students. It will be affiliated with the provincial university and moved to Point Grey. At present it is in temporary quarters on Haro street, this city.

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NOTICE

Victoria Land District, District of North Saanich

Take notice that I, Robert Turnbull and James Robinson, of Sidney, occupation farmer and sawmier, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 200 feet west of the most northerly point of Young Island, thence south 110 yards, thence west 60 yards, thence north 100 yards, thence east to point of commencement, following the coast line.

ROBERT TURNBULL and JAMES ROBINSON.

Sept. 19, 1910.

NOTICE

I, Geo. S. Garrett, of Pender Island, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase a group of three islands, the biggest known as Fain Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island.

GEO. S. GARRETT,
Pender Island

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16, 1910.

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