

TRANSFER NO. 3 IS NEW TYPE

New Car Ferry Barge Built at Esquimalt to be Taken Over Monday, First of Kind Built on Pacific

First of the vessels built on this coast on the Isherwood system of longitudinal plating, the new steel car ferry barge, Transfer No. 3, just completed for the C.P.R. by the B. C. Marine Railway Company, is a notable addition to the floating property of the C.P.R. coast service. The Transfer No. 3 is a most modern car barge, equipped in every way after the most up-to-date method. The car ferry will be taken over on Monday from the builders by the C.P.R. and will be placed in service between the mainland and Nanos, being towed by the tug Colima, recently purchased by the C.P.R. The growing trade of Vancouver Island has necessitated the construction of this car-ferry, and when construction was decided upon it was arranged to adopt the most modern methods of work.

The Isherwood system of ship construction is a method with longitudinal framing and plating which has found great favor with British shipowners and many vessels have been constructed of this type since it was patented a few years ago by Mr. Isherwood, the first vessel of this type taking the water in years ago by Mr. Isherwood, the first vessel of this type built in the Pacific, and the work done by the Esquimalt shipyard has won many encomiums from practical men who watched the construction of the new car ferry. The Transfer No. 3 is 254 feet long, 42 feet beam and 4 feet deep, with capacity for 1200 tons of cargo. It is equipped with good hatches, good winches and derricks for lifting heavy weights, the hatches being so arranged that they are spanned by girders on which are laid the rails for handling the freight cars to be loaded on the craft.

AEROPLANE IN WAR

Large Number to Be Used in Connection With French Army Manoeuvres—Experts' View of Utility

PARIS, Aug. 28.—It is announced that the Minister for War intends to call up, for a period of instruction which will coincide with the great manoeuvres in the North, all the civilians belonging to the Reserve and Territorial Armies in order to employ as many aviators as possible, the number of aeroplanes will be raised above the normal war strength, and the First, Sixth and Seventh Army Corps will each be provided with twelve aeroplanes, six of them capable of carrying a passenger. The First and Sixth Corps will each have a dirigible at its disposal.

The "Temps" publishes an interesting interview with M. Beaumont, a lieutenant of the French navy, who, in dealing with the role of the aeroplane, expressed the view that there could be no question, at least for the moment, of the aeroplane taking the offensive, for the attitude of the aeroplane must fly in order to be practically invulnerable, it is absolutely impossible to drop a bomb on a given target even if that target were a battleship, the aeroplane is displaced, perhaps night attacks might be attempted, but then the chief difficulty, for the aeroplane as for the torpedo boat or submarine, would be to discover the enemy. The only possible role for the aeroplane is that of scout, and that is possible today.

Lieutenant Beaumont went on to say that the monoplane could now face a very considerable wind over the sea, where air currents are rare, and that there was no need to carry a lookout man in order to collect the very simple information that would be required. The aeroplane at sea would be of the type of the captive balloon on land or the periscope of the submarine, it would reconnoitre at a distance of not more than four or five miles from its parent ships, so that, with its pilot, it could easily be picked up in the event of the motor breaking down.

TAKEN TOO LITERALLY

Dying Infirmary of Old Milanese Goss His Daughter and Granddaughter Into Trouble

MILAN, Aug. 24.—The last words of the dying are very properly regarded as sacred, but undoubtedly there are occasions when death-bed exhortations are given in the letter but not in the spirit. Such, however, was not the opinion of two natives of Ferrara, Maria Zeni, aged 65, and her daughter, Emma, whose story provides the latest newspaper sensation. These two ladies are extremely wealthy, having inherited anything between \$200,000 and \$400,000 from the father of the elder and the grandfather of the younger. The testator, feeling, as the moral tale has it, that his nearness summoned his daughter and granddaughter to his bedside, told them his blessing, and added the admonition, which he emphasized by an extended and rhythmically beating finger: "Remember, confide in nobody, trust nobody, and never sign your names, never, never, never!" Then he died. The two women, who remained to enjoy his fortune, adopted the words as the guiding maxims of their lives.

