

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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"A CANADIAN EDITION."

"Collier's" is ever an interesting publication. Besides posing questions with a light touch, and is fortunate in possessing at least one editorial writer, whose sense of the humorous is very well developed. Possibly it is just a little too well developed. His work finds expression in the treatment of Canadian questions, and while we often find what he says very amusing, because of the way in which he says it, we must take leave to suggest that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Whipped cream is excellent in its way, but it grows monotonous when served up in a piece de resistance at every meal. We assume that the Canadian edition of Collier's is intended for Canadians, and this being the case it seems to prosaic minds north of the international boundary as if it ought occasionally, at least, to discover some subject which might be treated with an approach to seriousness. Possibly Canadians take themselves too seriously, but they have a pretty large contract on hand at the present time. They have a vast country to develop and the development is going to cost a good deal of money. It is keeping us all pretty busy, with doing our work and finding fault with each other, which latter seems to be an essential feature of the case. Therefore, while it may not exhibit the best of taste to say so, there are a good many people who hold the opinion that the tendency of Collier's Canadian edition is to belittle things Canadian. Our work of nation-building seems to us, who are engaged in it, to be of importance. Our public mind averages about as the public mind of other countries, and as a people, altogether admirable, but neither are we altogether ridiculous. We can enjoy a bit of graceful prose some of the paragraphs are never vicious and often display a very accurate knowledge of the inner side of our political life. They are undoubtedly clever, and the object of Collier's is to contribute to the safety of nations, it is doing its work admirably, but if it aims at assisting the accomplishment of their very heavy task, it is not succeeding.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

Very considerable progress has been made in aerial navigation, but we seem yet to be a long way off from the time when we will take an aerial trip to cross the Pacific ocean or even to travel from Victoria to Vancouver. Experimenters seem to be hovering around the edge of a great discovery, but not to be getting very much nearer it. Every one who has watched the flight of a bird knows that the difference between that and the ascent of a balloon or any kind of flying machine is more than a matter of detail. It is one of principle. There is nothing more interesting in the way of motion than the flight of a gull in the wake of or alongside a steamer. They rise or descend, they wheel about, they go fast or slow, almost without effort, apparently. Who has not seen a gull sail through the air with its wings extended and motionless, and who does not know that if a dead gull were set up in exactly the same position and made even lighter than it was when alive, it would fall instantly. If it is the inclined plane formed by the wings which keeps the gull up when it is alive, why will it not do so when the bird is dead? Until they have found out how to answer this question, experimenters in aerial navigation will be experimenters only.

Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit, says he can answer the question, and he tells us that birds overcome the force of gravity by "nervous vibration." He mentions some things which possibly some readers can prove or disprove. One is that a bird will sit motionless on the top of a reed, which would break instantly if a dead bird were hung in the same position. The doctor, in an interview printed in the New York Herald, said a good many things that read like nonsense, but in these days when so many new and seemingly impossible, things are being demonstrated, we have all become very chary about calling things nonsensical simply because we cannot understand them. However, we shall know more about the validity of the doctor's claims in a very short time. He invented a vibrating machine which developed such an inclination to fly, although it was only intended to be stationary, that it went to pieces. So he is building a stronger machine, and he expects to have it ready in a month when he will take it out of doors and set it "humming." If it starts to fly, Dr. Owen will have made a discovery, the value of which cannot be easily estimated, but the inventor is not claiming too much. He says he is not sure that he has been able to devise a machine strong enough to resist the opposing influence of vibration and the force of gravity. He thinks he is going to be able to do this, and if he succeeds he believes he will revolutionize the transportation problem. He frankly admits that he is a little bit crazy, but he points out that other men have been called crazy and yet have turned out to be really great inventors.

PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

The Times endeavors to make a scandal out of an alleged arrangement made by the government in regard to the sale of town lots in Prince Rupert, and it wants the Colonist to tell what it thinks about the matter. The request is easily complied with. When the story first appeared in the Prince Rupert Empire, we made inquiries from the proper quarter and were informed that no arrangement whatever had been made for the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert. We therefore said nothing about the matter. We have renewed the inquiry since the issue of the Times and have received the same answer. We therefore state in the most positive manner that no plan of disposing of the Prince Rupert lots, which will belong to the government when the survey has been made, and until the survey has been made, none of them can be sold to belong to the government has yet been determined upon. When the lots are ready to be placed on the market, it is government will make the best possible business arrangement in co-operation with the townsite

company, for the sale of the lots. A little consideration will show that if the government will own one lot out of four, there must be some understanding with the company as to the manner and other details connected with the sale of them. When these have been decided upon, the public will be advised as to what they are. In the meanwhile criticism seems to be premature, and the talk of scandal absurd.

