

Twice-a-Week Times

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THE YEAR'S MUNICIPAL RECORD.

We think the general verdict in regard to Mayor Hall's account of his stewardship, delivered Tuesday evening, will be that it was eminently satisfactory and satisfactorily straightforward. There has been a decided advance all along the line during the year in municipal works and municipal business. Most of the great works which have become imperative as a result of Victoria's rapid growth of late years are under way and will be completed, the most urgent of them during the coming year, the remainder in due time. Whatever criticism may be directed against the present administration in respect of its responsibility for the moral tone of the community, no one familiar with the facts or whose zeal does not outrun his discretion will deny that in matters which are of greater moment than material progress Victoria is also advancing.

That the great majority of citizens have the utmost confidence in the business acumen of the Mayor and Council was amply demonstrated by the readiness with which funds were voted during the year for every project put forward. It was this confidence and harmony between people and representatives which made progress possible. That confidence must not be destroyed, it is perhaps needless to point out, if progress is to continue and the works which yet remain to be done are to be initiated and completed. The public will consequently learn with regret that two of the most efficient and painstaking of the present Board of Aldermen have announced their intention of retiring. We think we express the general sentiments of citizens when we say it would have been exceedingly gratifying had Aldermen Pauline and Cameron found it possible to continue in office for another year at least. Possibly if pressure were brought into action these most efficient servants might be induced to reconsider their determination. In any case, if their decision should be unalterable, let us hope that if successors equally experienced cannot be selected from the material offering, the qualification of candidates may be satisfactory in other respects. According to a precedent which is seldom departed from, Mayor Hall is entitled to another term. But apart entirely from custom, on his record he should be elected without opposition. The work of a Mayor of Victoria can never be finished; but Mayor Hall should be permitted to complete his work as far as the conditions will permit.

PRESIDENTIAL WRATH.

His Majesty King Theodore, whose sceptre is the Big Stick, cannot be said to have carried off all the honors in the great combat of words with the New York World. Whatever credit there may be in bringing a huge vocabulary of sonorous epithets into action redounds beyond question to Mr. Roosevelt; but the dignified reply of the editor to the presidential trade seems to prove that the awesome, political war club of the White House has no terrors for the free and independent press of the United States. It may be quite true that there is no truth whatever in the New York World's story about funds voted by Congress for the acquisition of rights at Panama having been wrongfully applied, indeed the general opinion will be that it is merely a political yarn; yet surely it would have been the wiser part had the president preserved his dignity, and either treated the matter with contempt as a concoction of a yellow journal, or asked the House to investigate, get the facts, and publish the truth to the world. But that is not the manner in which President Roosevelt is in the habit of doing business. He is essentially a political warrior of the type which aims at crushing down criticism by the sheer force of vituperation and invective. He asks Congress to take up his quarrel with the whole of the might of the great republic to back it up. For what purpose? To lay a puny editor by the heels and make an example of him before the whole of the ninety millions of the United States and the whole world. It is the bringing one of his great dreadnoughts into action to pulverize a mosquito. It may be doubted whether Congress will take the quarrel quite so seriously as the president does. The representatives of the people elected according to division may not look upon the dispute in quite the same light as does the elected representative of the collected people. The members are themselves sometimes aroused to jealousy by the sight of a waving Big Stick. They occasionally furnish evidence of a disposition to resent dictation. If Joseph Pulitzer has been actually guilty of lese majesty, the probability is that the

victim of his malice may be made to feel that such things are the natural fruits of "free institutions." The World man will hardly be reduced to the extremity of launching his bolts through the loopholes of a Bastille.

VICTORIA'S CLAIMS AND RIGHTS.

Mr. Lowe, in an interview accorded a representative of the Times, which was published last evening, very gently and succinctly explained the position of Victoria in the list of Pacific Coast cities and placed before our readers his views as to the action which should be taken to enhance her natural attractions. Mr. Lowe's judgment is practically that of every independent authority who has had the privilege of making a personal investigation of the facts. It is that there is no place upon the coast, not even excluding the cities of upper or lower California, which has more beautiful natural surroundings or a climate, taking the year round, which is more pleasantly attractive. The Times does not think it is necessary to resort to superlatives in claiming for this city supremacy in point of natural charms above all other points on the continent as a place of residence.

