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FATAL RESULTS OF MEXICAN RIOTS

Street Mob Charged by Mount-
ed Police and Many Slashed
with Sabres—Many Arrests
Made

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—Frequent
clashes, with fatal results, marked the
strike of the street car men today, and
tonight the strikers seem to control the
situation. The few suburban cars being
run are the cause of trouble in most in-
stances.

Following a clash this morning be-
tween police and rioters near the car
barns, in which two were killed, another
riot occurred, in which Governor Granos,
of the federal district, played a part. The
governor was shot at by a mob of rioters
on an outgoing suburban train. Soon after
starting a mass of rioters was encoun-
tered. Stones were hurled through the
car windows, and on catching sight of
the governor some one shouted for the
crowd to set fire to the car. The gov-
ernor gave orders to charge the crowd.
Sabres were used. More than fifty ar-
rests were made. Most of those arrest-
ed were sympathizers.

The bakers decided to strike. The
threatened strike of telegraph messen-
gers was dispelled by the department of
communications, assuring them today
that they would be supplied with rain-
coats and granted shorter hours.

The boys continued to work.
From Vera Cruz came the news today
that the stevedores had struck for higher
wages. No discord was reported.

According to reports received from
Aguas Calientes and Mazatlan, the
strikes of smelter men at those places
were settled last night, and the men re-
turned to work today at practically their
old wages.

The troops were asked for tonight by
the management of the San Rafael paper
mills to preserve order following a walk-
out today of a majority of the workmen
employed there. The men demand an
increase of wages.

The San Rafael mills manufacture
practically all the print paper used in
the republic.

At least ten persons were wounded,
perhaps fatally, when mounted police
charged on a mob of striking street car-
men and their militant sympathizers to-
night. The police slashed the manifest-
ants with their sabres. The attack fol-
lowed the stoning of a car.

Nanaimo suffers from a plague of
nomadic ownerless dogs.

An unknown Italian committed sui-
cide at Nanaimo last Tuesday.

Nelson councillors are considering a
special bylaw for the regulation of
street orators.

The recent mild epidemic of small-
pox in New Westminster cost that city
in money \$6,124.80.

Allan Wilson, a well known young
resident of Agassiz, has been killed by
a log rolling upon him.

Tenders are being invited by the
local authorities for the erection of a
\$17,000 school building at Cloverdale.

O. B. Smith, Jr., has been appointed
general superintendent of the Granby
Company's properties in this province.

Chilliwack township has adopted the
Single Tax plan in its assessments, a
tax rate of 11 4-10ths mills being an-
nounced.

The McLelland Lumber Co. has de-
cided upon the establishment of a saw-
mill, shingle mill and box factory at
Ladner.

Census enumerators report fifty-five
pairs of twins and several sets of
triplets among the juvenile population
of Vancouver.

The promise is given by high Great
Northern officials that steel will be
held this season on the V.V. & E. from
Princeton to Coalpoint.

Brandon Brothers have taken over
the Vancouver Opera House from E.
R. Ricketts for the summer season, and
will devote it to stock productions.

The workers at the Chilliwack rock
quarries struck this week for an in-
creased wage, and have replaced with
a complete new staff within a few
hours.

J. C. Hutchcroft, for some time past
identified with the Quiescent Observer in
the capacity of editor and proprietor
has severed his connection with that
journal.

A coroner's jury at Clark came to
his death from a wound inflicted while
the suicide was suffering the effects of
excessive drinking.

A note left by the deceased and ad-
dressed to a brother at Lake Stevens
shows that the primary cause of the
suicide of J. W. Moore at Vancouver
last Sunday was domestic infidelity.

Vancouver's special committee on
the commission form of government
will draft a proposed bill for submis-
sion to the Legislature, relative to the
favored form of municipal administra-
tion.

Vancouver's striking building trades'
workers have decided to hold fast for
recognition of the closed shop principle,
while expressing a willingness to ar-
bitrate all other differences with the
employers.

A coroner's jury at Vancouver has
decided that the death of William Dy-
nan, at McKinnon's logging camp at
Squamish, was due to accident in con-
nection with which no blame attaches
to anyone.