TO SHOOT 300 MILES

We have had two references to the invention of a Scotsman, named Simpson, of a weapon which is claimed will throw a shell a distance of three hundred miles. Col. P. N. Maude is the sponsor for the wonderful machine, and it is his article in the Contemporary Review which has brought it to the notice of the public. It is said to have created a great sensation, which is very likely, for Col. Maude is an author of repute and he has given it as his opinion that the claims of the inventor are capable of practical realization. Mr. Simpson, interviewed by the Westminster Gazette, said that it would be a misnomer to call the weapon a gun, but there was no mistake as to what can be done with it. He says that three hundred miles is not the limit of its range. There are some of the things which Mr. Simpson himself says:

It is quite as easy for my weapon to project fifty shells of five hundred pounds each per minute as to throw fifty of fifty pounds each and to drop shot at one hundred miles distance as at one hundred yards. In fact, the distance is practically no defect. Again it makes no difference how shots are thrown. A heavy one can follow a light one, and a long distance one a short distance one, or vice versa. Whatever the distance or projectile, the weapon is quite easy of control, as easy as any gun at present in use. Its shots will be less expensive than those now fired, and its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use.

He added that his invention has passed the experimental stage and is actually in existence, and is in the hands of a number of distinguished men, who are endeavoring to decide what to do about it. One is reminded of the old story of the man who invented the machine which would tell him the king that no one else knew the secret, was promptly executed. If we could be sure that no one else than Mr. Simpson knew how to hurl projectiles, we should have a weapon more, the simplest solution of the problem created by this knowledge would be to give Mr. Simpson a choice of what sort of sudden death he would prefer. But we are more humanitarian in these days, and so we shall have to get along with the existence of this new terror as best we can.

The motive power in this weapon is electricity and the speed with which it communicates to a projectile is 3,000 feet per second and upwards. There is no recoil, so that it can be mounted on almost any sort of a vessel. The discharge is accompanied neither by a flash nor smoke. It can deliver a continuous shower of projectiles, and it is so simple that it can be made in any ordinary engineering workshop. No special machinery is required. Against a projectile moving with such terrific velocity, no armor, that any vessel could carry, would be the slightest defense. No ship could withstand a half of shells of five hundred pounds weight striking at the rate of fifty a minute, and fortifications would go down before it as if they were made of paper.

The principle of the invention is not disclosed, but it seems altogether improbable that Mr. Simpson has exhausted its possibilities or that it cannot be made to other than warlike purposes. If a simple method of applying electrical energy has been discovered, where such terrific results can be obtained, the fact is one of immense importance in a line which keeps the world's activity. The absence of any recoil is a feature of the invention which suggests some astounding possibilities. Naval and military authorities will await further disclosures with keen interest.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

We would hardly expect Viscount Aoki to take the same view of the question of Oriental immigration as the people of this province do. Naturally he fails to see why Japanese immigrants should be regarded as undesirable. The Viscount has written an article to "The World's Work" on this interesting subject, and what he has to say is worthy of attention. No matter what our views may be in regard to Japanese immigration, the article is a study in disregard of facts as they exist, or the viewpoint of the Japanese themselves. Viscount Aoki says there are 50,000,000 people in Japan, which is 2 1/2 to 3 times as many as the people of this province do. This rate applied to Vancouver Island would give a population of over four millions. Japan is much like Vancouver Island in that its surface is hilly and in places mountainous. The people of the Island Empire is increasing at the rate of two per cent a year, which is much as if Vancouver Island had 4,000,000 people whose numbers were increasing at the rate of 80,000 a year. On the other hand we must bear in mind that through centuries of discipline the majority of the natives of Japan have been taught to limit their necessities to a minimum and that they are experts in the utilization of all sorts of odd corners to grow the articles which form their staple diet. In these respects it is not easy to make a comparison between the people of a Canadian area and those of Japan. In this country we require a large acreage per capita to supply us with the necessities of life, including therein articles of clothing and imported luxuries. A similar scale applied to the Japanese population would call for 350,000,000 acres, but the total area of the Empire, a very considerable portion of which is unfit for cultivation, is only a little over 100,000,000 acres. When we add to this statement the additional one that only 12 per cent of the area of the country is utilized for tillage, it is hardly necessary to push the inquiry any further to demonstrate that the Japanese must emigrate, and that the emigration is rendered all the more imperative by the adoption of Occidental habits.

