Railway Men Are Flurried

Action of Dominion Police to Enforce Alien Labor Law Will Affect Many.

If United States Retaliates There May Be Wholesale Exchange of Railway Employees.

The action taken by Colonel Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police, to deport citizens of the United States who are working in Canada, under the Canadian alien labor law, has caused quite a furore among representatives of United States railways in Canada from Victoria to Halifax. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says in this connection:

"Local interest in the outcome of the cases now being tried (the habeas corpus proceedings taken at Toronto incident to the arrest of two train employees at Pere Marquette under the Canadian alien labor laws) is considerable, as every American railroad entering Seattle has representatives across the border who have not forsworn their citizenship in the United States, and an enforcement of the Canadian statute would mean that many familiar faces would be seen on the trains and boats coming to Seattle from British Columbia.

"On the theory that retaliatory measures might be adopted making the United States statute apply in the same manner, there would be a number of trunks and grips packed and the "brasses for the luggage" would call for a Canadian delivery

"At several of the Seattle offices of re roads the matter was discussed yester and the effort to enforce the Car statute received considerable spe consideration. S. Gardner Yerke ant general passenger agent of Northern, stated that most of the Great representatives in Canada ar The recently appointed ag Charles Wurtele, who was at Vancouver, is a Canadi at Vancouver and Vic but the agents by naturalization. are Americans is an American. a Winnipeg the agent Canadian towns in most of the large by the Great Americans have been sent company under Northern to represent the a contract, an agreement that is tacitly being that form.

"Mr. Yer es considers the St. Thomas arrests as test cases, but also views the threate ed deportations from their humorous side.

"At the office of J. A. Nadeau, general agent of the Northern Pacific, yesterday the St. Thomas affair was discussed, and Mr. Nadeau stated that most of the representatives of the Northern Pacific in Canada are Americans. Mr. Nadeau cited a case of an employee of the Northern Pacific who was born a Canadian. This particular employee came to the United States, and in due time was naturalized. Following forswearing allegiance to the Queen he was sent as a representative of the Northern Pacific to a British Columbia town. 'If this man is sent back here,' said Mr. Nadeau, 'he will have been repudiated by the land of his birth and not allowed to work there because he represents a concern in the land of his adoption. He is worse off than if he had never been born.'

"Mr. Nadeau suggests a clearing house where exchanges may be made of Canadians in the States for Americans in Canada, which, he says, might be done if the Canadian statute is made effective and the United States statute is construed as retaliatory.

"At the Harriman lines offices Mr. Mills stated that all representation in Canada had been withdrawn except such as was placed in established offices conducted by Canadians, and the enforcement of the law would not affect any of the Harriman agents.

"A. B. Calder, who was born a Canadian, and who is a naturalized American of the rabid kind, said yesterday that there a no employees in his office who are Americans, but also said that there are many Canadians on this side of the dary representing Canadian railro Roberts, general agent of the f partment of the Canadian Pa English birth, and has never erican by legal process.

"The steamboat and ster affected in the same ma roads, which have been tacked under the Ce American lines havir atives in Canada sending their citi as agents. A Canadian law or manufact resentatives

LICE

Fish

The federal department of fisheries has issued instructions that hereafter a fishing license issued in one fishery district on the British Columbia coast shall not be valid for use in any other district, says the Vancouver Province. For instance, a license taken out on the Skeena river will not be good for the Fraser river and vice versa.

The Fraser River Canners' Association only heard of the new regulation through a roundabout source, and was not notified by the Ottawa authorities concerning it. However, instant action is to be taken by the association to the end that the order shall be revoked, as it unnecessarily works great hardship on the fishermen, according to the claims of the association.

Mr. W. D. Burdis, secretary of the Fraser River Canners' Association, has taken the matter up with Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Fisheries, and also with Mr. C. B. Sword, inspector of fisheries for this district. Mr. Burdis has pointed out to the authorities that licenses cost $10 apiece, and it is absolutely unfair to make a man pay twice for the same privilege. Many men who fish on the Skeena river and at Rivers inlet early in the summer follow the sockeye season down to the Fraser. In the north they take out a license to fish in British Columbia waters, and Mr. Burdis contends they should not be required to take out another when they reach the Fraser river.

In his communication to the authorities, Mr. Burdis points out that there are many mining districts in this province but that a miner's license is valid in any one of them irrespective of its place of issue. Mr. Burdis does not believe that the department fully considered the question in all its bearings before issuing the new regulation which has come into effect without warning. He does not think the department at Ottawa wilfully intends to hamper fishing operations on this coast, and at the same time work an injustice to the fishermen who work both in the north and in the south, and it is thought the order will be revoked.