But when we speak of natural charms such as a genial climate and entrancing scenery, it must not be assumed that the last word has been spoken. The person of leisure, man or woman, in search of a home must not conclude that the attractions alluded to are suited only to such as have reached what may be described as the ruminative period of life. A person living in Victoria may sit down and dream dreams all the day if she or he be temperamentally inclined so to do. Indeed the charge has sometimes been laid at our doors that as a people we are too much inclined to that sort of thing for our own good. And possibly there is a substratum of truth in the allegation that the fevered rush characteristic of places whose inhabitants make haste to acquire wealth is regarded with philosophic calm by a happy and contented people. That is because they realize that the world has nothing more to give than is theirs from day to day. But there is recreation here, and of the right kind, for all temperaments inclined to a life of activity. The woods abound with game and the streams and lakes with fish. If that is not sufficient to meet the requirements of all, there is golf, croquet, and lacrosse—field sports of every kind adapted to the physical condition of all, besides literary and musical circles in which intellectual pleasures may be enjoyed with equal satisfaction.

However, these are merely matters by the way. The point at present is that Victoria has not internally been brought into complete harmony with her external surroundings. Much yet remains to be done at it her for comparisons with the winter resorts (and they are merely winter resorts) of California. For the present it is admitted that, as a commercial centre, Victoria cannot hope to compete with the cities which have the advantage of direct rail connection with all parts of the continent. That being apparent, the thing for us to do is make the most of the advantages which we admittedly possess over these places. We are setting our standards in order, a task which will take some little time. That we shall do, and, having done, it is about all we can do because of the limits of our resources. If the work is to be carried to the point aimed at by the optimistic souls who see with the eye of imagination a Victoria of the future, beautiful in all respects, externally and internally, we must have assistance from the provincial government, just as Ottawa is obtaining assistance from the Dominion government, as every capital almost in the world receives assistance from the government of which it is the headquarters. If Victoria is not for the present designed to be a great commercial centre, she is eminently suited to be the educational centre, the centre of culture, not only of the province of British Columbia, but of the Dominion of Canada. The authorities took ample precedence of Nature as the site for the provincial university, an institution whose establishment would properly come within a scheme of general municipal adornment, and we cannot believe that either the government or the legislature will take any other view. We understand that very shortly a deputation will wait upon the provincial government for the purpose of placing the views of the people of Victoria before it, views which doubtless will be reserved for "serious consideration." The deputation, we hope, will not for a moment admit the principle that any programme of improvement can be considered complete which does not include the claims of the city as the site for the provincial university.

"A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY."

It is satisfactory to note that at last the Colonist seems to realize the position in which it has placed itself in the estimation of most lovers of fair play, even in politics. Our contemporary has given an unsolicited undertaking to publish without comment anything appearing in the press condemnatory of its "shameless conduct." Here are two articles, one from the Manitoba Free Press, the other from the Canada Free-

byerlan, to which we beg respectfully to draw its attention.

The Conservative papers published on the Pacific coast—notably the Victoria Colonist and the Vancouver Province—are rictive under the criticism which has been passed by the Free Press and the Manitoba Free Press on the attitude of the British Columbia election in the late Dominion election. This is a somewhat encouraging sign, because it shows that these newspapers, in the cold light of the month after, are a little ashamed of the part they played during the campaign. Their defence is, in brief, that the people of British Columbia, because they held certain views strongly, were entitled to send to Ottawa people who represent those views. The question of responsibility, however, can hardly be side-tracked quite as easily as this. That the electors of British Columbia held extreme views on the question of the relations which should exist between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire of Japan is a fact; and that, because they held these views, they should have voted against the candidates of the Dominion government, was perhaps inevitable. But the parties primarily responsible for carrying on the agitation which resulted in the electors of British Columbia reaching this state of mind, must bear their responsibility. Chief among those responsible is the leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Borden; the leaders of the Conservative party in British Columbia; and the Conservative newspapers of British Columbia, among whom in this matter the Province and the Colonist held a bad pre-eminence. These parties for the base purpose of securing party advantage, played deliberately a game which might have had serious consequences, not only for the Dominion but for the Empire.

