

Twice-a-Week Times

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LEGISLATIVE SESSION AND BUSINESS.

There is a strong feeling, which the government would fain prevent from gaining general currency, that the legislature will conclude its labors during the present week. The Premier has been terribly badgered by deputations and other disturbing factors, asking for favors and concessions, and from these he would like to take refuge in the innermost recesses of his public office. Hence the business of the session, or such of it as is absolutely necessary, is being rushed along at express speed. There will be a great slaughter of innocent measures towards the end. Probably the gullotine will be exercised upon some more worthy of life than many it were better in the interests of the public had they never seen the light. But party exigencies, under the circumstances of this provincial government, are of vastly more importance, from a partisan point of view, than giving expression to popular demands which may come into conflict with private interests that are a tower of strength to the administration at time when it is in need of all the strength it can muster. Victoria's request for justice will, of course, come up at the usual time—just on the eve of prorogation—and it will meet with the treatment to which we have now grown accustomed and naturally anticipate. We suppose it would be too much to expect the government to keep the House in session for a few days longer than has been fixed by programme in order to transact the public business in an efficient manner. That is what we pay our government and legislators for doing, but it is a responsibility which was cunningly dodged last year and will be just as adroitly avoided this year. Our city representatives will be given an opportunity to pose as valiant champions. Then the axe will fall, and we shall be just as we were. We ask the people of this city to watch very carefully the proceedings of the House during the present week, and to ponder the things over in their hearts against a coming day of reckoning.

"OUT, D—D SPOT!"

Victoria has got a considerable amount of advertising out of that forged telegram. Whether the campaign of publicity has been entirely to our advantage is not a question that can be settled off-hand. But there is no doubt that all Canada is talking about this city as the place in which the most daring and outrageous political crime of our own times was committed. It is the leading topic of discussion in the newspapers from one end of Canada to the other. It is talked of in the lobbies of the House of Commons. It is the subject of discussion in the halls of our provincial legislature. Resolutions denouncing it and calling for judicial investigation have been passed in religious assemblies and in quasi-religious gatherings. It has forced its way within the precincts of churches and caused animated private discourses. If the Times were in a position to print all the letters that have been received concerning it and the mysterious personage who has offered himself as a vicarious sacrifice on behalf of the utterer of it, the usual space allotted to news would be circumscribed to very small proportions.

If the people of Victoria are becoming tired of the matter, they are differently constituted from the majority of the people of the Dominion, who have not the personal interest in it that we naturally have, as the very centre of the sensation. Writing to his newspaper in regard to the confession made to His Lordship Bishop Perrin, the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News, a gentleman of very pronounced Conservative political opinions, generally giving expression to them in a very offensive way, says, referring to the abolition given by His Lordship the Bishop:

"This is the information which Mr. Borden has received and which he has laid before the House. It is to be observed that this hardly leaves the matter in a satisfactory position. The perpetrator of what was a secondarily piece of work has taken confession to a clergyman as a means of concealing his identity. It only to deter similar misadventures—to adopt an improper euphemism for unprincipled rascals—his name should be made known, and he should at least be exposed to the obloquy of publicity."

Collier's Weekly describes the utterer of the forgery as a "Guileless Newspaper," and goes on to say:

"The Victoria Colonist is a serious organ of opinion which takes great pleasure in lecturing others how to do it. Its creed is that all arguments must be made with a long face or they don't count. Humour is blasphemy in its sight and flippancy, even in a good cause, an abomination. Such being its

high principles, it is a downright shame that anything should have happened to trail its dignity in the dust. Twice in a year has the Colonist come a cropper falling hard, however, and with great majesty, like Lucifer. The first time was when it took club talk for gospel and retailed the charges which Major Hodgins afterward went back on. The second mischance occurred last October, in the Dominion election, when the Colonist published a telegram which Leader Borden has said it necessary to regulate in the House of Commons. The telegram was doctored so as to read that Leader Borden was in favor of total exclusion of Asiatics from British Columbia. These are neither Leader Borden's views nor his words, and the Colonist has been obliged to eat the telegram. Of course, no one believes that the Colonist was wantonly deceitful. Credulity is its worst fault. Some day somebody will sell it a piece of head-cheese as a Dutch impressionist landscape."

