E FLIES are hatched in manure and revel
ientists have discovered that they are
nsible for the spread of Tuberculosis,
iphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases
h, etc. Every packet of

LSON'S
y Pads

more flies than 300 sheets
of sticky paper.

s Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

NGTON—On July 15th, at 247 ent street, to the wife of J. hington, a daughter.

ALD—On July 6, 1910, at 1275 street, to the wife of Harry onald of a daughter.

MARRIED.

URNER—At Christ Church, er, on the 13th instant, by F. Owen, Bessie Louise, third of the late Gordon F. Grant, B. Turner, only son of John er, both of this city.

DIED.

—On July 12, 1910, at her dence, 229 Wilson street, Vic- east, Mary Ann Willard, be- fe of Joel Willard and a na- Whitby, Ontario, in her 71st

LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
ehold, a bag	$ 1.90
Woods, a bag	1.90
ard, a bag	1.90
er sack	1.85
per sack	1.95
bag	1.90
a bag	1.85
w, per sack	1.75
per sack	1.75
t, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
0 lbs	1.35
100 lbs.	1.45
er 100 lbs.	1.70
0 lbs.	1.45
per 100 lbs.	2.10
s, per 100 lbs.	1.55
100 lbs	1.50
ley, per 100 lbs.	1.60
per 100 lbs.	1.50
per 100 lbs.	1.85
n, per 100 lbs.	1.90
eal, per 100 lbs.	1.90
River, per ton	24.00@25.00
	19.00
per dozen	.40
, per dozen	.30
er lb.	.30
each	.10
each	.10
lb.	.35
ery, per lb.	.35@.30
almery, per lb.	.45
ery, per lb.	.40
lb. Creamery, lbs.	.40
Meats.	
	.08@.20
lb.	.15@.20
tralian	.15@.20
per lb	.10@.20
ed, per lb.	.20@.24
er lb.	.25@.30
lb., live weight	.11½@.16
ed, per lb.	.20@.25
	.15@.25
	.15@.20
Fruit.	
per lb.	.06
dozen	.30
aval	.30@.50
	.35@.40
	.35
(local)	.12½@.15
3 lbs.	.25
	.35
box	2.50@3.50
(Cal.)	.15@.12½
(Florida)	.15
per box	.10
Vegetables.	
s, for	.25
lb.	.05
tralian) 3 lbs.	.02
(Florida), per lb.	.25
(Globe), each	.10
Jerusalem, lb	.5
bunch	.05
bunch	.10
s, 3 lbs.	.10@.15
each	.25
w, per lb.	.20
head	.04
	.05
s	.35

IS WON'T SEE THE FIGHT PICTURES

July 20.—The fight against g of the Jeffries-Johnson res has already led to the of their exhibition before people, according to esti- today by William Shaw, of the National Christian ody, who is leading the war e films. He declares that f the crusade against the ow that the following areas den the display:

exas, Georgia, Virginia and Columbia, 9,000,000 popula-

rica, 6,000,000 population. 00,000 population. of Ontario, Canada, 2,500,- tion. forty cities in the United 0,000 population.

EG, July 20.—The Telegram n Ottawa despatch stating Turiff, M.P. for Assiniboia, d Governor Forget at Re-

A, July 18.—The period of appointment as principal icer of the eastern Ontario of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Duff, army medical corps, is ex- pril 1, 1912.

July 20.—A wealthy Sicilian arned Penitente fitted the of his villa with an elabor- ism of pistols loaded with cartridges for protection bers. ome late at night and for- release device on opening Penitente was blown to his own invention.

ning is epidemic at Green-

WORLD'S DEBT TO CANADA

A Wonderful Achievement

Discovery of "Fruit-a-tives" has meant health for all

Canada's fame does not rest solely on her furs and wheat fields. Her rise in the esteem of the world is not due to her Cobalt mines. It is the work of her great men that has made her great. A graduate of McGill University has won lasting renown for his original researches in the realms of Physics.

Everyone knows that fruit is wholesome, when eaten judiciously. Physicians generally recognize the fact that fruit juices have a beneficial effect on the various organs of the body.

It remained for a Canadian physician to discover a process whereby the medicinal action of fruit could be so increased as to make the intensified juices a wonderful cure.