"Even if, purely for argument's sake, it be conceded that Canada should not have made itself a party to the British treaty with Japan, it does not follow that in view of occurrences at the coast last year the Canadian government could have cavalierly denounced the treaty with Japan without incurring the penalty of large in consequences of moment. The Japan of to-day is a very different proposition from the Japan which years ago submitted with meekness to the discriminations of Natal and Australia. The Canadian government, when faced with a problem of serious world politics, dealt with it like statesmen competent to appreciate the importance of the situation and we have no doubt, if the secrets of statecraft were known, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Imperial Foreign Office. Their solution of the difficulty, which was the best available at the time, was one which practically met the situation. In a matter of such moment, the government at Ottawa had a right to expect the sympathetic support of all Canadians who were intelligent enough to appreciate the difficulties of the situation.

"It is to the discredit of men like Premier McBride of British Columbia, and journals like the Province and the Colonist, that they provincial playing their petty game of preferred parties in politics, to giving the Dominion government that measure of support on this question which due regard for their duty as citizens of the Dominion would have obliged them to do. They knew, of course, that they were taking no real risk, because they counted on the sober good-sense of the people of the coast preventing the international difficulty becoming sufficiently acute to be dangerous. Thus they succeeded in defeating the Liberal candidates by a disreputable appeal to prejudices which they had themselves excited. Their conduct was mischievous, unpatriotic and discreditable."

Presbyterian.

"British Columbia's Cabinet Minister, the Hon. Wm. Templeman, owes his defeat in Victoria to the energetic campaign waged against him by the Colonist. The mode of warfare adopted by this prominent newspaper was in some respects an offense against honorable journalism. In particular, the interpretation that it put on the article appearing in the National Review, over the signature of Mr. Preston, a trade commissioner in that country, was typically unfair, and the editorial comments were wholly unworthy of the traditions of the Colonist. The hysterical appeal to Victorians to save themselves from the 'hordes of brown men from the Orient, and such frenzied utterances as 'The eyes of Japan are on Victoria at this time,' and 'It is Japan versus Canada on Monday,' no doubt changed a few votes—Templeman's minority was very small—but the Colonist emerges from the conflict with distinctly lowered prestige."

ENLARGING THE BOUNDS OF FREEDOM.

The fruit of the Young Turks' political agitation is the establishment of a Turkish Parliament by Abdul the Damned. The Parliament is partly elected, and partly appointive. The upper chamber is the 'constructive' work of Abdul himself; the lower is elected by the people, on a franchise which one may be sure is limited in its scope. The 'common people' of Turkey, after the experience of the 'common people' of many more enlightened countries, will have to prove by the strength of the movement they can raise that they are sufficiently intelligent to be given

a voice in the government of the Ottoman Empire. In the meantime they will doubtless be expected to contribute to the revenue upon which the new Parliament is maintained. It is fairly safe to assume also, that no delusion has come from the 'ladies of the harem' for the 'Right to Vote.' Yet, unless time turns backward in its flight, in Turkey, as elsewhere, the militant Suffragette will emerge from the seclusion of the harem and demand to be placed upon an equality politically, as she is on an equal plane intellectually, with mere men.

But, seriously, the establishment of a Parliament in Turkey is significant. It follows closely upon the relief of Russia, on paper at least, from the thralldom of autocracy. Whatever conflict there may be in Russia between the hereditary rulers of the people and the representatives of a people who are beginning to see the light of freedom in their institutions, neither the Russian Duma nor the Ottoman Parliament is likely to be snuffed out of existence at the word of despotism. Events will go marching on until the prerogative of the monarch shall be but a memory and the will of the majority shall be supreme in the affairs of the nation. This is a hopeful sign in portions of the world where but a short time ago internal discontent used to be accepted as a signal for a declaration of war, because aggressions upon neighbors were regarded, as constitutional methods for relieving the surcharged feelings of the populace.