In past years licenses have been valid all over the British Columbia coast, and the records of the canneries on the Fraser river show that dozens which have been operated under in the north early in the season have been used later on the Fraser river. The government states that the reason for the alteration in the regulations is that the British Columbia coast was recently divided into two inspectorates, and presumably the order was promulgated for the supposed convenience of the inspectors.

It is reported from New Westminster today that the white fishermen have decided to request the Fraser River Canners' Association to meet a delegation from the union on Thursday next, for the purpose of discussing further the question of sockeye prices.

GOSSIP OF THE ROYAL CITY

Interesting Budget of News From the Fraser River Metropolis.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New Westminster, B. C., June 12.—Mr. W. J. Brandrith, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, has returned from an extended trip through the Okanagan and Similkameen valleys, where he was accompanied by Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, president of the association; R. M. Palmer, freight rates commissioner; and Maxwell Smith, inspector of Fruit Marks. Meetings were held in all important centres. Mr. Brandrith reports that indications point to a good fruit crop in the interior this year.

There is considerable talk about town over the revision of the city statutes. Instead of being done by a solicitor, the work was done by Mr. John C. Brown, and the local paper is openly making charges against the city council in the matter, alleging "star chamber methods."

Mr. W. J. Leary and family passed through the city en route to Victoria. Mr. Leary has received the appointment of manager of the Capital City Canning Co., which necessitates his removal to Victoria from Ladner.

Mr. R. L. Reid, the well known barrister and solicitor, yesterday left for Port Essington, where he will hang out his shingle. Mr. Reid will ultimately establish his office at the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, when decided upon.

The torpedo boat No. 39, purchased by local people from the British government at the sale of the Esquimalt effects a few months ago, has been refitted as a passenger boat, and as the "Royal City" is licensed to carry 40 passengers. She has been fitted with deck cabins, etc.

The construction of the new sawmill on Dock square, in the West End, is to be proceeded with at once, according to information given the Colonist by a well known millman. For some reason the construction was stopped several weeks ago, but next week will see a resumption of operations and work will now be rushed to get the big mill ready for active work.

The annual excursion and picnic of the New Westminster employees of the B. C. Electric railway will be held at Chilliwack on June 20th, and great preparations are being made for the event.

In preparation for traffic on its new line to Steveston and for heavy traffic on the interurban line this fall, the B. C. E. Ry. Co. has nine large new cars under construction at its shops here. Three large passenger and two baggage cars are for the Steveston line, and several cars of the Detroit and open patterns for the Vancouver lines. Two large cars will soon be commenced for the interurban line. The cost of the nine cars now being built is $57,400.

Mr. Lester David has purchased from the city for the old MacLaren-Ross mills now owned by the Fraser River Sawmills, Ltd., a portion of the machinery in the city's old electric lighting plant, and it will be removed at once to Millside. The machinery sold includes the large dynamo, Corliss engine, fan draft, two boilers, pump, the main shaft and some belting. Mr. David has agreed with the city that he will have the mills running in sixty days and that they will employ not less than 100 white men. The new company expects to have vessels loading here for San Francisco and other places by the time of the Dominion Exhibition.

School Board Has Busy Night

Trustee Hall Introduces Motion for Abolition of Cadet Corps and Assails Militarism.

$30,000 By-law to Be Presented—Trustees Decline Appeal to Supreme Court.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

What gives promise of being one of the most interesting and instructive debates in the history of Victoria's municipal bodies was inaugurated at the gathering of the school board yesterday evening, when Dr. Ernest Hall, the latest addition to the ranks of the trustees, presented his resolution condemnatory of the cadet corps, and providing for its abolition as an element of militarism inconsistent with the spirit of civilization and inimical to the highest form of education along commendable lines. The doctor himself occupied all the time available for consideration of his resolution when the disposal of other business permitted its being reached, and it was at his suggestion that further consideration of the question in its many phases stood over until the next regular meeting of the board, upon the adjournment of the debate by Trustee Mowat. Several other distinctly interesting features presented themselves in connection with last evening's meeting, the board taking occasion to formally request His Worship the Mayor to have submitted to the qualified ratepayers a bylaw to provide $30,000 for necessary school buildings and establishment in Victoria West; the board determining to insist upon recognition of its unlimited rights in appropriation in defiance of the city's council's attitude, and refusing the suggestion of Mayor Barnard that the opinion of the Supreme Court be sought as to the extent of power; and it being disclosed incidentally that although the board some time ago placed itself on record by resolution as favoring the twelve monthly payment plan of remunerating teachers, effect has never been given the resolution by necessary reference to the Council of Public Instruction for approval—in consequence of which it is improbable that the favored plan can come into operation with the beginning of the new school year.