They trusted nobody, and therefore employed no servants, their modest means being sent in to them daily from a neighbouring bank. Part of their money was invested in the purchase of some of their property was leased, but in all their transactions they steadfastly refused to put their names to a piece of paper of any kind. In the savings bank they had a deposit of \$20,000, which on one occasion they required to draw out. Glad to get rid of this troublesome clients, the chief officer made the payment in the presence of four witnesses and dispensed

with the customary signed receipt.

Recently a mortgagee sought the assistance of the law, and obtained a decree authorizing him to pay the sum of \$5,000 in redemption of a mortgage, and in this case the two ladies were burdened with the costs of the action. But they would neither receive the \$5,000 nor pay the \$100 costs due to the public treasury. However, the treasury is an inexorable creditor, and soon a bailiff appeared at the ladies' house in the Via Volta and requested them to open the door so that he might distrain upon their goods. At the first word of the functionary the doors were barred and bolted and the windows were closed. Carabineers were summoned to enforce the decree of the law. No response. Firemen came on the scene, and hose in hand, prepared to take the house by assault. Two of them scaled the gate of the courtyard, the hose was put through a window, but the birds had flown to another part of the house. At last, while the door was being attacked with axes, a window was thrown open and the terrified women thrust out their heads.

"Open the door," said the bailiff, "we go to you no harm."

"Go away," replied the ladies, "or we will throw ourselves out of the window."

A jet of water caused them to withdraw from the window. Finally the door was beaten down, and the besiegers entered the citadel. The ladies, however, had vanished through the back door, and were seen rushing towards the police-station to demand assistance against "burglars." Then they went to a church, and throwing themselves before a statue of the Madonna, implored her aid.

Meanwhile the bailiff had carried out his task and left the building. The ladies returned unobserved, bolted and locked themselves in the house, and prepared to withstand another siege, as they were convinced by this time that the authorities were protecting a gang of malefactors who were trying to deprive them of their substance.

RIGID LAW FOR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC

B. C. Government Failing to Obtain Requisite Information; Decides to Cancel Registrations

The determination of the government of British Columbia to insist upon rigid observance of those portions of the law which relate to the protection of the public in connection with the business operations of incorporated or registered companies is emphasized in an announcement of the contemplated cancellation of all corporate privileges in the case of no fewer than sixteen extra-provincial and six provincial companies which has just been made by the registrar of joint stock companies, Mr. Davis Whitehead.

In the case of the registered extra-provincial companies, it is understood from official information that, in consequence of the companies in question having failed to reply to registered requests for information as to their businesses, or for failure to fulfil the lawful requirements of the statute, or for failure to notify the registrar of continuance in business in each instance, the registration will be cancelled on the 17th October next of the North Western Commercial Co., the British-American Packing Co., the Douglas Mining Co., the British Columbia Smelting Co., Ltd., the Vancouver City Land Co., Ltd., the Vancouver Land and Securities Corporation Ltd., the United Trust Ltd., the Canadian and American Mortgage and Trust Co. Ltd., the Fraser River Gold Gravel Syndicate, Ltd., the Empire Consolidated Mining Co., the British Columbia Deposits and Loan Co., the Northwest Gold and Silver Mining Co. (foreign), the Middle Creek Gold Mining Co., the Columbia Mining Co., Ltd., the Cottonwood Gold Mining Co., and the British Columbia Investment and Loan Society.

Similar faults of omission of commission in the eyes of the law are reported to the discredit of the under-mentioned provincial joint stock companies, and these also will be struck from the register and cease to possess corporate rights of doing business in this province as from the 17th October: The Dominion Saw Mill Co., Hastings Trust Co. Ltd., Matsqui Land Co., Ltd., Vancouver Waterworks Co., Ltd., Standard Newspaper Co., Ltd., and British Columbia Drainage and Dredging Co., Ltd.

