LOSES FORTUNE IN SPECULATION

Nobleman's Lack of Business Knowledge Costs Him Dear —Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower's Experience

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, uncle of the Duke of Sutherland, recently defended a claim for $50,000 made by Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, a firm of stockbrokers. Last April the plaintiff firm bought 10,000 Monte Video shares for Lord Ronald Gower at the instructions of Mr. E. R. Shackleton, who, it was stated in court, was "mixed up" in the Dublin Crown jewels case. The plaintiffs did not receive payment for the shares they had bought, and consequently brought the action. Mr. F. Pitman, a partntr in the plaintiff firm, said there was nothing unusual in the Pitman, a partner in the plaintiff firm, for Lord Ronald Gower on the instructions of Mr. Shackleton.

Mr. Duke, for the defendant, said that down to a very short period before the transactions in question occurred, Lord Ronald's business affairs were in the hands of business people. The defendant had sums invested up to $250,000 or $300,000 chiefly in railway stock. Shackleton became Lord Ronald's adviser, and to a certain extent his intermediary. But though it was perfectly true that he carried some matters through which Lord Ronald would not repudiate, they were all matters of which defendant had had notice. That would apply to the first purchase of 5,000 Monte Video shares. But with regard to the second two blocks of 5,000 shares in the Monte Video Public Works corporation, he would call the defendant to say he certainly never gave any instructions to Shackleton of any sort or kind. With regard to the letters sent by the plaintiff firm to Lord Ronald's house at Penshurst, the defendant would prove that they never came to his hands.

Dealing with the meeting of Mr. Christison, the authorized clerk of the plaintiffs, with his old schoolfellow at Dulwich, Shackleton, Mr. Duke went on to say that the latter had introduced himself to his old friend as a person who was acting on behalf of various friends in the management of their investments. He (Shackleton) had certainly acted in this respect so far as Lord Ronald was concerned; and that whereas Lord Ronald once had considerable investments he now had nothing but a lawsuit.

Dealing with the alleged instructions from the defendant to the plaintiffs, counsel said that if the plaintiffs had dealt in the matter apart from predilections occasioned by Lord Ronald's position they would have recognized what truly extraordinary instructions they were. It was no doubt true that Lord Ronald had given Shackleton a power of attorney just before he left to go abroad. But it was given long after the two transactions which defendant was repudiating in the action. He would submit there could not even be any implied authority to purchase the shares in that power or attorney. The shares were worthless.

Lord Ronald Gower gave evidence and said he had no business training and knew nothing about business. The result of this was, he believed, that he had lost the whole of his fortune, between $300,000 and $350,000. He never authorized Shackleton to speculate. He thought all the transactions were investments.

Mr. Justice Darling—"You say you know nothing of business matters. Have you ever been in any employment. Yes, I had employment in the house of commons. (loud laughter.) In answer to another question from his lordship Lord Ronald said he had written books on the lives of painters. Mr. Pollock cross-examined Lord Ronald. Did Mr. Shackleton stay with you at Penshurst? Yes, he usually stayed from Saturday to Monday.

"You received a demand from Rowe and Pitman for settlement of the $50,000 account?" "I don't remember receiving any letter. Mr. Pollock read a letter to Lord Ronald's bankers, ordering the sale of $35,000 worth of 6 per cent Minnesota bonds, and asked if Lord Ronald wrote that. Witness said it was one of Shackleton's dictated letters.

The judge—"Didn't you understand the meaning of Minnesota bonds?"

Lord Ronald—"I knew nothing about the business meaning of these letters."

"Do you know anything of the mode in which payments were made on your behalf?"

"Nothing at all."

Mr. Justice Darling asked Lord Ronald when he first got to know Shackleton. Witness said it was after the South African war. Shackleton was a half-pay offer (lieutenant) of an Irish regiment. Then he was a herald at the Herald's office in Dublin. Lord Ronald added that he met Shackleton at the Royal Societies club.