At the inauguration of last evening's meeting, which was attended by Chairman Boggs and Trustees Mowat, Jay, Lewis Hall and Mrs. Jenkins, a communication was received from Miss Mary Gilmore, stating her desire to undertake a class in singing during the forthcoming vacation, five or six weeks' instruction being given and a small fee collected from parents, in the event of the board permitting the use of the assembly hall of the North Ward school for that purpose. It was eventually determined to accord the desired permission upon a guarantee being given that all janitor work will be looked after by the applicant.

Leave of Absence.

From Miss Carrie C. Christie a resignation was received of her position as teacher of the third division of the Spring Ridge school, which was accepted with regret. Miss Winifred McGill asks leave of absence from her pedagogical duties for two and a half months upon her provision of a suitable substitute, whom she would undertake to pay. Mr. Willis, of the High school staff, at the same time applied for leave from the 1st of September next until the end of May, 1906, explaining that he had been offered a lectureship in McGill and hoped to be able to take advantage of this and simultaneously pursue his own studies. In connection with Miss McGill's request it was explained that she had been very much tried by the long illness of her sister, and desired now to make a visit with her mother in Ottawa.

Being appealed to in connection with these request, Superintendent Eaton said it could not be denied that such breaks in the continuity of instruction by regular teachers greatly impaired the efficiency of the schools. The circumstances of each of these cases were however exceptional. Another feature of Miss McGill's application was the suggested intention of the applicant engaging a substitute at less salary than she herself is in receipt of, this being objected to by Trustee Hall as a pernicious principle. It was decided that Miss McGill's request should be granted, but that the board will provide and pay the substitute, Miss McGill's salary ceasing at the end of the school year until her return to her class. With respect to Mr. Willis, Trustee Jay pointed out that if his proposal were accepted, Mr. Willis would draw August salary for but a few days' teaching and full salary for May. It was decided to meet the point by granting leave of absence without salary for the full period of the scholastic year.

School Board vs. Council.

In respect to the dispute that has arisen between the city council and the board with regard to the limitation of the appropriation powers of the board, an acknowledgment was received from the Attorney-General, to whom this matter had been submitted. The hon. gentleman suggested that the dispute appeared to be solely between the municipal council and the school board of Victoria city, and therefore not a matter in which he might properly be asked for an opinion. A second communication in the same connection was from the city clerk, informing the board that the council cannot see its way clear to make any change in the appropriation for board purposes—which goes upon the file. Still another letter in the series was from Mayor Barnard, bearing date of the 12th instant and in the following terms:

Referring to the recent resolution passed by the board of trustees protesting against any limitation being placed by the council upon the amount of expenditure of the board, it has occurred to me that the best way to settle the respective powers of the two bodies would be by obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court upon a case stated. Unless something is done to settle the question, and if the trustees are now regulating their expenditure upon the basis of their first estimate submitted to the council and continue to do so, the result will be a deadlock later on in the year, with the possible consequences of the schools being closed before the usual time, which I am sure no one desires to see happen. I should therefore be glad if you will bring this letter before your board at its next meeting with a view to having the matter settled in some such way as above.

The suggestion of His Worship did not commend itself favorably to the board. Trustee Jay regarded a reference to the Supreme court as entirely unnecessary at the present juncture, and answered the reading of the communication with the following resolution, seconded by Trustee Mowat:

That the communication be received and His Worship informed that the board does not entertain such doubt of its statutory powers as to admit of any necessity for a reference to the courts, and therefore cannot favorably consider the suggestion contained in the letter.

Briefly, Trustee Jay elaborated his motion. If the council persisted in its attitude, it was a foregone conclusion that the matter in dispute would eventually find its way to the courts for settlement, he would not say in what way. The board was contending for a principle, however, and it would be unwise to cast the suggestion of doubt upon the soundness of the board's position by accepting any such proposal as that. It would not do, by consenting to the submission of a case stated, to admit the doubt that the board was within its statutory rights in proceeding as it had.