In Canada we very naturally ask why this necessary stream of emigration is not directed to the vast comparatively vacant areas in Korea and Manchuria. Viscount Aoki's answer is that there is not capital available in the countries mentioned to establish industries, and Japan is too poor to supply it, and that there is no market for agricultural produce if grown on a large scale. If he were asked why the Japanese are not content to go to these new countries and establish themselves after the manner in which their race has been accustomed to live for generations, he would

probably reply by asking why Europeans emigrate. He is not content to follow that course in America. We know that they are not content to do so. The fact that they emigrate indicates that they are not satisfied with the conditions under which they have been reared. There are Japanese in Korea and Manchuria but they are not tilling mountain sides to make paddy-fields. They are seeking something on broader lines. These considerations show us the very serious nature of the problem, with which the government of Japan has to deal, when it undertakes to check emigration. It would be well for the people of Canada to understand the above-mentioned aspects of the Japanese question better than most of us do. A fuller knowledge of the case for the other side might help us the better to understand our own.

We find no difficulty in assenting to Viscount Aoki's presentation of the problem as it presents itself to his countrymen, but we are unable to assent to his view that the American economic rather than racial. He thinks that the Japanese would readily assimilate with the white races, if they were permitted to do so, and upon this point we think would be difficult to agree with him; but the complete assimilation of Oriental and Occidental races is an experiment from which the latter shrink, and which we have no reason to think would be productive of good results. Complete assimilation means intermarriage, and while there are conspicuous instances in which the offspring of Anglo-Japanese marriages have exhibited the good qualities of both stocks, experience does not warrant their encouragement.

The Viscount thinks that if "Japanese quarters" were established and his countrymen were to live freely distributed among the white population, there would be a better feeling between the two races. He makes the mistake of supposing that the Japanese are herded in localities in the cities by any other law than that of natural selection. They herd together because they want to herd together. They are themselves conscious of the undesirability of their mingling with the general population. Doubtless there are unfounded prejudices on both sides, but the two races as they are at present, mix socially. Of course, our reference is to the coolie class principally, but it will have to be admitted that even the commercial class can with difficulty be questioned of superiority or inferiority, but only of those differences which have been inherited during centuries. The gravity of the problem is increased by the fact that the Japanese are not content to be limited by the facts and arguments set out by Viscount Aoki; at the same time his contribution to the subject is valuable because it enables us to see a side of the case to which we have all given too little consideration.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The Queen Charlotte group is rapidly coming to the front. More than thirty years ago Admiral Cochrane visited to Queen Charlotte Islands and to Port Simpson on the borders of Alaska. I caused the temperature of the sea to be constantly observed, and the temperature of the sea in the latitude and at Vancouver (Island). The climate of Queen Charlotte Islands, thus tempered by ocean currents, is mild, and their resources from agriculture, mining and fisheries will, at no distant date, be an element of wealth to the Canadian government.

There has been more delay than Admiralty officials would like to admit. It looks now as if the islands were about to receive the recognition, which they deserve. Mr. C. A. Harrison of Mass., who is in the territory, has lived a long time on Graham Island in Alaska, an enthusiast over the future of the whole group. We do not intend to add anything here to what he has already told readers of this paper. The sources of the islands, but we would like to emphasize his claim for government assistance to steam communication to Masset and the Inlet of the same name. Mr. Harrison has told us that there were regular sailings of a steamer to those points, say, once a month for the present and a little of the future. He developed, there would be a population of ten thousand people at the north end of Graham Island within three years. It would be necessary for the government to provide a subsidy of about \$250 a trip as things now are. The development of the northern part of the Graham Island will also be retarded by the lack of a proper hydrographic survey of Masset Inlet. Mr. Sloan, M. P., has been interesting himself in the matter, but so far without result. The permanent officials of the department most concerned in affording the necessary improvements seem to think that, if men will go to such outlandish places, they must expect to suffer all sorts of inconveniences.

How the wheel goes round. It is now declared that Russia and Japan have joined hands in opposition to the American remonstrance against the administration of the railway zone in Manchuria.

The United States is leaking into Canada at a pretty rapid rate. Compared with the problem how to prevent his heiresses from marrying titled foreigners, Uncle Sam will find this outpouring of population into the Dominion a matter much more grave.

A small quantity of the first "home-made" silver coins have been placed in circulation throughout the country. They are of four denominations—20-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent. It is announced from Ottawa that there will be no gold sent out from the mint

for some time as the refiners have not yet arrived. The possession of a coinage of its own is another reason why Canada should feel that it has reached the full stature of nationhood.

Local business men say present trade conditions could not be better, and that the outlook was never so gratifying in the history of the city. The year 1908 has apparently no use for the pessimist, judging from the disregard it is showing for the species.