The B.C. incorporated local companies of the just past week include the Ain River Development Co., Ltd., British Columbia Engineering and Irrigation Co., Ltd., the Camosun Club (foreign), the Belmont Hotel Co., Ltd., George Clapp Co., Ltd., Pretty's Timber Exchange, Ltd., Queen Charlotte Islands General Development Co., Ltd., and Western Securities Ltd.

The newly registered or licensed extra-provincial companies are the Canadian Mortgage Association, F. R. Casualty and Boiler Insurance Co., Cushing Bros. Ltd., International Development Corporation (B.C.) Ltd., and Parker-Whyte, Ltd.

RUSSIAN BOY SCOUTS

Plan Devised by Military Authorities of Big Empire Not Much Liked by Baden-Powell

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Russia is busy with a scheme for introducing into the elementary schools, which are all state schools or church schools, some system of primary teaching in military ideas and military drill. The inception of this scheme is due to the initiative of the emperor himself, who some years ago read General Baden-Powell's books on the Boy Scouts, and corresponded with the distinguished originator of that movement. Acting on a hint from the emperor, the Russian war office and other government departments con-

cerned are engaged in elaborating a scheme suitable to Russia, and probably a bill embodying the result of their labors will shortly be introduced in the Duma.

As it stands at present there are not many traces left of anything which is a part of General Baden-Powell's idea on boy training can have suggested to any Russian reader. The war office has preferred to go back to that glorious period of Russia's history connected with Peter the Great. As a boy, Peter the Great, residing at a village near Moscow then and still known as Preobrazhensko, organized from a number of his noble play-fellows and other children in the neighborhood a military company with arms and equipment. They were called "play troops" (poteshny voyso), and in memory of the play-mates of his boyhood Peter the Great in later years named his premier regiment of Foot Guards, when he reorganized his army, the "Preobrazhensky Regiment."

The regiment is still the senior corps of the Russian army, and the body in which the rulers of Russia invariably perform their military service was a forerunner of the Emperor Nicholas II. on all occasions when no special reasons compel another choice, appears in the uniform of a colonel of the Preobrazhensky Regiment. The regiment is one of the most stirring military marches extant, and in its effect upon all hearers in Russia, may be compared with the "The Grenadiers." The Emperor, Paul likewise had a company of "play troops" at Gatchina in his boyhood. Then the movement fell into oblivion, until the suggestion of the present emperor resulted in the possibility of development.

What the war office and the educational department propose is to attach to every elementary school a time-expired army non-commissioned officer of satisfactory character in the capacity of the "drill sergeant." It is not proposed to arm the boys with any weapons, so that no approach to a cadet corps is intended; but military marching and simple evolutions, drill and physical exercises as practised in the army, and possibly lessons in aiming with a dummy rifle as recruits are taught on joining, will be included in the programme.

IRISH COMPLIMENTS

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The spectre of Home Rule continues to exert its baleful influence on the House of Commons. There was an Irish scene of the sort of stuff that crowds are fed on at the general elections in Ireland. It was the disclosure the realities about Home Rule.

Mr. William O'Brien began to ask questions about the Irish police promotions. Were not the promotions and rewards given to just those police who had repressed the "All-for-Irelanders." A medley of howls and jeers rose from the ranks of the Irishmen. Behind Mr. William O'Brien sat Mr. London, an official Redemptorist. He shot out an interjection which inflamed the All-for-Irelanders, and there was immediate hubbub.

Mr. Tim Healy informed the Speaker that Mr. London said "I am a long prospect on the creek and found a long prospect at work. He had a hole fifteen feet deep, and although he had not reached bedrock had found good pay. The ground is not frozen, and the gold, which is common, appears plentiful."

Austin and Good staked their claims and then hurried to Carcross with news of the strike. Skagway caught the excitement today, and this morning's train over the White Pass road was crowded with gold seekers.