"Fruit-a-tives" is this combination of fruit juices and tonics. Since its introduction to the public, "Fruit-a-tives" has met with a success accorded to no other medicine in the world. The reason is plain. "Fruit-a-tives" is the one remedy that is actually made of fruit, and is the only remedy that naturally cures Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Kidney and Skin Troubles. At all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WILL ATTEMPT MT. SANDFORD

Two Parties of Mountain Climbers in Province to Essay Highest of Selkirk Range

Two parties of Alpinists are at present in the British Columbia Selkirks, to the north of the C. P. R. line, endeavoring to make an ascent of Mount Sandford, the highest of the many mighty peaks of the Selkirk range. One of these parties, organized by Professor Holway, of Minneapolis, and consisting of himself, Howard Palmer and F. Buters, of Boston, left Beavermouth under the guidance of M. Dainard of Golden, taking canoes down the Columbia to Gold creek, and intending to strike into the Interior from that point.

The other party, consisting of J. P. Forde, of Revelstoke, Rev. A. M. Gordon, of Lethbridge, F. D. McTavish, Vancouver; and Sid Baker, of Banff and Glacier, left Glacier House making the trip to Mount Sandford by way of the valleys and passes. Both parties have now been out over ten days, and news is any day expected from one or other of them.

A second attempt to scale Mount Robson, the highest peak of the Rockies in the Yellowhead Pass, on the line of the G. T. P., will be made this summer by A. L. Mumm, and J. L. Collie, of London, Eng. Robson is 13,700 feet high, and in the very heart of the Yellowhead, and it is a most hazardous undertaking to attempt its conquest. Mumm made the attempt last year but failed owing to the lateness of the season.

Only one climber has so far been successful, that one being a Canadian cleric, Rev. Kinney, formerly of Victoria, who reached the summit last year, but only after risking his life many times, enduring indescribable hardships, and all but starving.

ITALY TO CREATE AN AERIAL FLEET

Extraordinary Grant of $2,000,000 for Construction of Dirigible Balloons for War Purposes

ROME, July 18.—Unexpected opposition was raised by the Extreme Left this week to the addition of $2,000,000 to the military estimates as an extraordinary grant for the creation of a fleet of dirigible balloons. The arguments were those generally advanced by Socialist deputies against any increase of military expenditure, and it was urged at the same time that this additional sum made the whole provision for the military aeronautic department no less than $5,000,000.

The minister, General Spingardi, said it would be strange indeed, if Italy, which had been almost the first to solve the problem of aviation, should be the last to turn it to a practical use. After debate, the question was put and the grant was passed by 223 votes against 24.

The unbroken series of successful trials achieved by military balloons have naturally made a great impression on the general public, which now places complete confidence in the present brigade of specialists. It seems likely that within two years, if not earlier, Italy will possess an efficient aerial fleet, unequalled elsewhere.

ON TOUR OF PROVINCE

Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is leaving today on an extended tour of the province, preliminary to the allotment of the Government's demonstration orchards to various sections. The Deputy Minister will traverse the Kamloops, Okanagan, Kootenay, Columbia Valley, Boundary, Cranbrook, Rossland and neighbor districts, returning home by way of the lower Mainland. He does not expect to decide during his travels the precise locations of each of the demonstration orchards, but rather to select the localities in which these will be placed. Final selections will, however, be made in ample time for autumn planting where such is desirable (as on the lower Mainland and Vancouver Island) and for spring planting elsewhere. Mr. Scott has himself but just returned from a tour of the Islands of the Gulf, where fruit crop conditions are extremely gratifying. The fruit throughout is exceptionally clean and of superior quality, with promise of a generally heavy crop.

MORE FINDS AT STEWART

Princess Royal Brings Reports of Arrival of Prospectors From Hills With Further Tales of Wealth

The steamer Princess Royal reached port yesterday afternoon from the north by way of Ladysmith where she called for coal. The Princess Royal brought 80 passengers south, all of whom disembarked at Vancouver. Arrivals from Stewart bring news that further finds are being reported by returning prospectors. The Prince Rupert Optimist says: "Word was received in town this morning of another gold strike made beyond Bitter creek. A few days ago a lone prospector who had been out for several weeks tramping over the hills blew into Stewart and left Mason and Simpson a good sized piece of gold quartz which is very rich in mineral. A piece of pure gold the size of the head of a small hat pin was picked out with the fingers and the precious metal can be seen with the naked eye. The prospector had no wonderful story to tell. He did not say how extensive the find was nor the depth of the vein. He said he only took a couple of blasts and then returned to town with the samples. A number of Stewart people have gone out to see it and will report in a few days. As yet the strike has caused no particular flutter but more will be known when it has been assayed and the party who have started return."