In seconding the resolution, Trustee Mowat held that there was no use in crossing bridges before one came to them—action by the board was inadvisable until the prospective trouble crystallized later in the year.

The resolution thereupon carried unanimously.

A communication, which members of the board resented as not couched in such terms as under the circumstances should have been employed, came from the publishers of The Week in respect of an account of $8 for advertising. Chairman Boggs, who had approved the account, it was stated had tendered his personal cheque in settlement, which had been declined. Payment was claimed as a right from the board. Trustee Jay, as chairman of the finance committee, explained that the advertising had been in connection with a late trustee by-election; the advertisement had not been certified by the returning officer as required by law, nor was it possible to comply with statutory requirements as to six days' publication with the use of a weekly paper—in consequence of which the finance committee had declined to pass the account. The chairman explained that he had approved the advertisement at the suggestion of Acting Mayor Goodacre, not looking into the matter of statutory requirements, and upon its rejection by the finance committee had offered to pay the bill himself as the simplest solution. This the board did not regard as right or necessary, and it was ordered paid.

The finance committee recommended payments aggregating $387.27, and also recommended that the account of Mr. Sheriff be referred to the buildings and grounds committee for investigation—the question at issue being merely one of authorization. The bill will be paid upon the committee's recommendation.

Chinese Pupils Are Few.

At the same time the finance committee promised to give attention to the account for the use of the Oddfellows' hall at Spring Ridge, which has been in use of late for Chinese classes. The owners of this property will shortly be notified that the board will not further require the use of these premises, at the number of Chinese pupils has been reduced to only four or five. For these some less expensive provision will be made.

For the building and grounds committee, Trustee Lewis reported in extenso beginning with the inspection tour of the committee, accompanied by the board secretary and architect. It was estimated that imperatively necessary repair works would cost $4316—but the council had seen fit to cut the appropriation to $3500; had the aldermanic board but sent their building inspector over the ground with the school board architect, he would have seen for himself how this amount would prove inadequate. The committee had expended to date about $1000, while J. C. M. Keith, the architect, now reported that eliminating everything that could possibly be deferred, $2702 was urgently required for repair works, chiefly interior, $1658 being deferred. If the council held to its figures there would be a shortage of $200 on imperative repair work. The committee, in presenting their report, attached to which were the architect's figures for the various items of work, recommended that the works enumerated be forthwith carried out, the work being done insofar as possible by day labor. It was to be noted, said Trustee Lewis, that no provision had been made at all for ground improvement, for which $5,000 or $6000 was badly needed. Improvements at the North Ward grounds would alone involve an outlay of $375.

Trustee Lewis moved that the report be considered seriatim, but that the report in detail be withheld from the press.

Trustees Mowat and Jay suggested that the report might better be tabled for intelligent consideration, when members of the board had been provided with copies, and it was eventually so ordered, the report to be taken up at an adjourned meeting next Wednesday evening.

Upon Trustee Mowat's initiative, a committee consisting of himself, Trustees Jay and Mrs. Jenkins were named to prepare the necessary amendments to the bylaws in respect of inaugurating the twelve payment plan, and a second special meeting was arranged for if it shall be found necessary before the close of the term, to arrange for re-staffing for next school year.

Militarism and Cadet Corps.

This brought the board to consideration of Dr. Trustee Hall's resolution, of which notice had been given.

Prefacing his subject, Trustee Hall said he was well aware that in proposing the withdrawal of the appropriation for the cadet corps and the disbanding of the corps he would meet with much criticism in certain quarters and from certain people. He thoroughly realized that his might be an unpopular move, and distinctly in opposition to present public opinion. His action was based, however, upon conscience and principle, and such being the case, the matter of public did not in the least concern him.