McClintock Creek is twenty miles long and has a good head of water. In the early eighties "Crook Jack" took some prospectors to this creek and told them there was gold there, but the prospectors would not heed him and passed on to Hootalliqua where bar diggings were easy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Secretary Fisher Unable to Reach Katala in Launch from Mouth of Berling River

COROVIA, Alaska, Aug. 24.—Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher and his party, on their way to Katala, were unable to reach the mouth of the Berling river, it is believed they are camped on the hills to Katala, five miles away.

The storm broke early this morning and increased in fury as the day advanced. Controller Bay, unprotected from the storm, was lashed to a heavy sea. The wind swept up Berling river, down which Secretary Fisher and the ten others in his party were coming on their return from an inspection of the famous Cunningham coal claims. The trip down the river was a rough one, and when the launch reached the mouth of the stream it was seen that it would be a dangerous undertaking to cross the turbulent river. After a consultation it was decided to land the party at Pete point.

After they were put ashore, the captain of the launch, who is accustomed to the storms that frequently sweep the coast, said that the launch would dash for Katala alone. After a dangerous trip he reached his destination with the news that Secretary Fisher had been safely landed. The launch captain did not know whether Mr. Fisher would spend the night camping at Pete point or would undertake a night tramp over the hills to town.

The revenue cutter Tahoma is anchored in the mouth of the Katala, and is severely buffeted by the storm. Efforts were made to take mail out to the cutter today, but the sea was so rough the small boat could not approach. The storm shows no sign of abating. As long as it continues at its present height Secretary Fisher will be unable to board the Tahoma.

The cutter is anchored near the point where the steamship Portland was wrecked last year, and while the storm lasts does not dare approach nearer the treacherous shore.

WARSHIPS WILL ESCORT LINER

Tamba Maru Will be Conveyed to Sea by Two United States Warships When She Sails on Tuesday

When the Tamba Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line comes to Victoria on Tuesday with Admiral Count Togo and suite on board homeward to Japan, the Japanese liner will be conveyed by the U. S. cruisers Colorado and West Virginia, which have received orders to proceed to sea with the Japanese liner after her departure from the outer wharf and fire a salute when they part company with the Captain. The Tamba Maru will leave Seattle at 10 a. m. and is expected here about 4 p. m. The steamer will be met in the Strait by the steamer Princess Beatrice of the Canadian navy. The regular residents who will crowd the side of the steamer to shout their banzais for the Japanese naval hero, Admiral Togo and party is expected at Vancouver tomorrow, and Mayor Mayor will present an address on behalf of the city. It had been arranged to hold a civic luncheon, but owing to an objection taken by citizens against the luncheon being given on Monday on Sunday this plan was abandoned. The Japanese consul for Vancouver has issued invitations for a reception to be held tomorrow evening at Fender Hall, Vancouver, and a large number of frontiersmen, Japanese and other, will go to Vancouver to meet the admiral. The admiral will then proceed to Seattle, arriving at the Sound on Monday morning, and after a reception tendered by the Japanese consul, the admiral will go to the Sound City, the admiral will go to the Country Club as guest of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. On Monday evening a banquet will be held at the Hotel Vancouver.

NEW GOLD FIELD

Discovery on McClintock Creek, Yukon, Causes Stampede from Carcross and Other Towns

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Aug. 24.—Col. Conrad of Carcross, who arrived from Carcross last night, reported a great placer gold strike on McClintock Creek, which enters Marsh lake, about ten miles from Tagish post, Yukon Territory. A stampede has started for the new gold fields, and the town of Carcross is deserted by everyone who has a right to file on a mining claim. The stampede is the latest of the kind, rounding towns, and all the boats are crowded with prospectors. Many, unable to get aboard the steamers, are musing on the creek and found a long prospect at work. He had a hole fifteen feet deep, and although he had not reached bedrock had found good pay. The ground is not frozen, and the gold, which is common, appears plentiful.

