e Bible
Excavations

n excavation has been upon the later books of nent as well as upon the New Testament and the he early church. Two series of very complete Aramaic papyri was discuan, which I am at present editing.

carefully edited, and beony of Jews—the grandat grand-children of the grated into Egypt with lived at Assuan and the time of Xerxes I. uccessors. These Jews he bankers and moneyplace, and held a good rty there. The papyri e amount of light on custom, more especialr of marriage; they also origin of the so-called lee.—Prof. A. H. Sayce, ssyriology, Oxford Uni-

IMPLE ANNALS."

o hear less of the man r and amassed riches," dern philosopher, "and man who lived unsullied bor."
spoken.
men who were of "poor ents" and who got rich But newspapers and ot tell much of the men vered in their honor and

ere is a reason.
ceeded in getting rich to the general rule and le. The value of a news ned by its uniqueness. A reer excites interest. man lives and dies com- He is not so built that ulate money. You could statutes to make him tional man is built to on could not fill the law gh to prevent him from wealth. Money seems to gers.
ies of men who have lives and died poor are is one from real life:
as generous-hearted. He o be rich. All he asked s a decent living, worthof tree and clothes and mily. In all his life he much as a thousand r. Out of his modest enough to pay for his his children in school ated in the high school. ble in all his dealings. ts. He worked hard and luxuries. He helped his could. He seldom complt. He put by a few dol- Never did he knowingly against the state or nched often and loved he died men said: "He an and a good citizen."
ing about such a story to exploit. But it is erage man of this country the earth.

UESTIONS
F IMMIGRATION

of Ottawa in the nnual Inspection Tour

of the immigration deawa, arrived in Victoria Thursday by the In an interview with ter Mr. Scott stated the Island was for the of investigating the estion and to select a on of a detention house osen if possible in the harf.
ained that under existwould be manifestly such a place of detenoria and at Vancouver ate the necessity of from place to place. ived at Vancouver on m Calgary where he g the previous week in on the coast until e Ottawa department ed, pending which he e any statement in reu immigrants.
arrival by Dr. G. L. medical inspector and mmigration and Dethe city police. Dr. filed a report on the nidance of the governtt will shortly be fully details of the problem ictoria and Vancouver attitude of the civic h cities in regard to clares his intention to gate and deal with the on as it can possibly

ally, Mr. Scott said it cretion of the departndesirable immigrants obstacles in the way em either individually it as yet he can say y regarding the asserthe Hindus in question der the recent Immindesirable immigrant any time within two al in Canada. There no fear, said he, that ble individual will be the regulations. At however, Mr. Scott is to say anything upon particular case now

ROAST" BEEF.

ot. 13.—Canned roast to bear the label withstanding the fact iled beef. This was a t a conference today ry Wilson, of the rtment of agriculture ins, of Illinois, and general manager of Packing Co., of Chi said the method had Australian and South who would profit by packers were forced

BOARD OF TRADE ON WATER PROBLEM

Animated Discussion on Local Topic at the Monthly Meeting Yesterday

MEMBERS ARE OPPOSED TO METERS

Mount Tolmie Is Advocated as the Most Advantageous Reservoir Site

The Victoria British Columbia Board of Trade Thursday afternoon placed themselves on record as being opposed to the installation of meters, on the water services of this city. The water question was raised by a report from a special committee on water works and the meeting developed into a lengthy and animated discussion, which at times waxed very warm, on the merits of the various propositions that are now or have been before the city council.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, Senator Riley and Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo district occupied seats alongside the chairman.

The meeting was called to order by President Mara and among those present were R. Hall, M. P. P., R. L. Drury, M. P. P., Ald. Vincent, F. A. Pauline, A. B. Fraser, Sr., S. J. Pitts, Thos. Earle, W. J. Pendray, W. K. Houston, D. R. Ker, J. A. Sayward, G. Burns, E. M. Johnson, Walter Walker, C. F. Todd, Theo. Lubbe, H. G. Wilson, T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., Jas Foreman, C. H. Lugrin, A. S. R. Martin, S. Leiser and Secretary Elworthy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the committee of manufactures, which appeared in the Colonist on Sunday last was then read.

S. J. Pitts moved the adoption of the report and that the committee present it to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers association who will visit this city in the near future. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ker said the visit of this delegation to Victoria was an opportunity that should be taken advantage of. He pointed out that it was seldom that a delegation of the Canadian Manufacturers association of such large numbers visited the city, many with the intention of looking over the field with the idea of establishing agencies. He moved that the delegation be asked to meet the board of trade during their stay in the city which was carried.

The report from the water committee was then taken up and is as follows:

Gentlemen—Your special committee have carefully considered the recommendations of the citizens' water committee embodied in the accompanying copy of their report, beg to submit the following:

That the efforts of this board of trade be directed to the prevention of further large expenditure upon the city's present water system until the rights of the city of Victoria to the adjacent watersheds are definitely ascertained, and particularly until the possibility and cost of obtaining water from the Highland district are known.