The reasons for his proposal were several. In the first place no authority would be found in the Public School Act for the inauguration of military training in the public schools and the education department had not been consulted in the matter—the cadet corps was as much without official sanction as would be the introduction of dancing, from which more satisfactory results might be expected. In the second place he objected on the score of economy. There was no authority in the School Act for the expenditure of public money for military instruction. Another point he would be prepared to prove by the highest authorities that the drill itself does not satisfactorily accomplish what is claimed for it in its defence. It is not what has been urged, the factor in securing improved carriage, quickness, action and muscular development. He had no objection to young men, after they had arrived at the age of discretion and maturity, attaching themselves to the local militia—indeed he rather commended their so doing. But so long as the children were under the care of the school board in the plastic formation period to obtain the best care and to be developed mentally and morally according to the highest standards, he could not endorse a factor which he held to operate prejudicially to such results. Militarism, he contended, was contra to the highest standards in education. Herbert Spencer had said that the psycnological effect of handling rifles, the militarism of our cadet corps, accustoms our boys to methods having the most prejudicial effect in the growth and development of their minds. He would not say with another great writer that "the wearing of the uniform stops the power of thinking," but it did tend toward the development of a disposition not in accord with the best spirit of the age. There was perchance a gain in courage and self-restraint, but were these substantial recompense for what Ruskin had termed the brutalization bred of soldiering. The effect undoubtedly was to develop all that is brutalizing—the idealization of organized murder—the cultivation of all that we should strive to utterly eliminate. This was the psychological effect—to develop all that was brutalizing, mean and contemptible. Perhaps our boys should be taught about wars, but along other lines. They should be taught their inner causes. Ruskin had said that more than half the wars were for the purpose of taking away the lands and property of others. He did not think that the elimination of militarism from the curriculum would weaken the safety of Canada in its young men. Justice and right should be inculcated, and if it were a question of justice, young Canada would ever be found ready. Justice and war in theory and practice were not akin. Carlyle had exposed the imposture of these national quarrels, "in which the poor blockheads who do the fighting are made the tools of the governing classes. Straightway the word 'fire' is given and they blow the souls out of one another and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses which it must bury and anon shed tears for." If boys were taught that it is the injustice of modern wars to be the method of forcing the opening of new markets, he did not think that our boys would be so apt to develop the mockery of militarism that had grown with the swee of the imperialistic wave over the country.

The hour being late, Trustee Hall brought his remarks to a conclusion somewhat abruptly, and Mrs. Jenkins having seconded his resolution for the purpose of bringing it into debate, the adjournment was moved by Trustee Mowat until the next regular meeting of the board.

CIVIC ASSESSMENTS.

Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session of Court of Revision.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

During yesterday's session of the court of revision for the city of Victoria the following reductions and changes were made in the assessment roll:

R. Maynard, at Cook and Mears, $750 improvements struck out.

J. S. Yates, for Miss C. J. Yates et al., lot 201 stand as assessed; improvements reduced by $1,000. Block 72 is reduced by $270; block 72a by $270; block 73 by $250; block 73a by $250; block 74 by $240; 75a by $40.

J. S. Yates, blocks 69 and 70, sections 10-11, reduced by $300.

R. Bagshawe, improvements on lot 1675, block 25, reduced by $300.

Mary E. Dooley, part block, Spring Ridge, improvements reduced by $400.

H. P. Wille, lot 7, block 33-4, Fernwood, ordered to stand as assessed; improvements reduced by $300.

John McKinley, lots 1 and 2, block P. Work estate, lot 7, ordered reduced by $100.

John Abelson, block 2, section 5, ordered reduced by $200.

Geo. Cruickshanks, lot 1836, block 62, stands as assessed; improvements reduced by $500.

Thos. McConnell, improvements lot 4, block 13, B. F., ordered reduced $100.

Crease & Crease for G. B. Adams, w. pt. 187, block 1, ordered to stand as assessed. Improvements reduced by $500. Part lot 23, block L, reduced $450. Part of improvements on lot 25, block L, reduced $500.

Heisterman & Co. for T. C. Moody, appeal withdrawn.

G. H. Fugger, lot 9, block S-10 B. F., improvements reduced by $200.

J. W. Thomas, improvements on lot 1857, block 62, reduced by $200.

Mrs. C. Williams, improvements on lots 1708-8, block 60, reduced by $250.

W. F. Adams, improvements on lots 6 and 10, section 31, reduced by $300.

At the afternoon session a number of minor reductions were decided upon, the alterations being entirely on improvements, with the exception of the reduction of the valuation of a lot owned by Miss Parsall to the extent of $135.