The Colonist apparently thinks it has a grievance, because attention is occasionally called to its misrepresentations and garblings of the utterances of the Prime Minister during the late election campaign. The Times frequently during the campaign drew the attention of its contemporary to a fact, which it knew that it was misrepresenting. The Colonist, upon the subject of Asiatic immigration, yet it continues its dishonest and contemptible practice until its purpose had been served. Then it feigns regret and in the hope of convincing its readers that it really prefers truth to falsehood it publishes the correct report of the Prime Minister's speech. The Times would have been justified in using much harsher terms than it did in drawing attention to the Colonist's conduct. Our contemporary is apparently not absolutely callous, but cause it appears to be somewhat put about now that almost the entire press of the country, regardless of party, is directing attention to its shameful conduct.

Let us see about those great modern Marathon runners, did not Hayes beat Dorando in the race which was finished in the British Stadium? There Dorando vanquished Hayes in a race of the same distance in Madison Square Garden, New York. Tuesday. Longboat ran Dorando off his feet over the same ground. Is the question of which of the two is the best definitely settled? The fact that the first contest was limited strictly to amateurs, while in the others the champions were professionals, competing for bets and gate money, may throw some light into dark places of the minds of persons who cannot understand the complexities of the situation. The attendance at the race between Longboat and Dorando was so large that there will undoubtedly be another contest for the benefit of all the dupes who have dollars to spare. Even a professional athlete must live.

There are fewer signs of disloyalty to the Empire to be found in Canada than in any other portion of the British realm, not even excepting Great Britain herself. Yet men with half the alphabet annexed to their names as a sign of their title to intellectual eminence, are constantly discovering, at long range, signs of political unrest in this country. If the sentiments frequently expressed on the floor of the British Parliament were uttered in the Canadian House of Commons we wonder what persons of the type of Professor Mackinder would have to say about it.

The London Times says it regrets the publication of the articles reflecting upon the integrity of the Grand Trunk Pacific Commissioners. The Times correspondent fell into bad company in Canada, which mistake proved his lack of intelligent discrimination and his unfitness for the task to which he had been assigned. The Canadian electors on the 26th of October expressed their opinion of the company in question and incidentally condemned the Times's criticisms.

U. S. FLEET NOW YEAR-ON-TOUR.

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 17.—Thirty officers of the United States battleship fleet under Rear-Admiral Sperry and fifty officials of Ceylon were entertained at dinner to-day by Governor Sir Edward MacCallum. In a complimentary speech the governor proposed the health of President Roosevelt, and Admiral Sperry made a befitting reply. Attention was called to the fact that the fleet had been absent from Ceylon for just one year.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Paris, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Temps from Lisbon this afternoon says that the Portuguese cabinet has resigned, and that King Manuel is in consultation with the leaders of all parties preparatory to the formation of a new ministry.

T. J. HAINES' PART

IN ANNIS MURDER

Martin Skura, a cab driver, testified to having driven the Haines brothers from the station to the yacht club on the afternoon of the tragedy. After a few questions, he was excused temporarily, and Chas. A. Birchfield, an advertiser and a member of the Bayside Yacht Club, was called.

Birchfield, said on the day of the shooting he saw two men and a waiter at the club house talking. He identified one of the men as the defendant, Thornton J. Haines. Birchfield said: "The waiter motioned to me and the defendant, who was the other man, to come over and asked me if I knew Jespersen, a real estate man. I did not know Jespersen and I told him that the waiter had been offered me. I told him that a Mr. Storm knew about it. Then the other man came up and called the defendant aside and they went out." Later, the witness said, the pair stood near the string pier and he concluded: "I went down to the dock and talked with the defendant. He asked me if I wanted a one-design boat and he wanted to know which one it was, pointing out to the Annis boat coming down the bay. He asked me if Annis had come in before the race and I said that he did."

Birchfield described the shooting, after which he said: "I moved a little forward and the defendant said: 'Don't interfere, or you will get the same thing' at the same time pointing his gun at me." Mr. Birchfield said that Mr. Annis came running down the runway screaming. At the bottom of the runway he saw something to which Mr. Annis and pointed his revolver at him. She turned and ran back up the runway still crying out. Birchfield said that he saw John Tanning, the boat-club captain, and that he saw the arm of the defendant. The defendant rushed over to Tanning. I don't know what was said or done, but I saw Tanning raise the captain. They pulled Annis out of the water and I went to call a physician.