Ald. G. R. Naden of Prince Rupert, who went to examine the big reef found near Bitter creek said: "The ledge apparently runs from six feet to fifteen feet wide and the owners claim that they have traced it a mile and a half. They also state that they can pan free gold for nearly all that distance. In all probability the strike will not be free milling for more than a few inches from the surface. The value of the property depends entirely upon the average assays. We took a few samples from one place but the result of the assays we do not know yet. Vaughn-Rhys will stay for several days and make a thorough examination and probably a report."

Ald. Naden also said that the ledge is good and the territory is large, although the first reports were a little exaggerated. In his own mind he felt satisfied that the Bitter creek gold fields would turn out to be very valuable although he would not say much until after Vaughn-Rhys had returned and gave his report.

From the Skeena news was brought of the drowning of Chas. Neill, a well known fisherman near Inverness. He fell from the fishing boat while putting out the nets and was carried away in the swift current. McNeill was well known, having been engaged at the Dominion cannery for four years. He was 45 years of age.

From Prince Rupert news was brought of the drowning of W. E. Gilroy, a bridge-builder, who fell into the Zenardi rapids.

CHANGES TARIFF YEAR FROM DATE

Japanese Imperial Decree Fixes Time for New Arrangement —Treaties With Other Countries Abrogated

TOKIO, July 19.—An imperial decree issued today fixes the date on which the new tariff will go into effect as July 17, 1911. The Russian, French, ten other countries have sent notice of their intention to abrogate their commercial treaties with Japan on that date.

No word has been received from the United States as to settlement of the terms of the treaty between that country and Japan.

The allen land ownership law will not become effective until new treaties in regard to Korea have been signed. Everybody is awaiting developments in regard to Japan's movements in that country.

LOCAL PARTY PAYS COWICHAN A VISIT

DUNCAN, July 18.—A party of Victorians was entertained at the South Cowichan tennis courts last Thursday. Among the visitors were Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Langley, Miss Bell, and Miss Pitts; and Messrs. Dickson, Marshall, White and Capt. Crawford. A number of matches were played, the local enthusiasts participating included: Mrs Phipps, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Knox, and Mrs. Kensington; and Messrs. R. Barclay, Williams, Freeman, F. Kingston, and Stepney. In the majority of cases the visitors were successful. Lunch and tea was served by members of the club.

INJURED IN FALL

Member of Survey Party Meets Accident on West Coast.

With his leg fractured just above the ankle and some of the ligaments torn, Elford Civil, a member of the Benson survey party, was brought to the city last night on the steamer Tees, having fallen over a cliff near Darling river on Monday evening last.

Civil was trying to make his way along the top of a cliff, and coming to a narrow piece of the trail he swung himself around a tree which projected out over the side of the cliff. The tree gave way, and he fell 25 feet into the bushes below. It was over half an hour before the injured man was rescued, and he was taken to Pachena lighthouse and last night arrived in the city and was placed in the St. Joseph's Hospital, where he is being attended by Dr. Helmcken.

Grand Forks district has received a large addition to its Doukabor population. The majority of the new arrivals are Doukaboresses.

PROVINCIAL FALL FAIRS

As arranged at the annual general meeting of the Agricultural societies' association of British Columbia held in this city during January last, the dates for the Autumnal fairs throughout this province are as hereunder:

First Circuit—Alberni, Sept. 14 and 15; Nanaimo, Sept. 16 and 17; Comox, Sept. 22 and 23; Cowichan Sept. 23, and 24; The Islands, Sept. 21; Victoria Sept. 27 to Oct. 1; N. and S. Saanich Oct. 7 and 8.

Second Circuit—Coquitlam, Sept 20; Maple Ridge, Sept. 21 and 22; Mission, Sept. 23; Agassiz, Sept. 27 and 28; Chilliwack, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

Third Circuit—Nicola, Sept. 13 and 14; Armstrong, Sept. 22 and 23; Vernon, Sept. 15 to 17; Kamloops, Sept. 28 to 30. Kelowna, Sept. 20 and 21; Salmon Arm, Sept. 23 and 24; Summerland, Oct. 17 and 18.

