

RIGHTS AVIATORS

Sacrificed to... of crowd and Machine Fire

22.—Forced... of thousands... Frank H. Miller... aviator, shot into... this evening, and... as burned to death... spectators on the... grounds, near here... the race track and... a spiral glide into... when something... raft dropped like a... fine blue flame was... and in an instant... exploded, wrecked and debris... of feet in all di... of the aero... was burned almost... dropped rapidly to... 's Fall

Sept. 22.—"Dare... Curtiss aviator, met... Maugliel, Pa., fei... in an exhibition... pre-quarters of a... and his machine ca... and fell. Castel... in the wreckage... and. His wife wit...

London... 23.—That she was... of jewellery by... in London was... by H. E. Myers, a... inspects, on her... on the steamer... explaining why she... the same amount... d listed on her... on the Lapland... who still had left... more than \$10... trip over she had... Cuban who called... with a woman com... ed her to take a ride... a remote part of... the sked her and al... they succeeded in... her a \$1,000 dia... diamond heart... jewellery and \$1,000

JAPANESE SEALING SCHOONER SEIZED

Kato Maru Taken by the Russian Cruiser... Manjuria and Towed to Petro... pavlovsk Where Crew is Jailed

The Japanese sealing schooner Kato Maru was seized by the Russian patrol cruiser Manjuria off the Copper Islands on August 12, according to advices brought by the Empress of India. The sealers were taken off by an armed party and imprisoned on the Russian warship and the schooner was towed to Petropavlovsk, where the crew was imprisoned. The Japanese reported to their government that they were not provided with food and their schooner was looted and their personal effects stolen.

According to the Nichi Nichi there is an agitation on the part of the Japanese owners of sealing vessels to cause the government to despatch a steamer to the coast to warn Japanese sealers regarding the close patrol being maintained by the Russians, who maintain that sealing has been prohibited off the Russian rookeries since August 1. The sealers state that schooner homeward bound from Berling sea are likely to be seized by the Russian warship and the schooner was towed to Petropavlovsk, where the crew was imprisoned. The Japanese reported to their government that they were not provided with food and their schooner was looted and their personal effects stolen.

GREAT DISASTER DUE TO FLOODS

Empress of India Brings News of Loss of Over Hundred Thousand Lives—Greatest Famine in History

News of terrible loss of life, estimates placing the dead at over 100,000 as a result of the floods in West India, was brought by the Empress of India. The country was like a great inland sea, the higher sections being covered with corpses washed there. Hundreds who escaped the floods, arrived in the cities to find hordes of starving people and engaged out on the roads, the majority to fall by the wayside and die. The receding waters was followed by disease due to the stench of the rotting bodies of men and animals. Great traffic in human beings resulted from the disaster, boats full of girls being sold for removal to the cities, and misery beyond description exists over many hundreds of square miles. It is anticipated that the worst famine in the history of China will follow.

PAPER AND PULP

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, issued a statement today showing that the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement has expanded the free zone for pulp and paper so as to include all favored nations. His statement follows: "Canada's rejection of reciprocity raises a question with respect to the favored nation treaties that is unique. Unlike the items contained in section 1 of the reciprocity bill, the paper and pulp clause, which was section 2, abolished the duty on Canadian pulp and paper subject only to a Canadian precedent that the pulp and paper must be made from unrestricted woods. "Section 1 could not go into effect until Canada took reciprocal action, but section 2 became effective July 26 when the president signed the reciprocity bill. Canada's vote of rejection will make section 1 ineffective, but it will not impair the pulp and paper section, which cannot be nullified except by a repealing act of congress, and such repeal is highly improbable. "The importers of pulp and paper from Germany, Norway and Sweden claim that under the favored nation treaty products of these countries are entitled to the treatment that Canada obtains when the pulp and paper are made from unrestricted woods, and that the tariff on those articles is automatically abolished under like conditions. "Treasury department officials say no similar case has ever arisen in this country."

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TARIFF REFORM IS HEARTENED

Defeat of Reciprocity in Canada Gives Encouragement to Its Advocates—Imperial Preference Furthered

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The result of the Canadian election has put a heart in the tariff reform movement here, and has been received by the Unionists with great enthusiasm. "The result of the election," says Sir John Lubbock, "is a great encouragement to the tariff reformers here and a corresponding rebuff to the free traders." Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist member of parliament for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, believes the result of the election will hasten the triumph of Imperial preference. "The result of the election," says Sir John Lubbock, "is a great encouragement to the tariff reformers here and a corresponding rebuff to the free traders." Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist member of parliament for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, believes the result of the election will hasten the triumph of Imperial preference. "The result of the election," says Sir John Lubbock, "is a great encouragement to the tariff reformers here and a corresponding rebuff to the free traders." Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist member of parliament for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, believes the result of the election will hasten the triumph of Imperial preference.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Geneva newspapers, quoting from the local sheets of the Canton of Grisons, report an amusing incident consequent on the recent floods in the Tyrol. Nearly two hundred motor cars have been held up on their way back to Germany by broken down bridges and culverts and damaged roads, and their owners applied to the authorities of Grisons for leave to cross its territory, in which all motor traffic is forbidden. The council, after deliberation, consented to allow the detested vehicles within their borders, but only on condition that they should be drawn by horses, and that the inhabitants should not be annoyed by smoke, smells, and tooting of horns. Compelled to submit to these humiliating terms, the motorists are now being dragged in inglorious procession through the inhospitable canton of Grisons.