Representatives of the Ministerial
Associations of Seattle, Tacoma, Bel-
lingham, Everett, Victoria, Vancouver
—in fact, all cities of the Pacific North-
west—will hold an international and
interdenominational conference at
Vancouver, continuing from the 24th
to the 28th instant.

There is just a suggestion of sar-
casm in this news note from the last
issue of the North Vancouver Ex-
press: "Will the person or persons who
robbed Cumming's store some little
time ago kindly return the goods they
took with them to the owners or the
police and receive a reward."

WINNIPEG'S LOSS

WINNIPEG, July 6.—The big grand
stand at the exhibition grounds was de-
stroyed by fire this evening with a loss
of \$75,000.

Revolution in Paraguay

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, July 6.—
The local newspapers report another
bloodless revolution in Paraguay. The
garrison at Asuncion revolted, and made
a prisoner of President Jara, who fortif-
ied with resigned. Congress then selected
Liberto Rojas, president of the senate,
provisional president pending new elec-
tions.

Premier Ward's Views.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Joseph Ward,
speaking before the United Empire club,
said he had never favored the Imperia-
list conference the forcing of the pace
beyond what public opinion in the Old
Country allowed, but he believed they
were on the eve of a great change in
the relationship of the Mother Country
and the overseas Dominions. They
should hold a conference every two
years.

Toistol's Famous Estate

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—It is
announced that the famous estate of
the late Count Leo Tolstoy, Yasnaya
Polyana, near Moscow, where the great
Russian writer lies buried, is to be
purchased from the family by the Rus-
sian government for \$250,000. The
matter was put before the council of
ministers by the minister of finance,
and met with no objection. The press
comments on the irony of fate. After
all his denunciation of property and
long years of struggle against the gov-
ernment, this very government now
buys and takes possession not only of
Tolstoy's family mansion and grounds,
but of his very bones as well.

HELPING CAUSE OF ARBITRATION

Pecuniary Claims Between
Britain and U. S. are to be
Submitted—Treaty Furth-
er Considered

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The principle
of arbitration of international disputes,
in so far as its application to the United
States and Great Britain is concerned,
received a pronounced impetus today.
Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce
signed the first schedule of certain
pecuniary claims existing between the
United States and Great Britain and the
terms of their submission to arbitration
in accordance with the "special" agree-
ment signed on August 18 last.

Not satisfied with this accomplish-
ment for one day, the secretary and Mr.
Bryce then conferred on the proposed
general arbitration treaty, which is to
supplant, by broadening its scope, the
very convention under which the pecuni-
ary claims will be arbitrated.

The treaty is all but completed, and
the administration is confident that it
will be finished in time for submission
to the senate for ratification at the pre-
sent session.

The pecuniary claims to be arbitrated
aggregate several million dollars. Both
the special agreement and the schedule
of claims now will be submitted to the
senate for ratification. The special
agreement commits the two governments
to arbitration of the claims, and pro-
vides the machinery of the arbitral tri-
bunal, while the schedule is a list of
claims believed to be legitimate and
worthy of consideration. It is under-
stood the question will be arbitrated by
a commission composed of representa-
tives of the United States and Great
Britain and a disinterested umpire.

Immigration Figures

OTTAWA, July 6.—Total Immigration
into Canada during May was
4,475, compared with 47,559 for May,
1910, an increase of 23 per cent.

Burial of Maria Pia

TURIN, July 6.—The body of Maria
Pia, queen dowager of Portugal, will
be buried Saturday afternoon in the
basilica of the royal burial church,
Superga, near Turin. King Victor Em-
manuel and Queen Helena will attend
the funeral.

Over G. T. Pacific Line

REGINA, Sask., July 6.—Information
from reliable sources is to the effect
that the Great Northern and Grand
Trunk Pacific have arrived at arrange-
ments whereby the Hull road enters
Saskatchewan over the Grand Trunk Pa-
cific line to Regina, which is being con-
structed this year.

Door Only Partially Open.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The
Novoe Vremya, discussing the report
that China will, in return for the so-
called currency loan, give American busi-
ness firms an opportunity of economi-
cally developing, with the help of Chi-
nese troops, certain districts in Man-
churia, affirms very categorically that
the doors of Manchuria are open only
economically, and that politically they
are open to no nations but Russia,
Japan and China. America's recent pol-
icy in China the Novo Vremya charac-
terizes as an infringement of the Monroe
Doctrine.