The most ardent and aggressive imperialist could hardly wish for better evidence that the heaven is working than is contained in the announcement that hereafter all the self-governing colonies are to be asked to concur in any treaty between Great Britain and other powers which may affect them.

The Saturday Review thinks that Hindus are excluded from Canada at the demand of the Asiatic Exclusion League, which shows that the Saturday Review does not know what it is talking about. The Hindus are excluded from the Dominion because it is best for them and for us that they should not come here.

To judge from a recent press dispatch from Chicago, while union labor may show an inclination to shout for socialism when it comes to voting its campaign, the line is sharply drawn. Resolutions urging the Federation of Labor to endorse the Socialist party and provide war funds by an assessment were defeated.

All difficulties between the Winnipeg street railway company and its employees have been adjusted, and what threatened to develop into a disastrous strike has been averted. It is decidedly reassuring to observe a constantly increasing tendency on the part of employers and employees to "reason together" rather than resort to measures for the settlement of differences of opinion, which, like a two-edged sword, injure both parties. Therefore each compromise of the sort we have noted is of general interest.

It was mentioned incidentally in a press dispatch from Ottawa yesterday that the C. P. R. has represented to the Imperial authorities that it can transport 10,000 troops across the continent without interfering with regular traffic. This statement, while perhaps in no sense surprising to even those who have only cursory knowledge of the Canadian railway facilities, is nevertheless a very important one. The great Canadian highway will nevertheless serve to bring home to the Imperial authorities and the British people the importance of a role Canada will play in the affairs of the Empire when war's rude alarms are again sounded.

Mr. Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, who visited the city on Friday, had nothing of special importance to convey in respect to the plans of his company for Vancouver Island, but he indulged in one observation, which, considering the position of the speaker, is worthy of more than passing attention. "I think it is perfectly correct in stating," he said, "that no other city on the continent can show the same prosperity and growth as do Victoria and Vancouver, the Canadian coast cities." This is a pleasing testimony as to our rate of progress, but the important feature of it to our favor is that it shows that the very satisfactory situation alluded to has not escaped recognition in the most influential quarters. The possession of such views by men in high places ought to redound to our benefit in no slight fashion.

Mr. Templeman seems to be singularly oblivious to opportunities. In advancing the interests of the constituency which he represents in parliament, he is somewhat lukewarm about urging an appropriation for a Dominion exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition at Seattle next year, pointing out that "there did not appear to be any strong feeling in favor of such an appropriation." Mr. Templeman ought to know that, with the exception of Seattle itself, Victoria will benefit from the Fair to a greater extent than any other city in the Pacific northwest, and in fact that fact ought to have been strongly in favor of granting the request. Mr. Templeman seems to have the unhappy habit of throwing buckets of cold water over many projects which are advanced by Victorians.

The existence of a community of clay-eaters in the mountainous regions of North Carolina is more than passing interest. That there were such people has been known for a long time, but very little attention has been paid to the subject. They are not, as might be supposed, an aboriginal people, but simply degenerate whites. Clay forms a regular article of diet with them, and they claim it is so nutritious that it will support life without any other food being eaten. The edible clay is of a special kind. It exudes an oil, and it is eaten by placing small pieces in the mouth and permitting them to dissolve. Little children eat pieces about the size of a pea, but adults will make away with a mass as large as a hen's egg. The health of clay-eaters seems to be about the same as that of other people, but their appearance is corpulent. An explanation of the habit of eating clay is that the presence of a species of intestinal worm creates an appetite for the clay. There are other clay-eaters than those of North Carolina. A tribe of aborigines living on the Orinoco lives largely upon a clay containing minute infusoria; some of the Siberian tribes eat a white clay found in the localities where they live, and in the islands of the Pacific ocean communities are found in which the people spread a white clay upon their food and eat the mixture as we eat bread and butter.

BABY NEEDS SUNSHINE

Get One of These 1908 Whitney Go-Carts Tomorrow

ISN'T it "just grand" to get out in the glorious Spring Sunshine; to breathe the goodness of delightful Spring, where everything is so new and good? One feels that life is worth the living after all—it is so good for man or woman, so kind to little tots. Those little ones! There isn't anything half so necessary or so beneficial to their good health and happiness as the Sunshine of Spring. Doctors advise it, baby craves it, nature tells us daily. Give the baby the benefit of every ray of Spring Sunshine, and you and your baby will be grandly rewarded in the benefits obtained. But let the little king enjoy it in comfort—that's important! Get him a Go-Cart, and get a good one. The best baby in the land deserves the best Go-Cart in the world—a "Whitney." We are sole agents for the Whitney, and offer you the best carriage in the world and the best Go-Cart values in the city. Here are a few, but ask for a Go-Cart catalogue—it shows lots more.