SPEAKER CLARK

Writes Statement Presenting His Views as to Canada's Rejection of Reciprocity Agreement

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—When Champ Clark, speaker of the national house of representatives, arrived today to be the guest of the state fair, he was asked, if his supposed humorous remarks about annexation at a banquet some time ago had not aided in the defeat of the reciprocity proposition by Canada yesterday. Mr. Clark wrote the following statement: "My remarks about annexation did not do half as much to defeat reciprocity in Canada as did President Taft's speeches in which he insisted on hurrying up agreeing to reciprocity in this country before Great Britain could establish her imperial policy of tariff with preferential rates for the colonies. "He and I were both quoted by the anti-reciprocity crowd in Canada, he more than I, but the chances are that the quotations from his speeches, and mine did not have half so much to do with defeating reciprocity as did the corruption funds sent from both this country and Great Britain in Canada. "(Sgd.) CHAMP CLARK."

CANADA'S VOTE HELPS EMPIRE

Lord Charles Bessford Says Rejection of Reciprocity Was of Great Service—Admiral Pleased with B. C.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—"I believe that if reciprocity had been carried it would have been the beginning of the end of the British Empire as a whole," said Lord Charles Bessford in an interview here today. Lord Charles is on a tour of Canada. "All thinking people with large imperial and national ideas in Great Britain were viewing this election with the greatest interest, and the results will be regarded as of an all-important character in the Old Country. The greatest industry the Empire possesses is the industry of peace, and that depends on the strength, efficiency and organization of the British fleet, which should be so strong and well organized as to make war impossible. "Speaking on the Panama canal and its influence on trade and the food routes of Great Britain in time of war, the admiral said: "The Panama canal will surely alter the trading routes of the world, and more than that it will alter the strategic positions with regard to the defence of the trading routes. If I had a great deal of money and was to make a great deal more I should commence shipbuilding here and in other places right now, so as to get a large proportion of the carrying power of the Pacific to the Orient, which undoubtedly will develop into one of the great industries. Though the canal is American property there is no danger in my opinion to the water-borne commodities of Great Britain in this affair. War, in my opinion, between the English-speaking nations is impossible, and would be fratricide. "The present good feeling between the United States and the British Empire is most remarkable and I should like to see the English-speaking nations so strong that they can command the peace of the world without alliance, treaty or written obligation to each other. "Discussing China and her future, Lord Charles said: "China is essentially a peaceful and industrial nation, and her awakening will be a peaceful and industrial one as she has no land-grabbing proclivities, and only wants to develop her resources. In this connection I believe that cheap labor will be a certain menace in the near future to those countries who have not a tariff, for the Orient's cheap and enormous supply of labor will be a serious menace to the industrial nations of the world. I don't think there is any danger of war between the United States and Japan, as Japan is also an industrial nation and knows that war is the worst way of effecting their desires. "Regarding the naval activities of the nations, Great Britain's foremost expert on naval matters had the following interesting things to say: "The present mad competition in navies is entirely the fault of the British for they started it when they threatened the world with the Dreadnought, stating that it would sink fleets of other powers, and stopped building in the interest of so-called economy. The command of the sea, is necessary for the British Empire. As long as we were the warden of the seas the freedom of the seas was open to all, and all other nations understood that our position was totally different from their own. But directly we became the bully of the seas—as our language with regard to the Dreadnought seemed to infer—other nations began to build up to us, hence the position with regard to the mad competition in armaments. I believe in peace being secured by being strong enough to prevent war, and all the flabby sentimentality is useless. "It is British Columbia, however, that arouses the admiral's undying admiration and enthusiasm for "British Columbia is second to none in resources and people, and after having seen this wonderful province I congratulate Canada doubly for not having shared this magnificent heritage with any other nation," said Lord Charles. "I spent more than a week in the Fort George region, and what I found there makes me wish in a way that circumstances would permit me to come here and be one of the men of blood, energy and fearlessness. I should love to call myself one of those heroes of peace who go forth and conquer nature and force from her bosom not only unlimited wealth, but self-satisfaction in their achievements and prosperity and happiness for their own and future generations, and this is exactly what the people in the Fort George country are doing. They are a splendid race, well worthy of such a manly paradise, and I truly envy them. "The future of this country, and I must confine myself with conservatism to the Fort George country, of which I have seen such a great deal, is most promising indeed, and seems to offer marvelous opportunities to the man of ability and willingness to work, for there will be no doubt find rich reward for his labors amidst the most glorious scenery nature can provide. The Duke of Sutherland, in whose company I traveled that part of the country, was so enchanted with it and the possibilities it holds out to the colonist that he has decided to establish a model place on which he can carry out his colonization plans."