Fourth Circuit—Surrey, Sept. 27 Langley, Sept. 28; Eburne, Sept. 29 and 30; Ladner, Sept 23 and 24.

Fifth Circuit—Nelson, Sept. 28 to 30; Cranbrook, Sept. 23 and 24; Kaslo, Oct. 20 and 21.

Provincial Exhibition—New Westminster, Oct 4 to 8.

Canadian National Exhibition—Toronto, Ont., Aug. 27 to Sept. 12.

Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition—Regina, Sask., Aug. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

State Fair of Oregon—Salem, Ore., Sept. 12 to 17.

Washington State Fair—North Yakima, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.

North Dakota State Fair—Fargo, N. D., July 25 to 30.

Spokane Interstate Fair—Spokane, Wash, Oct. 3 to 8.

B. C. Agricultural Exhibition—Victoria, B. C., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

Vancouver Exhibition Association —Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 15 to 20.

Saskatoon Fair—Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 9 to 12.

TURCO-GRECIAN RELATIONS

Boycott Against Greeks May Bring About Serious Consequences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—M. Gryparis, the Hellenic minister, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier in connection with the boycott against the Greeks, and the means which should be taken for bringing it to an end. M. Gryparis also protested against the attacks which had been made upon Hellenic subjects, and made an allusion to the report that the police, especially those attached to the Porte, are evidently in agreement with the boycotters.

The Grand Vizier seems to have replied, according to information received at the Sublime Porte, that the government could not intervene for the purpose of bringing the boycott to an end, as it is desired by the nation which is carrying on the movement within the limits of the law. With regard to the alleged attacks on Hellenic subjects, the Grand Vizier appears to have denied that such have taken place, adding that only a few trifling incidents of no importance had occurred, and that, in any case the authorities had adopted all the measures that were necessary. Finally, the Grand Vizier is said to have drawn the attention of M. Gryparis to the serious consequences which might follow the Greek military preparations at the frontier. Despite these preparations the Ottoman government is acting in a very conciliatory manner, but it would hold the Hellenic government responsible for the possible consequences.

The government has requested the director-general of police to adopt the measures which may seem necessary so that Greek subjects who consider that their interests are injured shall not disturb public security by demonstrations of any kind.

The Porte is preparing a note to the powers concerning the Greek military preparations. The situation is extremely strained. Every day the excitement caused by the boycott increases, and its consequences are felt not only by the Greeks against whom the boycott is directed, but also by Ottomans, as the prices of goods are rising and business is being brought to a standstill. In political circles a rupture of relations between Turkey and Greece is regarded as very probable. Thirty Turkish boatmen, armed with revolvers and knives paraded the streets of Salonica the other day. They painted notices over all Greek shops, forbidding persons to enter them, and stationed guards at the doors. At one shop an armed boatsman forbade a Frenchman to make a purchase. He stated that he should allow no one of any nationality to buy from the Greeks.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The "state of extraordinary protection," which has prevailed in St Petersburg since the beginning of 1905 has just been cancelled. It gives place to a "state of reinforced protection," under which the summary powers of the prefect are considerably less.

Eight suspected revolutionaries who had been denounced by the notorious Pateyuk, the informer who was the chief of witness against M. Tchaykovsky, were acquitted here this week. Pateyuk failed to appear. The police say he died mysteriously two months ago. According to a trustworthy source, Pateyuk's evidence had previously sent 24 people to the scaffold.

M. Gushkoff has resigned the presidency of the duma in order to serve the term of imprisonment in a fortress to which he was sentenced for fighting a duel with Count Uvaroff, who will also be imprisoned.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR CANADA'S NAVY

Civil Service Commissioners Invite Applications for Three Positions—Terms of Service and Rate of Pay

OTTAWA, July 19.—The civil service commissioners are advertising for surgeons, three at first, for the Canadian navy. Surgeons will be entered for a period of three years, which may be extended to five years, at the end of which terms there will be gratuities of $1,000 and $1,500, according to length of service. Candidates must not be over 30 years of age, and must be graduates of a Canadian medical college or of Canadian birth. Surgeons will rank with lieutenants, and pay for three years will be $4 per day; after three years $5 per day.