Courtesy business men are forming a
Board of Trade.

Two insane men occasioned consid-
erable excitement in Chilliwack this
week, Hans Larsen "shooting up the
town" with a rifle, and Thomas Evans
endeavoring to destroy the section box
at Vedder Mountain with an axe.

A Nelson petition, containing up-
wards of four hundred signatures, has
been forwarded to Ottawa praying for
the pardon of E. H. Taylor, recently
sentenced to two years in the peniten-
tiary for attempting to commit suicide.

Rollo Donnelly, a man with countless
aliases and a record of many convic-
tions, has been deported from Nelson
to the United States.

MAY HAVE VOTE AT EARLY DATE

Senators, Suffering Under Hot
Wave, Inclined to Bring De-
bate on Reciprocity Meas-
ure to an End

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A more
general sentiment for expeditious
action on the Canadian reciprocity
bill, without the wool revision and
free list bills, was apparent today
after informal conferences among
various groups of senators, and six
hours of continuous debate in the
superheated chamber of the senate.
It was the first of the longer sessions
under the decision of the senate to
meet one hour earlier than usual in
order to hasten action on the legisla-
tive programme.

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota,
insurgent Republican, after a long
speech in opposition to the agreement,
speaking which he clashed frequently
with advocates of the measure, was
forced to give up, almost exhausted,
at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the
senate almost immediately adjourned.

The informal conversations among
senators indicated that the present
feeling doubtless influenced by the
existing heat wave, is that debate
may be brought to an end within ten
days or a fortnight, and that when
the reciprocity bill is passed the Demo-
crats will be willing to vote on the
wool and free list bills without any
extended debate and adjourn almost
immediately. The insurgent Republi-
cans are still holding out; however,
for other legislation.

Senator Gronna, who is a new mem-
ber of the senate, had a cross-fire
of questions from Democrats during
his speech, which was the only set
reciprocity effort of the day.

Senator Reed of Missouri, a Demo-
crat, asked Mr. Gronna whether he
believed the president would sign the
reciprocity bill if the House and
Senate passed it with certain tariff
revision amendments attached to it.

"Why don't you address your ques-
tions to the president, under whose
banner you are operating?" Senator
Nelson, of Minnesota, demanded with
some heat. "You know that this
agreement passed the House by a
majority of Democrats, and that if it
passes here it will be by the same
strength. Don't ask us, who are
fighting the measure, what the presi-
dent will do."

Senator Gronna, who will continue
tomorrow, opposed the reciprocity
measure on the ground that it was
unfair to the farmers, a sacrifice of
their interests to the manufacturing
and transportation industries, and a
usurpation by the executive of legisla-
tive authority.

HERE AND THERE

Women Immigrants.

Miss Dorothy Davis, who is the rep-
resentative of the Colonial Intelligence
league for educated women, is a guest
at the Alexandra club. Miss Davis, has
been left behind by the Hon. Mrs. Gros-
venor, chairman of the committee, who,
after inaugurating the scheme in this
province, has returned to England. In
the course of a short interview, Miss
Davis showed that this very important
undertaking could not have a more en-
thusiastic promoter, nor one with a
wider, saner outlook.

The society which she represents was
founded about a year ago, with the pur-
pose of bringing out to the best situa-
tions in Canada the best women work-
ers from the old land. British Columbia
was chosen as the most suitable prov-
ince in which to begin operations and
already through the instrumentality of
the league there are some women working
successfully in our own city.

A branch of the league has been
formed in Vancouver, and one, of which
Mrs. Henry Croft has consented to be
president, is in process of formation in
Victoria.

It is felt that no matter how well
trained a woman may be for work in
England, she will not be fully equipped
for the duties which await her in this
province. Settlements must be pro-
vided where young women can learn
just how things are done in British
Columbia. It is proposed to establish a
settlement near Victoria and one near
Duncan. On the mainland there will
be centres at Vancouver and Vernon.

These will, Miss Davis is confident, be
self-supporting.

A hotel will be built in each city
where new arrivals will be welcomed
and where girls sent out by the league
who work as teachers, stenographers
or dressmakers can make their home.