James Scotcher, Lord Ronald's butler, was the next witness. He said that Mr. Shackleton was frequently down at Hammerfield, Penshurst, Sussex. He had a motor car, and often arrived at 10 o'clock at night. He would stay the night, going away next day. In the morning witness took up all the letters to Shackleton's room at his request. Shackleton said he would take them to his lordship's room. "And," added the witness, "he used to put on his dressing gown and go in the direction of Lord Ronald's room." Afterwards, said the witness, he sometimes found Lord Ronald's letters on Shackleton's table unopened. I said, "Ought you to have his lordship's letters?" He laughed, and said, "Oh, that's all right."

At other times, when Shackleton was not staying in the house, the witness said Frank Hird, Lord Ronald Gower's adopted son, who lived with Lord Ronald at Hammerfield, took the letters. Cross-examined, the witness said he had heard Shackleton say to Lord Ronald about letters, "Oh, you won't want this, Ronnie, it is only a receipt." Witness said Shackleton often used to complain of feeling tired with all his business. Scotcher also said that Lord Ronald used to go up to London and stay with Shackleton.

Mr. Justice Darling took a hand in the examination of the witness. His lordship asked—"What time did Lord Ronald Gower get up?"

Witness—"About 8 o'clock."

"So he used to read his letters in bed?"

"Yes."

"How did Lord Ronald spend his time?"

"He used to write books; and I've read some of them."

"Well, tell us what they are about?"

"Lives of Gainsborough and Reynolds, and his own reminiscences."

"Did he strike you as knowing anything about his own business affairs?"

"No! He never did anything in managing his affairs."

"Who looked after the house?"

"Frank Hird looked after the house and paid the servants, and Lord Ronald wrote books."

The jury found that Shackleton had authority from the defendant to purchase the shares. The court reserved judgment on the question whether or not the plaintiffs were in a position to deliver the shares.

SCHOOL STRIKE IN CZAR'S REALM

Students Insist on Satisfaction of Their Requests—Universities and Schools May be Closed

ST. PETTRSBURG, March 11.—The ferment in the high schools throughout the empire is waxing intense. The students make two demands, first, the return of their comrades, of whom some are imprisoned, others expelled, and others rusticated for having taken an active part in disturbances; secondly, the annulment of the decree forbidding meetings within university precincts. The rector, vice-rector, and adjoint-rector of Moscow university have tendered their resignations. The university council have requested the government to close the establishment until the autumn.

Some of the professors at Moscow were obliged to deliver their lectures under the protection of the police; others refused to do so, and left the university; and a few read the lectures under the protection of the doorkeepers. Professor Zhizilinsky, who is very old, was so overcome by the presence of armed police that he fell down in a fit. In many cases the students stopped the lectures altogether, and dispersed professors and listeners by filling the apartments with stifling fumes. The strikers sometimes entered the back door of the lecture hall. In other cases they smashed the front doors.

The students at the Women's University, having decreed to strike, were warned by the rector and professors that persistence in their resolution would entail the closure of the establishment for three of four years. The professors besought them to reverse their decision, and for this purpose organized a referendum, which resulted in an enormous majority for a strike. Presumably the Women's University will now disappear for a considerable time.

This agitation is disapproved by the Conservatives as mutinous, and by the Liberals as inopportune.

PAPKE TOYS WITH AUSTRALIAN CHAMP.

SYDNEY, Australia, March 11.—Turning the tables on Dave Smith, who was given a questionable decision over him a month ago, Billy Papke, "The Illinois Thunderbolt," this afternoon knocked out Smith in the seventh round of a scheduled 20-round bout.

Papke entered the ring in magnificent condition and simply toyed with the Australian. Papke rushed at his man as though he intended to finish him in the first round, and it was evident to those at the ringside that Smith would never last the limit.

Papke accounted for his poor showing with Smith in their first bout by contending that he was in poor condition.

Portuguese Murder Case.