Collapsible Go-Cart

No. S. 24.—Body wood frame and handle. Upholstering green leather cloth. Gear is all steel; four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish. Same as cut.

Price, \$9.00

LET US DEMONSTRATE THE USEFUL CARTS

Reclining Go-Cart

No. K. 2 U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered with green leather cloth. Gear is all steel. 16-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener, and foot brake. Carmine enamel finish.

Price, \$15.00

Reclining Folding Go-Cart

No. K. 37, C. & P.—Body is steel and hardwood, reed front and wood back, varnished; mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener. Dark green enamel finish.

Price, \$9.50



Pullman Sleeper

No. 824.—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is all steel; four 16-in. rubber tire wheels; Whitney patent anti-friction fastener; foot brake. Green enamel finish.

Price, \$18.00

Pullman Sleeper

No. 827.—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is English strap, four 16 1/2-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener; foot brake. Green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.

Price, \$25.00

Pullman Sleeper

No. 851.—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered, tapestry or velvet; hood is reed, varnished, upholstered like body. Gear is steel strap, four 16 1/2-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener; foot brake. Carmine enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.

Price, \$32.50

The Pullman Sleeper is a combination of carriage and go-cart. The body is smaller than that of a carriage, size of base being 22 x 15 inches. It also has adjustable reclining back, and foot-well with sliding cover.

PRICE-SMASHING IN THE CHINA STORE

A Sale of China Odd Bits Offering Special Values

No such China Values have ever before been offered you in this city—no such opportunity to get dainty china at such remarkably low prices. We have gathered all the "left-overs" from the best China Year we have known, and are going to clear them at once, if we are not greatly mistaken—for we are positive you would much rather have ONE of these attractive BITS in your home, than FOUR BITS of silver in your purse. Perhaps you remember what an excellent stock of China we offered last Christmas season, what magnificent new arrivals have since been shown. All these have disappeared—save a few odd pieces. Now, we have new china on the way from Europe, and we must make room for it at once, and that is why you are being offered china pieces we have been selling regularly at \$1.75 for 50c. We have filled our Government street window with a few representative pieces, and we advise a "look." You'll see there about the biggest fifty cents worth of china ever offered anyone. It is first quality ware, too—Come in and feel it, for it is as delightful to feel as to look upon.

SOME OF THE HANDSOME, USEFUL PIECES OFFERED ARE:

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TEAPOTS
MARMALADE JARS
CAKE PLATES
BON BON DISHES

NUT BOWLS
CUPS AND SAUCERS
CAKE STANDS
SYRUP JUGS
CARD RECEIVERS

VASES
BISCUIT JARS
FRUIT STANDS
CREAMS AND SUGARS
CELERY TRAYS

AND DOZENS OF OTHER EQUALLY USEFUL CHINA YOU SHOULD SEE

If You Live Out-of-the-City, Try "the Mail Order Way"

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you satisfaction.

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Better

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Laundry Bluing

Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street Near Yates

MAR

As we look heroic figures, obscurity of the how wonderful people, who we did in the past. Some nations can say of them was inscribed in a general ments, but can ally of a single or perhaps we this only render evident. If we it will be a ma it over, how fe we are in the Bible, the great to mention a s thousand years memory have, new up those, who conspicuous par of article have already d who were histo have suggestion whose careers, about. The re available in the It is obvious to the great h there must al correctly the fa sirable to exa to as great an to think that have reached a sible, but the of nations in made progress have there is the past histor of proportion. because they a mote was ar clear that men the twilight of able. When persons, whose years after the able in modern it seems as if thousands of y agitated by have come dow large among the as example. I nowadays to a simple, a sun- conclusion is re centuries ago t ferent from wh era races, whi great which m were performed the case, and is credited with may be possib tion has been d of the most co is an unquestio epitomized reas era. But it is that in prehist know as Hercl as the Greeks c human events, sonality upon h great transacti of Troy are at the history of the history of a secure, and it is is history and previous thereto this wonderful in another artic characters which other count observations to god in the este memory, a man- ders above all h stitute human a Hercules, perha as its personific per, a few word very of Massachu in the annals of side, his mother of Tirzias, and h His alleged anes stances in the great hero or te his career was. Later we were c owing to the ho of Zeus, who co Juno in Roman accomplishments education was in spired by Hera, a became a cattle Layer of Helen fit of madness, this crime that brated "Labors." In the first insta in performing t These were:

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6. Shooting t
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8. Capture of
9. Seizing the
10. Bringing
11. Procuring
12. Carrying

World.

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