FEDERAL LINES FOR HOME RULE

Reported Suggestion Offered By Earl Grey to Unionist Party—Also Gives Advice on Liquor Question

LONDON, July 19.—It is stated that His Excellency Earl Grey, before his departure from Canada, urged upon the Unionists the desirability of settling the Irish question on Federal lines. He was questioned before leaving as to whether the public house trust movement had yet spread to Canada, and he said it had not. Temperance reformers on both sides of the Atlantic had not yet discovered that high license made it necessary for the publican to push the sale of alcoholic liquor. When temperance reformers recognize this fact, they will abandon high license and resort to the only rational method of taxing public houses; that is by poundage on alcoholic sales.

Speaking at the inauguration of a branch of the Free Trade Union, Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, deprecated tariff preference as perilous to the unity of the Empire. He believed that "We were only at the beginning of the unity of Empire. In such things as an Imperial General Staff—now accomplished—an Imperial navy, Imperial conferences and all things that brought the dominions over the seas together, each preserving complete freedom, we had a medium of material within which the real unity of Empire would be achieved."

PLEADS FOR GROWTH OF NATIONAL SPIRIT

Col. G. T. Denison Talks to Canadian Club Members on Seriousness of German Menace

Vigorous in expression, with well rounded periods and a keen belief in all he uttered, Colonel G. T. Denison yesterday delighted a large gathering of Canadian Club members with an able speech on the "German Menace" as an argument for the unification of the Empire. The speaker, who is Canada's most ardent Imperialist, dealt with his subject from the Canadian standpoint arguing that this country was not bearing her legitimate share in the matter of Imperial defence and hinting at the portentous consequences which would follow a German victory over the Motherland. His sentiments found a responsive echo among all who heard him, his speech being punctuated with frequent rounds of applause.

In his plea for the unification of the Empire he pointed out in words which were pregnant with feeling the danger of Canada becoming entangled in alliances with foreign powers. This country he said must wait until the British people come to their senses and adopt tariff reform with Colonial preference. Canada was too prosperous to require any trade alliances with other countries. Ever since Sir Wilfrid Laurier had turned his back on foreign countries and given a preference to Great Britain Canada had prospered. The growing power of foreign nations should be an incentive to the different parts of the Empire to bind together and strengthen the ties which already exist.

The Canadian Club

In opening the speaker alluded to the province of Canadian Clubs which he said he believed was to promote interests which would make for the advancement of the country. It was right that their country should always be first in their thoughts, and the promotion of discussion of what was best for the common interests was highly laudable. In his address he wanted to speak of the future, of what Canadians ought to do to insure a continuance of their present prosperity, the growth of the national spirit, and the general aggrandisement of the country.

"Half a century ago just before confederation," said the speaker, "Canada was made up of scattered provinces, without any centralizing idea, without any national aims, without any scope for the growth of national spirit. With confederation her ideas became enlarged. Even at that time there was a certain amount of apathy as to the value of the inclusion of the North West Territories in confederation. Members of confederation harbored the idea that to spend $1,500,000 in buying out the rights of the Hudson's Bay company was a preposterous proposal. We of the Canada First Party considered that the deal would be a wise one. I have come west out of curiosity to see if our decision was right. My trip has been one long round of pleasure and satisfaction in this wondrous country. The magnificent and apparently illimitable prairies, the timber, mineral and fishery wealth of this province of yours have provided me with a never ending panorama of interest and astonishment. I said to myself, 'Why this country has illimitable resources. To-day we would spend $1,500,000,000 rather than give up these spacious and resourceful territories.'

The German Menace

"Today we have a country more calculated to excite the cupidity of other nations than any other tract of land in the world. One thing, however, which struck me forcibly during my trip west was the sparsity of population. The question is what is the best step to take to secure and develop our advantages. To do this we must watch the trend of affairs in the rest of the world. Germany is one country above others which during the last forty years has been advancing along every line of human endeavor. That country has now a standing army of 4,000,000 of men, an army, the greatest the world has ever seen. She has determined to acquire the mastery of the sea, and then what will become of the British Empire? Japan is extending along every line. China is awakening so that she is no longer a negligible quantity in world politics. We have had illustrations of what Japan can do in her wars against China and Russia. Who can say that she is not possessed of a great national spirit and has laid the foundations of national unity. Very few nations would be ready to fight with a country whose people are willing to die rather than be conquered. And Germany—well German expansion is along the lines of French activity in the days of Napoleonic conquest. In the face of this what are we to do? We are an Empire with great resources, but with weak ends. Canadians should consider what an exceedingly important thing it is to belong to an Empire with 450,000,000 inhabitants. They should consider what they can do to help towards the maintenance of an immense navy and an army which will be able to hold its own aganst aggression.