The North Sydney Herald, published within sound of the mighty billows of the Atlantic, thus expresses itself:

"The saying of a notable Canadian, since deceased, that 'Elections are not won by prayers'—has not infrequently been called into use by Conservatives as a moral of 'story'—a tale, when they wanted to pitch into Liberals, over some self-invented yarn. 'The Conservatives have now an affair on their own hands that emphasizes as nothing else has ever done in Canada, the swift truth of those words.—Elections are not won by prayers.' The forged telegram of Mr. Borden that carried British Columbia into the House of Commons, and its political annals as the biggest piece of thug work that could be attempted."

"This telegram reading as follows: 'The Conservative party stands for a white Canada, the protection of white labor and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics,'—was sent from Halifax on October 24th, two days before the general election, and was published broadcast next day—a few hours before polling—in every Tory paper and at every cross-roads in the Pacific province."

"But heinous as this offence of the Conservative leader was and will always be held to be, the fact that this telegram was 'sorted' for the occasion by culpable hands to do duty over the Conservative leader's name, who never exposed the forgery, is something that will never be driven from the memories of Canadians so long as Mr. Borden holds place in parliament. Mr. Borden permitted this telegram, now claimed to be false, to be sent north, south, east and west as the deliberate voice of a great party, and yet held his peace. Not until faced by the telegram in the House, did the member of Halifax stand self-confessed, surrounded by his booty in the shape of his British Columbia contingent."

"It is an exhibition that could find a duplicate only in those days when Walpole had suppressed in England all moral standards in public life, and was unashamed of any and every act which put voting machines behind him. Is it any wonder that those Conservatives who esteem honesty as the best policy shudder at the consequences of the action of a leader whose overthrow, accompanied by a course which no apology can republish, is made so sweeping and final?"

SOUND IMPERIALISM.

It is fashionable in these latter days to condemn the spirit of militarism. But, after all, is not militarism, properly differentiated from mere jingoism, an outward and reasonable manifestation of the spirit of patriotism? The British Empire to-day is a structure which, unquestionably, can only be maintained by a cultivation of a proper spirit of patriotism, whatever the advocates of peace at any price may think of the foundation upon which the original edifice was reared. The Chinese Empire, on the other hand, may be taken as an example of the ultimate condition of any people lacking what may reasonably be regarded as a spirit of proper pride in the history and traditions of the race which beget it.

The various forces of His Majesty maintained in this remote portion of the Empire paraded through the streets yesterday previous to taking part in drumhead devotional exercises at the drill hall. The parade could not be considered either inspiring or impressive in respect of its proportions. Yet it was both inspiring and impressive, principally for three reasons. It illustrated the solidarity and the harmonious unity of the Empire by the presence in the parade and at the service of the various units of the regular and the volunteer forces, by the participation of veterans now on the retired list, and by the notable feature in the column of the cadet corps of the several schools of the city. The latter are the elements upon which the future of the Empire rests should the day ever come when it must be defended against enemies who would humble its pride and make its glory but a memory or a record in history. The Times is not, and never has been, a jingo newspaper; but there are facts in connection with the career of the British Empire which must always be kept in mind. The British Empire was not built up without making enemies. It is upon terms of the utmost cordiality with all the world to-day, a condition which all right-minded people pray may last continue. And yet, to some extent at least, memories of ancient national feuds linger in the minds of peoples of the present day. There are

nations which would not grieve very seriously, which might even be tempted to administer a parting kick, should signs of crumbling become manifest. Therefore the defensive forces should be maintained upon the strongest possible footing. It is good to see the young men of the future taking an interest in matters pertaining to defence organizations such as the Fifth regiment. Military drill and discipline are wholesome for them morally and physically. The pity is that the interest taken is no degree commensurate with the regiment's importance.