Austin and Good staked their claims and then hurried to Carcross with news of the strike. Skagway caught the excitement today, and this morning's train over the White Pass road was crowded with gold seekers. McClintock Creek is twenty miles long and has a good head of water. In the early eighties "Crook Jack" took some prospectors to this creek and told them there was gold there, but the prospectors would not heed him and passed on to Hootalliqua where bar diggings were easy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Preliminary Arrangements for Third Annual Conference to be Held in Victoria from September 4 to 6.

The completion of preliminary arrangements for the third annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was yesterday announced by those having in hand the details of preparation for this important gathering, which will be held in this city on the 4th, 5th and 6th September proximo. It is most interesting to note that this will be the first gathering of its kind to be held in British Columbia, or for that matter in Western Canada; for the only pleasant memories linger of interesting conventions of eminent divines, of famous medical and surgical men, of school teachers of wide repute, of pharmacists and of popular and much-travelled knights of the grip and sample room, there has never before been held in this part of the country a convention of those specialists in modern educational science—the public librarians.

The sessions during the present conference here next month will, by courtesy of the Alexandra club, be held in the commodious ballroom of that institution, and will be open to the public throughout the day. The public library, opportunity being thus afforded for every one to acquire a practical knowledge of the trained librarians and part in the broader scheme of public education.

Aside from the business features of the convention it is the intention of the local librarians and the provincial and civic authorities who are co-operating in arrangements for the important gathering to make the social side of the librarians' conference here as pleasurable as possible, in which connection His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Patterson are planning to give a large garden party in honor of the visitors at Government House on the Monday afternoon, and there will be a motor

drive for the city's guests of the occasion which will be a most enjoyable and an education for them in the many and varied beauties of this capital city.

Subjects to Attend. The programme presented in connection with the practical business of the librarians' conference is in itself indicative of many bright and informative addresses, and keen discussion of the various problems presenting themselves to the scientific librarian of the day, the notable speakers of the convention include so well-known experts in library science as Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver, Col., public library, who on this occasion comes to Victoria as representative of the American Library Association; Miss Gertrude Andrews, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle public library and one of the acknowledged leaders in Western America in this branch of library science; Miss Jessie M. Carson, whose U. S. cruisers Colorado and West Virginia, which have received orders to proceed to sea with the Japanese liner after her departure from the outer wharf and fire a salute when they part company with the Captain. The Tamba Maru will leave Seattle at 10 a. m. and is expected here about 4 p. m. The steamer will be met in the Strait by the steamer Princess Beatrice of the Canadian navy. The regular residents who will crowd the side of the steamer to shout their banzais for the Japanese naval hero, Admiral Togo and party is expected at Vancouver tomorrow, and Mayor Mayor will present an address on behalf of the city. It had been arranged to hold a civic luncheon, but owing to an objection taken by citizens against the luncheon being given on Monday on Sunday this plan was abandoned. The Japanese consul for Vancouver has issued invitations for a reception to be held tomorrow evening at Fender Hall, Vancouver, and a large number of frontiersmen, Japanese and other, will go to Vancouver to meet the admiral. The admiral will then proceed to Seattle, arriving at the Sound on Monday morning, and after a reception tendered by the Japanese consul, the admiral will go to the Sound City, the admiral will go to the Country Club as guest of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. On Monday evening a banquet will be held at the Hotel Vancouver.

The first session of the conference is to be held on the Monday evening, the garden party in the afternoon affording agreeable opportunity for the making and renewing of acquaintances. The opening address of welcome being given by Hon. Dr. H. Esau Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, then the theme of education in all its various forms has never had more than a more practical champion in this province; and His Worship Mayor Morley and Mr. E. O. S. Schofield following, in addresses voicing respectively the welcomes of Victoria city and of the library profession. Responding, Miss Mary Frances Isom, of Portland, the 1910-11 president of the association, will be heard; while during the opening evening also an address is promised by Mr. Chalmers Hadley of Denver, on "The Library and the Community."