We are further of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to:

(a) Protect from pollution the present water supply and remove existing vegetable growth near the filter beds.

(b) Instal a pump on the 12-inch main, as recommended by Mr. Adams, in order that an increased supply of water may be obtained without delay.

(c) That Mr. Adams has in his report emphasized the fact that a distributing reservoir is essential to each one of the schemes now before the city council, viz., Goldstream, Elk lake, or the Highland district, we would recommend that the council push forward the construction of such a reservoir on Smith's Hill, Mount Tolmie, or any other suitable place, for the reason that it will conserve the surplus water at night to make good any deficiency in pressure during the daytime.

(d) That the principle of selling water by meter be approved of.

F. A. Pauline, chairman of the committee moved the adoption of the report and in doing so said the report spoke for itself and was largely of a negative character. The committee had advantage of the report of the special citizens' committee as well as advice from Messrs. Ker and Todd as individual members of the committee. He pointed out that they had recommended two improvements besides those recommended by the committee and were in favor of selling water by meter.

It was their unanimous opinion that no large sum should be expended on the present supply till the rights of the city were obtained either by a settlement in court or by legislation. He was of the opinion that a settlement could be easily made and any business man was able, in his mind, to decide what course should be taken.

S. J. Pitts in seconding the motion, said the principal recommendation was that no more money than was absolutely necessary should be expended on Elk lake. The other recommendation for a reservoir was also much needed as a balancing power. He was of the opinion that the reservoir was absolutely necessary.

E. M. Johnson thought that there was one point that had been overlooked which was that a large amount of filtered water was used to flush the sewers.

J. A. Sayward said he wished to say a few words about the erection of a reservoir on Smith's Hill not as a member of the Esquimalt Water Works company, but as a ratepayer of Victoria. He said he had been informed by Mr. Lubbe that a reservoir at Smith's Hill, according to Mr. Adams, would have an elevation of 210 feet which would make it necessary to pump all the water that is used east of Cook street. Mr. Lubbe recommended that a reservoir be erected at Mt. Tolmie with an elevation of 280 feet which would give a supply all over the city. He did not think that it would be good business to construct a reservoir where it would not do any good. He also called attention to the fact that Mr. Adams had recommended that a pump be installed on the 16-inch main instead of the 12-inch. If a pump was installed on the 12-inch there would not be a much greater supply than at present.

Mr. Ker moved that the report be considered seriatim.

The first clause was taken up and Mr. Johnson moved that the consideration of this clause be deferred till the members had an opportunity to consider it. The motion did not receive a seconder and was not put.

In consideration of the first clause, Ald. Vincent said that in accordance with the clause the settlement would have to be deferred for a year, as it would take that time to secure the data regarding Highland district. He pointed out that any improvement at Elk lake would require considerable expenditure as at present the city only owned a small strip of land at Elk lake.

Mr. Sayward agreed with Ald. Vincent regarding the cost of improvements at Elk lake.

Mr. Ker wished to know why the city did not take steps to expropriate Goldstream. In his opinion, Goldstream was the one place where the water could be got and he thought that the majority of the ratepayers realized this. He referred to the work done by the company at Goldstream and said they should be paid for it.

Ald. Vincent said that the city could expropriate and the company had agreed to submit to expropriation under a certain act, which would cost several millions of dollars to obtain.

Mr. Ker said he had spoken to a gentleman in Victoria who was practically the father of the Water Clauses act in the legislature, and he said that the city had never lost any of her rights by the Water Clauses act.

Mr. Paterson wished to know if the gentleman referred to did not vote against the act on the understanding that it was taking some of the rights away from the city.

Mr. Ker said that Mr. Beaven informed him that he voted against the act because he was in the opposition and not because it was against the best interests of the city. He referred to an act which was passed in 1873 and amended in 1892 which he thought covered the case and gave the city power to expropriate the Goldstream Water Works. He thought it was the duty of everyone to find out where they stood and if any of the rights of the city had been taken away that the legislature should be asked to re-instate them.

Mr. Sayward called attention to the fact that when the Esquimalt Water Works Co., began their works at Goldstream the majority of the citizens of Victoria were of the opinion that there was not enough water at Goldstream to water a good band of cattle. The company had offered to sell their holdings to the city but Mr. Keith Wilson had stated while on the aldermanic board that the company were trying to throw a "rotten scheme" on the city. Mr. Carey, when mayor of the city, said there was enough water in Elk lake to supply every city from Victoria to New York on the face of this he could not see why the city wanted to "steal" their rights.

Mr. Pauline said all the city wanted was their rights. We want all that is coming to us. We want every dollar and not a dollar more or less.

Mr. Lubbe asked Mr. Ker why if the city had the right to expropriate Goldstream they did not do it? You know you can't do it. You are too much of a coward to do it. You are too cowardly.