OPORTO, March 11.—The trial has begun at the ancient town of Guimarães, North Portugal, of Dona Maria Amelia Silvino, a lady of one of the wealthiest and oldest families in the country, who is accused of murdering her butler, Jacintho, an old man, who was supposed to have saved a little fortune. The prisoner, whose maiden name was Aguiar, eloped with and married Senor Silvino, a poor man. It alleged that she contracted heavy debts, unknown to her husband, and she is accused of scheming to obtain Jacintho's hoard. On May 30, 1909, the old butler died suddenly in great agony. Senora Silvino and two maidservants were subsequently arrested, and are charged with murdering him by giving him arsenic in milk.

Shot Two Chinese.

Advices from the United Kingdom indicate that considerable excitement prevailed after the collision between the steamer Bannockburn and another steamer as a result of which the Bannockburn had to be beached near Dover. Two Chinese were shot and killed by the chief officer when attempting to rush the boats. Two others were wounded in an attack on the chief officer. The captain and other officers assisted in driving back the other mutineers.

West Coquitlam Conservatives are planning the erection of a hall of their own.

FURORE CREATED BY PASHA SKIRT

Wearing of One by Actress at Comedie Francaise Gives Rise to Incongruous Hilarity —Better than Hobble Skirt

PARIS, March 11.—The Pasha skirt almost created a disturbance at the Comedie Francaise, the home of French acting, the other afternoon. A sombre and serious drama by M. Henri Bernstein, the author of "Samson", "The Thief," and several other plays already well known in America, was being performed for a general rehearsal before the assembled critics and men of letters. Early in the first act the accustomed silence of the audience was broken by a ripple of laughter. It was caused by the entry of Mlle. Prevost, one of the leading actresses of the theatre, wearing a Pasha skirt in brilliant silk.

Mlle. Prevost was playing the part of an ultra modern and eccentric young duchess, who was decidedly a parvenue. But this was evidently not enough to excuse her in the opinion of the majority of the playgoers, and each time she made a step or two across the stage the laughter began again. The amusing incident was so out of place in a drama so continuously grim that several friendly reproaches were made to M. Bernstein during the first entr-acte. It was subsequently arranged that although the new skirt should be worn again for the first performance, it should be banished for all following representations.

After her appearance in the first act Mlle. Prevost was besieged by a group of photographers, artists, and journalists who wished to take photographs and sketches of her dress, and to obtain her views on the costume. She was not at all offended at the laughter caused by her costume, but said that the novelty would harmonize with the eccentricity of the character she was to portray. Mlle. Prevost protested strongly against the insinuation that she was serving as a mannequin for her dressmaker, but this, she said, did not prevent her from being a decided partizan of the new skirt

"I shall defend the Pasha skirt with all my might; it has style and distinction. I believe that we owe it to the Sultana Scheherazade" (the theory is that the dressmakers were inspired by the ballet produced by the Russian dancers last spring), "and our ancestresses wore it prettily enough after the Egyptian campaign. It has graceful lines; it is practical, and say what one may, it is eminently respectable. Moreover, it has none of the absurdities or dangers of the "hobble skirt." These, I think, are merits enough to prevent disdain. But, perhaps, the proper style has not yet been found. All the rest of our costume will have to be brought into harmony. The big hats of today are not in keeping with the Pasha skirt, but the improvement will only be child's play for the dressmakers. Some help may be obtained from the Persian and Turkish miniatures and from painters from the East, and in the end we shall be provided with beautiful resigns. We shall probably wear turbans and looks like little Mamelukes, but all the same, we shall remain Parisian."

But though defenders of the new fashion are eloquent and sincere, opposition to the Pasha skirt grows rather than otherwise. A number of young men of letters have decided to organize a campaign with the idea of killing it by ridicule.