All this will cost money. But Miss
Davis has already found that people of
means in Great Britain are ready to
support any practical plan for giving
employment to a very large class for
whose talents and acquirements there is
no scope at home. The people of the
province ought, she feels, to do some-
thing to promote a scheme which is
of at least quite as much value to
British Columbia as to the women whose
interests the league has at heart.

The committee of the league holds
itself responsible for the success of
the women brought out under its aus-
pices. It chooses these very carefully.
No girl is allowed to come who is not
prepared to face hardships. The idea
that life is to be a succession of tennis
parties or other amusements with a min-
imum of work must not be entertained
by the young ladies chosen by the com-
mittee. A pioneer spirit, which will
not be easily dampened by difficulties is
the first requirement. Perfect health
is the next essential. Work is hard and
delicate women should remain with their
friends and relatives.

But even the pioneer spirit with
health of body and mind will not pre-
vent the girl who leaves her native
country and a home, which however
poor, is hallowed and full of affectionate

associations, from being terribly lonely.
The grit and resolution to face and come
through this must also be part of the
equipment of the girl who is to leave
the old country and go to the new.

Last, but most important of all, the
Englishwoman who would succeed in a
new country must have initiative. It is
for want of this, Miss Davis has
found, that so many English women
have proved failures in Canada.

There are thousands of educated wo-
men, Miss Davis states, who are anx-
ious to come to Canada. These are well-
born girls. They are daughters of
clergymen, doctors, lawyers and other
professional men. It is quite a mis-
take to think that many of these girls
have not been accustomed to work at
home and to work hard. They have
been carefully educated and have pre-
pared themselves for self-support. The
league is specially interested in the wo-
men who desire to engage in agricul-
tural work. At Swanley Gardens girls
learn gardening and have shown them-
selves to be perfectly competent in
their chosen profession. Poultry-raising
and the cultivation of flowers are other
branches in which women excel and for
which there are openings. Miss Davis
believes, in this province. There are
many teachers idle in England who pos-
sess excellent qualifications. For these
there should be work in this new and
growing province, and in other parts of
Canada.

Positions as stenographers are espe-
cially suited to women whose education
has been good and who, in their own
homes had an opportunity of reading
widely.

The excellent opportunities for ex-
pert dressmakers in this city have been
improved by Miss Davis and already
workwomen, selected by the league, have
made a successful beginning here. Many
trained nurses, too, are among the ap-
plicants for enrolment under the
league's immigration scheme.

It must not be thought that the needs
of housekeepers have been overlooked.



No Goods Charged During Sale

Campbell's

No Goods on Appropriation During Sale.

Enticing Bargains

OUR SALE GOES MERRILY ON, and to keep it interesting we will put before you a few more attractions in our several departments which you will find to your advantage to examine. Please remember we are offering regular stock at very much reduced prices, as the undernoted figures indicate.

In addition we were fortunate to secure at a good discount a line of SAMPLES OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES WHICH WE PLACE FOR SALE ON MONDAY.

Children's Dresses

Children's Dresses, in Gingham, Zephyr, Chambray and Repp for girls, 6 to 8 years—NO TWO ALIKE.

Regular price \$2.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$1.90
Regular price \$3.75—SALE PRICE.....	\$2.90
Regular price \$4.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$3.25

No Goods Charged or Sent on Approval During This Sale

Ladies' Dresses

Fancy Muslin and Lingerie Dresses, in white, pink and sky, high and low necks, three-quarter and kimona sleeves, nicely trimmed with lace.

Regular \$5.00—SALE PRICE.....	\$3.50
Regular \$6.00—SALE PRICE.....	\$4.75
Regular \$7.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$5.50 and upward

Special bargains in warmer dresses for the cooler days, in black, navy and green, panama, serge, materials, nicely made with high or round neck, full length and kimona sleeves, some with tucked lace collar and yoke, in sizes 34, 36, 38 bust only, about eighteen prices up to \$15.00, for, each **\$7.50**.

Parasols

Our full line regular stock Parasols, the very newest in colors and designs at HALF PRICE.



Blouses

Our Blouse department has been very busy, but there is still a choice assortment, which we were able to freshen up this week, at the popular prices for sale of **\$1.25, \$1.00 and 50c**.

Do not neglect to study the bargains displayed in our windows from day to day.