Mr. Ker.—If I had my way I would commence expropriation measures at once. Don't say I am a coward.

Mr. Johnson again asked that the question be laid over.

Mr. Pitts said he did not wish to take the property away from the company without paying for it.

Mr. Todd was of the opinion that there had been some remarks made that should not have been made. He did not think that the citizens of Victoria wanted to "steal" the property and he thought the word should not have been used. He thought that according to the statement of the company they must have a good dividend payer. He was of the opinion that if the company would accept the offer made by the committee that there would be no more money spent on Elk lake on Highland district. He was of the opinion that the city should not get into any further legal difficulties, and if the negotiations were carried on for a short time longer that there was some chance of coming to a settlement. He asked Mr. Lubbe or Mr. Sayward to state to the meeting whether whether there was any possibility of an amicable arrangement being come to.

Mr. Lubbe said that the company had further rights than was given in the 1873 act.

Mr. Ker said as a ratepayer in the city he was of the opinion that an arbitration committee should be arranged with the intention of arriving at an amicable settlement. He did not wish to "steal" the property from the company and was always in favor of paying them a good value for the improvements that had been made.

Section 1 and clause A of section 2 were then adopted.

Clause B of section 1 also raised considerable discussion.

Ald. Vincent said that the proposition was not suggested by Expert Adams, but in answer to the committee he said that it was a good move. It was also the cheapest plan that would get more water from Elk lake.

Mr. Sayward thought it would be a good move to install a pump but it should be placed on the sixteen-inch main. He stated that Mr. Lubbe had informed him that the increase would be so small that it would not be noticed.

Mr. Wilson said it was not the intention to state on what main the pump should be placed; but it was the intention to have a pump to give a re-enforced supply.

Clause B was adopted.

Mr. Lubbe suggested that the report should be referred back to the committee with power to engage an engineer to investigate the Smith Hill reservoir. He said it was a waste of money to place a reservoir at Smith Hill it might as well be in Rock Bay. He stated the reservoir should be placed at Mount Tolmie.

Ald. Vincent said Mr. Adams had recommended Smith's Hill.

Mr. Todd wished to know if Mr. Adams had examined Mount Tolmie?

Mr. Sayward suggested that an engineer should be engaged to examine Mount Tolmie.

Mr. Lubbe said that if a reservoir was constructed at Smith's Hill it would be necessary to use another pump, but if Mount Tolmie was used it could all be done by gravity.

Mr. Paterson was of the opinion that the board had made a mistake in ever considering the question. He thought that the only thing the discussion was doing was influencing the city council. He stated that he had always maintained that it was a mistake to discuss the matter and if any resolution was passed it would have the effect of inducing the city council to do something that might later be found to be a mistake and one for which every member would feel ashamed.

Mr. Pitts said the committee should be given credit for having a little common sense. They had not made any recommendations except on the recommendation of Mr. Adams. He thought that a reservoir on Smith Hill was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Paterson pointed out that Elk lake was as close to the city as many reservoirs and he could not see what was to be gained by erecting a reservoir when another 12 or 16 inch main to Elk lake would give the same power and the difference in cost would be very small.

Mr. Todd was in accord with the remark made by Mr. Paterson and suggested that a resolution be passed requesting the council to secure the advice from an expert and leave everything entirely in his hands. He thought that the city council should not go and make a useless expenditure before the fullest information had been secured.

Mr. Vincent asked Mr. Lubbe if it would be necessary to have a reservoir if Goldstream was secured.

Mr. Lubbe stated that if a 30-inch main was laid to Goldstream it would not be necessary to have a reservoir till the population had increased over 50,000.

Mr. Pitts quoted from the report of Mr. Adams to show that it was necessary to have a reservoir whatever scheme was adopted.

Mr. Ker said Victoria was very fortunate in securing the advice of Mr. Adams and the city should act on it.

Mr. Johnson moved that the further consideration of the clause be deferred.

Ald. Vincent pointed out that at present there was a petition before the council and it would be necessary to act on it.

Mr. Todd.—How was the petition obtained?

Ald. Vincent.—His Worship got it. But we will have to act on it.

Mr. Walker was in favor of following the advice of Mr. Adams. He thought it was absurd to go over the ground again.

The motion for to defer the discussion was lost and clause C was adopted.

Clause D. Mr. Paterson wished to know how much it would cost to entirely meter the city. He understood installing meters was to prevent waste. He thought that the total cost would be nearly $60,000. He said that by an expenditure of one half the cost of meters, a greater supply could be got from the other side of the Elk lake watershed. He pointed out that at present the water is only obtained from one side of Elk lake and if the water on the other side of the watershed was secured it would give about three times as much water as there is at present.