B. C. AND ALASKA RAILWAY

Surveys Northerly from Fort George to be Undertaken This Spring

The promoters of the British Columbia and Alaska Railway, of which Mr. Jean Wolgenstein, of New York, is president, are preparing to actively resume their survey work as soon as the opening of spring permits. This line is designed to connect Fort George with Lytton and also to extend northerly from the Grand Trunk Pacific's chief divisional point in the Provincial Interior to a point as yet unnamed in southeastern Alaska. The preliminary survey of the Lytton-Fort George line was completed last season and the report and field notes filed at Ottawa.

This summer surveys northerly from Fort George will be taken in hand, according to the statement of Mr. L. M. Rice, C.E., of Seattle, who is in charge of the company's engineering work. Mr. Rice adds that the work will be advanced as rapidly as possible, his instructions being to have all surveys completed at the earliest possible date.

The British Columbia and Alaska Railway Company was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature in 1910, and a Dominion charter is now being sought at Ottawa, owing to the interprovincial and international character of the undertaking. The company's main line as covered by the Provincial charter is projected to extend from Vancouver to Fort George by way of Lytton, but there is a suggestion that arrangements may be made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for the relinquishment of this portion of the undertaking to that corporation.

Mr. Rise is enthusiastic as to the possibilities of an all-rail route from Vancouver to Alaska owing to the vast regions which such a line would open up for, settlement and development. The northern terminus has not yet been definitely selected.

To Attend Coronation

WINNIPEG, March 10.—It is understood that Premier Roblin has received and has accepted an invitation to amend the coronation. The question of a delegation from Manitoba came up, and a suggestion that it be composed of the premier and a member from each side of the house was received with applause.

John B. Croley has been appointed city engineer of Chilliwack.

Parquinette scarves, lined with grey, old rose, sky, helio and white satin, up from $3.00

Campbells'

Dent's grey suede gloves, heavy back stitching, 3 dome fasteners, per pair $1.50

A Talk on Outer Garments

Garments which appeal to the lady who appreciates beauty of line, individuality, quality, quiet refinement.

Coats Suits Dresses

AT this season of the year particularly, every woman eagerly scans the shop windows for the newest ideas, previous to the pleasure of "window gazing" almost every woman devours the various advance fashion plates and wonders if such and such a shop is going to have this or that particular style.

To maintain our SUPREMACY in the ready-to-wear field we must show you none but the most correct interpretations of new spring styles. Whether our efforts have been in vain or not we leave to your critical judgment.

There are hundreds of new Suits, Coats and Dresses here that must interest you.

While many fancy trimmed models are shown among the new Suits, the plain, simple, mannish effects are more in evidence. Our showing of these is especially strong—beautifully tailored models in smooth surface and rough weaves.

We would especially emphasize the perfect tailoring—so characteristic of "Campbell's"—and thorough workmanship in all our garments. Fabrics are superior, linings are of the very best.

AS TO SIZES

While of course we carry all regular sizes we have this season an extensive showing of Misses and OUTSIDE SIZES.

GRAPHIC STORY OF PARISIANA

Moana Brings Details of the Burning of Steamer and Rescue of Passengers on High Seas

A graphic story of the burning of the steamer Parisiana and rescue of the survivors was brought by the Moana.

Captain Gordon, master of the Parisiana, declared that the origin of the fire was a mystery. It started amongst the general cargo, including a quantity of resin.

Sufferings during the time the captain's boat was battling with the sea, and the subsequent hardships on the island, caused the deaths of the fourth engineer (Bannon) and the fireman (Heine). Their remains were buried on the island.

The castaways found the cache kept by the French government on the island, containing three barrels of biscuits and five barrels of preserved meat and vegetables, but half the biscuits, which were 18 years old, were rotten, and a large proportion of the meat had decayed and was uneatable, while the store containing the provision was broken down.

During the month's stay on the island a French fishing schooner called and gave the castaways a quantity of provisions and fishing tackle, which helped to give variety to the diet, fish, birds and seals being captured.