ANNUAL ATTEMPT TO COERCE VICTORIA.

The new Palace of Justice at Vancouver, when completed, will be a splendid monument in later days to the memory of that eminent jurist of repute, W. J. Bowser, K. C., M. P. F., etc. We must not be understood as saying that a court house which will probably cost one million dollars is not necessary to the transaction of legal business in the city of Vancouver in conformity with the importance of that business. If we took any such position we might be open to the charge of speaking in ignorance. But it must be obvious to members of the profession of the law, and it will occur to the minds of mere laymen, that it is an extraordinary thing that a province so sparsely settled as the province of British Columbia, with a population much smaller than some cities in the Dominion of Canada, should require a court house of a splendor exceeding that probably of any such institution in this country, and excelled by few on this continent. Looking at the matter from a purely disinterested and non-sectional point of view, we can reach no other conclusion than that the Vancouver court house is designed as a monument to the commanding genius for the distribution of patronage and public works in the districts which will do him the greatest amount of political good and enhance the already great political prestige of our distinguished Attorney-General.

While this monument will cost the province ultimately the sum we have mentioned the esteemed representative of Victoria has plainly told us that nothing can be done for this city by the government for the prosecution of what appear to be necessary public works. When a request was preferred for consideration the answer was—and we admit it was a fair answer—that all the resources of the province must be utilized for the construction of roads, trails and bridges and such other works of necessity as would have the effect of developing the province, of rendering its great natural resources accessible to agriculturists and other producers of wealth. Does a million dollar court house in Vancouver come legitimately within that category? If Premier McBride kept his ears open he might hear this question of the position of the legal profession and the institutions it maintains discussed in such a way as would lead him to believe that a great body of public opinion is being formed which may culminate in a material curtailment of the privileges of that profession. An indignant citizen of Victoria who has been paying particular attention to the proceedings of the legislature, and especially to the proceedings before some of the committees of that legislature, writes us a few sentences which if printed might have the effect of making the ears of this learned profession tingle. His idea, expressed in choice but forcible language, is that lawyers should be disbanded from practicing before committees of the House and that their presence within the chamber itself should only be tolerated up to a certain number. The resentment of this correspondent has been aroused by observing the treatment which Victoria has been subjected from year to year in the matter of procuring an abundant source of water supply. His contention is, and it appears to be well founded, that paid advocates of certain companies and interests have succeeded in balking the almost unanimous desire of the citizens of Victoria in this case of pressing public necessity—that the evident object of these individuals, playing a mercenary part, is to accomplish by barricade what cannot be achieved directly—to deliver the citizens absolutely into the hands of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, forcing us to pay the price that company demands for its works. That is the opinion of our correspondent, and it is all but the unanimous opinion of citizens who are disinterested observers of the trend of events.

Finally our correspondent urges his fellow-citizens to stand firm and refuse to be the victims of any system of legal or legislative coercion. He does not believe that under any circumstances should the people of Victoria sanction any scheme which would have the effect of committing them to the tender mercies of a private company by purchasing water from it at any price per thousand gallons. And we cordially endorse his opinion in that respect. We have already read some subtle arguments, also from a mercenary source, respecting the benefits we should derive from such an eminently fair and reasonable "business proposition." We shall doubtless read many more emanating from the same quarter. But we believe the public

will not be misled by any sophistries of that kind. Experience has taught the people the absolute necessity of maintaining in their own hands such a necessary service as supplying water to consumers. This necessity has been emphasized in the experience of other communities. The people of Victoria would be making a great mistake if they took such a step backward. They want water as cheaply as it can be procured and in as great abundance as possible. Neither of these desiderata is possible if a private company be permitted to make a profit out of the business.

WILL DISCUSS FREIGHT RATES

FRUIT GROWERS MEET OFFICIALS OF C. P. R.

Conference Being Held at Offices of Agricultural Department.