Interesting Discussions. No time will be lost in "getting down to business" on the Tuesday morning, the first of the sessions being arranged for 9.30 o'clock, reports from the various secretaries and treasurers will be obtained, necessary conference committees will be named, and the "round table" on children's work will be inaugurated, in charge of Miss Gertrude Andrews, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle public library, this being a feature of very particular public as well as professional interest. Incidentally Miss Jessie M. Carson will discuss "The Children's Share in a Public Library," and Mr. Chalmers Hadley will deal professionally with the interesting topic of "Book Selection for Children," and Miss Lucile F. Farge, librarian of the North Central High School, Spokane, will discuss "The High School Problem." Following these business meetings of the Tuesday morning, the section on College and Reference Work will hold a session conducted by Mr. Charles W. Smith, assistant librarian of the University of Washington, and a discussion of the high school debate work, university department libraries, and "reserve books."

The Tuesday evening will be devoted to address by Mr. Brewster, of Portland, on "The Responsibilities of Librarians." Mr. R. W. Douglas, librarian of the Vancouver public library, on "Book Selection for Public Libraries," and Mr. Judson T. Jennings, of Seattle, on "Public Libraries for Public Service."

Co-operation Work.

The Wednesday sessions will be devoted to the reports from various committees, reports on the progress of librarians in Oregon, from Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the Oregon Library Association, in Washington, from Mr. J. M. Hill, librarian of the Washington state library; in Alberta, from Mr. Alexander Calhoun, public librarian of Calgary, and in British Columbia, from Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, provincial librarian. A discussion is to follow on "How Shall State Associations Affiliate With the American Library Association—By Geographical or by Functional Division?"

Appointments of representation on "round table of 1912 will follow, and the session programme close with a study of the question of co-operation with the librarians of the northwest (interchange of library assistants) from Miss Helen G. Stewart, assistant librarian of the Victoria public library. The officers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association for the current year are Miss Mary Frances Isom, Portland, president; Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, Victoria, first vice-president; Miss Susan Mosher Baker City, second vice-president; Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Wallace, Seattle, secretary; and Mr. R. W. Douglas, University of Oregon, treasurer. The British Columbia executive, upon whom much of the work of arrangement for the forthcoming conference naturally devolves, consists of Mr. Schofield, the Victoria public library, and Dr. Hands, the city librarian. It is expected that the librarians conference will bring from one hundred to two hundred distinguished visitors to the city, who will make their temporary homes at the Hotel Empress and Westholme and at the Alexandra club.

"NEW YELLOW-PERIL" IN AUSTRALIA

The Auckland Star, of Auckland, New Zealand, under the heading "The New Yellow Peril," says:

"The people of Australia and New Zealand have a sufficiently clear idea of the risks to which these countries would be exposed if Oriental cheap labor were allowed unrestricted entry here. But in Australia most unfortunately the Chinese are already well established in certain industries, and in Victoria, at least, they have recently given proof of their industrial solidarity in a quite unexpected way. The Chinese have taken a large extent 'captured' the cabinet-making trade in Sydney and Melbourne, and they have determined to maintain their monopoly by adopting the principle of 'closed shop' to their own purpose. In a peculiarly militant form. In Melbourne recent investigations have re-