After the death of Bannon and Heine, the thirty-two men on the island maintained a daily routine and kept a strict watch. On Christmas Day and New Year's Day the captain treated all hands to brandy punch, and on the latter occasion all made themselves sick by over indulgence in seal steak.

A seaman named Anderson received a charge in the leg from the gun of the French fishing schooner's mate while hunting rabbits. It was a nasty wound, and the pellets were not extracted till the man reached the Fremantle hospital.

Macalister, a steward on the Parisiana, gives the following graphic description of the fire. The fire was discovered by the carpenter at six o'clock in the morning, smouldering in the bunkers. Efforts were made to smother the fire, but these proved fruitless. All hands started to shift the coal bunkers. Fireman Tait was smothered through the coal giving way. Two other hands who were overcome by the fumes were restored by artificial means.

Holes were then cut in the decks and water poured on the fire, but the fire continued to spread.

The crew worked like demons till five o'clock next morning, when flames burst out from the bunker hatch

The Parisiana continued steaming towards Australia till six o'clock at night, when the captain decided to make for St. Paul's Island. The decks at that time were red hot. A heavy sea was running. The vessel, shrouded in a pall of smoke, suddenly gave a heavy list and it was feared she would turn turtle.

The ship drifted for a time towards the island, the fire gaining rapidly. The flames were licking the sides of the bridge when the captain ordered the boats to be lowered.

Owing to the heat and the heavy sea there was difficulty in boarding the boats.

The captain, the first and second mates, and the first and second engineers stayed aboard till the last.

It was seven o'clock at night when the crew left the burning vessel. The boats were tied to her stern for a time, waiting the possibility of the fire burning itself out, but the sea was so rough that the boats had soon to cast off.

Soon after the boats cast off a great explosion occurred, caused by the ship's rockets going off. The middle of the steamer appeared to be a mass of fire. The boats drifted about all night. The burning vessel was in view next morning. The boats approached again and found the vessel still burning but a complete wreck.

The crew then started for the island, which was 35 miles distant. The mate's boats reached the island in two days, but the captain's boat, in which Macalister was, was knocking about in a heavy sea for six nights and five days. The men experienced a terrible time. They had only a single biscuit and one drink of water daily.

Several times the boat was almost swamped.

After reaching the island the crew found plenty of fish food, which they supplemented with penguin and seal flesh. There were plenty of rabbits and a number of goats on the island, but the men could not catch them. They managed to carry the ship's pets, two cats and a dog with them to the island.

Marshall Field's Business.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A co-operative and co-partnership plan, whereby department heads will become joint owners of the business controlled by the trust estate of Marshall Field, was announced today. The result of this plan, it is said, will be that control of the estate business eventually will pass from the control of heirs of Marshall Field into the hands of men now employed by the company. The participation does not extend to the personal property and outside real estate.

PARIS, March 11.—Several years ago Mr. Robert Campbell, who resided in London, bought a ticket for a lottery for the benefit of the poor women in Paris, and won a prize of $20,000. When he came over from England with the lucky number to get his money, he found that two men, a workman and a farmer, had stopped the payment of the money on the ground that they both held the ticket for the winning number, but that they had lost it. Mr. Campbell went through all sorts of formalities, but in vain. He could not get his $20,000. Recently he decided to apply to the court, and on showing his ticket to the judges of the Civil Tribunal, they yesterday decided in his favor, and ordered that the $20,000 should be paid to him.

William Gracey has been sentenced at New Westminster to three years' imprisonment for robbery.

POWDER WORKS BAD NEIGHBOR

Country Surrounding Wrecked Dupont Plant in Wisconsin is Now Waste of Dismantled Dwellings

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, Wis., March 10.—With the vicinity of the wrecked Dupont powder mill a waste of dismantled homes, the first action today of the residents was toward elimination of the menace of powder works from the country. Indignation meetings were held here and at Kenosha.