A conference between representatives of fruit growers and boards of trade, the department of agriculture and the officials of the C. P. R., was commenced this morning in the offices of the agricultural department, for the purpose of having the growers express their wishes in regard to freight rates and transportation, and of allowing the growers to hear the C. P. R. officials on their side of the case. There were present Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of agriculture, in the chair; R. M. Palmer, deputy minister, who acted as secretary; F. W. Peters and J. H. Lannigan, of the C. P. R., and W. F. Stout, of the Dominion Board of Trade. The following accredited delegates were present, besides a number of interested parties from various parts of the province: M. Megan, Vernon Board of Trade; T. W. McKendle, Hammond Association; W. A. Brown, Kelowna Board of Trade; J. S. Hawkes, Port Haney Progressive Association; T. A. Brydon, Victoria Fruit Growers' Association; H. Puckle, B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; R. H. Rogers, Associated Boards of Trade for the Okanagan; J. Kidston, Vernon; W. C. Ricardo, Vernon; R. H. Agur, Summerland; T. W. Stirling, Kelowna; T. W. Ritchie, Peachland; J. J. Campbell, Nelson; J. H. Cooke, Grand Forks; L. H. Hay, Revelstoke; J. C. Metcalf, Pt. Hammond; H. Smith, Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange; W. H. Hayward, Duncan; Fred Adie, Waneta; Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector; Capt. P. E. Johnston, J. Arnold, Chilliwack; A. J. Alcock, Pentteton; J. M. Robinson, Summerland; J. Johnston, Nelson; Thomas Wanless, Vernon.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, in taking the chair, announced the reason of the meeting being held together and together, and that it was one of the most important gatherings ever held in the offices of the department. He said the C. P. R. had assisted in calling the meeting together and whatever the faults of the railway company were, they were to be commended for the free carriage of fruit exhibits to the London exhibitions. Exceptional advantages had been given British Columbia fruit on the overseas steamer by the company and its assistance in the advancement of the horticulture industry of the province must receive the accord of all growers and others interested.

He then called on Mr. Peters, who said he and Mr. Marpole had been approached by the parties in British Columbia who are interested in the fruit growing industry. Mr. Lannigan had many interviews with parties who asked for certain alterations in rates. They had all been asked to attend several meetings on the matter in various parts of the province. Then the second vice-president and the president had been approached on the matter, and they were met by Mr. Peters said he had communicated with the provincial government and the conference was arranged.

"The C. P. R. did not take the position that it was perfect," said Mr. Peters. "We have been trying to get the rates on a fair and equitable basis, and the same with the service. There may be weak spots in our system, and if there are we want to know them. If the other conditions are in order, we will be glad to meet you and find the C. P. R. will not be behindhand. Mr. Stout, of the Dominion Express company, is here and will doubtless be heard on these matters. Mr. Lannigan will speak later for the C. P. R. on freight rates. Anyone with good and reasonable grounds for complaint who will put them forward will be heard and in the traffic officers will go as far as they can, as business men, to assist them. We cannot afford to retard the development and growth of the fruit industry of the province in any way at all."

Mr. Lannigan said there was but little to add as Mr. Peters had covered the field. He had felt in the calling of the meeting that it should be a conference as the interests of all the parties were mutual. The freight rates he said are of great importance to the growers and to the C. P. R., and if anything is wrong with the rates the convention should benefit by examining them. He had requests from various districts, some of which were met by the Fifth Regiment band at the corner of Yates and Government. Marching to the tune of "It Is the Navy," and other patriotic airs, the regular forces were enthusiastically greeted along the line of march.

The cadet corps from the High School, University school and the Collegiate school assembled at the drill hall early also. The Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., upon the arrival of the other branches, had their parade already formed up.