The Agitation

"We commenced agitating for consolidation in 1887 when the Imperial Federation League sprang into existence. As far back as 1870 I lectured on the subject, for even then we believed that Canada should not only be the largest but the most influential portion of the Empire. Today the necessity for the realization of this forty year old dream is greater than it ever was before. In the British Empire with its vast population there are only some 70,000,000 English-speaking people. Close upon 400,000,000 of the King's subjects are aliens, held together by honest British administration and pride in the Empire to which they belong. But with the growth to power of foreign nations we must put forward stronger ties to bind together the different portions of our vast Dominion. In this connection I believe that an Imperial preferential tariff will prove the strongest bond in keeping the Empire together. Great Britain has developed the Argentine Republic. The United States would be a vastly different country today if it had not been for British capital and British people. A preferential tariff would be a strong inducement to Britishers to settle under the flag. To bring this about Canada must avoid all entangling treaties. She must keep everything open until the British people come to their senses and adopt tariff reform with Colonial preference. Canada is too prosperous to require any trade alliances, outside the Empire. We are enjoying a carnival of prosperity. Ever since Sir Wilfrid Laurier turned his back on foreign countries and gave a preference to Great Britain we have been doing well.

"On one occasion when I visited the Old Country I discussed the question of Imperial preference with the late Lord Salisbury. He told me that he was coming to the conclusion that the only way to preserve the Empire was for the different portions to come to a trade agreement and a defence agreement. At that time England worshipped the fetich of free trade. We have had to wait until this feeling died out.

"Something must be done towards the consolidation of the Empire. Look at Germany's progress towards the mastery of the sea. Last year Krupp's added 38,000 men to its staff. Germany is building Dreadnoughts fast. She has just completed a remarkable naval station near Wilhelmshaven. Within 300 miles of Sheerness she has docks a mile long built specifically for the embarkation of troops. Against what country are all these preparations directed? They point, and point only, to a struggle with England for the mastery of the seas.

No Certainty of Peace

"Who can say when war will break out? Look at the history of the world in the last hundred years and you will find that conquering troops have marched through practically every capital of note. During the Napoleonic regime Lisbon, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna and Moscow were occuped by French troops. In 1814 Germans held Paris. The British entered Washington in 1814. American soldiers patrolled Mexico in 1847. Rome, Copenhagen, Calcutta, Pretoria have all been occupied in turn. With such a record as that, when nearly every capital has been occupied at one time or another can there be such a thing as safety for any nation. In 1800 who could have dreamt that in a brief ten years Napoleon would have practically conquered Europe.

"Suppose the British and German fleets fight in the North Sea. Suppose the British fleet is not up to full strength, some of its units having been detached for specific purposes, and on account of this suppose the Germans are victorious. The German fleet might then go on and defeat the rest of the British fleet in detail. What would such a victory mean? It would mean that Great Britain would be cut off from food supplies. It has been said that in the event of a successful war with Great Britain Germany would ask for an indemnity of a thousand millions. On the day that Germany gets the command of the sea she will have the British fleet as well as her own. As a nation there is nothing which she desires more than expansion. To where can she expand better than to Canada. With her command of the sea she could pour a million troops into this country and they would march triumphantly from one end to the other. But people in answer to this say that the Monroe Doctrine would protect Canada. If Germany once gained possession of the British fleet you will hear no more of the Monroe Doctrine. Would the United States with its ten millions of Germans, its negroes and its Irishmen help Canada to fight the Germans? No. In such a case I would rather trust to Germany than to the United States.

"Last year I was at Spithead and saw the British fleet collected there Then more than ever before I realized that there was the stability of the British Empire. Because of it a British merchant marine, and the seaborne commerce of the Empire is able to sail the seven seas. And in looking on this great navy I could not help reflecting that towards it all Canada had not contributed one cent. Now I am glad to see that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is going to do something, but it is not enough. Mr. Borden's proposals are not enough. Canada should do both and then double that. I would rather see the Dominion double her National debt than see the Empire go down to destruction. If you can impress on politicians the necessity of putting burdens on posterity in order that we may hand down to posterity an untrammelled heritage you will only be doing your duty. Now is the time when we should make all possible sacrifices."