The effort is to be pushed in the present session of the Wisconsin legislature, according to plans of residents. The question of liability for the damages inflicted is a serious one with the victims. The destruction of their homes in most instances is an overwhelming calamity. No attempt was made today to accomplish anything but temporary patchwork of the shattered homes. Few women remained in the town, and not one stove was in working order. Lack of food already has become a pressing problem.

There have been nine explosions in ten years at the powder works, but no disaster has compared with the present one in the extent of damage inflicted, although more lives have been lost. In the explosion of 1906, seven men were killed, while two died later of their injuries. Fragments of the body of F. S. Thompson, the only person killed in last night's explosion, were found this morning in a pond half a mile from the glaze mill, where he met death.

A jury was empanelled by Coroner James Stanton of Kenosha and the preliminary hearing was continued until tomorrow to obtain attendance of enough witnesses to fix the cause of the explosion.

That the explosion started in the glaze mill, and that its cause was defective working of the machinery in the delicate process of putting the last high explosive finish on giant powder, was indicated today by the statement of Engineer Joseph Flynn, himself seriously injured, who was an eye-witness of the initial explosion.

Engineer Flynn's statement was supported by that of Dr. A. J. Lowe, of Pleasant Prairie, who had frequently inspected the glaze mill. Both say that the heating and friction of the powder in the hot air and steam-jacketed cylinders of the glazing machinery bring the explosive to a precarious poise as the process approaches its finish.

It was generally believed tonight after communication had been established with the farm houses in the danger zone, and after physicians had made records of the cases treated, that Engineer Flynn is the only person seriously injured.

Superintendent Brady said he had accounted for every person who might have been at work in the danger zone, and that only one, Thompson, is dead.

The financial loss to the company is roughly estimated at $500,000, but the total loss due to the explosion is too widely distributed to be estimated. Householders in Pleasant Prairie say their homes had been weakened by previous explosions.

Powder men began flooding the ruins with water today to safeguard the community against further explosions.

NEW PETRIANA LEAVES GLASGOW SOON

Steamer Bought by Northern Steamship Company For the Ore Trade —British Empire Service

The new Petriana, bought at Glasgow for the Northern Steamship Company, will leave the Clyde during the coming week on her way to this port, and the British Empire, bought by the Northern Steamship Company for the coasting service, which put into St. Vincent some weeks ago with her machinery disabled, is expected to leave the Azores today or tomorrow to continue her voyage after completing repairs. Machinery to replace the damaged parts was sent out from England to the British Empire.

The steamer Cetriana, Capt. John Richardson, of the Northern Steamship Company, which reached port yesterday morning to load general cargo for northern ports, will make regular calls at Victoria hereafter, and will sail every second Monday. The scnedule provides for the arrival of the steamer here on Saturdays, and she will sail on the second and fourth Monday of each month. The Cetriana left last night, taking a number of passengers and 60 tons of general freight and a big shipment of lumber loaded at the mills of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company.

The new Petriana, which will replace that one sold to the Canadian Northern Fisheries Company, soon to be rechristened, is a three-masted schooner rigged, steel steamer, 195 feet long by 31 feet beam, and will be used in the ore carring trade from Skagway and other northern ports. The coasting service to British Columbia ports in the north will be maintained by the Cetriana and British Empire, while the Petriana will look after the ore-carrying business.

Kills His Sisters

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 10.—Fred Schwarze, a member of a prominent family living on their ranch near Healdsburg, shot and killed his two grown sisters, Lena and Luise, shortly after noon today. After his arrest Schwarze appeared dazed and irrational, and it is believed the shooting was done in a fit of temperary insanity.

Alleged Gold Thief

SEATTLE, March 10. — James Whalen, who is charged with being implicated in the theft of $57,000 in gold bound from Fairbanks, Alaska, to seattle on the steamship Humboldt last September, was arrested here today by the police upon information furnished by Detective William J. Burns. Whalen will be taken to Portland, where he has been indicted on a charge of taking stolen goods into Oregon.