vealed the interesting fact that out of 750 Chinese known to be furniture makers in the city, nearly 700 belong to a labor organization termed the 'Mook Hing.' This body is organized like an ordinary industrial union; it has rules, an executive, a secretary, calls regular meetings, and the entrance fee is, considering the status of the workers, by no means a light one. Generally speaking, the objects of this union are—(1) to raise the rate of wages of Chinese furniture-makers to exclude all Europeans from Chinese factories, to prevent Chinese employers from giving any surplus work to factories employing white workers, to shut out the competition of Indians and other cheap Orientals other than Chinese, and to provide a defence fund for all members who fall into the hands of the factory inspector or the police. The most important of all these objects, in the eyes of the members, is the exclusion of workers of all other nationalities from the Chinese furniture factories, and in this they seem to have been remarkably successful. According to the Age the Chinese employer, however rich he may be—and some of them are very wealthy—cannot afford to disobey the command of the Mook Hing. 'We simply dare not employ whites at galling in the factories,' one of the largest Chinese employers in Melbourne said recently. 'We have to submit whether we like it or not.' Every time a Chinese employer is discovered employing a white man or sending out work to a European polishing factory he is fined 50s—42s goes to the informer and 10s to the union. The employers know that a refusal would mean an immediate strike, and the Chinese are so effectively organized that a strike in their code be broken in a given factory, somebody outside that factory must set the machine going. The employers never know who has unearthed their attempt to break through the union's web of restrictions. They are suddenly confronted with a demand for the payment of a fine, and the immediate termination of the practice objected to. And, generally speaking, they are too much afraid of the Mook Hing to resist it. It is certainly a remarkable feat, this organization of this sort, modelled in part on the numerous secret societies of the Flowering Land, and in part on the European trade union, should develop with such alarming rapidity in Australia. But the exclusive attitude of the Chinese, their dislike for the white worker, and their successful attempts to secure monopoly of their trade for themselves are the factors which have enabled them to achieve what in Australia, there can be no safety for them, if once the cheap Oriental is allowed to enter the colonial labor market."

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RUINING FISHING IN THE SAANICH ARM

Depredations of Japanese from Vancouver Result in Large Proportion of Catches Going to Waste

More codfish, weighing from four to fifteen pounds, have been thrown away by Japanese fishermen operating for gain on Saanich Arm already this season than all the fish caught by the British Arm would catch in a whole season according to Mr. G. P. Butcher, a resident of the Arm for several years, whose place of residence is near the lime kiln.

Mr. Butcher says that he has had an exceptionally good opportunity to observe the movements of the Japanese. They come over from Vancouver in large gasoline launches equipped with gear for catching the fish. Recently Mr. Butcher saw four of these launches, one of them a boat about 45 feet long which sent its fishermen out in a dory. The Japanese catch their live bait in Active Pass, pulling them in on shanks on many-hooked lines. Then they drop the bait into the water of the Arm and, according to Mr. Butcher, they haul the codfish in as fast as they drop their lines. After having caught a mess of fish they place them in large floating boxes which they anchor. These boxes are usually of considerable size, measuring about five feet wide, eight feet long and four or five feet deep. The Japanese cram each box full of fish and then go after more fish until they have caught a load when they throw the live fish into the water in the holds of their boats and hasten to Vancouver.

"Naturally," says Mr. Butcher, "many of the fish die. The boxes are filled so full that all of the fish cannot live. Consequently those that die are thrown away. On July 19 the Japanese left two boxes anchored just off my place. Each box was full of live fish as it would hold. The Japanese went away and did not return for two days. When they did come back at least half of the fish in the boxes had died. They dumped those a note."

These on the beach near my place. The Japanese themselves throw away the fish that were at least half a ton of these fish thrown away. These fishermen are spoiling the fishing in the Arm and I am sure hope that their work will be stopped."

Immigration Increase. OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The immigration returns announced today show that during the month of July there were 28,821 immigrant arrivals in Canada, 18,609 at ocean ports and 10,112 from the United States. As compared with July of last year, this shows an increase of 17 per cent. For four months of the current fiscal year arrivals at ocean ports numbered 127,925 and from the United States 64,814, making the total immigration from April to July inclusive of 192,739. The corresponding period last year gave 160,872 at ocean ports and 54,658 from the United States—a total of 215,531.

EGERIA TENDERS ARE REJECTED

Vancouver Branch of Navy League Unsuccessful in Effort to Secure Vessel—Will Negotiate Further

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 28.—All the tenders for the purchase of H. M. S. Egria, including that of the local branch of the navy league, have been rejected by the British admiralty, and it is announced that the historic vessel will be put up at public auction at a future date. The offer of the local branch of the navy league, which has been rejected by Mr. E. P. Kay, secretary of the navy league.