After W. C. Ricardo, of Vernon; T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna; J. J. Campbell, of Nelson, and Mr. Lannigan, of the C. P. R., had been appointed a resolution committee the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Stylish New Skirts for Spring

STYLISH SKIRT, made of striped Panama in plain colors, the coat is full flare with plain panel in front, a six-inch fold of self with strapping of navy blue silk runs from front to back with four buttons on each end of front. The price \$8.50

HANDSOME SKIRT, made of invisible striped Venetian in plain colors. This skirt is the new polonaise effect and is finished with fold of self, trimmed with covered buttons and straps of brown satin, a very stylish and somewhat different model. The price \$12.50

HANDSOME SKIRT, made of rich black voile. This skirt is pleated style and has eight rows of black taffeta silk strapping, making a dressy and hand-some skirt. The price \$20.00

SMART SKIRT, made of black voile, a pleated style, finished with rows of black satin strapping, front and back has row of large buttons running from top to bottom. This skirt is very dressy and smart. The price \$17.50

PRETTY SKIRT, made of good quality Panama in different colors. This skirt has plain panel down front with row of covered buttons running from top to bottom on either side, six-inch fold of self runs from front to back. This skirt is exceptional value. The price \$6.75

STRIKING SKIRT, made of fine Panama in different colors, plain front with nine-inch fold, trimmed with six rows of satin and strapped with self, a decidedly smart skirt. The price \$15.00

Tailored Waists Are Novelties

In New York and in practically every American city the tailored waist reigns supreme as being the absolutely correct waist. Their very simplicity makes them smart and attractive and they are so distinctly different from the lingerie styles that they make a welcome change. The lines mentioned are New York styles made by manufacturers in that city that are making tailored styles exclusively. They are particularly dressy and smart.

TAILORED WAISTS made of fine soft linen, open front with row of pearl buttons and stripes of different colored linen, rows of wide tucks on either side, plain back, long sleeves with stiff cuffs, strapping with material to match front, stiff collar to match. Price \$4.50

TAILORED WAISTS, made of soft pique in a small, neat design. Open front with pearl buttons, rows of tucks made the entire front, plain back, long sleeves with soft cuffs, stiff linen collar. Price \$4.75

TAILORED WAISTS, made of nice quality linen, laundered open front with row of pearl buttons, and rows of fine tucks down each side, plain back with wide tucks over shoulder, long sleeves with stiff cuffs, stiff linen collar, embroidered. Price \$5.00

TAILORED WAISTS, made of fine mercerized vesting in a striped design. Open front with pleat down centre and pearl buttons, rows of tucks on either side, plain back, long sleeves with soft cuffs, stiff linen collar. Price \$4.75

Our Spring Catalogue Is Out

The largest and most complete Catalogue that we have ever issued is now being distributed. If by any chance any of our friends and patrons living out of the city do not receive a copy, we will gladly forward one on request. Thousands of satisfied customers testify to the excellent service that our Mail Order Department affords, and this season we have greatly enlarged it, insuring the best possible service and satisfaction. We would like to count you among our patrons if you are not one already.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

HONORED MEMORY OF DEPARTED

DRUMHEAD SERVICE HELD AT DRILL HALL

Impressive Exercises and Interesting Parade of All Branches.

Yesterday morning there was not wanting evidence that Victoria is a garrison city, or that the martial spirit does not run high here. The occasion was the memorial service for the Victorians who fell in South Africa, Capt. Blanchard, Sergt. W. J. Scott, Privates Todd, Somers and Maundrell. Every branch of the service here was represented and in addition the Imperial Campaigners Association and the various school cadets took their places in the parade, making up a body of about 500.

The campaigners, who were justly entitled to a prominent part in the day's proceedings, assembled early at their club room or Government street, and were met by the Fifth Regiment band by the Pipers' band, in the ranks were naval and military men who had seen service in the various wars since the time of the Crimean. Wearing the badges, which symbolized service in the field, there marched those who had seen service over fifty years ago in the Crimea, and those who looked to be scarcely out of their teens, who had engaged in the latest of Britain's wars, that in South Africa.

Following closely the veterans came the naval section from H. M. S. Egeria and the forces from Work Point. These came in by special tram cars and were met by the Fifth Regiment band at the corner of Yates and Government. Marching to the tune of "It Is the Navy," and other patriotic airs, the regular forces were enthusiastically greeted along the line of march.