Mr. Hall said he was compelled to disagree with Mr. Paterson. He said meters were not to restrict the use of water, but to prevent the waste of water. He stated that he was previously opposed to meters but when he saw the waste that was going on he was decidedly in favor of the meters. It was absolutely necessary that the city should be metered and thoroughly metered. He said it was not right that the person who used 100 gallons should pay the same as the one who used 1,000.

Mr. Paterson said that the city was indebted to the citizens who used lots of water otherwise there would be no pretty gardens for which Victoria was famous, and they should be given all the water they could use.

Mr. Hall said he was of the opinion that the rates in Victoria was too low, and should be put on the same footing as Victoria West.

Mr. Leiser thought the report should include the views that were put forward by Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Pauline said the question of meters was thoroughly considered by the committee and in their enquiries it was learned that the greater number of the beautiful gardens were metered and if all the services were metered, very few gardens would be affected.

Mr. Drury was not in favor of meters and thought that the discussion might very well be deferred. In his opinion it was more important to secure a good wholesome supply and the meters could be considered later.

Mr. Wilson as one of the committee said the recommendation was to install a pump at Elk lake to get an additional 700,000 gallons which without meters would all be used. He thought that no hardship would be experienced if meters were installed.

Mr. Ker was not in favor of meters. He said that in a city like Victoria it was not necessary to have them.

Ald. Vincent pointed out that Mr. Adams recommended that meters should be installed and it would not be necessary for any new main.

The motion to adopt clause D was lost, and the report adopted as amended and a resolution passed that a copy of the report should be forwarded to the city council after which the meeting adjourned.

FRENCH VIEW OF CUBAN ISSUE.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Journal des Debats, in a discussion of the Cuban question, says: "Should the insurgents not disarm, or not be disarmed, after the arrival of the American cruisers, we will see American soldiers going to Cuba, and after that, numerous and plausible reasons will arise to postpone the re-embarkation of these foreign preservers of order in the island."

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Bristol, Eng., Sept. 13.—At the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce here today, a resolution was passed in favor of cheaper postage with Canada, so as to give British manufacturers, and merchants equal trade opportunities with those of the United States.

There was an animated discussion for and against preferential trade within the empire.

ANOTHER WILD MAN.

Strange Story From a Reputable Correspondent on Hornby Island.

This is a story which comes from a reputable correspondent on Hornby Island. The photograph which accompanies it shows clearly the head and shoulders of a bare-headed man protruding above the apparently thick mass of fern-growth. The photograph, however, is not sufficiently distinct to come to any definite conclusion as to the "genus" of the individual. The features are those of an old man:

"We were a party of eight, having a trip around last week in a sloop. The day being warm and dead calm, we put into Deep Bay, opposite the south end of Denman, and decided to stay there until next day. Some of us decided to camp ashore, and the party scattered for a while. There were three of us looking over some old deserted cabins and a wharf formerly used by Japanese for putting up dog salmon. We heard a noise coming from the ferns and scrub behind us, and a little later a strange cry. One of the party, who had a camera, said: 'That sounds like a deer calling her fawn. I wish I could get a snapshot.'

Presently we saw what one thought was an Indian, another said an old Chinaman. We shouted, and he turned, staring or glaring at us. My friend snapped his camera and tried again, but his films were exhausted. We rushed forward simultaneously to try to get a closer view of the creature, but lost sight of him directly, though the country was comparatively open, except, of course, for the ferns. One of the party suggested it to be the famous 'wild man.' We tried our uttermost all the remainder of the evening to get in touch with him, or it, but without further results."

LABOR LEADERS ADDRESS MEETING

Large Gathering of Workingmen Hear J. Ramsay MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald

LARGE MEETING AT A. O. U. W. HALL

President of Local Council Tells of Work For Political Labor Party

The workingman and his wife filled A. O. U. W. hall Thursday to welcome J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., whip of the Labor party at Westminster, and Mrs. MacDonald, who will leave this evening for Australia, after visiting Canada, the object of their mission being to establish an "entente cordiale" between the Labor parties of the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. As organizer of the party in England, in which Mr. MacDonald, an advanced Socialist, has been an independent labor member for five years, starting as a clerk in a warehouse, then teacher, then private secretary to Thos. Lough, M. P., he is well equipped for the congenial task. He has also, since 1901, been secretary of the Labor Representation committee, which has marshaled the trade union forces in England for the election of candidates absolutely independent of the traditional parties.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., occupied the chair, and on the platform with J. R. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald were G. F. Grey, president of the Victoria Trades and Labor council; John A. Flett, A. F. and L., of Hamilton Ont.; Alex. Champion, Machinists' International union; W. R. Trotter, Winnipeg Typographical union; W. V. Todd, Cigarmakers' International union; Ald. W. F. Fullerton, secretary reception committee; J. Johnson, E. Gilligan, J. C. Watter, J. Elliott, G. Clayton, T. Davidson, G. Wise, A. Herburger, R. T. Williams, J. Fraser, C. Sivertz (secretary), of the Victoria Trades and Labor council.