The court will resume its sessions this morning at 10 o'clock.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

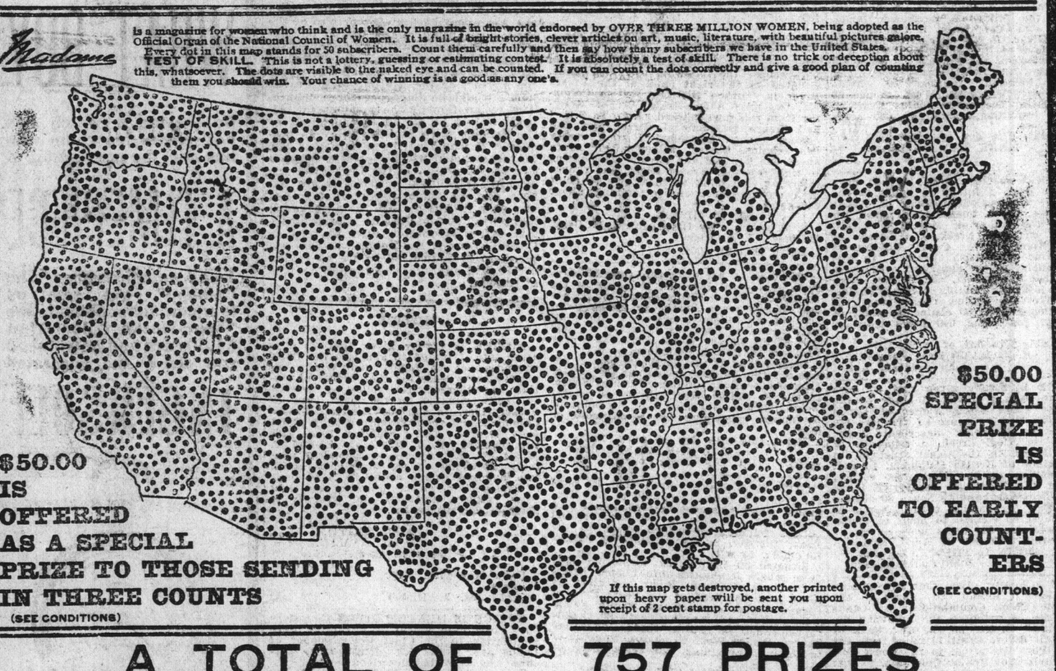
DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Madame

OFFERS YOU $6,000.00 IN PRIZES

COUNT OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Madame is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore. Every dot in this map stands for 50 subscribers. Count them carefully and then say how many subscribers we have in the United States. TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.



$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

If this map gets destroyed, another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 SPECIAL PRIZE IS OFFERED TO EARLY COUNTERS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS 50 cents pays for six months subscription to MADAME and entitles you to one free count; $1.00 pays for one year and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prizes given to winners of the first prizes if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES We believe everyone should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS Will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

TIME PRIZES We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give $50.00 to the person sending best count and plan by June 1. If you send best count and plan by June 1, you get $50.00 extra.

JUDGES The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. WE ARE BOUND OUR CONTESTS MUST BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

Our Financial Responsibility As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any Bank or Trust Company in the City of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter.

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY.

No one connected with MADAME will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above. ANYBODY HAVING THREE COUNTS ENTERED MAY ENTER ADDITIONAL COUNTS AT 25 CENTS EACH. BE CAREFUL TO GIVE YOUR PLAN OF COUNTING, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $1.00 for a year's subscription to MADAME.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize, Piano with Mandolin and Guitar attachments, value	$1,000.00
2nd Prize, Piano,	1,000.00
3rd Prize, Diamond,	250.00
4th Prize, Diamond,	125.00
5th Prize, Solid gold Watch,	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches,	1,500.00
Next 100 Prizes, James Whitcomb Riley's Works, 3 vol., $3.75 per set,	375.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Sets Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 dainty vol.	1,000.00
Two Special Prizes of 50.00 each see conditions	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Marion Harlan Cook Book, $2.00 each,	200.00
Next 100 Prizes, 1.50 Book, latest fiction,	150.00
Next 50 Prizes, Choice of Any $1.00 Magazine	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, Extension of One Years Subscription to MADAME,	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Hand Pulled Proof of the Famous Picture by Walter Tittle, entitled "When Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each,	100.00
Total	$6,000.00

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write your count, name and address very plainly.
2. Say just what your count and plan is, without any "his" or "ands"—make it plain.
3. Be sure to state whether or not you are taking MADAME.
4. Counts must be accompanied by subscription. 50 cts. pays for six months subscription and one count, $1.00 pays for one years subscription and three counts. If you have three counts entered you may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. You get $50.00 extra if you have three counts and win. It will pay you to have three. See conditions

THE DOTS The counting is perfectly free. Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany All Subscriptions.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, THE FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

I enclose ____ for ____ months subscription to MADAME, in accordance with your offer in the ____

Name ____

Address ____

Are you taking MADAME (Yes or No) ____

MY COUNT OR DOTS.

Give your plan of counting on a separate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, Contest Dept., FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.