Continuing the speaker gave illustrations of the national spirit which existed in Canada, quoting instances of the bravery of Canadian troops during the Boer war. In that war he stated not a single Canadian had surrendered and the Dominion troops had not lost a single gun. "The example of the Canadian troops in South Africa," said Colonel Denison in conclusion, "is a sermon in Imperialism. If Canada can continue to produce such sons there is no fear for the future of the British Empire."

The vote of thanks to the speaker moved by Premier McBride who alluded to the address as one of the most inspiring ever listened to by the members of the Victoria Canadian Club. On the question of Imperialism, so ably dealt with by the speaker, he could say that nowhere in the Empire could be found a more superlative degree of Canadianism and loyalty than in British Columbia. He believed that politicians in British Columbia whether Liberal or Conservative were doing their best to show the world the loyalty of this portion of the Empire.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Rogers.

The chair at the luncheon which was held in the Broad street hall was occupied by Dr. O. M. Jones, the president of the Canadian Club. Those present included Lieutenant Governor Paterson, Premier McBride, Hon. W. Templeman, Hon. Dr. Young and a representative gathering of citizens. The proceedings came to an end with rousing cheers for the guest of the occasion and the singing of God Save The King.

ARMED ITALIANS FRIGHTEN WORKERS

Parade Vancouver Streets and Force Laborers on City Contracts to Abandon Eight-Hour System

VANCOUVER, July 19.—Two hundred Italian city workmen pulled off a bloodless revolution in Vancouver today. By mandate of the city council, contractors building new streets and sewers were prohibited from working their men more than eight hours. The Italians refused to agree, insisting that they be allowed to work nine hours, thereby getting extra pay for the extra hour. Last night several Englishmen working on city jobs were warned by Italians to quit. This morning two hundred of the strikers marched from one part of the city to another, calling out the eight hour gangs. Police officers prevented bodily harm being done, but the Italians could not be prevented from warning their countrymen that they would be killed if they did not quit. In all cases intimidated men quit and ran. Six hundred men in different parts of the city laid down their tools today.

British Columbia's military forces will be invited to attend the military tournament at Tacoma from the 24th to the 30th instant

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When packing for the country cottage, don't forget your box of Zam-Buk! Blisters, sunburn, scratches, insect stings, etc., if not immediately attended to, are likely to spoil your pleasure. Zam-Buk ensures you against trouble from these. Take Zam-Buk instead—of "taking chances!"

Zam-Buk is antiseptic; kills all poison in wounds, whether from barbed wire fence, or insect sting. Soothes tender feet and blistered hands; heals baby's chafed places; cools those sunburn patches, and prevents freckles. No mother should be without it. Purely herbal in its composition, Zam-Buk is always superior to the ordinary ointments containing animal oils and fats, and mineral coloring matter. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk, but avoid harmless substitutes.

FIRE BURNS OUT LOGGING CAMPS

Serious Damage Inflicted by Bush Blazes at Union Bay—Going Slowly in Clearing Right-of-Way

Owing to the danger of bush fires it has been found necessary to go slowly in the work of clearing the right-of-way for the prospective Union Bay extension of the E. & N. Railway. Until the rains come there will be no burning of the slashing along the route. Orders to this effect have been issued by the contractors. While this will delay operations, it is considered absolutely imperative under the existing conditions.

H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the Island road, who has just returned from a tour of inspection, declares that the loss sustained by the logging camps near Union Bay through fire was serious. In one instance, not only was a large amount of timber burned, but considerable equipment went up in smoke. It is said that two camps have had to close down as a result.

TORONTO, July 19.—Joseph Martin, M. P for East St. Pancras division of London in the British House of Commons, arrived in Toronto yesterday from New York. In discussing at some length the present outlook in British politics, Mr. Martin frankly admitted he was disappointed with the Liberal policy. The present government, he said, was showing regrettable lack of decision in conducting its campaign against the Lords. It had gone to the people with a cry of "Abolition of the Lord's veto," but now the entire situation was tied up by equivocation on the question. Questioned regarding the budget, Mr. Martin said he thought the terms of taxation were not understood by Canadians, otherwise they would be unanimous in expressing approval of it.