Adjournment was then taken for recess.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO PRODUCE HIS EVIDENCE

Reply of Congress to Secret Service Statement in Annual Message.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Chairman H. Perkins, of the House special committee, appointed to recommend a course of action relative to the suggestion of the president in his annual message concerning the secret service, which members of Congress have taken exception, presented a report of that committee to the House to-day. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the secret service be placed under the control of the House, and that the members of the House be authorized to examine the records of the secret service, and that the members of the House be authorized to investigate the members thereof.

HAYTI ELECTS HER NEW PRESIDENT

Military Precautions Prevent Further Outbreaks in Port au Prince.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 17.—Gen. Simon, the leader of the last revolution in Hayti, that resulted in the flight of President Nord Alexis from the capital, and who made his triumphal entry into Port au Prince ten days ago, was to-day unanimously elected president of the republic by the Haytian congress. As soon as the result of the election became known, the great crowd that had assembled outside the parliament buildings broke into cheers and salutes were fired from the forts and Haytian gunboats in the harbor.

The other applicants to the presidency did not come forward actively. The reason for this course was the fear that another outbreak of disorder would result in American intervention. No expense was spared by the owners of the sturdy old whaler to make her spick and span for her long voyage. The riggers and carpenters went over her carefully and red up all the sore spots. The barque has been fitted with a new topmast, new yards and much other first-class gear.

The John and Winthrop has a capacity of 15,000 barrels and her new skipper is confident that they will come back filled. The last season of the John and Winthrop was a successful one and she could have filled more barrels if she had been equipped with them. Besides having everything in the way of first-class gear the John and Winthrop is manned by a picked crew. Because of the flood of whalebone on the market, the owners of the San Francisco steam whaling fleet have decided to lay their vessels up for a season. From the old-timers on the Beach, with the laying up of the steamship fleet, Capt. Joseph has had his pick of the most experienced men, and before sailing he congratulated himself that he could not put to sea under more favorable circumstances.

LOCATES WRECK OF DIX.

Anchor of Tidal Survey Boats Catches in Sunken Craft.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 17.—What is believed to be the wreck of the steamer Dix, sunk in collision with the steamer Jean two years ago last month, has been located by the yawl Foam, which is engaged in tidal observation in connection with the steamer Patterson, of the coast and geodetic survey.

For two days the Foam was anchored in 612 feet of water about a mile off the bell buoy off Akai point. When an attempt was made to weigh the anchor it was found that the mudhook could not be raised. It was finally necessary to ship the line, and finally buoyed so the location is marked. It was in this vicinity that the Dix went down. In the collision 54 people lost their lives and the spot where the Dix sank was never definitely located. The matter will be investigated.

U. S. ATTITUDE

IN CARIBBEAN

(Continued from page 1.)

Castro's aides ignore the circumstance that the press communications originated at Caracas and they are trying to foster the erroneous idea that they came from Willemstad and are based on highly colored reports from the revolutionists and plotters against the president, who make the island of Curacao their headquarters. Outbreak in Maricao.

Willemstad, Dec. 17.—According to letters that have just been received here from Maricao there was a demonstration in that city three days ago against Holland. The members of the city council were the leaders in the movement and they were supported by a big crowd. All the consuls belonging to Germans in Maricao have been closed.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S RIGHT TO COMMISSION

Question is Now Being Argued Before the County Court.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

That a director of a company cannot make any profit out of the sale of its shares was argued by Fred Peters, K. C., in the case of Black vs. Anderson, the hearing of which was resumed in county court this morning. David Black, a former director in the Canadian Northwest Oil Company, is suing Anthony Anderson, secretary of the company, for \$1,000 for commissions and expenses in connection with the sale of a quantity of treasury stock.

The plaintiff's case was completed by the reading, by his lawyer, H. B. Robertson of extracts from the minute-book, showing the position of affairs early in 1908. Mr. Peters admitted that things had been in very bad shape at that time, but he proposed to show that it was owing to Mr. Black's management and that since Mr. Anderson took hold of the position of the company had greatly improved. Its stock was now selling at 45 cents instead of 12½ cents; it had one of the finest mill plants in the country on its property, the Fincher Creek, and was in a thoroughly sound financial condition.