J. D. McNiven, chairman, said in welcoming the guests: "This part of the Dominion is not often honored by the presence of such distinguished people as Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald. Being prominently connected with labor interests in the old land, it was felt the opportunity of their presence could not be allowed to pass without hearing a few words of encouragement. Labor men of Canada feel proud of their success in recent elections. Trades and Labor unionism in Canada was young; there were 1,600 unions, with 200,000 members, but the work was progressing. As yet trades unions had not entered politics. At the Trades and Labor congress soon to be held, though, an effort would be made to that end, and he hoped the deliberations and conclusions arrived at would result in the launching of a Labor party that would make its power felt throughout the Dominion. The programme included addresses by G. F. Grey, president of the Trades and Labor council, and by the visitors, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald. He would first call upon Mr. Grey."

G. F. Grey, president of the Trades and Labor council, said he welcomed Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald on behalf of organized labor and the mass of workers of Victoria. Many visitors came to this beauty spot—a little bit of England, it was called—and they had raved over its beauties and its surroundings. But the visitors who were guests of this meeting had while in Canada spoken fearlessly, not only lauding the good points, but pointing out the weak spots. This is what was wanted. This would assist the laborers in the old country was ahead of them—a battle against fearful odds. Nowhere was the neglect of the workers so apparent as in Canada. Of a membership of 213 in the House of Commons, there was but one labor man, and that man has been there but a few months. It must look pitiful; there certainly was something wrong, or such a state would not be. Labor was on the eve of a fearful fight, and the workers knew it.

The Victoria Trades and Labor council, said Mr. Grey, had put forward a platform showing what they proposed to do if a Labor party came into power. This platform had been well considered, and while considering it, the point had often struck him, as the Scriptures had it, the lion and the lamb had been lying down together; but where was the workingman lamb?

A Voice—Inside the Liberal lion!

Yes, said Mr. Grey, inside—swallowed. The proposition now was to make the lamb so irritating that the Liberal lion would gladly be rid of it. He at one time had believed, especially when in New Zealand, that labor and liberalism could be combined. But it was only the fool who never changed his mind. He had been disillusioned. He found that labor and liberalism could not exist together. What was needed was a strong independent labor party.

The Liberals were worried because of the secession of labor. There was a leading article in the Liberal organ, and Liberals had brought up the matter. He believed, however, it was necessary for all workers to separate themselves from Liberalism and carve out a political entity for themselves. Labor must not be extreme; it must be fair, but should fight resolutely for its own interests. And the best way to protect those interests was to elect its own members. The salvation of Canada would be due not to the influential politician, the monied member, but to the honest member. That was the kind of man that was needed. The Labor party proposed to have honest members; its platform was to safeguard its interests and have a string on its members so that if they were unsatisfactory, they could be pulled out again. He had learned in the past of what ante-election promises could be made, but not carried out. They didn't want that state of affairs in the future. The visitors were about to visit the brother workers of the Southern colonies, and he wished them well. They would find the workingmen of the Antipodes well organized. Here labor was just at the start, and had to fight against fearful odds, against wealth and all kinds of dishonesty. But honesty would tell, and would result in victory. It was no use for law through parliament to seek for personal gain. There were no positions to offer. So far he could not see a leader, but when a leader had arisen and the party was established, he felt sure victory must accrue. Labor had the mass of people at its favor, and with the emancipation of the women folks the situation would be made cleaner and must result in success. British Columbia, and especially those on Vancouver Island, were fortunate in their country. There was everything needed for development, the greatest resources; in fact, "every prospect pleases, and only 'management' is vile."

Mrs. MacDonald was received with loud applause. She spoke of the work of women in England for the Labor party. It might be thought strange in Canada for women to speak on politics, but in England many women did so. Some were in earnest; some sought to assist their men folks into power because of the social position it gave them. In the Labor party it could not matter socially, but here the women worked with the men for the good of humanity. Women had borne much of the brunt of battle by the side of the men. The Labor party of England had always had women working, speaking or engaged in its propaganda, and doing the drudgery before and during elections. Now the women were finding they must organize better. A few months ago a special league of women had been formed, and was helping to bring forward women to aid the party. First in line were the Socialist women who fought out the problems. Socialism was to them as a faith, and they generally took the lead and were the most hard-working. The Fabian society women were also helping greatly, and there were many women in the trades union movement who were no Socialists.

Mrs. MacDonald said she felt women ought to be interested in politics, and she wanted them to know more of the labor movement. In England they had uphill work in getting women to assist. In the North thousands of women were associated, mostly textile workers. Many women had withdrawn from the movement because it had taken up politics. The speaker felt if they knew more of the objects they would crowd in, for there were many questions which affected women workers which could only be solved through parliament. It was difficult, though, to get them to organize. They seemed to think their work was only for a short time, and then there was the prospect of marriage. It was the aim of the society, though, to interest the women to endeavor to raise the standard of conditions, to appeal to women ethically and to their unselfishness to aid in the general movement for the betterment of their sisters.