Provision has been made for finding young women ready to give the best service and at the same time to secure for them work and congenial surroundings. Miss Davis insists that the women whom the organization she represents pur-
poses bringing out to British Columbia will be of the greatest benefit to the province in every way.

The European Working-Woman

There is, in the current number of the Outlook an article on "The Women who work in Europe," which is very inter-
esting. It is one of a series contributed by Booker T. Washington, who went to Europe to study the condition of the poor, and to compare it with that of the negro in the United States. The women he saw were those engaged in worst paid forms of labor, and he made no attempt to visit the homes of the work-
ers.

The story told by this philanthropist is a very painful one, and should make even the hardest worked Canadian women more contented with their lot and with themselves. He opens his article by a description of suffragette news dealers, who were selling "Votes For Women." In speaking of one of these girls, Mr. Washington says: "There was something in her voice and manner which impressed me, because it seemed to be at once timid, ingratiating, and a little insolent, in that it was not too strong a word." He met several another day, and tells us that "One of them, in a lively and amusing fashion, was relating the story of the morning's happenings. I could hardly help hearing what she said, and soon became very much interested in the conversation. In fact, I soon found myself so entertained by the bright and witty accounts these young women gave of their adventures that it was not long before I began to enter with them into the spirit of the first crusade, and to realize for the first time in my life what a glorious and exciting thing it was to be a suffragette, and I might add, what a lot of fun these

young women were having out of it."

But if the traveler could see the humor of the suffragette situation, there is nothing to redeem the ugliness of the sordid picture he paints of drunkenness among English laboring women. It is indeed fortunate that so many women of Canadian birth cannot realize all that the following paragraphs mean.

"What impressed me particularly in London were the extent and effects of the drinking habit among women of the lower classes. Until I went to London I do not believe that I had more than once or twice in my life seen women standing side by side with the men in order to drink at a public bar. One of the first things I noticed in London was the number of drunken women that are passed in the streets of the poorer quarters. More than once I ran across those drunken and besotted creatures, with red blotched faces, which told of years of steady excess—ragged, dirty and dis-
orderly in their clothing—leaning tipsily against the outside of a gin-parlor or sleeping peacefully on the pavement of an alleyway.

"In certain parts of London the bar-room seems to be the general meeting place of men and women alike. There, in the evening, neighbors gather and gossip while they drink their black, bitter beer. It is against the law for par-
lors to take their children into the bar-rooms, but I have frequently observed women standing about the door of the taproom with their babies in their arms, leisurely chatting while they sipped their beer. In such cases they frequently give the leech of their glass to the children to drink."

In Germany, in Austria and in Italy women do the hardest, and roughest kind of manual work. Women go bare-foot very frequently in all these coun-
tries. At Prague women were seen load-
ing and unloading coal. In Vienna they mix mortar, and carry it to the tops of buildings. In Buda-Pest market women not only carry in their garden products on their shoulders or heads, but sleep

by hundreds on the pavements.

In Cracow, girls do the roughest work in the cement factories. In some of the stone quarries women work, but never of the labor requiring skill. In Austria they are employed as section hands on the railway, and in Vienna were even to be seen digging in the ditches side by side with men. In Poland most of the farm work is done by women. This has not the same effect upon them as the heavy monotonous labor spoken of above. "All day long," says Mr. Washington, "one sees these women, with their bright colored costumes, coming and going through the streets."

"I had an opportunity to see a great many types of women in the course of my journey across Europe, but I saw none who looked so handsome, fresh, and vigorous as these Polish peasant women." This is worth thinking about, even in Canada, where girls from the farms crowd into the factories in the cities rather than take any part in agricultural work.

Good Immigrants

A great deal is being said about the decrease of population in many parts of Scotland. This is attributed to emigration, and measures are advocated which will keep the people on the land at home. These may be successful if land, now in the possession of the great landlords of the north of Scotland, is broken up into small holdings.

Most and women who are happy and contented, even if their incomes are not large, hesitate to run the risk of beginning life over again in a new country. Yet this applies only to the young men and women who hear of the opportunities of a new country, will emigrate to Canada, Australia or some other of the thinly populated parts of the empire. This is better for them and for their country than crowding together in manufactur-
ing towns where life is, for those who do not get constant employment, a ter-
rible struggle.