Taking up a legal argument he intended to rely on, Mr. Peters cited authorities to substantiate his contention that even if there had been an agreement between Black and Anderson, which he denied, it would not entitle Black to recover, as no director could enter into an agreement to sell the sale of his own company's shares. It was recognized as contrary to public policy to allow such trafficking. Even if Black was to recover anything under such an agreement he would have to hand it over to the company.

The defendant's evidence is being heard this afternoon.

ONLY 'FRISCO WHALER TO GO HUNTING

Barque John and Winthrop Sails for Southern Seas and Japan.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—The barque John and Winthrop, the only one of the sperm whalers sailing from this port, left yesterday on a cruise to the South Seas and along the Japanese coast. She is in command of Capt. W. F. Joseph, who is well known as an experienced whaler and who has seen much service in both branches of the whaling industry, the sperm hunt off shore and the search for the "right" whale in the Behring Sea, and the Arctic. Capt. Joseph succeeds Capt. Shorey, who was in charge of the John and Winthrop for many seasons. No expense was spared by the owners of the sturdy old whaler to make her spick and span for her long voyage.

The riggers and carpenters went over her carefully and red up all the sore spots. The barque has been fitted with a new topmast, new yards and much other first-class gear. The John and Winthrop has a capacity of 15,000 barrels and her new skipper is confident that they will come back filled. The last season of the John and Winthrop was a successful one and she could have filled more barrels if she had been equipped with them. Besides having everything in the way of first-class gear the John and Winthrop is manned by a picked crew. Because of the flood of whalebone on the market, the owners of the San Francisco steam whaling fleet have decided to lay their vessels up for a season. From the old-timers on the Beach, with the laying up of the steamship fleet, Capt. Joseph has had his pick of the most experienced men, and before sailing he congratulated himself that he could not put to sea under more favorable circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the following described lands, situated in Sayward District of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post placed at the southeast corner of Mary King's location, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located this 8th day of December, 1908.

By his Agent, M. KING.

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WOMEN'S COUNCIL

APPOINTS COMMITTEE

The President Makes Clear Position With Relation to Work.

At the first regular monthly meeting of the Women's Council since the election of officers, held on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. E. C. Cooper, president, gave attention to points which she thought should be borne in mind by members to the advantage of all concerned. She referred to a statement with reference to her own position and the relation between the council and the affiliated societies:

"While asking for the hearty co-operation and support of each one of you personally, and as delegates to our societies, I wish to make clear what I think was made clear at the annual meeting, namely that the council has no right to interfere with the action or methods of societies which are affiliated to article 2 of our constitution. It is distinctly stated that 'no society of a local council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method committed to any principle or of any other society in the country.' Hence it is plain that no individual can control or criticize societies through the medium of the council. On the other hand it is distinctly understood that this is in no way committed to the council, but that each society is free to work of its own volition, except, of course, with reference to those resolutions which are presented by the societies and by the council, therefore the action must not look to the council to support their action, unless have both sought and are for the advice of the council."

"Again, as president, I feel that whatever my private inclination may be, I have no right to give my name as president to any petition or circulars of affiliated societies, I am confident that such have the approval of the local council. I must not commit the council, or I am confident that it has not fairly adopted."

The corresponding secretary communication relative to the subscription to the Toronto News, containing the report of the actions of the local councils, was read and was recommended to the attention of the members. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$15.48 on hand. The provincial fair was given as \$1,000. This had been added a contribution from the Ladies of the Marquis would constitute a fund to meet the expenses of sending a representative to the National Council. Committees were struck to consider the resolutions passed at the Council meeting with the following results: Women's Suffrage—Mrs. W. F. Joseph, Mrs. Gordon Graham, Mrs. W. F. Joseph, Mrs. Willcroft, Mrs. Reid. To remedy untidy conduct—Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Reid. Maternity Ward—Mrs. Rhoda Griffiths, Mrs. Sheldon. Proper protection of food from the kitchen—Mrs. Gordon Graham. Establishment of Infirmary, a committee, re Farmers' In response to a resolution of Mrs. W. F. Joseph, a request that she consider her decision, a letter read from Mrs. Hasel saying it was impossible, but that