The movement was to be a family one, not solely a male movement, and it was found easier to appeal to women if they had their own special league. Many women objected to taking interest in politics because men who had been giving all their time by day to work attended political meetings at night, and the wives, not seeing where they came in, had hindred rather than aided the movement. It was the object of the society to show the women where they did come in. By taking an interest in politics women could better guard their own. Mothers who would protect their children from infection must see that those who governed the towns put in proper drainage, and that money interests could not stop these necessary works. Out of the questions the women who had banded themselves together had dealt with was the feeding of school children, and women were far more competent to deal with them. The women had interviewed the superintendent of education and had him insert a clause in the bill for the medical inspection of children in schools.

Women haven's votes at elections—they may get them soon—but they can use their influence and take their share in labor politics. She had noticed in Canada that women did not take part in the labor work. They should. It was a religious movement, not a sectarian one, to raise the standard of the people. From the point of view of general justice and brotherliness they should all band themselves together and work for the ends of the Labor party.

J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., said he was gratified to hear Mrs. MacDonald. He knew there was much talent among the ladies affiliated with the work of the trades unions, and he knew of the ladies' guilds to aid. But, unfortunately, they were not strong at present. They were growing in power, though, and will be strong in the near future. He introduced Mr. J. R. MacDonald, who was greeted with the rendition of the opening verse of "The Maple Leaf," by the orchestra, and loud applause.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald said it was gratifying to his wife and himself to meet with such enthusiastic friends in Victoria on the day before they took their departure from Canada. For two or three weeks they had been journeying westward, and the country had been unfolding itself before them as the leaves of a book. Landing in the East they had seen an old population of another stock, which was working out its destiny on its own lines; and as they had started West they had seen the beginnings of trades unionism. Coming further West they had seen with their own eyes the boundless possibilities of their great country. Coming to the Pacific Coast, they had met many friends, and they were struck by the problem, the outlook, etc., with the fact that it seemed as if they had gone home in the middle of their journey.

If he had come to Victoria seven years ago he would have come as one doing his best to cultivate the work of the Labor party. Seven years ago there was only one independent Labor member of the House of Commons; seven years ago there was no membership in the great Labor party of which today there are a million members. Today there are 30 independent Labor members of the Imperial House of Comons. Seven years ago if one had gone into the House of Commons and asked how many parties there were, he would have been told there were two, the Liberal and Conservative, and if he had asked where the labor representatives were, he would have been told both parties were equally favorable to labor. If one went to the House of Commons today and asked how many parties there were, the answer would be that there were three, and inside he would see the third, the Labor party, sitting in front of the opposition, with its own leader, its own whip, and recognized as an independent party by both Liberals and Conservatives.

He had not come to offer advice, he said; the meanest and humblest member in the hall was more competent to do that. He didn't know the conditions of the country. A party is created from, as it were, its own soil, and the political past of the country; no party could be transplanted from one country to another. He was there to tell of the success of the Labor party, rather than to offer advice, and the story of that success might aid the workingman of Canada.

He was convinced that nowhere under the sun would justice be done to labor until labor did justice to itself. He was not an anti-Liberal, nor yet an anti-Conservative. He deplored all attempts to make people imagine that labor was anti any other party. Labor was good for labor. He would not tell what he was against, but what he was in favor of. He would tell how this third party had been created. There was already a great trades union movement, with about 2,000 centres, and from two to three and a half million members. It was found that labor must needs combine against capital, and capital, taking a leaf from labor's book, also had combined. The combination of the capitalists millions was not alone used industrially, but politically; newspapers were purchased, churches were subsidized, and capitalism had seen to it that the tone of society was such that people began to be prejudiced against trades unions, and in favor of capital. Thus the capitalists created their rocks of Gibraltar, and the old-fashioned methods of trades unionism had to be abandoned. Trades unionists found themselves as helpless as an army going into battle with old muzzle-loading guns against an army armed with rapid-firing Maxims.

Trades unionists began to learn that if capital met them in the House of Commons, labor must oppose capital in the House of Commons. If capital made laws, labor must meet the opposition with laws. Governments must be fought with governments, and cabinets with cabinets. That was the new armor of the working-man. He remembered how the miners of Great Britain had found they were being cheated by the mine owners, a few ounces of coal being taken from the buckets and a miserable sixpence taken from them in a week. Workingmen had to secure a law through parliament for the appointment of check weighers; and yet these workmen had been ready to permit those who cheated them of an insignificant amount of coal to make laws for them.

He had seen the spectacle of trades unionists meeting with the envoys of capital, struggling with diplomacy, each for those they represented, hour after hour at either side of a green table, and these same men, these servants of trades unionism had brushed their clothes and gone at night to take their place on political platforms where they had stood cheek by jowl with these very men they had been combatting, and recommended the workingmen to support them as candidates to represent them. The joke was too broad, even for the unimaginative English mind to grasp.