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PAPER AND PULP

Section of Reciprocity Act Touching These Commodities Remains in Force in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, issued a statement today showing that the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement has expanded the free zone for pulp and paper so as to include all favored nations. His statement follows: "Canada's rejection of reciprocity raises a question with respect to the favored nation treaties that is unique. Unlike the items contained in section 1 of the reciprocity bill, the paper and pulp clause, which was section 2, abolished the duty on Canadian pulp and paper subject only to a Canadian precedent that the pulp and paper must be made from unrestricted woods. "Section 1 could not go into effect until Canada took reciprocal action, but section 2 became effective July 26 when the president signed the reciprocity bill. Canada's vote of rejection will make section 1 ineffective, but it will not impair the pulp and paper section, which cannot be nullified except by a repealing act of congress, and such repeal is highly improbable. "The importers of pulp and paper from Germany, Norway and Sweden claim that under the favored nation treaty products of these countries are entitled to the treatment that Canada obtains when the pulp and paper are made from unrestricted woods, and that the tariff on those articles is automatically abolished under like conditions. "Treasury department officials say no similar case has ever arisen in this country."

PRESIDENT SORRY

Refers to Advantage Which U. S. Importers Make Lost by Defeat of Reciprocity in Canada

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 22.—President Taft had a "heart-to-heart" talk here today with the leaders of the different Republican factions in Illinois, defined his status as to progressiveness, plead guilty to being a very poor politician, acknowledged again that his ambition had lain in the direction of chief justice, rather than the presidency, admitted that he had made many mistakes, but asserted that as president he had tried to do what he thought to be right. "What the future held for him he did not know; he would go ahead doing the best he could. "Mr. Taft declared he was not allied with the extremists of his party, either conservatives or progressives, but had tried to take a middle ground between the two. "The president still was downcast by the defeat of reciprocity in Canada, but his only reference to that subject had come earlier in the day, when he addressed the workmen in a factory where farming implements were made. "I am sorry to hear that in Canada they do not care to have close

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

Literary Mention from the Mantle Section

Here, at "Campbell's," Fashion Unfolds for You Her Rarest Creations

TIME and again the ladies in and around Victoria have pronounced CAMPBELL'S to be a liberal education in style correctness. THIS is an age when scientific accuracy is demanded in every phase of social and business life. Particularly in the realm of Ladies' Fashionable Apparel, we cannot guess or surmise, we must KNOW what is correct—not a month or a week ago—but today. Few ladies would have time or opportunity to learn these vitally important facts were they dependent wholly upon their own efforts. But every woman is more than welcome to avail herself of the knowledge we have gained through years of unremitting study, observation and experience. We know where to seek for the truest interpretation and the most perfect delineation of Fashion's latest edicts. World famous designers and importers have contributed their choicest productions to make our Fall and Winter display the greatest possible style significance. The hundreds of ladies who have already made their Fall and Winter purchases from us, have themselves admitted that they have gained a real insight into the countless innovations Fashion has decided upon for the coming season. THE well-informed woman is without exception the well-dressed woman—she carries with her an unmistakable air of distinction. This style knowledge so essential to the fashionable woman may be pleasantly acquired by a visit to "Campbell's."



Important Notice

Friday next, from 3 to 6 p. m., display de luxe of Evening Dresses, Dinner Gowns, Visiting Costumes and Ball Dresses.

Next Friday afternoon, from 3 to 6 p. m., we have decided to make a special exposition of Evening Gowns, Dresses and Tunics, purchases that were made personally in Paris by our Mr. Campbell.

Our three French Rooms on Friday afternoon will be devoted entirely to this exposition, which we venture to say will be the first and finest of its kind ever attempted in Victoria.

The graceful new lines, the one-sided Parisienne effects, the many new garnishes and the glorious French designed Tunics all will be placed upon models ready for your inspection.

We very respectfully mention that between these hours (3 to 6 p. m.) no garments will be sold in either of our three French Rooms; this is necessary in order that we shall be able to extend our usual prompt courtesies, and enter into chatty detail upon the various exclusive styles you will find displayed here.

You gleam as much information here as a trip to New York or Paris, for we have the exact models which were personally purchased at these great centres.



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posed legislation and platform declaration that are for the purpose