Over \$5,000 had been subscribed by the public for the purpose of obtaining the vessel for the navy league, and a training ship to be stationed at Burrard Inlet. Officers of the Navy League were sent in the tender for the league, expecting that they would be successful, and that within a year the vessel would be put into service. The league's offer was rejected by the admiralty, and the vessel will be put up at public auction at a future date. The offer of the local branch of the navy league, which has been rejected by Mr. E. P. Kay, secretary of the navy league.

TERRIBLE CHARGE

Young Man Accused of Murdering His Father, Mother and Brother and Burning House.

BONNEVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Instead of being married last night, as he had planned, William Lee, 21 years of age, in jail charged with the murder of his father, Richard Lee, his mother, and his younger brother, Clarence, whose blackened bodies were found yesterday in their home here. Because of threats of violence against him, Lee may be taken to the jail at Evansville for safe-keeping. At the inquest in the afternoon Lee refused to make any other statement than that he was awakened in the morning by fire, had dressed and run from the house to give the alarm and had returned to attempt to rescue his father, mother and brother. The skulls of the victims had been crushed, and traces of kerosene were found on the floor of the house. The bodies were found in a table drawer where insurance policies for \$5000 on the lives of his father, aged 52, and the younger son, aged 17, cash amounting to \$300, the proceeds of the sale yesterday of some property at Newburg had been deposited. A fourth share of the money from the sale had been given to William by his father.

Witnesses at the inquest told the coroner that Lee had quarreled with his father because the latter had not given him as much money as he thought he should have had in view of his approaching marriage.

Asked in his cell how it happened that he was fully dressed when he ran from the house to give the alarm, Lee said: "Oh, the first thing I did was to put on my clothes and get out of the house. Last night I visited my sweetheart, Miss Nina Taylor, at Newburg, and came home late. I knew nothing until I awoke and found my room filled with smoke."

IN FORTY DAYS

Andre Jaeger-Schmidt by Arriving in Paris Yesterday Succeeds in Circulating World

CHERBURG, France, Aug. 28.—Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, of the Paris Illustrated Daily Excelsior, who started from Paris July 17 in an attempt to circle the world in forty days, arrived in Cherbourg yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

A motor boat took off Jaeger-Schmidt as soon as the liner entered the port, he being especially exempted from payment by the customs authorities. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt started for Paris at 1:45 p. m. July 17th in an attempt to lower the time around the globe made by Mr. Stigler, who circumnavigated the world in 73 days. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt's route was from Moscow and thence to Vladivostok. From the latter place he proceeded by steamer to Yokohama, whence he sailed for Vancouver, taking there a train for Montreal and coming thence to New York, where he arrived August 18th. The following day he sailed for Cherbourg on the Olympic. By reaching Paris today, Jaeger-Schmidt will have consumed just forty days in circling the globe.

Mr. Butcher says that he has had an exceptionally good opportunity to observe the movements of the Japanese. They come over from Vancouver in large gasoline launches equipped with gear for catching the fish. Recently Mr. Butcher saw four of these launches, one of them a boat about 45 feet long which sent its fishermen out in a dory. The Japanese catch their live bait in Active Pass, pulling them in on shanks on many-hooked lines. Then they drop the bait into the water of the Arm and, according to Mr. Butcher, they haul the codfish in as fast as they drop their lines. After having caught a mess of fish they place them in large floating boxes which they anchor. These boxes are usually of considerable size, measuring about five feet wide, eight feet long and four or five feet deep. The Japanese cram each box full of fish and then go after more fish until they have caught a load when they throw the live fish into the water in the holds of their boats and hasten to Vancouver.

"Naturally," says Mr. Butcher, "many of the fish die. The boxes are filled so full that all of the fish cannot live. Consequently those that die are thrown away. On July 19 the Japanese left two boxes