When the Labor party came into existence they had been told they were going to divide the democracy, and he had nightmares, like croaking crows following him, to croak that the votes of the working class would be divided. If he divided the votes of the workingmen he would stop at once. What was the condition now? If a man tells the local trades union he will protect labor, every man will support him; but let the speaker say because he believes in the labor platform he will run as a Liberal, then the Tories will oppose him, and vice versa. He instanced how Yorkshire was Liberal and Lancashire Tory, and workmen of both counties grumbled. Why? Well, Lancashire minus Yorkshire equalled nothing. Workingmen who had voted to return members and who imagined themselves a force, were no more than ciphers.

Social reform had been a step. The nineteenth century in England will always be remembered as a great century. Its political characteristic was the enfranchisement of the people, the great question being to get the vote for the working classes. Then came the question of how to use the vote. In Canada he had noticed there was a great promise, it was a land where there was plenty of elbow room and the country could afford to be extravagant with the way it treated its lands, with the way it imposed taxes, and subsidized great enterprises. But the day was surely coming when Canada would regret giving such great subsidies to railway companies to permit them to make great profits for themselves. The day was coming when Canada would regret forging fetters, which did not weigh now, but would weigh heavily before they were thrown off. Now the fetters are felt in England, and the time has come for England to solve the great problem of poverty, and to solve that great problem the Labor party was created. Because the people realize that they have supported the party.

During the elections in England a story was used to advantage. It was told of an old darky who was religious, but coveted a neighbor's turkey. He prayed that he might be sent to that turkey, and that very night he was sent. The moral was clear—the Labor party should not pray that success be sent them; it should pray that it be sent to get success, and the only way to win any success was to work for it. Labor could never be a dependent party; it was essential that it be independent.

In England the movement was not created by sleight of hand. In Canada its leaders might not have been known until their pictures were published by illustrated papers after the victory; but the sewing had been done for the harvest, and the spring and summer were long. For twenty years they had worked. The first work done was to get the Belfast congress of trades unions to vote to enter politics. Then friends had been discovered. The co-operative movement was an essential supplement to trades unionism, and the Socialistic party, which in England had been blessed with common sense, had aided. He was a Socialist, and said the party in England did not believe in meaningless phrases, but in deeds. The Socialists had stated they would support trades unions, if they were asked to come as an independent Labor party, and they would aid if they were not asked to come in. At Plymouth in 1899 the great resolution was passed which created the Labor party. In 1900 the trades unions and Socialists met conjointly to create the movement, and from that day it had triumphed. There had been troubles, but the movement was now a virile one. Today those who don't agree with Socialism are not for any change; they seek to continue the statu quo. trades unionism to advance with its practical experience, and Socialism to assist with its theories; and the union of those two forces, of men of experience and men of thought, has made a party which no party in the world can defeat.

Since 1872 workingmen have attempted to send members to parliament; two were returned in 1872, the redoubtable John Burns and Alex. MacDonald. In 1902, a generation afterward, the number had grown to 12, and six years after the independent Labor party was formed, the number had increased to 50—30 members of the independent Labor party and 20 of the miners, who were unwilling to cooperate. As to the future, that was hidden. It was said that democracy was proverbially fickle, but he didn't think so, and had faith in the future. Workers could never have more faithful or honest men than those who represented them, men who sought no offices, had no patronage to seek or give, who were not there to put men in jobs or take jobs.

As he had journeyed through the West an idea had come to his mind. He had seen the great crowds of immigrants attracted to the golden West by the virgin fields of grain, and had seen them wriggle and crawl like a troubled personality into the West, seeking peace in the new land. This was symbolic of the Labor party. It was seeking a new land in the sunset West, where it was believed peace, happiness and content would dwell.

Mr. Grey moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, which was carried with enthusiasm. The meeting was brought to a close by the playing of the national anthem by Sehl's orchestra, which rendered a number of selections during intervals between the several addresses.

C. P. R. SERVICE TO IRELAND.

Belfast, Sept. 13.—The C. P. R. Atlantic liner Lake Erie inaugurated a service today between this port and Canada. A large number of emigrants boarded the steamer.

WITH VALENCIA VICTIMS.

Tug Sea Lion Was in Port Thursday Morning.

Tug Sea Lion was in port early yesterday morning after recovering ten of the fifteen bodies of Valencia wreck victims buried on the Vancouver Island coast at places where the bodies were washed ashore, and Capt. Manter brought news to the effect that investigation has shown that the story reported to Lightkeeper Darkin by Clanewah Tom, an Indian, regarding the finding of a lifeboat with eight skeletons in it in a cave near the scene of the wreck, is unfounded. Two missionaries living near the scene had investigated the matter, Capt. Manter reported, and they state that only a portion of a life raft, demolished and waterworn, and considerable kelp—this being responsible for the bad smell in the cave—is in the cave. They state the report that a lifeboat of the Valencia is there containing bodies is untrue. The Sea Lion took the bodies recovered to Neah Bay, and came to Victoria to enter. The U. S. S. Grant, which accompanied the tug, called at Neah Bay yesterday for the bodies and took them to Seattle.