The cadet corps from the High School, University school and the Collegiate school assembled at the drill hall early also. The Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., upon the arrival of the other branches, had their parade already formed up.

hall, leaving little room for the visitors. The band of the Fifth Regiment occupied a place in the centre of the square, and led in the musical part of the service.

The memorial tablet on the wall of the hall had been decorated with flowers for the occasion. An impressive service was conducted by Bishop Perrin, who was assisted by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven. The bishop preached from the text "Be Ye Steadfast." In opening, he said: "This is our message to you this morning." He recalled the day when the troops had left Victoria for South Africa. Some one had said to him then that it was all a parade, that the men would never see fire. It was altogether different, however, said the bishop, the Canadians took part in what was to be the very turning point of the war. The Canadians had taken their part manfully in that and had an honorable share in the war. On the 13th of February, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Canadians had started immediately for the fight and for nine days they were in the most of it.

He read from the official report sent to the government relative to the part the Canadians took in it, and the tribute that was paid to them.

"Five out of the twenty-five who went from Victoria died," said the Bishop. "They laid down their lives for their queen and their country."

With respect to the text he said the message was not that they should mourn those who had departed. It was that they be steadfast. He warned his hearers against doctrines which might be promulgated and draw them away from their old established faith. The citizen soldiery he admonished to be steadfast. If it had not been for the citizen soldiery in Canada it would have been possible for Canada to have taken the part she did in South Africa. The cadets he admonished to be steadfast in school and in everything. At the present time the nation was too great a tendency to make light of sin. He could conceive no greater degradation than that a man in the King's uniform should become drunk. It was the custom of the time that too often ruined men. Against these tendencies they should be steadfast. If an anti-drinking league in which those concerned would pledge themselves to be true to one another were formed it would be a great outcome of this memorial service. He pointed to the fact that faith in Jesus was the great bulwark in being steadfast in all work and gave advice along that line.

On the conclusion of the service all those taking part marched through the city. The Fifth regiment band was in the lead, followed by Col. Holmes, D. O. C., and Capt. Parry, R. N., and the district staff. The other bodies followed, Royal Navy to the number of 45 men, permanent corps of Work Point, including Garrison artillery, En-

gineers and other branches of the service, to the number of 120, under the command of Major Bennett; Fifth regiment, C. G. A., under the command of Lt. Col. Hall, with 170 men; Cadet corps of the schools to the number of 120, and the Veterans, numbering 40.

In front of the Veterans' headquarters the band halted and the district staff also until the Veterans had been dismissed. The remainder of the parade passed to where the special cars awaited the permanent forces. The cadets also left the parade at that point. The Fifth regiment then marched back to the drill hall.

A couple of members of the Fifth unitingly accompanied the regiment to the drill hall after the men from Esquimalt and Work Point had been escorted to the corner of Yates and Government streets. The two members of the regiment were seen standing at the corner of the street, having failed to attend the parade. They were placed under arrest by a guard and taken to the drill hall, where they were reprimanded by Lt. Col. Hall.

The Fifth regiment, it is safe to say, never looked better on parade than yesterday. There have been occasions when the numbers were greater, but the marching of the regiment was the subject of comment on all hands.

RANCHER SHOT.

Police Are Investigating Mysterious Death of Herbert Butterfield.

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—News was brought down from the Squamish that a young man, named Herbert Butterfield, had been shot in the head at his ranch in the upper valley. The affair occurred on Wednesday last. According to the information brought by Charles Hinchey, three men, H. McKee, Mall Carrier Madden and Jimmy Jimmy, had dinner with Butterfield at his cabin on Wednesday at noon. They left shortly after 1 o'clock, but had not proceeded far when they heard the sound of a shot. McKee returned and found Butterfield's body lying on the floor of the cabin with the upper part of the head shot away. A rifle lay near the body. The police are investigating the case.

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Dennis Har Comple to

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