THE MANCHURIA.

First Attempt to Float Liner Was Made Yesterday.

The first attempt to float the stranded steamer Manchuria from the coral reef off the coast of Oahu, not far from Honolulu, was made Thursday. Wreckers have an extensive plant, with a dredge to aid them, and Capt. Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor at San Francisco, who is in charge of the work, believes he has a fighting chance to save the liner. He is being assisted in the salvage work by Capt. J. S. Pillsbury, and Capt. Renny, formerly master of the liner Mariposa, is in charge of the dredge, the Pacific. The Pacific laid one of the heavy kedge anchors at a distance of about 2,500 feet from the Manchuria on Sunday, and conveniently placed other anchors brought by Metcalf. After the heavy anchors were put in place all of the former kedge anchors that were put out before the arrival of the salving expert were repaid at a greater distance from the wrecked boat. The hull of the steamer is badly damaged, and she will have to undergo extensive repairs if she can be floated. She has been bumping astern, and Metcalf proposes to have his diver, Capt. Abrahamson, examine the bottom near her with a view to possibly blowing away some of the hard coral or rock with small charges of dynamite, in order to allow the wrecked vessel to rest easier in her present cradle. The boat is not leaking very much. The work of removing the cargo was completed about a week ago.

THE THAYER'S DOOM.

Men on Steamer Jeanie Saw Fate of Missing Bark.

The bark Nicholas Thayer, some time since reported as missing, was seen going to her doom by men on board the steamer Jennie, according to a report received at San Francisco at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Jennie reports that on April 6, at 9:30 p. m., the Nicholas Thayer crossed her bows under shortened sail and standing in shore. Later she was sighted about five miles south of Seal Rocks, bound for Seward.

A gale was blowing from the southwest at the time, and the people on board the Jennie thought the Nicholas Thayer would be lost. The Jennie was bound from Cooks Inlet for Prince William Sound. The steamer Portland was lying at Point Gorr for two days during the severe gale, unable to make headway. The Nicholas Thayer has since been posted at Lloyd's as missing with all hands.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SEALING RAID

Japanese Sealers Have Been Busy at Copper Islds. During Past Two Months

FIFTY WERE KILLED BY GUARDS

Behring Sea Raid Organized Because Their Rookeries Were Well Guarded

Further light is shed on the recent seal-raiding episode in Behring Sea, wherein five Japanese sealers were killed and twelve—since sentenced to three months' imprisonment — were captured, by advices received here on Thursday from Hakodate. Correspondent points out that the raid was originated by the owners of the Japanese sealing schooners Dai Ni Toyei Maru and Miye Maru, the two vessels concerned in the raid, both of which are exclusively owned by Japanese and manned solely by Japanese. It was stated by a Japanese sealing expert that foreigners, presumably Americans, were interested, but this charge is proven false. In all the 32 sealing vessels hailing from Japan this season, but seven foreigners are employed.

The two Japanese schooners concerned in the raid had been raiding in previous seasons at the Copper Islands, but were driven from those grounds this year by three Russian warships which have been sent to patrol the rookeries. The Japanese vessels have made a business of raiding the Robben Bank and Copper Island rookeries for the past few years, and many killings have taken place at the Copper Islands because of fights with guards protecting the seal rookeries. The correspondent says:

"During the years 1904 and 1905 the Japanese sealing schooners, which commenced to visit Behring Sea in 1900, did not go into Behring Sea. On account of the war with Russia, the Japanese sealing vessels all proceeded to the Russian rookeries on Robben Island, on the east coast of Saghalien, and to the rookeries on the Commander Islands (Copper and Behring), off the east coast of Kamchatka. Robben Island, being entirely unprotected, was 'cleaned out,' over 6000 seals being slaughtered by Japanese poaching schooners in 1904, while 1500 were killed in 1905, and the senseless slaughter and destruction of the rookeries was only put to an end by the arrival of the converted Japanese cruiser Hongkong Maru, with Rear Admiral Inouye on board, and he drove the raiders away. One vessel that returned and again began to capture and kill seals a week after the admiral came to seize the rookery for Japan, just as the war was ending, was captured by the converted cruiser Tairen Maru, and her skins and sealing gear were confiscated. This vessel, the Domei Maru, had on board 900 skins.

"That the Japanese government recognizes that seals require protection is evidenced by the fact that on June 11 of the present year official notification was issued prohibiting sealing vessels fro mhunting seals within 20 miles of Robben Island rookeries, which had passed into possession of Japan.

"During 1904 and 1905 Japanese sealing schooners repeatedly raided the rookeries on the Commander